

THE HISTORIC CITY OF LANCASTER

A REPORT ON ITS HISTORIC RESOURCES



City of Lancaster
Department of Housing and Community Development

June 1995



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Finally, I thank John A. Jarvis for contributing the artwork found on the cover, page 2 and page 22, for his support with this project and for his community leadership.

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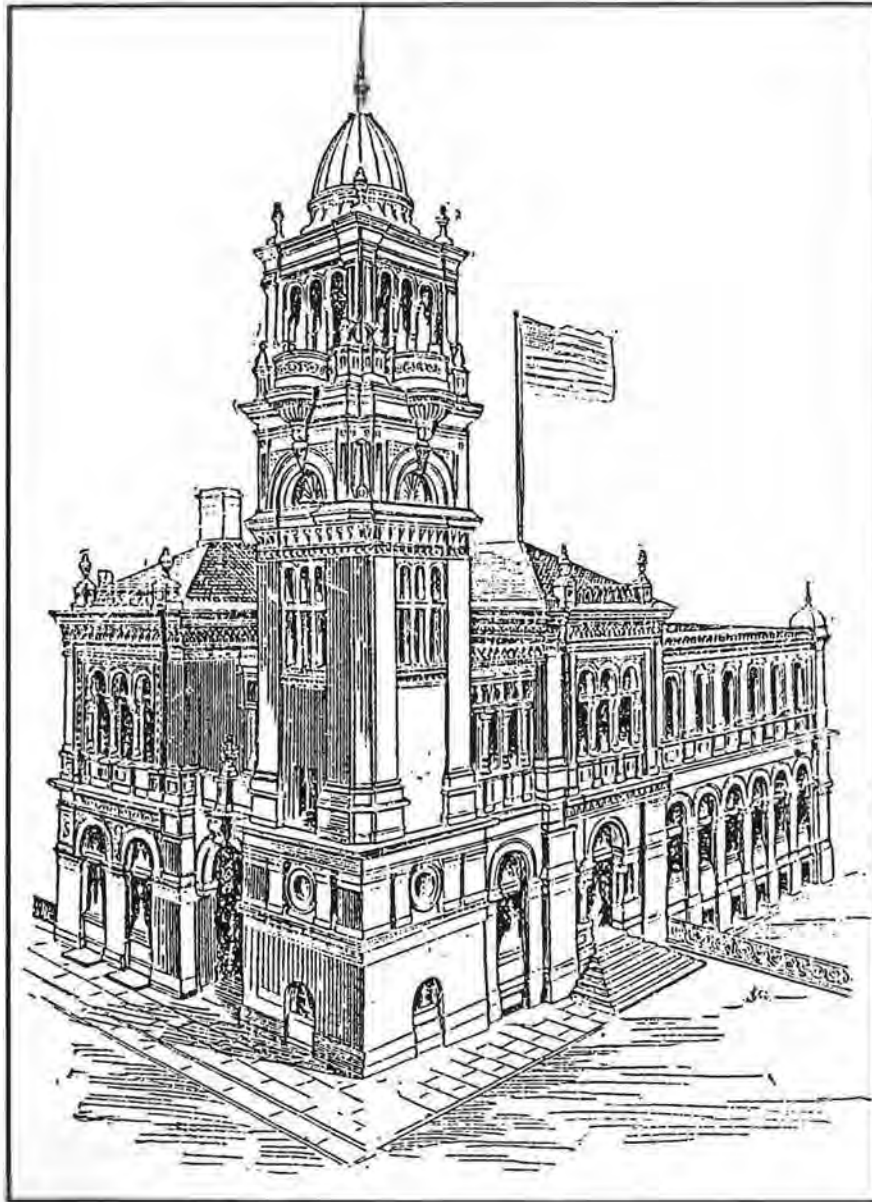
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Lancaster's City Hall
From an early engraving.

INTRODUCTION

Historic Community Character.

The character of a community, its distinctive identity, is defined by its physical, cultural, and social qualities. The City of Lancaster's community character has been shaped by more than 250 years of history, our people, our cultural and social diversity, and the physical environment we created in which to live and work.

Our generation is fortunate that so much of the city's rich history is still reflected today in a surprisingly intact collection of old and historic neighborhoods and buildings. As other cities and suburban areas increasingly lose this vital link with the social and cultural forces that shaped them, Lancaster's traditional community character is increasingly becoming an asset that can and should be used as a tool to promote economic and social revitalization.

Unlike a museum where history is frozen in time, Lancaster's history is a living presence within a dynamic city. Central Market, for instance, is a recognized historic landmark - but its significance is also largely defined by its vital present day market activities. Many older buildings have been successfully recycled to meet new uses for this and future generations. Similarly, the character of our older neighborhoods provides a framework for daily activity.

The character of a community plays an important role in the lives of the people who live there. Among the positive qualities mentioned most often, during 68 neighborhood meetings conducted by the City's Department of Housing and Community Development, were Lancaster's architectural and historic quality, the strong sense of community and neighborhood, its street trees, Central Market, and the city's multicultural nature - all of which are elements of its community character.*

This Report

The purpose for this project has been to identify and map all historically significant areas within the City of Lancaster and to determine the boundaries of a district that would be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This has been done to assist city government, community organizations, and others in complying with federal and state historic preservation requirements. Using criteria established for the National Register, we identified areas of the city that continue to reflect their historic character and that illustrate the city's growth from a Colonial town into a late-nineteenth century industrial city. We approached this study from a community character perspective, looking at the way the city developed over time and the resulting pattern of neighborhoods, streets, and commercial and industrial areas. Unlike many cities, Lancaster did not develop as a series of definable neighborhoods, but rather in a concentric pattern expanding from the city's center. This pattern of development helps to define its historic physical character and is an important element of its significance.

In addition, this report has been prepared as part of a larger project to organize and make more readily available to the general public more than twenty-five years of historical and architectural research conducted by The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County. The Trust completed its first historic sites survey of the city between 1978 and 1981, the results of which were published in 1985 as part of a report entitled *Our Present Past*. In 1992, the Trust, in conjunction with John Milner Associates, completed *Preserving Community Character*, a historic preservation plan developed as background documentation for the city's new Comprehensive Plan. Much of the text of this report has been edited and expanded from these prior survey and documentation projects, as well as other studies the Trust has completed through the years. In addition, extensive new field survey and research was undertaken.

It is our hope that this report will serve as an important community resource for all who appreciate Lancaster's historic community character.

*Adapted from *Preserving Community Character*

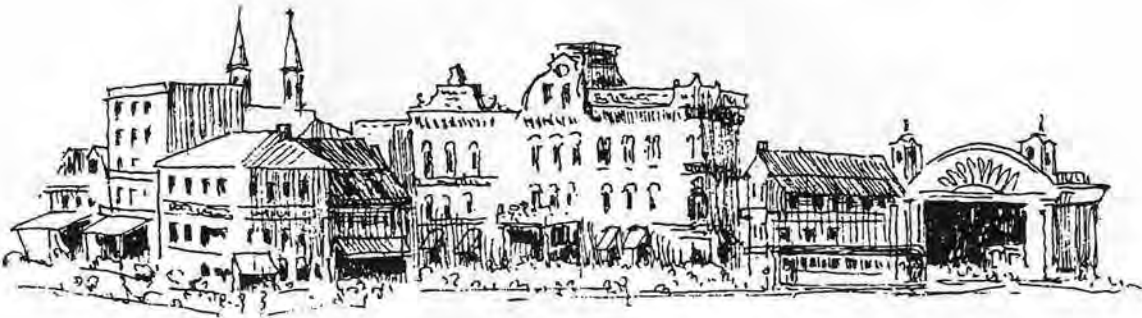
A Colonial town.



"The town of Lancaster was founded in the early 1730s and developed into a regional center serving the surrounding agricultural community. Located at the intersection of major roadways, Lancaster was an important settlement on the primary route of westward expansion through Pennsylvania. By the mid-1700s, Lancaster was one of the largest inland towns in America." The character of the city was then defined by a small but refined core of public buildings and elegant town houses, the architecture of which was mostly based on English and later early American styles, surrounded by neighborhoods of small scale Germanic houses. Of the 709 primary dwellings recorded in the 1798 direct tax for Lancaster City, 72% were one story houses, principally of log or frame construction.

Sketches by John A. Jarvis

That became a late-19th century industrial city.



"The city's physical growth in its first one hundred and thirty years was relatively modest. In the sixty years following 1880, the City of Lancaster more than tripled in size. This growth was largely a result of the city's industrial and manufacturing expansion during that period. The city which we appreciate today, and the distinctive character that the city has become known for, should be recognized and respected as a product of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century industrial America."

Quotations from ***Preserving Community Character***

SECTION 1: THE *HISTORIC* CITY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster's Historic Character

The historic community character of the City of Lancaster is one of its principal assets.

According to *Preserving Community Character*: "The preservation and enhancement of community character should play an important role in planning and revitalization efforts in downtown Lancaster. *The rich diversity of our history is still very evident in our city through a surprisingly intact collection of old and historic buildings and neighborhoods. As other cities and suburban areas increasingly lose this vital link with the social and cultural forces that shaped them, Lancaster's traditional community character is increasingly becoming an asset that can and should be used to promote economic vitality.*"

The hub of Lancaster County.

The City of Lancaster has traditionally been the center of America's greatest agricultural county. This relationship between the town and countryside offers an important precedent for the county's future. As suburban development continues to sprawl across the rural landscape, the City of Lancaster offers a viable alternative as a place to live, work and play. It is, in many respects, a large scale example of a traditional "livable" community – a place where people can walk to work or to shop, where people from all cultural and economic groups can live side by side, and where life does not depend on access to an automobile. People know their neighbors, their neighborhoods and the shopkeepers they do business with. And all this occurs within one of Pennsylvania's most historic and attractive settings.

Historic Preservation promotes retaining and enhancing this character.

Historic preservation rarely involves maintaining a property as a museum. It does not fail to take into account economics, changing family needs, or the availability of new technology. The purpose of historic preservation is to promote, preserve and enhance the qualities of our community that define its historic character, appearance, sense of place and cultural traditions. Most Lancastrians share in this desire to maintain what is unique about the city. In fact, most of what we call historic preservation is actually accomplished by people who do not think of themselves as preservationists – property owners who maintain and repair their houses and buildings because they remain appealing and useful buildings.

The City of Lancaster is historic – this is a fact.

Being historic is a quality that a place achieves over time if it is fortunate enough to maintain its essential character – an ability to reflect its past – in spite of inevitable changes. Very few cities in America have attained this distinction. Lancaster is one of these cities.

All Lancastrians should take pride in the rich history and traditional cultural diversity of the city, which are expressed in the buildings that surround them and in which they live, work and play.

This report will describe some of these qualities and ways that the city can preserve them within a vibrant and growing community.

The National Register and Local Historic Districts

Historic Designation

There are three types of historic designation possible in Lancaster: the National Register of Historic Places, local historic districts and the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register. Each of these are entirely separate designations and each offers its own benefits and requirements.

In order to be designated historic, properties or districts must be important for their association with historical events, historical persons, architectural history or for their archeological significance. Historic events can either be specific ones, such as the site of an important battle, or broad ones, such as the history of farming in Lancaster County.

Properties must also retain integrity. Integrity refers to the ability of a property to convey the sense of time and place for which it is considered significant.

The National Register

The National Register of Historic Places is a listing administered by the U. S. Department of the Interior. Its purpose is to recognize and promote the places that are important in American history. To further stimulate interest in the preservation of such places, the federal government makes tax incentives available to property owners who rehabilitate income-producing buildings according to established guidelines (see Appendix F). ***The listing of a property or a district on the National Register does not require property owners to obtain approval for changes or even demolition of their properties unless they are using federal or state funding, licensing or assistance.*** Appendix B contains more detailed information about the National Register.

Local Historic Districts

Local historic districts, which were created in Lancaster by city ordinance in 1967, under the authority of state enabling legislation, have been very successful in promoting the stability of property values, and preventing serious deterioration to the community character within their boundaries. It is important to state again

that these local districts are designated differently from those listed in the National Register. The map on the next page shows that, while there is some understandable overlap between such designations, there are areas that are listed in the National Register that are not within local districts and vice versa.

Design review, through a mandatory process involving a historical and architectural review board (the Historical Architectural Board of Review, or HARB) occurs in Lancaster only within locally designated historic districts. Property owners within these districts must comply with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* (see Appendix F) for all exterior work that is visible from a public street. The HARB reviews proposals, comments on the appropriateness of proposed work, and forwards its review and recommendations to City Council. City Council has final approval on all applications, which must be obtained before building permits may be issued. The vast majority of applications are favorably reviewed by the HARB, often after minor changes are agreed upon cooperatively with the applicant. For additional information about the HARB please contact the City of Lancaster Department of Housing and Community Development

Lancaster County Historic Sites Register

The Lancaster County Historic Sites Register is a program administered by The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County. It was developed to provide increased recognition for sites of predominantly local significance and as a basis for the Trust's Historic Sites Marker program.

Existing Historic Designations

There are, at present, 53 buildings and districts listed on the National Register in the City of Lancaster (see Appendix C). Among these are two large residential districts, numerous warehouses related to the tobacco industry, apartments, factories, office buildings, residences and a wide variety of other buildings.

There are three locally designated historic districts and four properties have been listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register.

Federal and State Review and Incentives

Historic Preservation is Public Policy

The preservation of historic resources has been an established national policy since the passage of the Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Among other things, the NHPA developed the National Register program as it now exists and required government agencies to consider historic resources in their activities.

Municipal involvement in historic preservation was enabled by the Pennsylvania Legislature with the passage of the Historic District Act of 1961. It became a statewide policy through the passage of the Historic Preservation Act of 1978 and further substantiated through the environmental amendment to the State Constitution.

Public Actions Should be Consistent with Public Policy

If a policy is established on one hand, it is only logical to avoid actions that are contrary to that policy on the other. Both the federal and state governments provide a wide array of programs and services to local communities. Since both levels of government have established historic preservation as a policy, each has also developed its own regulations to insure their programs consider effects on historic resources. It is essential that those seeking to use federal or state funding, licensing, or other assistance understand the requirements of these regulations and how to comply with them. It is also important to note that these reviews, the requirements of the local districts, and the requirements for tax incentives are independent of each other. ***Compliance with one review does not necessarily guarantee compliance with the others.***

The Section 106 Process

Federal agencies assist local governments through a variety of programs. The Community Development Block Grant and HOME programs, which assist in community redevelopment and the rehabilitation of housing, are among the programs used in Lancaster City. ***All such activities must consider their effects on historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.*** This

includes programs that result in assistance, funding, licensing, or permitting.

The primary purpose of the Section 106 process is to promote the preservation of historic resources in federally assisted activities by giving the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, a "reasonable opportunity to comment" on all such actions. The purpose of the Advisory Council is to encourage federal agencies to consider ways to preserve historic properties that would otherwise be damaged or destroyed by their activities. The Council cannot require an agency to stop or abandon projects that will affect historic properties, but seeks to find alternatives through a cooperative consultation process. Additional information about the Section 106 process can be found in Appendix E.

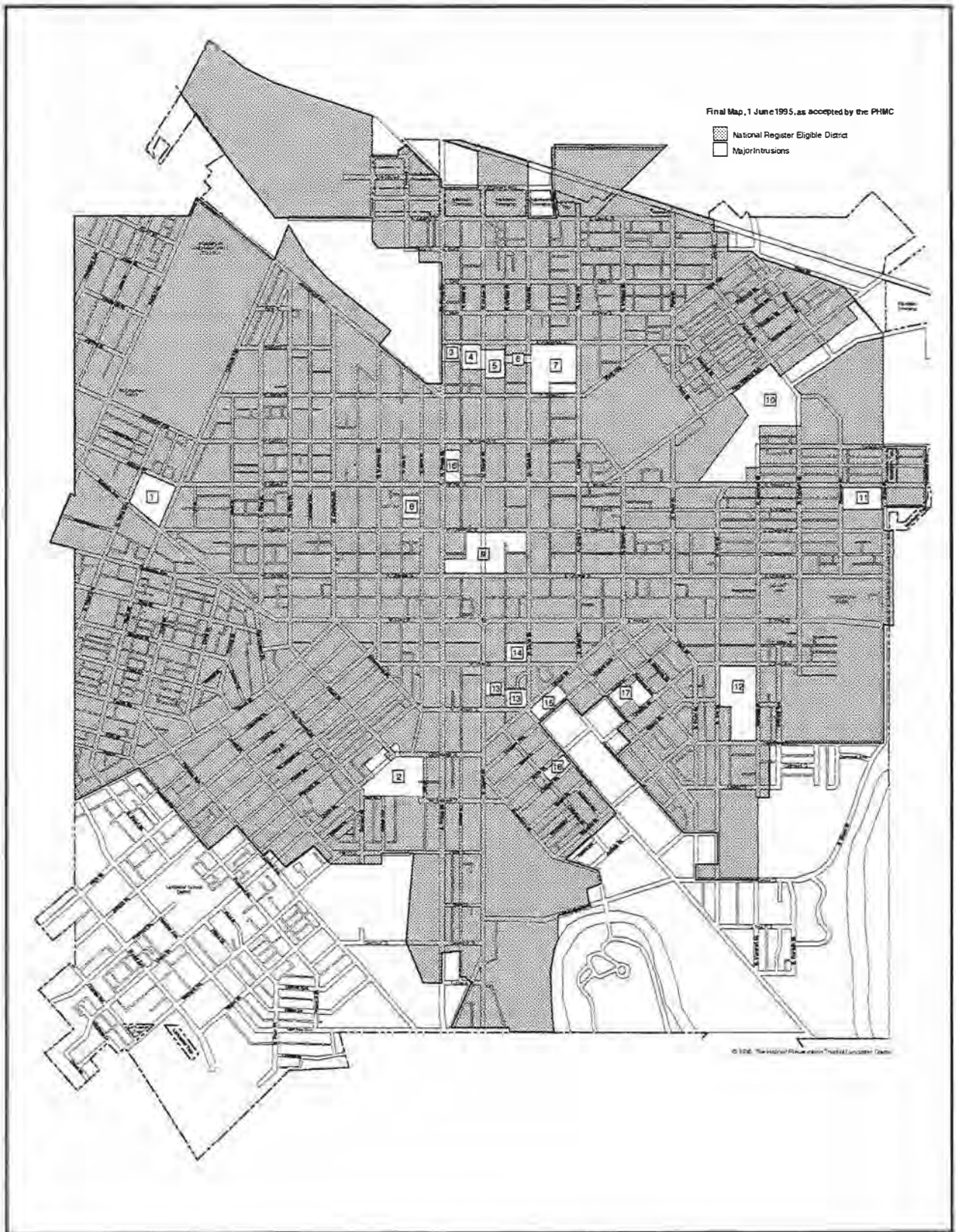
State Review

Pennsylvania requires a process similar to Section 106 for many of its programs that provide funding or licensing. Among the programs commonly used within the city are the assistance provided through the Department of Community Affairs and the approval of sewer module applications by the Department of Environmental Resources. Those seeking to use state licensing or funding for projects within the city should first contact the City of Lancaster Department of Housing and Community Development, the agency providing the assistance, or the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Tax Incentives for Historic Preservation

A federal tax incentive for the rehabilitation of historic *income-producing* properties, consisting of a 20% investment tax credit, is available for projects completed in accordance with the *Secretary's Standards* (see Appendix F) and meeting certain other requirements. ***At present, this program does not apply to owner-occupied dwellings.*** For more information, please contact The Historic Preservation Trust or the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Those wishing to utilize the tax incentives should do so only with the guidance of a qualified tax advisor.

Historic City of Lancaster - National Register Eligible District



The National Register as a Tool for Community Revitalization

The National Register in Lancaster

The map on page 5 shows the location of all sites and districts that are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places or have been designated as local historic districts.

The map on page 7 shows areas of the city that are *eligible* for listing on the National Register as a historic district. At the time this report was prepared, there were no formal plans to actually nominate such a district to the Register. Prior to doing so, a full inventory would be required of the estimated 15,000 buildings within the district. In addition, a consensus would have to be developed among city residents supporting the creation of a district. *This public acceptance process is a mandatory part of the nomination.*

The design review controls that are placed on buildings within Lancaster's local historic districts would not apply to the National Register district. The creation of a larger National Register district would not effect the size of the local districts, which can only be expanded with the approval of 80% of the property owners in an area proposed for expansion.

The staff of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) has reviewed the boundaries for this National Register eligible district and has determined that it meets the National Register criteria. *Therefore, for purposes of the review of federal and state funded or licensed projects within this National Register eligible district, buildings will be considered to be historic unless it can be demonstrated that they do not contribute to the historic character of the district.* Provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as described on page 6 and Appendix E), and other similar federal and state regulations, should be followed for all projects within this area. As a result of this determination of eligibility, the cost and delay of compliance with these regulations will be reduced, as buildings will typically no longer have to be reviewed for National Register eligibility on a case by case basis.

Unfortunately, the determination that the district meets the National Register criteria *does not* make properties located within it eligible for federal tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings (unless these buildings are independently listed on the National Register or contribute to an existing district). *The district must actually be listed on the National Register for these incentives to be used.*

Benefits of the National Register District

- **Recognition** – The recognition provided by National Register listing would help define the city as a desirable asset for the entire county and an attractive alternative to suburban areas.
- **Tourism** – Historic sites are a proven attraction for tourists, consistently ranking as one of the major reasons Lancaster County is visited by between 3.5 and 5 million people annually (who add more than \$500 million to the local economy). National Register designation would enhance the opportunities to stimulate interest in visiting downtown among these tourists.
- **Rehabilitation** – The federal tax incentives available for the rehabilitation of income-producing properties have had a substantial impact in Lancaster County. Since 1980, more than 63 tax act projects, representing private investment totalling more than \$39 million, have been successfully completed. These projects have adapted historic buildings for use as offices, hotels, apartments and other activities. In Lancaster City, tax incentives have been used to rehabilitate the former Hamilton Watch Factory (Clock Towers Apartments), the Follmer, Clogg & Company Umbrella Factory (Umbrella Works Apartments), the Standard Caramel Company (City Crossings) and numerous other buildings.
- **Neighborhood Revitalization** – Historic character was cited by residents as one of the key aspects of the city's livability. National Register designation would enhance community pride and appreciation for the city's historic character, and the availability of tax incentives could stimulate owners of rental properties to upgrade the condition of their buildings.

SECTION 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

"The town of Lancaster was founded in the early 1730s and developed into a regional center serving the surrounding agricultural community. Located at the intersection of major east-west and north-south roadways, Lancaster was an important eighteenth-century settlement on the primary route of westward expansion through Pennsylvania. By the second half of the eighteenth century, Lancaster was said to have been the largest inland town in America, a distinction it held until the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century."¹

Despite the prominent role that Lancaster played in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, the extent of the city's physical growth in its first one hundred and thirty years was relatively modest. Joshua Scott's 1824 *Map of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania* indicates that lots were laid out only in the central portion of the present day city, roughly extending north as far as James Street, east to Plum Street, southeast to Chester Street and southwest to Strawberry Street. Houses are shown on about three-quarters of the lots.

Architecturally, Colonial Lancaster was a town typified by small scale residences. The core of the city contained the important public buildings – a courthouse, a jail, a market, etc. – many of which were, architecturally, rather refined buildings exhibiting English designs, popular before the Revolution, and Federal designs thereafter. In addition to the public buildings, elegant Georgian and later Federal, town houses were scattered around the town, mostly close to Penn Square. Among the more notable of these houses still surviving are Jasper Yeate's house on South Queen Street and Gottlieb Sehner's house on North Prince Street (now referred to as the Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House).

While these high style buildings of central Lancaster are what people of today often think of when they think of Colonial Lancaster, the predominant building style of the period was decidedly Germanic and of a more vernacular character. The typical house found in Lancaster, at least prior to the

George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all these Presents shall come Greeting: Whereas our loving Subject, James Hamilton of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Esq., owner of a Tract of land whereon the Town of Lancaster, in the same Province, is erected, Hath, on behalf of the Inhabitants of said Town, represented unto our trusty and well beloved Thomas Penn, Esquire, one of the Proprietors of the said Province, and George Thomas, Esq., with our Royal Approbation—do grant and ordain that the streets of said borough shall ever continue as they are now laid out and regulated.

Charter of the Borough of Lancaster, 1742.



Lancaster in 1800

From a sketch made about 1800 reprinted in Nolen's 1929 *Comprehensive City Plan*.



One Story House

The predominant Colonial house form in Lancaster.

mid-1800s, was a one story house with a three-room, central chimney plan. These houses, of which relatively few remain today, numerically dominated the town. Of the 709 primary dwellings listed in the 1798 direct tax of Lancaster City, more than 72% were houses of this type. Only nineteen houses were listed as being three stories tall; the remainder were two stories. The predominant building materials for the smaller houses were log, half-timber and frame. By 1815, this style house was still common, accounting for 66% of all residences.²

The mid to late 1800s were a period of rapid growth and expansion within Lancaster. The city's population grew by a mere 8% between 1830 and 1840. Population growth reached 30% in the two subsequent decades.³ The 1864 atlas



The Jasper Yeates House

Reflecting the high style English architecture of central Lancaster.

indicates that development within the four square mile city was intense in the vicinity of Center Square and along major streets. The remainder was relatively open and sparsely settled. By the time Roe and Colby completed their map of the city in 1874, much of this open area had been infilled with new housing and industrial development. This trend continued as evidenced by an 1884 map by the Board of Trade and the 1899 *Atlas of Lancaster County* by Graves and Steinbarger. In addition, during that period many small scale eighteenth and early nineteenth century buildings in the city's center were demolished and replaced with taller structures or were renovated to reflect new uses and stylistic preferences.



Rowhouses

The predominant house form in Lancaster after the mid-1800s.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo.

Although the city is located at the heart of Pennsylvania's most prominent agricultural region, its late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century growth was largely a result of the city's industrial and manufacturing expansion. The historic character of Lancaster is largely defined by the building and rebuilding that took place during this period. The railroad cuts that loop across the northern half of the city and that bisects the city from north to south, defined historic industrial corridors that remain very much in evidence today. The central business district that evolved through the wealth built from these industries defines the core of the city. Surrounding these areas are neighborhoods, rich in architectural character and diversity. Rowhouses are the predominant form, interspersed with vestiges of the city's earlier periods – one story

dwellings and high style town houses – and the mansions of the city's wealthy.

Since the early twentieth century, with the exception of the episode of urban renewal in the 1960s and 1970s, relatively little building replacement has occurred in Lancaster. This is particularly true in the residential areas outside of the central business district. Today, the city's neighborhoods are largely intact as they were originally developed and have a high degree of historic integrity. As a consequence, the city which we appreciate today, and the distinctive character that the city has become known for, should be recognized and respected as a product of late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial America.

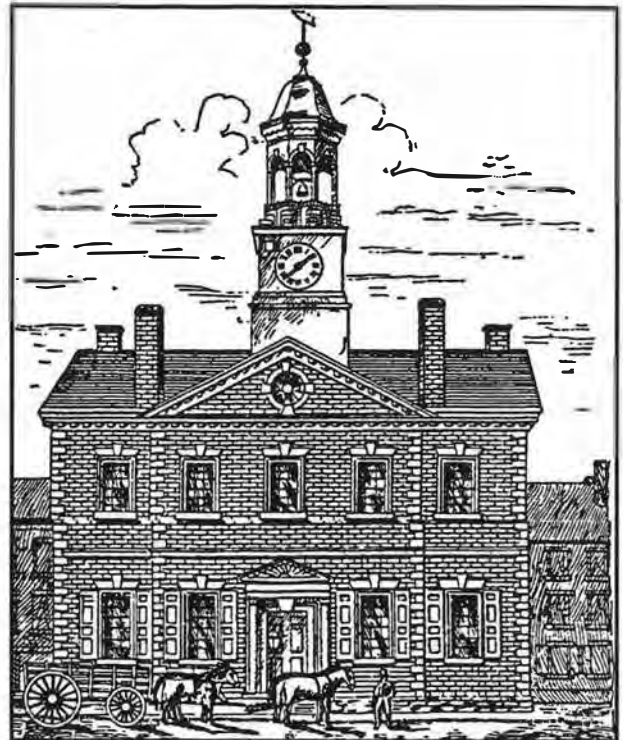
It should be further recognized that Lancaster's historical significance is not limited to individual landmarks, but is inherent in the entire urban landscape.

Colonial Lancaster⁴

Title to the land now known as Pennsylvania was transferred to William Penn in 1681. Penn conceived his colony as a place of religious tolerance, where land would be held by small landowners, rather than by a privileged class as was common in other colonies. Naturally, the colony soon developed into a major receptacle for European settlers seeking economic opportunity and freedom to practice their own religious beliefs.

The land that became Lancaster County was inhabited by Native Americans, including the Susquehannock, Conestoga, Pequea and Shawnee prior to the beginning of permanent European settlement in the 1700s. Prolonged warfare between the Susquehannocks and the Five Nations of the Iroquois to gain control of the burgeoning fur trade with the Europeans, coupled with disease, resulted in the Native American population largely abandoning the area by the end of the 1600s. The nature of Native American settlement in what is now Lancaster City has not been substantially documented.

The first Europeans to arrive in this area were mostly fur traders who established trading posts along the Susquehanna River. The Proprietors



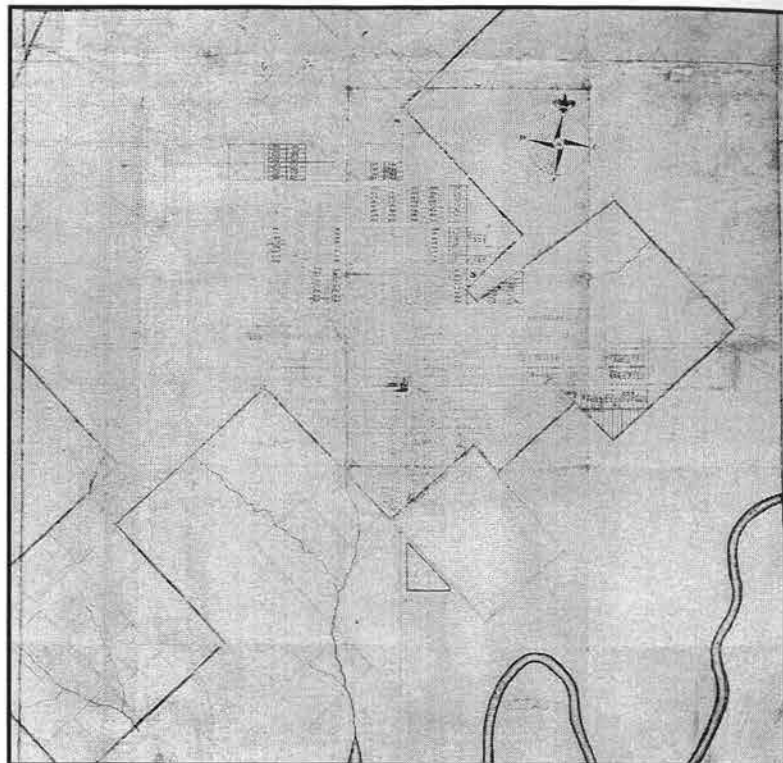
Old County Courthouse

Reprinted in Nolen's 1929 *Comprehensive City Plan*.

made grants of land as early as 1691, yet no permanent settlement occurred until somewhat later. The "Servants' Tract," granted to Welsh servants, failed in 1702 as the first major attempt to establish a community here.

The first decades of the 1700s saw settlements take hold. Swiss Mennonites searching for economic opportunity and a relatively stable environment in which to practice their religion, began to arrive in present day Lancaster County by 1709. Located on a ten thousand acre tract immediately south of the present day Lancaster City, the first group of Mennonite settlers arrived into the wilderness of Pennsylvania and quickly carved out the beginnings of the present community. Within a few short years, a small group of French Huguenots settled in the Pequea Valley and Scotch-Irish began settlements in the western and southern portions of the area. Non-Mennonite Germans, English Quakers and others arrived in increasing numbers by the 1720s.

By 1729, the area had become settled enough to be successful in petitioning the Governor



Lancaster in the 1780s

The central public core of the city is bounded by residential areas. The historic neighborhoods of Musserstown, Adamstown, and Betheltown are shown.

and Legislature of the colony to create the county of Lancaster from Chester County. Until that time, Pennsylvania was divided into the three large counties of Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester. With the creation of the new county, the commissioners first important task was to begin the process of selecting a county seat.

The area now known as Lancaster City was settled as early as 1720 or 1721 and by 1730 boasted of a population of about two hundred. According to Ellis and Evans' 1883 history:

The locality was known as the Indian Field and Gibson's Pasture. George Gibson kept a tavern here when Hamilton platted the town....His tavern was called 'the Hickory Tree,' probably from a tall hickory which stood near the public road, and which was said to have been a favorite one with the Indians, the place of their rendezvous for many years, and the centre of one of their small villages. 'A swamp lay in front of Gibson's,' we are told, 'and another to the north.' The one in front of Gibson's, nearly in the centre of the site of the present city, was the Dark Hazel Swamp, which was drained and cleared of wood in 1745.

Lancaster "townstead" was established by action of the Governor on 17 February 1730. Though at the time the land was thought to be under the ownership of the Proprietors, it was soon learned that Andrew Hamilton, prothonotary of the Provincial Supreme Court, had actually acquired title to it. The land was resurveyed for Hamilton in 1733 and conveyed to his son James Hamilton, for whom a patent was obtained from the Penns on 1 May 1735. The site on which the town was to be created carried with it no particular geographic advantages, other than to be centrally located within the newly established county of Lancaster. Neither of the nearby waterways, the Susquehanna River and the Conestoga Creek, were navigable and there were no principal roads running through the site. Prior to Hamilton's town plan, the village was referred to as Hickory. It was named Lancaster by John Wright, a prominent local, in honor of his native Lancashire, England.

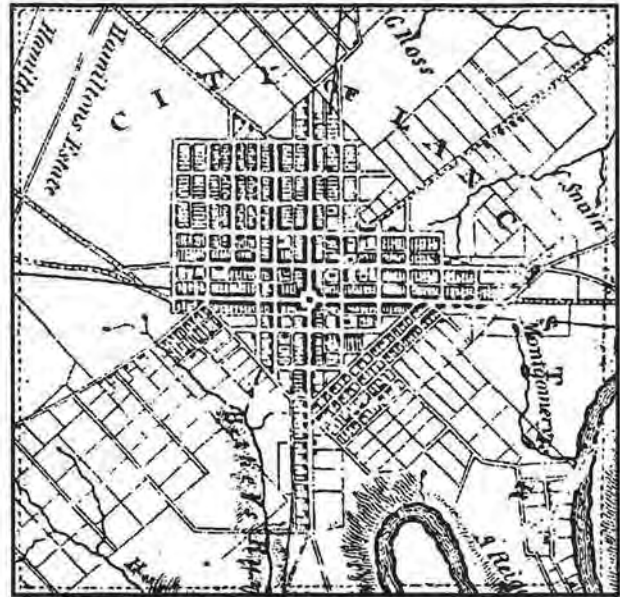
The Hamilton's lands comprised the center and a portion of the northwest quadrant of present-day Lancaster City. A courthouse, jail and other buildings were constructed prior to 1734. The Hamiltons had actually laid out the town and

began selling lots before their clear title was established. In his book *Conestoga Crossroads, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 1730-1790*, Jerome H. Woods, Jr. described the design of the new town of Lancaster by Andrew Hamilton, date March 1730:

Drawing upon the modern concepts of town layout evident in Philadelphia and in eighteenth-century London, Hamilton projected a gridiron pattern of street arrangement; a formalistic mode not unfamiliar to the man who had earlier designed the graceful Georgian statehouse in Philadelphia. In the center of town, he placed a square to contain the courthouse; at right angles to this were laid the two principal thoroughfares of the villages, "High Street" (called "King Street" by 1735) to the east and west, "Queen Street" to the north and south. "Prince," "Duke" and "Orange" streets also proclaimed the customary deference to royalty; and there were, in addition, "Vine" and "Water" streets, the latter taking its name from the "roaring brook" that coursed along it. All of the streets were sixty-five feet wide, with the exception of Water Street, which had a breadth of only forty feet. The standard lot was 64 feet 4 1/2 inches wide and 245 feet deep, large enough to accommodate not only the houses but also outbuildings and gardens which many of the residents would place behind their homes. To the rear of each row of lots ran alleys fourteen feet in width. In addition to the central square, reserved for the courthouse, and the lot granted for the county prison at the northeast corner of King and Prince streets, Hamilton reserved a large area adjacent to the northwest corner of the square for a market house.

Several other landowners held substantial portions of what would become Lancaster City. A patent was issued to Michael Shank and Henry Fare in 1717 for a 400 acre tract to the west and southwest of the Hamilton lands; Theodorus Eby held a 300 acre tract to the south; Joyste Lette controlled a 190 acre tract to the southeast; John and Henry Funk owned 670 acres to the east; and Rudy Moyer held 200 acres to the north.

The town of Lancaster grew steadily in the years after 1740. The Hamiltons retained title



Lancaster in 1824

Joshua Scott's Map of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

to the land, with lot holders being required to pay ground rents. While many inhabitants apparently largely ignored making the annual payments, some ground rents continued to be collected well into the twentieth century. In 1742, the inhabitants successfully petitioned the Legislature for a charter.

Lancaster soon became a pivotal frontier community. Benjamin Franklin reportedly obtained wagons and pack horses here during the French and Indian Wars. During this period there was considerable concern in the community about the dangers of attack and a wooden fort was



West King Street, Mid-1800s

From a sketch reprinted in Nolen's 1929 *Comprehensive City Plan*.



Lancaster in 1834

The railroad arrives in this engaging. From a sketch reprinted by Nolen.

built in town. A meeting between Pennsylvania Governor Denny and the Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations was held in Lancaster in 1757. The continued hostilities between Native Americans and European settlers in the central Pennsylvania frontier resulted in the “massacre” of fourteen Conestoga Indians in 1763, when the “Paxtang Boys” stormed Lancaster’s jail and work house with the intent of wiping the tribe out.

Lancaster benefited from its strategic commercial location. The Old Philadelphia Pike, leading to Wright’s Ferry (later Columbia) passed through King Street. North-south routes of trade (approximating the present routes 222 and 272) linked Lancaster with Maryland and north-central Pennsylvania. By circa 1760, Lancaster had grown to become the largest inland town in America; it held that honor until about the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century, when Pittsburgh attained a larger population. America’s first paved road, the Lancaster and Philadelphia Turnpike commenced in 1792, strengthened the town’s commercial importance.

Lancaster’s economy and stature waned to some degree in the first decades of the 1800s, with the increasing importance of trade along the Susquehanna River and the location of the state capital in Harrisburg in 1813. In the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution made little impact on Lancaster before the 1840s. Most of the major industries established in Lancaster during the following ninety years.

Victorian Lancaster

While Lancaster is often referred to as a Colonial city, its character was dramatically reshaped in the Victorian period extending from the mid 1800s through the early 1900s. The city we see today, while retaining substantial vestiges of its earlier past, is essentially a Victorian and early-twentieth century industrial city.

The first major stimulus for Lancaster’s late-nineteenth century industrial prosperity was the arrival of the railroads in 1834. Trade by water never was of primary importance in Lancaster City’s commercial history. The Conestoga River, with the exception of the short-lived impact of the Conestoga Navigation Company in the mid-1800s, was never navigable for large vessels. The railroads, on the other hand, opened up many new possibilities.



Follmer, Clogg, & Company Umbrella Works

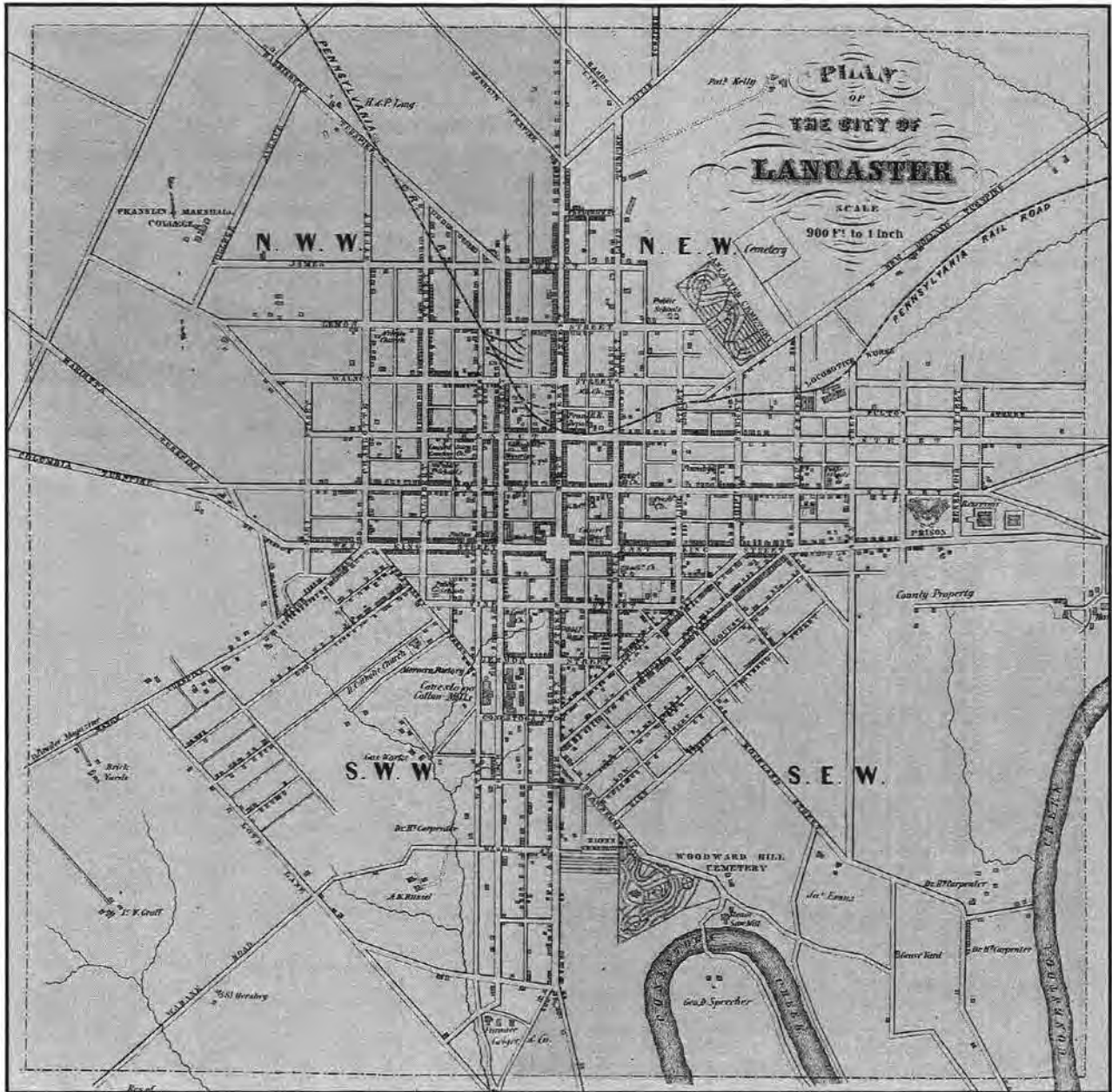
The Victorian era saw Lancaster’s industrial rise and transformation.

Photo courtesy Lancaster County Historical Society

The late 1840s and early 1850s were unusually prosperous years in Lancaster. As the city's economy recovered from the effects of the Panic of 1837, new industries, as well as new institutions, such as Fulton Hall and the recently merged Franklin and Marshall College, began to change the physical geography of the community. New governmental structures – the County Court House, designed by Samuel Sloane, and Prison, constructed from plans drawn by John

Haviland – similarly attest to a vibrant economy. What in 1830 was a small community of 7704 residents had more than doubled to 17,603 persons by 1860.

The Conestoga Steam Mills on South Prince Street began operations in 1847 and quickly became one of Lancaster's largest industrial enterprises. Idled briefly by an economic downturn in 1857, the mills were in full production by 1860



Lancaster in 1864

H. F. Bridgens' *Atlas of Lancaster Co., Penna.* Lancaster, PA, 1864.



Conestoga Steam Mills

One of Lancaster's important 19th century industries.

Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Survey Files

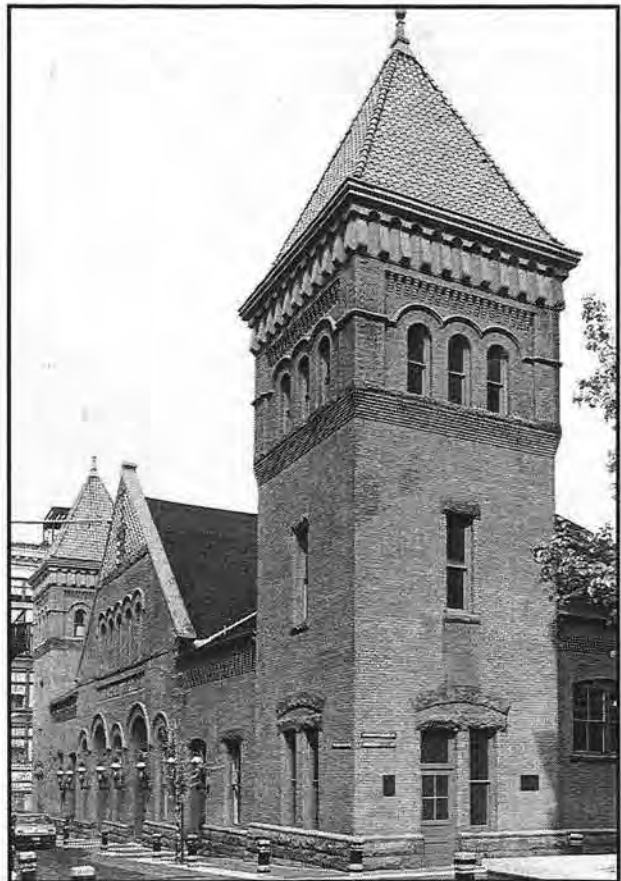
and produced more than 80% of the heavy materials used by the Union Army for tents, ground cloths, etc. Four additional steam mills were founded in the city between 1865 and 1882. The Conestoga Steam Mills were the city's largest industry and employer by the 1880s and continued to be a major employer well into the twentieth century.

Ellis and Evans' history of the county indicates that the cork industry was "one of the interesting and important industries of Lancaster." The Lancaster Cork Works was established in 1875 on Fulton Street and was, by 1883, manufacturing twelve to fifteen thousand gross of finished corks per day. The Conestoga Cork Works was created by Harris Boardman in 1860. Originally located in a building at Locust and Lime Street, that structure burned in 1882 and the firm moved to Fulton Street shortly thereafter.

According to the United States Bureau of Census, Pennsylvania led the nation in the manufacture of umbrellas in 1900. Lancaster City boasted six factories producing \$2.7 million worth of umbrella goods manufactured in that year, almost half of the state's entire production. Silk mills and umbrella handle factories were located in Columbia, Marietta and Lancaster City to supply raw materials for the production of umbrellas. Umbrella manufacturing became Lancaster City's most important industry, employing 15% of the city's industrial workforce

(1,300 workers) and producing a greater dollar amount worth of goods than Lancaster's then second leading industry, tobacco. By the 1920s, Lancaster was boasting the production of more umbrellas each year than any other city in America.

Rose Brothers & Company was founded in 1886 as Rose Brothers and Hartman by James and David Rose and banker Herbert W. Hartman. The company began operations in a rented store and, in 1888, moved to the former factory of Peter J. Otto. By 1890, Rose Brothers and Hartman had become a major umbrella manufacturer. In 1892 they combined their operations with the Philadelphia based firm of Follmer, Clogg & Company and others to form the Umbrella Company. This operation soon proved unprofitable and was disbanded in 1894, only to be restructured as the Follmer, Clogg & Company, which became, for a time, the world's largest producer.



Central Market

Lancaster as a hub of market activity.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Tobacco warehousing and cigar production was one of Lancaster's leading industries in the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries. Many substantial tobacco warehouses and production buildings were constructed throughout the city.

Among the city's other major late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century industries were the production of candy, watches, beer, carriages and wagons, brick, electrical apparatus, architectural and ornamental ironwork and soap.

The Lancaster Street Railway Company was formed in 1890 to electrify the city's existing horse-drawn trolley system. It did not take long before the trolleys made possible the development of suburbs outside the historic city boundaries. In 1891, an article in the *Lancaster New Era* stated: "Lots are cheaper in the outskirts than nearer the center, and larger grounds can be secured for the same money... for (most) some easy distance from the dust and din of the busy city is more desirable as well as healthier than the turmoil and heat of the thickly settled portion." The trolley extended as far as Columbia and Lititz by 1900. The automobile also arrived in Lancaster by 1900. The increasing popularity of the automobile in subsequent decades, coupled with the trolley system, made suburban residential development more commonplace.

By 1919, for the first time in its history, Lancaster County's industrial production topped that of agriculture, reaching \$112,000,000.



Lancaster Station

Lancaster as a hub of transportation activity.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Watt and Shand Building

Lancaster as a hub of retail activity.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Lancaster City also became the center of the retail industry in Lancaster County. The size and quantity of retail establishments grew rapidly with the industrial revolution, bringing both more plentiful inexpensive goods and workers with the money to buy them. Frank W. Woolworth founded his five and ten cent store business on North Queen Street in the 1870s. In 1898 he built a substantial new building in downtown (now demolished). Department stores became commonplace, among them Hager's store and Watt and Shand.

The city was also the commercial and business center of the county, as numerous financial institutions and office buildings developed as a result of the city's increasing industrial prosperity. In addition, the traditional governmental, religious, cultural and educational role of the city expanded throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s, with substantial new landmarks to each each being constructed.

Throughout the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Lancaster's residential neighborhoods were also transformed. What had been a relatively small town in the 1840s became a densely populated city by the 1890s. The smaller scale one-story houses of Lancaster were largely torn down, or remodelled, and replaced with rowhouses and duplexes. With the exception of the central business district and pockets of industrial buildings, the remainder of

the four-square mile city was fully developed with residences.

Lancaster's relative prosperity continued into the twentieth century. Increasing industrialization throughout the period from 1860 to 1940 resulted in the development of housing in many areas of the city. This prosperity is in many respects symbolized by the Griest Building of 1926, the city's only skyscraper.

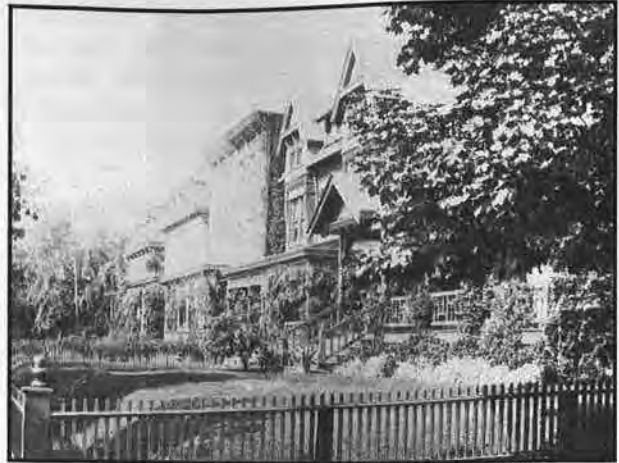
As World War II ended, a new era of Lancaster County history began. The trend toward suburban development accelerated dramatically. This was aided by the Post War Planning Council, created in 1943, which developed plans to extend urban infrastructure, in the form of water and sewer lines, into the countryside. Federally assisted mortgages from the Federal Housing Administration and the Veteran's Administration also contributed significantly to Lancaster's



Griest Building

Lancaster's skyscraper from 1926.

Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Collection



West Chestnut Street

The rowhouse and duplex replace the one story house.

Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Collection

suburbanization. As a result, transportation, retail and other commercial activities began to migrate from the city to the suburbs, following many of its residents. By the mid 1950s, the suburbs were booming as the city began to see its prominence as the hub of the county begin to wane. As historian John Ward Willson Loose described it in his 1978 book *The Heritage of Lancaster*: "The suburbs seemed isolated and immune from the problems of the aging city with its increasing population of disadvantaged persons. Decaying neighborhoods and slums, with attendant crime and need for expanded social services, placed an ever increasing burden on the city taxpayer, making continued home ownership in Lancaster less attractive."⁵

Fortunately, the city was able to avoid the substantial decay that occurred in many other cities in the late 1950s and 1960s which resulted in widespread demolition and replacement through urban renewal programs in the 1960s and 1970s. Physically, Lancaster's urban renewal period resulted in relatively little demolition, when compared to similar cities. Still, urban renewal had a profound impact on the fabric of Lancaster. Several blocks along North Queen Street were leveled in 1965, including the city's theatre district and numerous substantial commercial buildings. The city's African-American community was splintered when the South Duke Street renewal program bisected the southeast quadrant. A swath of the city one

block wide was cleared from Church Street to the Conestoga River, destroying many established businesses and neighborhoods.

In 1995, the city finds itself at a crossroads. The trends John Loose described in 1978 have continued. With the recent closure of The Bon Ton, Lancaster has joined the ranks of cities that can no longer boast about retaining a traditional downtown department store. The migration of the city's economically advantaged to the suburbs continues, as does the gradual loss of traditional employment centers. Yet the city, perhaps because its decline has been substantially slower than many neighboring cities, also finds itself with an opportunity to be at the forefront of a new trend toward reinvestment within its boundaries. As the people of Lancaster County are becoming increasingly aware of the economic and social costs of the suburban sprawl, Lancaster City is in the excellent position of offering an alternative to the growing number of Lancastrians who are becoming dissatisfied with life in the suburbs. Many substantial problems must be overcome to begin enticing these people back into the city. But Lancaster's surprisingly rich collection of historic buildings, coupled with the diverse character of its many neighborhoods, the livability of its community, and the strength of its people, provide an excellent foundation to build on.

Please refer to the Historic Areas section for additional information about the development of the historic areas of the city.

Notes: _____

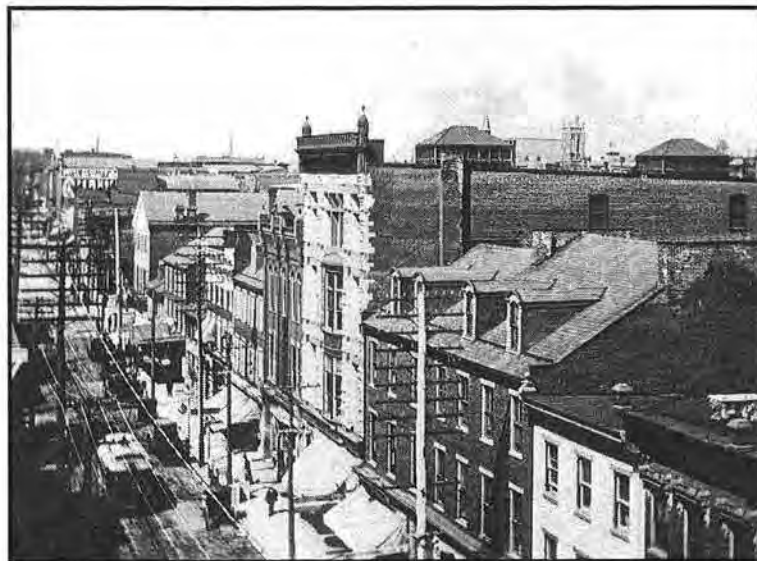
¹Adapted from an unpublished draft of *Preserving Community Character* written by Peter Benton of John Milner Associates and David Schneider of The Historic Preservation Trust, 1992. Paragraphs within quotation marks are quoted from the final report.

²David Schuyler, in *The Lancaster Cemetery and Woodward Hill Cemetery, Preservation Needs Assessment* (Lancaster, PA: The Historic Preservation Trust, 1991), p. 5.

³Bernard L. Herman, *Town House: Architecture and Material Life in the Early American City* (Unpublished manuscript, 1995)

⁴The remaining narrative was edited and expanded from a National Register nomination that was prepared by the Historic Preservation Trust in 1984 but never submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office for review. The principal authors for the nomination were Jane E. Higinbotham and John J. Snyder, Jr. David B. Schneider edited and expanded the narrative for this study.

⁵John Ward Willson Loose, *The Heritage of Lancaster*, (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1978), p. 151.



Second Block of North Queen Street in 1901

The bustling commercial city.

Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Collection

SECTION 3: ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

The Architecture of the City of Lancaster

The wealth of historic architecture that remains in Lancaster is both extensive and diverse. The history of the city and its people are embodied in these sturdy buildings, large and small, elaborate and modest. The city's historic role as the hub of the county's government, as a religious and cultural center, and as the core of its market, retail, banking and commerce, industry and transportation continues to be reflected in its architecture.

For the purpose of this report, residential architecture will be discussed first. Brief descriptions of the various architectural styles will be provided, along with examples of those styles. It is important to note that these styles are defined largely by design characteristics. Because these styles were popular for specific periods of time, they can be used to estimate when certain buildings were constructed.

After residential buildings are described, a variety of other building types will be introduced. The architectural styles described for the residences also largely apply to the other building types.

The following publications are recommended for additional information and descriptions of the various styles of historic architecture:

- ***Lancaster Architecture 1719-1927***
John J. Snyder, Jr., Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, 1979.
- ***A Field Guide to American Houses***
Virginia and Lee McAlister, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.



Lancaster in 1844

A city still dominated by church steeples and small scale dwellings.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo.

Colonial and Victorian

Throughout this report, we have, and will, describe Lancaster as a Colonial town that was transformed into a Victorian city. We use these terms, Colonial and Victorian, to describe the two historical and architectural periods that defined the city's character. It should be recognized that this simplifies the diversity and complexity of the city's history and architecture, which includes considerable post-Colonial and post-Victorian development.

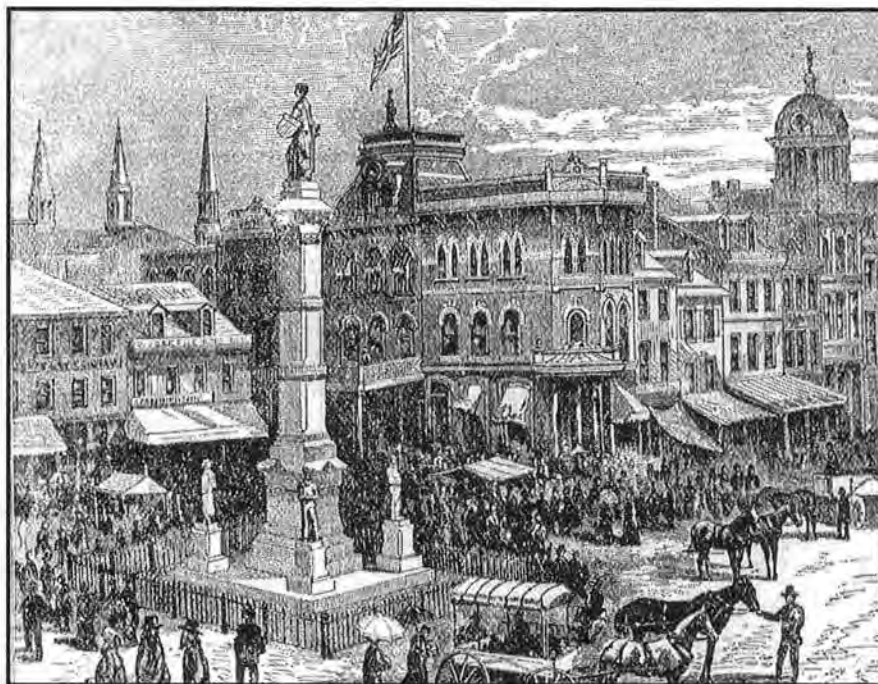
To say that Lancaster was a Colonial town is not intended to ignore the major accomplishments of the Federal period, the time between the Revolutionary War and the early 1800s. Rather, Colonial is used to describe the period during which Lancaster's first basic pattern and scale of development was set. Likewise, the term Victorian is used to denote the period which saw the transformation of Lancaster into an industrial city. Considerable industrialization and other growth occurred after the Victorian period in the early twentieth century.

Residential Buildings

Despite the significant role governmental, religious, educational, commercial and industrial buildings played in the history of the city, Lancaster's character is largely defined by its extensive residential neighborhoods. While the row-house form dominates, there is considerable diversity in the city's residential architecture, both in form and style. While essentially a Victorian city in character, substantial numbers of pre-and post-Victorian era buildings survive.

One Story Houses

The city retains a number of one story dwellings dating from the late 1700s to early 1800s. Examples of the earliest of these were Germanic houses typically constructed of log, half-timber, or frame and exhibiting a three-room plan with a central chimney. An excellent and well preserved example of this style of house is located at 22 Reedy Lane in the Sunnyside area. As was noted earlier in this report, these small dwellings numerically dominated the Lancaster landscape until the mid-1800s. Later examples, typi-



Victorian Lancaster

The quiet town becomes the bustling city. The steeples compete with government and commerce.

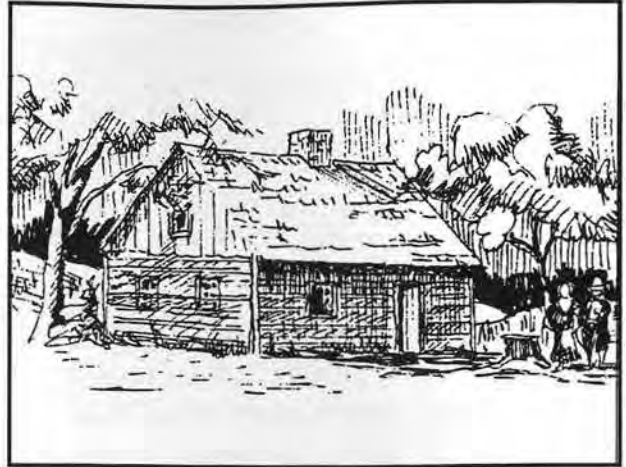
Historic Preservation Trust Collection, Courtesy The Lancaster County Historical Society.



Michael Musser House (1780)

Note the symmetrical facade, pedimented doorway, dentilled cornice, enframed windows with pronounced keystones, and the belt course (extending across the house between the first and second levels, largely hidden by the vines). These are all stylistic elements of this fine Georgian House. The 2/2 light window sash are Victorian era replacements.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



22 Reedy Lane (circa 1800)

This drawing represents a "restored" view of this typical one story Germanic log dwelling, the most common house type in Lancaster in the Colonial era. Note the rather steeply pitched roof, the corner-post log construction, the off-center door, the centralized chimney, and the wood shingle roof. This house survives, obscured by siding and additions.

Sketch by John A. Jarvis

cally constructed after 1800, were often built of brick. Examples of early one story log or frame houses covered over later with brick, or expanded to two or three stories have been documented. The surviving one story houses of the City of Lancaster are a unique historical resource.

Georgian

The Georgian style was based on high-style English architecture during the reigns of King George I through King George III. The style was popular in America throughout the last three quarters of the 1700s, largely falling from favor in most parts of the country shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War. The style lingered on in Lancaster, with examples dating from the early 1800s.

The style is typified by symmetry. Ornamentation was based on Renaissance interpretations of Roman forms. In a time before professional architects, when builders often designed what they built, the style was passed along through the use of pattern books, which displayed drawings of various design details.

Among Lancaster's Georgian houses, the Jasper Yeates House, at 26 South Queen Street, and the Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House, at 123 North Prince Street, are perhaps the most prominent examples. The Yeates House is a three

and one-half story, four bay, brick Georgian house that was built by John Miller, a blacksmith, hardware merchant and founder of the town of Millersville, circa 1765 - 1768 (see photo on page 10). Prominent attorney and judge, Jasper Yeates, occupied the house from 1775 until 1817. Yeates was delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention for ratification of the United States Constitution in 1787, and was, both professionally and culturally, one of Lancaster's leading citizens of the late 1700s and early 1800s.

The Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House is a two and one-half story, three bay, brick Georgian house. Built by joiner Gottlieb Sehner, a second generation German, as his own residence in 1787, the house was rented in the early 1800s to Andrew Ellicott, a surveyor who completed Pierre L'Enfant's designs for Washington, D.C.

Another important Georgian dwelling is the Michael Musser House at 323 West King Street. The house was constructed circa 1780 for Musser, a tanner. Local tradition holds that Lafayette reviewed troops from this house during his 1824 American visit.

Federal

The Federal style was introduced to Lancaster in the mid-1790s and held favor until the 1830s. Although somewhat similar to Georgian, detail-

ing in the Federal style was much more delicate. In attempting to develop an American architectural style, designers of the period looked to neo-classical precedents.

A number of fine Federal style houses were built in Lancaster. Among them is the Montgomery Mansion, 19 - 21 South Queen Street, built by local joiner Stephen Hills for William Montgomery and one of Lancaster's great Federal period mansions. Another Federal house is that of Dr. Clarkson Freeman at 105 South Queen Street, which dates from circa 1820 - 1823. Freeman was a noted Lancaster doctor and patron of the theatre who often presented plays in this house.

The Victorian Styles

Lancaster, as we know it today, largely reflects its Victorian period, which extended from the



The Montgomery Mansion (1820 - 1823)

The Montgomery House, although altered, is one of Lancaster's finest Federal style buildings. Note the thinner, more refined cornice line, the narrow belt course, the fanlight window, and the parapeted chimney. The 2/2 window sash are Victorian era replacements and the storefront was added in the 20th century, as was the fire escape.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



The Grubb Mansion (circa 1845)

The Grubb Mansion was built by one of Lancaster's wealthiest men and is an excellent and rare example of Classical Revival architecture in Lancaster. The symmetrical facade, flat roofline, columned entrance portico, and 6/6 sash windows are characteristic of this style. The exterior of the house is substantially unaltered.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

1840s through the early 1900s. This corresponds to the source of the period's name, Queen Victoria of England, who reigned from 1837 to 1901. The period is architecturally defined by its eclecticism. The diversity of design influences used within the period is extensive. As local architectural historian John J. Snyder, Jr. has written, "Conceptually, the Victorians seemed to claim all time and space as a mine for the creation of eclectic styles."

For the purpose of this report, we have broken the period down into the following styles: Classical Revival (including the Greek and Roman), Italianate, Romanesque and Gothic Revival, Second Empire and Queen Anne.

Classical Revivals

The Classical Revival style, including both Greek and Roman Revivals, was popular in America between 1840 and 1860. It never used extensively in Lancaster County.

The Grubb Mansion (Community Gallery), at 135 North Lime Street is Lancaster City's most elegant and intact example of the Classical Revival style. Clement Bates Grubb, a local ironmaster, who upon his death in 1889 was the wealthiest citizen of Lancaster, built this house circa 1845. The city's other important example

of this style is the John Black Mansion, constructed in 1852 and 1853 at 47 North Lime Street. Black was an engineer and contractor.

Italianate

Introduced to Lancaster in the 1850s, the Italianate style flourished into the 1890s. Generally inspired by Renaissance villas of central and northern Italy, the style typically featured low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves; tall, narrow windows, frequently arched; and often a cupola or tower.

Lancaster's best example of the asymmetrical Italianate style, and one of the best in south-central Pennsylvania, is the Reuben Baer Mansion (Snyder Funeral Home) at 141 East Orange Street. The house was constructed in 1873 - 1874 for Reuben Baer, a publisher.

The Benjamin Miller Mansion, 36 West Chestnut Street, circa 1870 - 1874, is a three story, three bay brick Italianate house (now apartments), painted red. Other features include a central entry with double doors; a bracketed cornice; paired windows; stone water table; and bracketed window caps. This is one of the city's most intact symmetrical Italianate houses.

Another of the county's important examples of symmetrical Italianate style design is the John R. Bitner Mansion at 416 North Duke Street (see photo on page 44). The house was built for John R. Bitner, a founder of the Fulton Bank, in 1873 - 1874. The John S. Rohrer Mansion (Harmony Inn) at 402 North Queen Street is yet another important symmetrical Italianate residence (see photo on page 44). The house was built for John S. Rohrer, a tobacco dealer.

Other examples of Italianate residences include the John Dehaven Mansion at 450 West Chestnut St. (1875 - 1876); the David G. Swartz Mansion, 250 North Duke Street (1871 - 1874); 224 Lancaster Avenue (1877 - 1878); and the Reed-Steinman Mansion, 32 South Prince Street, one of Lancaster County's earliest and most intact examples of the Italianate style.

Romanesque and Gothic Revivals

The Romanesque Revival style was introduced into Lancaster in the Conestoga Steam Cotton



Reuben Baer Mansion (1873 - 1874)

Lancaster's best example of the asymmetrical Italianate style, and one of the best in South-Central Pennsylvania. Note the central tower, projecting left bay, wide bracketed eaves, elaborate window surrounds, bay window, and arched openings. These elements are all characteristic of this style.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Mill #2 in 1848. Sometimes referred to as Richardson Romanesque, because of its use by Boston architect H. H. Richardson, the style gained popularity between 1870 and about 1900.

The Gothic Revival style occurred in two periods. The first began in the 1840s and lasted until the 1870s. The Second, or Perpendicular Gothic Revival, began about 1890 and lasted until the early 1900s. The style accentuated verticality, favoring the use of pointed Gothic arches.

No prominent residential examples have been documented of either the Gothic or Romanesque Revival styles in the City of Lancaster. However, the styles are represented by churches, collegiate buildings, funerary structures, commercial buildings, schools and factories.

Second Empire

The Second Empire type, characterized by the use of a mansard roof, was introduced into Lan-



John Ives Hartman Mansion (1870s)

This elaborate Second Empire style mansion retains a central tower element, mansard roof, bracketed eaves, and arched windows. Coupled with the verticality of the house, this is an excellent example of high style architecture of this style.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

caster in the 1860s and was popular through the 1890s. The style favored external symmetry, although asymmetrical and towered examples are common, and classically inspired ornament.

The B. B. Martin House (also known as West Lawn or the Embassy House Apartments), at 403 West Chestnut Street, was built in 1874 and is one of Lancaster County's finest examples of Second Empire style. Martin was a wealthy lumber and coal merchant and real estate developer. Other notable Second Empire houses in Lancaster include the Return E. Fahnestock Mansion, 432 North Duke Street, 1872 - 1874; the John Ives Hartman Mansion, 439 North Duke Street, late 1870s; and the Amos Urban House, 444 South Queen Street, 1879 - 1880. 703 - 731 North Duke Street is a row of six, three story, six bay, green serpentine stone, Second Empire double houses. They are the largest group of serpentine houses in city.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style was popular in Lancaster throughout the last quarter of the 1800s. This was one of the more colorful and fanciful of the eclectic late-Victorian styles, combining Elizabethan and Jacobean design influences.

Among the many Queen Anne style residences in Lancaster, the William Zahm Sener Mansion, 233 North Charlotte Street, is one of the best examples. Designed by Hazelhurst and Huckels of Philadelphia, the house was begun in 1883 and completed in 1885 for Sener, a wealthy businessman, founder of the Ephrata National Bank, and founder of Lancaster's first electric company. The house may have been first in the city to be wired for electricity. It is the most intact, elaborate and best documented example of the Queen Anne style extant in Lancaster City, perhaps in south-central Pennsylvania.

The Andrew Jackson Steinman Mansion at 301 East Orange Street was originally built as a two story house and bought and enlarged by Andrew Jackson Steinman in 1882, upon his marriage to Caroline Morgan Hale. Built for Alice Nevin, member of Lancaster's culturally prominent Nevin family, in 1900 - 1903, 227 Lancaster Avenue is a two story brick house with a gambrel roof that extends to form a porch roof.



William Zahm Sener Mansion (1885)

Designed by Hazelhurst and Huckles of Philadelphia, this is one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in Lancaster. Note the intersecting gable roof lines, the elaborate gable details, the asymmetrical facade, the porch with turned posts, and the multi-light windows, all elements of this rich and eclectic style.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Rowhouses, W. Walnut Street

Note the repeating facades on these rowhouses. The character of the city is largely defined by its extensive neighborhoods of rowhouses. Examples of these buildings can be found exhibiting elements from each of the important Victorian styles.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Rowhouses

Rowhouses, which represent a building type rather than a building style, account for almost 70% of the city's dwellings. A rowhouse is a series of residential units, erected as one structural composition, with repetitive features of facade design, floor plan and ornament. Generally, the following features are characteristic of most rowhouses. Typically, the facade is of unbroken construction extending across the series of the component residential units. Floor plans of the individual residential units generally repeat or are very similar. Details and ornaments on the windows and doorways tend to be consistent, particularly on the facades. Rowhouses contain three or more units.

The first rowhouses in Lancaster City, were a series of one-story stone dwellings built by Jacob Miller, owner of a cotton mill, as housing for workers. These houses still survive at 633 - 639 and 641 - 647 South Franklin Street. 502 - 508 South Queen Street represents another early group of one-story rowhouses, likely predating circa 1836.

Between 1825 and 1829, two unmarried daughters of a Lancaster attorney John Hubley rebuilt a brick barn into three residential units for ren-

tal or resale. The houses, which are located at 46 - 48 and 50 South Lime Street may be the city's earliest instance of two-story brick rowhouses.

The widespread acceptance of the rowhouse followed the founding of the Conestoga Cotton Mills in the mid-1840s and the industrial development that occurred in subsequent decades. Rowhouses became the dominant house form by the early 1850s. Among the better examples of rowhouses from this period are 17 - 23 East Lemon Street (1853 - 1855) and at 38 - 44 North Lime Street (circa 1852 - 1856).

From the 1870s through the 1890s, many simple unadorned two-story brick rowhouses were built throughout the city. Examples of this type of housing are common throughout the Cabbage Hill area of the city.

Very long rows, three stories in height, were built on both sides of West Chestnut Street in the early 1870s. Set back from the sidewalk, small front yards or porches resulted.

More elaborate designs with varied, sometimes alternating, details became popular by the early 1880s. 640 - 668 West Chestnut Street provide a good example of this.

The 1890s saw even more diversity in the architectural details of rowhouses. Light-colored bricks allowed for varied, coloristic effects. An elegant row of houses with light brick facades is the located at 343 - 365 College Avenue. These were built in 1904 in the "Colonial" style.

Early Twentieth Century

In the early 1900s, architecture underwent substantial changes in styles and technologies. Lancaster's residences of the period are typically revivals of earlier period styles, such as Colonial Revival and Tudor. Examples of early twentieth century houses are relatively common in the West End and College Park areas of the city. Among the other early twentieth century styles, including Art Deco, Art Modern and Beaux Arts, there are very few residential examples.

Government Buildings

The city has historically been the center of government in Lancaster County and this is reflected by numerous prominent governmental buildings. The Roman Revival style Lancaster County Courthouse, the oldest section of which was constructed in 1852, was designed by noted architect Samuel Sloan. Additions in 1896-1898 and 1923-1926 were designed by James H. Warner and C. Emlen Urban, respectively.

The earlier courthouse, constructed between 1795 and 1797, a three and one-half story, five bay brick Georgian building constructed by joiners John Lind and Jacob Fluebacher survives as the Heritage Center Museum on Penn Square. The building housed state offices between circa 1800 and 1812 and was used as city hall from 1854 through 1930. This is one of the city's most important Georgian structures.

The present city hall was built as a post office in 1891-1892. This two story, five bay Indiana limestone public building in the Venetian Renaissance style was designed by Will A. Freret, with construction supervised by Lancaster's C. Emlen Urban. It was enlarged in 1906 and was purchased by Lancaster City and remodelled as Municipal Building/City Hall in 1931 after the opening of the present post office at southeast corner of Chestnut and Prince Streets.

In addition to these prominent buildings are a number of other government related buildings.



Lancaster County Courthouse

Roman Revival style courthouse built in 1852 and later enlarged.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The central portico of the Norman Revival style Lancaster County Prison, constructed in 1851 and designed by noted prison architect John Havilands, remains on East King Street. Vestiges of the city's water system also remain, with the two large water towers in Buchanan Park, referred to affectionately by local residents as "George and Martha," being the most recognizable elements. Portions of the reservoirs are also visible in both Buchanan and Reservoir Parks.

Religious Buildings

The skyline of Lancaster City today, as it has been traditionally, is dominated by the spires of its religious buildings. They serve as a physical definition of the city's historic role as a center of the county's religious life, much as its public buildings reflect its role as the governmental center, its commercial buildings reflect its role as the center of commerce, etc.

The main portion of Trinity Lutheran Church, 31 South Duke Street, was built 1761-1766 for the city's oldest congregation, which was founded in 1729. The steeple was completed in 1794 making Trinity, at that time, the second tallest structure in North America. The interior was remodelled in 1853-1854. Many notable people were buried in its graveyard.

St. James Episcopal Church, 103 North Duke St., was built in the Federal style in 1820 to replace an earlier circa 1752 stone church. The church was covered in pressed brick and given a



Heritage Center Museum

Built in 1795-1797 and served as the courthouse and later City Hall

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Trinity Lutheran Church

At one time, the second tallest structure in North America.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Romanesque appearance circa 1869-1880. The graveyard on the grounds was established circa 1744 and is the most intact city cemetery from that period; it contains several of Lancaster's most prominent early citizens.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, at the southeast corner of South Prince and West Vine Streets, was built in the Gothic style in 1852. The church was partially rebuilt in 1867, from designs by Edwin F. Durang, after a fire. The brick rectory and hall to the east were built circa 1881-1908. The complex of buildings is Lancaster's best grouping of Gothic style structures. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in the 400 block of St. Joseph's Street, is one of the dominant visual landmarks of the Cabbage Hill area. Built around an earlier 1850-1854 church in the Romanesque Revival style, possibly from designs by Edwin Durang of Philadelphia, St. Joseph's

was enlarged in 1923. The grounds also contain a convent, rectory, social hall and graveyard.

Built in 1895-1896 for Lancaster's oldest Jewish congregation, founded as the Society of Jews in 1740, Temple Shaarai Shomayim at 508 North Duke St. is an elaborate Victorian building of exceptional design. The cemetery on East Liberty Street is the fourth oldest Jewish graveyard in the United States.

The Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Strawberry and North Streets, is a one and one-half story, three bay frame church built on site of an earlier building circa 1880. The congregation was established on this site at least as early as about 1820 and is one of America's oldest African-American congregations.

Among the numerous other historic churches in Lancaster are the 1877 United Brethren Church at 328 West Orange Street; First United Methodist Church, built in 1890, at 302 North Duke Street; and the Unitarian Church of Lancaster, 1908, at 538 West Chestnut Street.

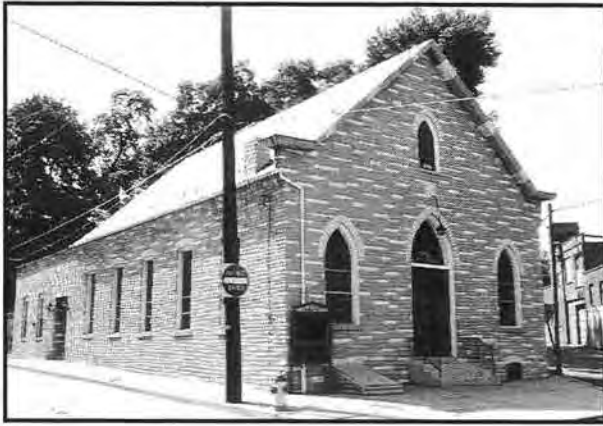
Entertainment/Culture

While the City of Lancaster was the county's traditional center for cultural attractions and entertainment, this building type retains only a small number of representative examples. Most of the city's historic theatres and performance spaces have fallen to the wrecking ball, includ-



Temple Shaarai Shamoyim

Built in 1895-1896 for Lancaster's oldest Jewish congregation.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Bethel A. M. E. Church

Built for one of America's oldest African-American congregations.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo

ing the loss of the city's theatre district along the 100 block of North Queen Street, to urban renewal in the 1960s.

One of Lancaster's most important landmarks is the Fulton Opera House, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated a National Historic Landmark. Constructed in 1852 as Fulton Hall, the Italianate style building was later converted for use as a theatre. It was extensively remodelled to the designs of C. Emlen Urban in 1906.

The Orange Street Opera House, 28-28 East Orange Street, was constructed circa 1895 to 1897 as a small performance space. The auditorium has recently been restored to use by the Lancaster Bar Association. Only the facade of the King Theatre, a motion picture theatre built at 423 East King Street circa 1948 to 1950, remains. The auditorium has been converted into apartments.

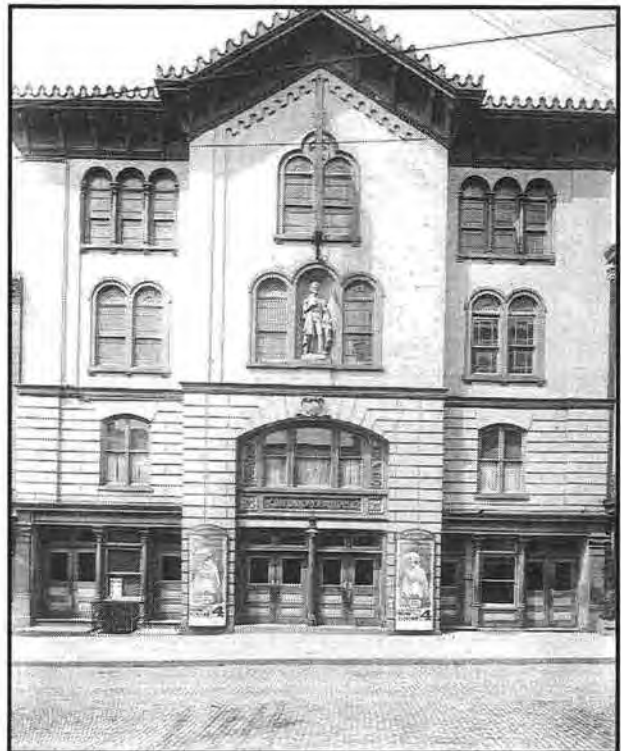
There are several examples of public art in the form of monuments scattered around the city. The most prominent of these, the Soldier's and Sailor's Monument was erected in Penn Square in 1874 to honor those who fought in the Civil War. In Reservoir Park, a statue of crouching lion was completed by Miss Blanche Nevin in 1905. Nevin, member of a prominent Lancaster family, was one of America's first female sculptors of note.

Educational Resources

The City of Lancaster retains a diverse collection of historic educational buildings, ranging from university buildings to small neighborhood schools.

The Stevens High School, in the 200 block of North Charlotte St., is an elaborate sandstone/golden brick Beaux Arts style school with a mansard roof. The school was designed by C. Emlen Urban and built by George Gessell in 1904. The Fulton School (1916-1918), 225 West Orange Street, was originally built as the Lancaster City Boy's High School and was also designed by C. Emlen Urban. It is the most intact school designed by Urban in Lancaster.

The West Junior High School (Reynolds Junior High School), on West Walnut St., was built in 1927-1929. The Gothic Revival school was designed by C. Emlen Urban and may have been the last major public building he designed completely. The Edward Hand Junior High School,



Fulton Opera House

One of America's most significant theatre buildings.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Stevens High School

Designed by C. Emlen Urban and built in 1904.

Photo by John P. Herr

located at the southeast corner of South Ann and Juniata Streets was constructed circa 1920 in the Georgian Revival style. Named for famed Lancaster artist Jacob Eichholtz, the Eichholtz School at 512-526 South Prince Street, was designed in the Colonial Revival style by Henry Y. Shaub and constructed in 1927. The facade design was derived from that of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, possibly influenced by the 1926 commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

One of the city's most prominent early-twentieth century landmarks is the 1938 J. P. McCaskey High School, located at North Franklin and Reservoir Streets. McCaskey was designed by Henry Y. Shaub and his associate H. C. Kreisle.

Among the smaller neighborhood schools are the Lemon Street or Haupt School (recently the Lancaster General Hospital School of Nursing), located at East Lemon and North Lime Streets, 1880 to 1881; the South Mulberry Street School (St. Joseph's School), at 47 South Mulberry Street, circa 1890 to 1892, in the Tudor Revival style; the Pearl Street or Mifflin Elementary School (St. Joseph Hospital School of Nursing) at the corner of Pearl and First Streets, 1895; the Strawberry Street School (Reigart School), 1895, designed by C. Emlen Urban; the Wharton School, at North Mary and New Streets, 1899, built by contractor Samuel Flick from designs by C. Emlen Urban; the Manor Street School (Lancaster Labor Foundation), 675 Manor Street, cir-



J. P. McCaskey High School

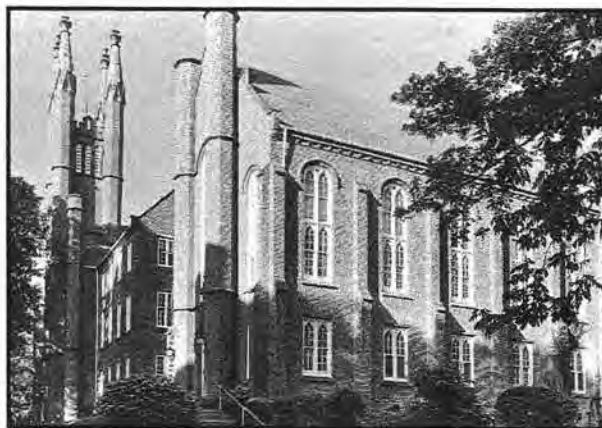
One of Lancaster City's prominent 20th century landmarks.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

ca 1882; the George Ross Elementary School, 800 block of North Queen Street; the Buerle School on East Clay Street; and the William Henry Public School (SACA Employment Center), 30 North Ann Street, 1890.

The Stevens Trade School, 750 East King Street, was constructed in 1906 to 1908. The school was established at the bequest of politician Thaddeus Stevens. These buildings were designed by Philadelphia architects Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis III.

The Franklin and Marshall College campus exhibits a range of architectural styles popular in collegiate construction from the 1850s to the present. Separate Franklin College and Marshall College merged in 1853. Old Main building



Franklin and Marshall College

Gothic style academic architecture.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

was dedicated in 1856; Goethean and Diagonthian Halls were dedicated in 1857; these three buildings, built of Lancaster brick and sandstone, are early examples of the Gothic style which became popular on college campuses in the late 1860s. All three were likely designed by the firm of Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon.

Lark Academic Building, Lancaster Theological Seminary, located on College Avenue, was built in the late 1800s in the Romanesque Revival style.

Commercial Buildings

The city possesses numerous commercial buildings, mostly concentrated within the central business district. Among the most significant is the Watt & Shand Building at 2 East King Street. Constructed in 1898, the four story, ten bay buff brick Beaux Arts department store was designed by C. Emlen Urban. Major additions were made circa 1916 through 1925.

Another important downtown store is the 1911 Hager Building at 25 West King Street. The five story structural steel, brick and terra cotta department store is an adaptation of the Beaux Arts or French Renaissance style and was also designed by C. Emlen Urban. The Hager Store was founded on this site in 1821 and closed in 1977, then the oldest department store in continuous family ownership on the same site in the United States.



Hager Building

French Renaissance style building designed by C. Emlen Urban.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Steinman Hardware Company

Queen Anne style store built in 1886 for business established in 1793.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The Queen Anne style Steinman Hardware Store, 26-28 West King Street was built in 1886 on site of the first Steinman Hardware Store, established in 1793.

Henry Zahm Rhoads built his jewelry store at 38-40 West King Street between 1868 and 1869. The four story, five bay brick Victorian store building sits on site of 1740s Lamb Hotel, demolished to make way for the store. The clock in facade was first public clock in city, aside from the courthouse clock.

Milton S. Hershey, of Hershey Chocolate fame, was an apprentice to Joseph R. Royer, a local confectioner, from 1872 to 1876 at the Royer Confectionery Store, 48 - 50 West King Street. The Victorian building was constructed in 1867 - 1868 and retains an elaborate bracketed cornice with keystone arches.

Among the significant early-twentieth century stores in Lancaster is Shaub's Shoe Store at 20 North Queen Street. The three story concrete Art Deco building was built in 1929 to the designs of noted Lancaster architect Henry Y. Shaub, a relative of the store's owners. Founded in 1880, Shaub's is one of Lancaster's oldest family businesses still conducted on the original site.

Among the historic bank buildings remaining in the city are the Farmer's Trust Company (Hamilton Bank Trust Office) and the Lancaster



Shaub's Shoe Store

Art Deco style store built in 1929.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Trust Company Building. Farmer's Trust, 46-52 East King Street, is a Georgian Revival style building constructed in 1929. It was constructed by Herman Wohlsen from designs by Hiron and Mello of New York and Melvern R. Evans of Lancaster. The Lancaster Trust Company, located at 37-41 North Market Street, was built in 1911. Designed by York and Sawyer of New York City and C. Emlen Urban of Lancaster, it was also built by contractor Herman Wohlsen. The surviving Market Street section of the building was added onto the original bank in 1889. Lancaster Trust was the only major Lancaster County bank to fail in the Depression.

Only one "skyscraper," in the traditional sense of the term, was built in the City of Lancaster. The fourteen story Beaux Arts/Classical Revival style Griest Building, 8 North Queen Street on Penn Square, was constructed in 1925 (see photo on page 18). Designed by C. Emlen Urban, the building was constructed to house Lancaster's public utility companies.

Industrial Resources

Industry transformed Lancaster in the latter 1800s and early 1900s. This is evidenced both by the large numbers of residential structures built during the period to house factory workers, and by an extensive collection of historic industrial buildings. While these buildings are largely clustered around the railroad cuts that traverse the city, many are also scattered throughout the city's neighborhoods. Many of these buildings

have been recognized through individual listing on the National Register because of their importance to the city's industrial heritage. Fortunately, many have also been successfully adapted for new uses in recent years and rehabilitated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards*. Among the more notable of these recent rehabilitation projects have been the transformation of the former Follmer, Clogg and Company Umbrella Works (later the J. B. Van Sciver furniture store) into apartments and the conversion of the Conestoga Steam Mills #1 and #3 into an elementary school.

The Conestoga Steam Mills were Lancaster's largest industry in the late 1800s (see photo on page 16). An extensive complex of buildings, its principal components were the Conestoga Steam Mills #1, #2 and #3. Conestoga Steam Mills #1 and #3 were constructed in 1845 and 1851. One of the country's finest industrial complexes, the buildings were recently converted for use as the Carter and MacRae Elementary School. This innovative project demonstrated the potential for successfully adapting a large scale industrial building to a new use. Across the street from this complex sits the Conestoga Steam Mills #2, a three story, twenty-seven bay brick Romanesque Revival textile mill. The building, constructed in 1848, marked the earliest use of Romanesque Revival style in the city.

The Follmer, Clogg and Company Umbrella Works was built in 1890-1892, reportedly the largest manufacturer of umbrellas in the world



Tobacco Warehouses on N. Charlotte Street

These buildings reflect the prominence of Lancaster's tobacco industry.

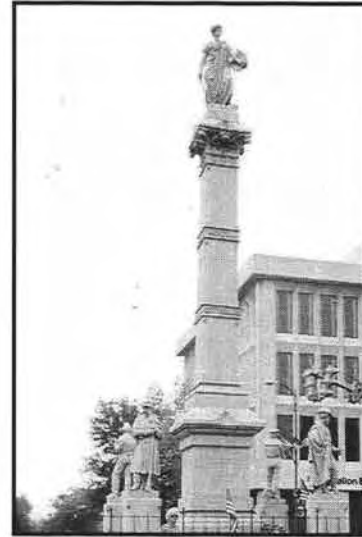
Historic Preservation Trust Photo

by 1910. In 1944, the J. B. Van Sciver furniture purchased the site and in subsequent years removed its elaborate Victorian tower and installed full-height storefront windows along the ground floor level. Vacated in 1982, the building sat for many years as a symbol of the city's declining industrial and retail bases. A recent rehabilitation project has converted the building into apartments. Much of the original exterior appearance was restored, including the reconstruction of the tower.

The processing and storage of tobacco appears to have left the largest numerical legacy of historic industrial buildings in the city. Substantial brick warehouses are scattered throughout the city, with concentrations along Charlotte Street. More than sixty such buildings have been recorded to date, the majority of which have been listed on the National Register as individual properties or small districts. The processing, packing, marketing and manufacturing into cigars of leaf tobacco became a major industry in the City of Lancaster between 1880 and 1940. The rise of the industry paralleled that of tobacco growing in the surrounding county, which supplanted wheat as a major cash crop. The buildings built to house the tobacco industry were most often substantial brick buildings, typically placed prominently on the major street. Appendix C lists many of these warehouses. The listing of these properties on the National Register has stimulated a great deal of reinvestment in the city, as many have been converted for new uses utilizing the federal historic rehabilitation tax incentives.

Among the other important late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century industries in Lancaster for which historic buildings survive are the brewing, watch and clock, cork and candy industries. The Lancaster Pennsylvania Watch Company began operations on Columbia Avenue in 1877 and operated there until 1890. The Hamilton Watch Company, one of America's most recognized watch companies, formed in 1892 and purchased the factory. The building has now been partially converted into apartments.

Among the cork related buildings in Lancaster, the most significant are those comprising Armstrong World Industries extensive complex in



Soldiers and Sailors Monument

Photo by B. Baum

the city's northwest section. Cork cutting was a vital industry in the United States in the 1800s. Used as stoppers, hand-cut and later machine-cut corks were used in virtually all bottled products. Cork was also used as handles and in the manufacture of shoes. The Pennsylvania cork industry represented half the cork production in the United States in the late 1800s and Lancaster factories contributed one-half of the Commonwealth's capital, employees and products. Founded in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1864, the Armstrong Brothers Company merged with Lancaster's Conestoga Cork Works, Lancaster Cork Works, Phoenix Cork Works and the American Cork Works in 1895 to become the Armstrong Cork Company. As cork stoppers gradually became obsolete, Armstrong converted its operations for the manufacture of flooring and insulation.

The Conestoga Cork Works, on Fulton Street is a single building that represents the smaller scale of cork industry prior to the creation of Armstrong Cork. This building has recently been adapted for use as apartments utilizing the federal tax incentives.

Market Houses

Lancaster City, surrounded as it has historically been by America's richest farmland, has been a



Greenwood Cemetery

The Egyptian Revival style mausoleum.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

center for farm markets from the town's inception. During the late 1800s, a series of large Victorian market houses were constructed around the city. Of these, the Central, Southern and Eastern Markets survive substantially intact. A vestige of the Western Market remains as well. Central Market, located immediately northwest of Penn Square is the best known example of the Romanesque Revival style in Lancaster County. Built in 1889 and designed by James H. Warner, Central Market remains as one of Lancaster's most significant landmarks.

The three story, five bay brick Queen Anne style Southern Market, at 106 South Queen Street, was constructed in 1888. Designed by C. Emlen Urban, it was the longest continually operating market house in Lancaster until it closed in the 1980s. It has subsequently been adaptively reused as the headquarters for the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, office space for the City of Lancaster and as City Council Chambers.

The Eastern Market House, located at 308 East King Street, was built in 1883 from designs by John Evans. It is Lancaster's only Second Empire style market house and now serves as an office building.

Cemeteries

The City of Lancaster has several large urban cemeteries in addition to a large number of smaller church graveyards. The Lancaster Cemetery and Woodward Hill Cemetery, which are

described in more detail in Section 4, are the city's two "rural cemeteries" dating from the mid-1800s.

Greenwood Cemetery on South Queen Street, also described in more detail in Section 4, was established in 1896. It contains over 1,000 markers, statues and family mausoleums. A one story Egyptian Revival mausoleum dates to circa 1903. Also on the grounds is a one and one-half story, three bay brick crematorium, with shuttered lancet windows and corbelled brick details. Built in 1884, this was the first public crematorium in Pennsylvania and one of the earliest in the nation.

The Concord, or Shreiner, Cemetery on West Chestnut Street, was established by Martin Shreiner. It was the first Lancaster cemetery which had no racial or religious restrictions. The first recorded burial took place in 1841 and Thaddeus Stevens was buried here in 1868. Riverview Burial Park and the Stevens-Greenland Cemetery on South Duke Street are more recent burial grounds.

Transportation

Among the historic transportation related buildings that remain in Lancaster County, two are notable: the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and the Conestoga Traction Company Trolley Barn. In addition, the remaining vestiges of the railroad cuts through the City of Lancaster are significant. An excellent adaptive use was found for a portion of the northwest cut when the city recently converted it into a linear park.

Other Resources

With the exception of residential buildings, the building types described above represent the largest categories of historic resources present in Lancaster. There are others. More information on these can be found in *Our Present Past* (This publication is currently out of print, but is available at most local libraries).

SECTION 4: HISTORIC AREAS

Historic Areas of the City

For descriptive purposes, the city has been divided into fifteen historic areas. Because the historical development of the city occurred in a somewhat random pattern, generally spreading from the center in all directions, easily definable individual neighborhoods did not develop as they did in many other cities. In Lancaster, neighborhood boundaries have tended to change readily over time as the city's physical, social and economic characteristics have evolved. How residents today think about the geographic boundaries of their neighborhoods seems to vary widely. Neighborhoods are quite often described in a narrow sense as being individual street blocks. Neighborhoods are also defined by some as whole quarters of the city, for example "I live in Northeast Lancaster." Other than a few historically recognized neighborhoods, such as Cabbage Hill and Mussertown, or more recent subdivisions, such as McGrann Park, most of the city does not have neighborhood boundaries or names established by tradition.

For that reason, the division of the city into smaller descriptive areas is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. However, the boundaries chosen for these fifteen areas do typically define areas of consistent architectural character and/or historical development. The boundaries were established by combining the following sources: the results of the 1980 Comprehensive Historic Sites Survey compiled by the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County; maps of historic neighborhoods and historic subdivisions compiled by the staff of the Lancaster Department of Housing and Community Development; and extensive field survey undertaken as part of this study.

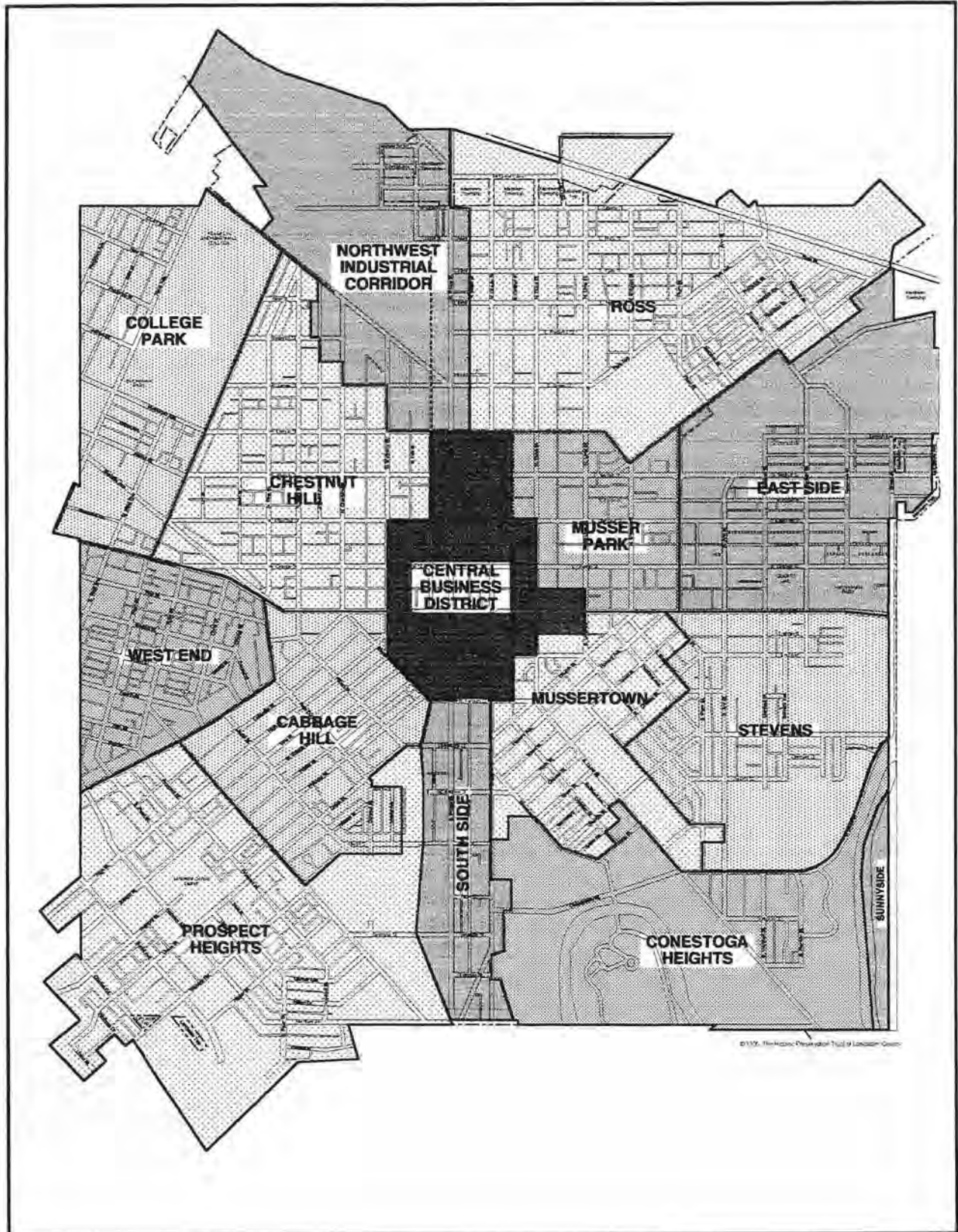
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Central Business District | 9. South Side |
| 2. Ross | 10. Cabbage Hill |
| 3. Musser Park | 11. Prospect Heights |
| 4. East Side | 12. West End |
| 5. Mussertown | 13. College Park |
| 6. Stevens | 14. Chestnut Hill |
| 7. Conestoga Heights | 15. Northwest Industrial Corridor |
| 8. Sunnyside | |



Panoramic View of Lancaster City, Circa 1910

Photo from The Historic Preservation Trust Collection

Historic Areas of Lancaster City











Central Business District

Center City

Much as the City of Lancaster is the hub of Lancaster County, the Central Business District is the hub of the city. The area includes Penn Square, the center of Lancaster and the site of major buildings, at first governmental, and then commercial.

KEY

-  NR Eligible Area
-  NR Listed
-  NR Listed District
-  Local District
-  Local & NR District
-  Individual NR Eligible
-  Neighborhood Resource
-  Major District Intrusion



The **Central Business District** has been a center for county, state and national government in Lancaster County for more than two and a half centuries. From the 1730s to 1853, two different brick Courthouses stood in the center of Penn Square. In the first Courthouse, which burned in 1784, the Continental Congress met on September 27, 1777, making Lancaster the national capital for one day. Lancaster twice was Pennsylvania's capital: first in the winter of 1777-1778, and later from 1799 to 1812. The present Heritage Center, built as the County's Public Offices between 1795 and 1798, was rented for offices to the Commonwealth after 1799,

when the Legislature sat in the second brick Courthouse. The county has occupied its present Courthouse at the northwest corner of East King and North Duke Streets since the main part of that building was erected in 1852 (see photo on page 27).*

Lancaster was incorporated as a city on 20 March 1818. At the time it was one of three cities in the state. Between 1854 and 1931, the present Heritage Center served as Lancaster's City Hall; since that time, city government has been centered in the former Post Office of 1891-1892 at 120 North Duke Street. In Pennsylvania



Penn Square

The center of the City of Lancaster. Note the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and other prominent landmarks

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

nia, only Philadelphia and York share with Lancaster the distinction of having been county seat, state capital and national capital at different times.

Many businesses in Lancaster's Central Business District played roles in the community's economy. The marketing of farm products is a testimony to the economic and commercial relationship of the city to its rich surrounding farmland. For about 250 years, markets have been held near Penn Square. Central Market (1889) illustrates the continuing interaction of town and country (see photo on page 16).

The town's first newspapers were printed on the first block of West King Street. Today, Lancaster Newspapers, Inc. is headquartered in this same block. The Lancaster Press building, at the northeast corner of North Prince and West Lemon Streets, formerly housed a "descendant" of the old New Era Printing Company, which once functioned in the 1890-1891 building at 39-41 North Queen Street.

The earliest bank in Lancaster County – a branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania – was opened in 1803, one block from Penn Square. To-

day, the largest concentration of banks in Lancaster County is found in Lancaster's Central Business District.

A visible product of the roles of center city Lancaster in commerce and business was the increasing commercialization of this area in the half century following circa 1850. Indeed, by the 1870s, the mixed residential-commercial character which the area had possessed since the 1700s had largely disappeared. The streetscapes of this area were transformed into blocks of stores, mostly of brick, three stories in height, with occasional warehouses and rental properties. In general, the residential area of the city moved outward about the middle of the nineteenth century. Hence, the character of the Central Business District evidences a past centralization of the community's businesses, and a continuing change in patterns of residential development. Today, fewer than ten percent of the buildings in the Central Business District are single family dwellings.

Regional theatrical history possesses a unique monument in the Fulton Opera House in the first block of North Prince Street (see photo on page 29). This 1852 building is one of the oldest

theaters in continuous operation in the United States. The late-nineteenth century Orange Street Opera House, a small second floor theatre, represents the city's only other surviving historic theatre. A number of motion picture theatres were also built within the city. Most of these fell victim to changing patterns in the entertainment industry or, as in the case of the city's theatre district along the 100 block of North Queen Street, to urban renewal.

The architecture of Lancaster's Central Business District is a veritable sampler of most of the styles encountered in Lancaster County in the circa 1760 to 1930 period. Key examples of the Georgian style include the Jasper Yeates House at the southwest corner of South Queen and West Mifflin Streets (see photo on page 10), the Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House at 123 North Prince Street, and the Heritage Center, constructed circa 1795-1799. Notable examples of the Federal style include the Montgomery Mansion (1804) on the first block of South Queen Street, and the somewhat altered Hamilton-Reynolds House at 42-44 West King Street.

Commercial buildings and storefronts of the circa 1870 to 1930 period constitute the strongest legacy of Lancaster's Central Business District. Particularly noteworthy are the facades of the buildings on the south side of the first block of West King Street. These include such diverse



The First Block of North Queen Street

An eclectic mixture of late-19th to early 20th century styles.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



The First Block of West King Street

Note the array of late-19th to early-20th century commercial buildings.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

features as the Queen Anne Style facade of the former Steinman Hardware Store (see photo on page 31) and the bracketed storefront of the Royer Confectionery Building. Very important, but less well-known are the early 1870s storefront of the Miller and Hartman Building at the northeast corner of Market and West Chestnut Streets, the sole surviving cast iron storefront in the city, and the longest late Victorian storefront in Lancaster, located on the west side of the 300 block of North Queen Street.

The impact of French Renaissance/Beaux Arts style is well illustrated in the facades of the Watt and Shand Department Store (1891 and later, see photo on page 17) on Penn Square, the Hager Building (1910-1911, see photo on page 31) on West King Street, the Bausman Building (1906) on West Orange Street, and several other structures. The Queen Anne style Southern Market (1888) and the Romanesque Revival Style Central Market (1889), both in very intact condition, are major period pieces of architectural design.

The Central Business District also has a rather unexpected concentration of buildings in the Art Deco or Moderne Style, including the Lancaster Newspapers Building of 1926 - 1927 by M. R. Evans, and the late-1920s Shaub Shoe Store and the building at 28 West Orange Street, both designed by Henry Y. Shaub (see photo on page 32).



100 Block of West Vine Street

Strawberry Hill is a transitional area to adjacent neighborhoods.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The development of modern architecture was heralded by the concrete and steel framework of the warehouse of the Herr Hardware Company (pre-1909) in the 200 block of North Water Street, and more fully manifested by Lancaster's first and only skyscraper, the 1924-1925 Griest Building (see photo on page 18).

Lancaster's Central Business District also can boast several buildings by architects of national reputation, such as the Montgomery Mansion (1804) by Stephen Hills, who later designed capitols in Harrisburg and Missouri, and the Fulton Opera House by Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia. This area also possesses the strongest concentration of commercial buildings designed by the noted Lancaster architect, C. Emlen Urban (1863-1939). Of at least fifteen buildings by Urban in the Central Business District, the earliest is the 1888 Southern Market, and the latest is the early-1930s remodeling of City Hall.

For descriptive purposes, the Central Business District has been divided into five sub-areas: Downtown, Uptown, St. Mary's, Shreiners and Strawberry Hill. **Downtown** is generally bounded to the north by Chestnut Street, to the east by Duke and Lime Streets, to the south by East Mifflin and West Vine Streets, and to the east by Water Street. This is the concentrated core of the city. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument sits at the center of Penn Square. Buildings facing the square include the Heritage Center, the Griest Building, the Watt and Shand

Building and two modern banks. Commercial buildings line Queen, Prince, Orange and King Streets. Other than upper floor apartments, this area of the city includes primarily a mixture of office and retail space.

The **Uptown** area is located immediately north of downtown and is bounded by West Lemon, North Christian, East Chestnut and North Water Streets. The area along North Queen Street includes a series of retail shops. The Keppel Candy Company is located at 321-329 North Queen Street and is one of the few remaining resources from the city's late nineteenth to early twentieth century candymaking industry. Two large former tobacco warehouses at the southern corners of North Prince Street and West Lemon Street are part of the North Prince Street Historic District (National Register). One of these, at 352 North Prince Street, was built as the Standard Caramel Company and has recently been rehabilitated as City Crossings. The freight station for the Pennsylvania Railroad was formerly located at the northwest corner of West Walnut and North Prince Streets. The site is now occupied by the Lancaster House high-rise apartments. A series of tobacco related buildings is located along the 200 Block of North Prince Street, as are several retail and office facilities.

St. Mary's, the area south of the Central Business District between South Duke and Straw-



South Queen Street

This is a transitional area between Downtown and the South Side.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



The 300 Block of North Queen Street

The Uptown area retains both significant commercial and industrial buildings.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

berry Streets, has been named to reflect the visual prominence of St. Mary's Catholic Church within these few blocks. Located along South Queen Street is the modern production plant for Lancaster Newspapers as well as the historic Southern Market. This latter building has been adaptively reused as the offices for the Chamber of Commerce and as City Council Chambers. Across the street from the Southern Market is the former Hotel Swan and the associated Dr. Clarkson Freeman House. The Hotel Swan was built for Dr. Freeman, who operated a tavern in the building and also advertised the opening of the Lancaster Infirmary and House of Recovery on this site in 1824. The building is one of Lancaster's oldest standing taverns. A mix of small retail shops, office conversions and residences define the character of the remainder of the South Queen and South Prince Street corridors.

Immediately west of Downtown, north of West King Street, is a transitional area between the concentrated commercial activity of the Central Business District and the residential neighborhoods that surround it. Referred to here as **Shreiners**, to reflect the Shreiner Cemetery that defines its northwest corner, the area includes a mixture of residential, retail and light industrial buildings. Located within the area are St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Robert Fulton Elementary School.

Strawberry Hill, bounded by West King, South Water, Strawberry and North Mulberry Streets, is also a transitional area between the Central Business District and adjoining neighborhoods. The most prominent visual landmark of this area is the former Follmer, Clogg and Company Umbrella Factory at 254 West King Street (see photo on page 14). This large late-Victorian industrial building was recently adapted for use as apartments. This award-winning project included the reconstruction of the building's corner tower, its most significant architectural feature, which had been removed many years prior.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

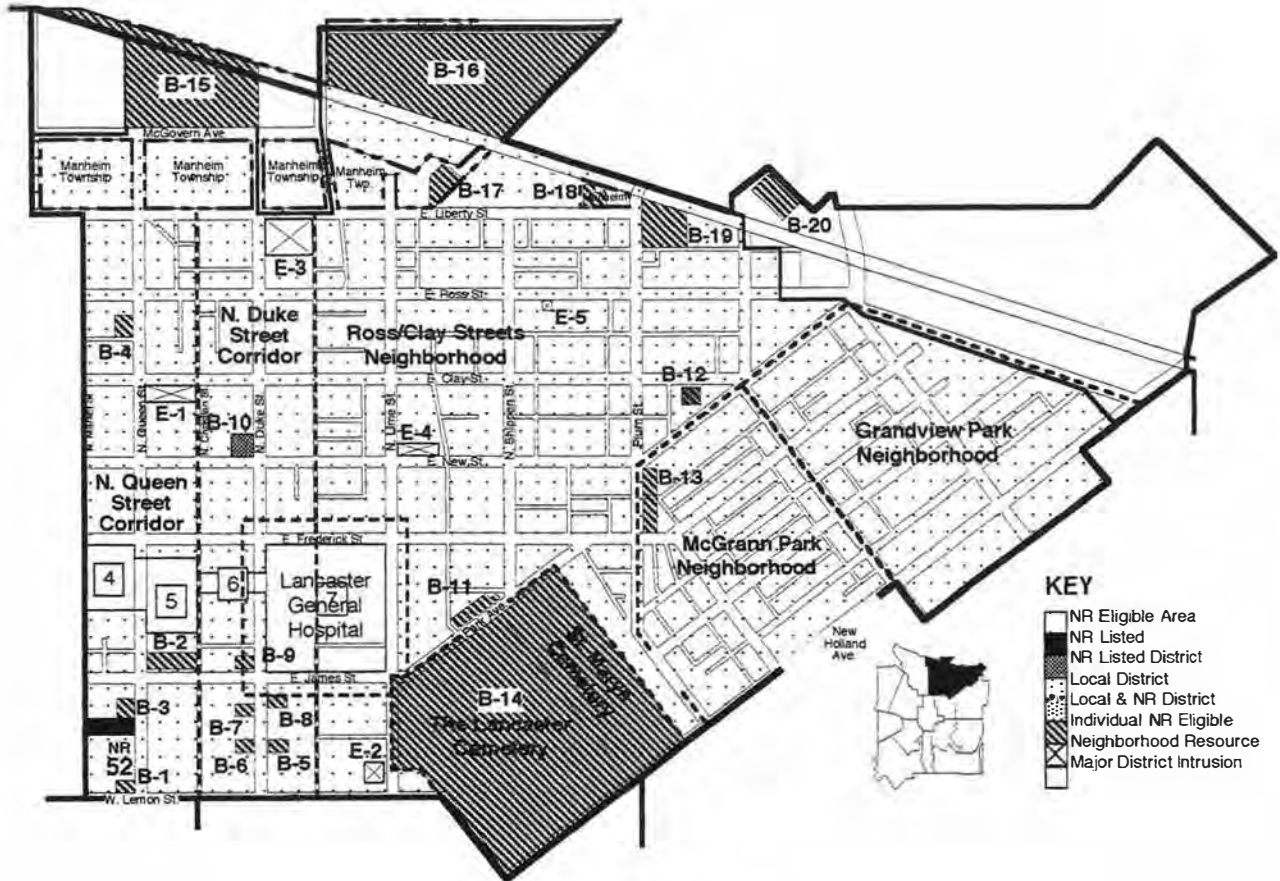
All of the Central Business District is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). There are four major intrusions to this district indicated on the map: the North Queen Street Urban Renewal Area (#9), the Salvation Army and the high-rise apartment complex at South Duke and Farnum Streets (#13), the South Duke Street Parking Garage (#14) and the Lancaster House high-rise apartments (#16)

- A. Sites presently on the National Register.
1. *Jacob Bowman Tobacco Warehouse*, 226 - 230 East Grant Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #36).
 2. *Central Market*, William Henry Place, listed 7/12/72 (NR #4).
 3. *Andrew Ellicott House* (Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House, 123 North Prince Street, listed 1/14/72 (NR #2).
 4. *Farmers' Southern Market*, 106 South Queen Street, listed 11/10/86 (NR #30).
 5. *Follmer, Clogg & Company*, 254 - 260 West King Street, listed 8/21/86 (NR #29).
 6. *Jacob L. Frey Tobacco Warehouse*, 210 West Grant Street, listed 09/21/90 (NR #39).
 7. *Fulton Opera House* (a National Historic Landmark), 12 North Prince Street, listed 8/11/69 (NR #1).
 8. *Germania Turnverein Building*, 33 - 35 North Market Street, listed 4/10/80 (NR #12).
 9. *Hager Building*, 25 West King Street, listed 10/16/79 (NR #8).
 10. *Kirk Johnson Building*, 16 - 18 West King Street, listed 7/7/83 (NR #19).
 11. *Lancaster County Courthouse*, 43 East King Street, listed 11/07/78 (NR #7).
 12. *Lancaster Trust Company*, 37 - 41 North Market Street, listed 11/3/83 (NR #21).
 13. *Lancaster U. S. Post Office*, 50 West Chestnut Street, listed 7/23/81 (NR #13).
 14. *New Era Building*, 39 - 41 North Queen Street, listed 7/14/83 (NR #20).
 15. *Old City Hall*, Penn Square, listed 6/30/72 (NR #3).
 16. *Reilley Brothers & Raub Building*, 44 North Queen Street, listed 11/3/83 (NR #22).
 17. *Soldiers and Sailors Monument*, King at Queen Street (Center Square), listed 4/2/73 (NR #5).
 18. *Steinman Hardware*, 26 - 28 West 41 King Street, listed 10/18/79 (NR #9).
 19. *Wagner's Cafe*, 30 East Grant Street, listed 12/29/83 (NR #24).
 20. *Jasper Yeates House*, 24 South Queen Street, listed 9/23/82 (NR #15).
- B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:
1. *Reed-Steinman Mansion*, 32 South Prince Street, circa 1854 - 1858.
 2. *H. Zahm Rhoads Mansion*, 121 South Prince Street, circa 1901.
 3. *Watt & Shand Building*, 2 East King Street, 1898.
 4. *Montgomery Mansion*, 19 - 21 South Queen Street, 1804.
 5. *Stevens House Hotel Annex*, 14 - 16 South Prince Street, 1927-1930.
 6. *Keppel's Wholesale Confectionery*, 323 - 325 North Queen Street, circa 1913.
 7. *Robert Fulton Elementary School*, 225 West Orange Street, 1916 - 1918.
 8. *Shreiner-Concord Cemetery*, southeast corner of West Chestnut and North Mulberry Streets, 1836.
 9. *St. Mary's Catholic Church*, southeast corner of West Vine and South Prince Streets, 1854/1867.
 10. *St. Joseph's Parochial School*, northwest corner of South Mulberry and West Vine Streets, 1891.
- C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:
- None.
- D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:
- 401 Sites; Represented by numbers: 71 - 75, 98, 168, 169, 175, 178 - 181, 230, 232, 304 - 308, 311 - 316, 321 - 326, 328 - 4230, 343 - 371, 376 - 415, 427, 430, 431, 453, 457, 459, 461, 464, 528, 530, 531, 542 - 563, 566 - 568, 570, 572, 575 - 583, 599 - 620, 627 - 731, 735 - 817, 846 - 849, 857 - 890, 915 - 945, 998, 1179, and 1183.
- * The historical information in this section has been edited from a draft nomination prepared in 1984 by John J. Snyder, Jr. and Jane E. Higinbotham as part of an unrealized effort to nominate the Central Business District to the National Register.

Ross

Northeast Quadrant

The Ross area is named for George Ross (1730-1779), one of Lancaster's wealthiest pre-Revolutionary citizens, member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His farm, Rossmere, encompassed much of the land in this area of the city.



The **Ross** area retains a diversity of historic resources, mostly reflecting the stylistic preferences of Lancaster in the late 1800s and early 1900s. North Queen Street and North Duke Street are the primary north-south corridors and define the western portion of the area. Each has its own distinctive character, with North Duke Street retaining evidence of its historic role as the "Fifth Avenue of Lancaster." New Holland Pike forms the eastern boundary of the area, yet is not as architecturally consistent as the North Queen and North Duke Street corridors. Rather, the character of the eastern portion of the area is defined by two neighborhoods,

McGrann Park and Grandview Park and by the large expanse of The Lancaster and St. Mary's Cemeteries. The remaining central portion of the area is generally definable as a distinct neighborhood area.

T. J. Kennedy's 1858 *Map of Lancaster City* shows little development in the Ross Area. The Lancaster and St. Mary's Cemeteries were present, as was a public school on the north side of Lemon Street, between Lime and Duke Streets. The North Queen Street corridor is shown lined with buildings, but only a few residences are scattered around the lower block of North Duke Street. Not much changed by the

time Bridgens and Allen completed their *Atlas of the City of Lancaster* in 1864. Ten years later, when Roe and Colby published their *Map of the City of Lancaster*, additional houses had been developed further northward along North Duke Street. The Lancaster Agricultural Park, a large fairgrounds, is shown to the northwest of the cemeteries. By 1887, when the Lancaster Board of Trades completed its *Map of the City of Lancaster*, most of the areas south of East New Street, west of North Lime Street, had been developed. Several factories are shown, including: a carriage factory on North Market St., a rifle works on East James St., a lock works on Park Avenue and a fan blower works on North Cherry Street. The presence of these industries is reflected in the surrounding houses. Rather than the larger and grander structures found along the North Queen and North Duke Street corridors, houses built in these newly developed areas were more modest duplexes and rowhouses that largely served as housing for working class Lancastrians. The 1887 map also shows the agricultural park as "B. J. McGrann Park and Fair Grounds." Additional development occurred in the area by the time of Graves and Steinbarger's 1899 atlas. The final major expansions occurred in the early twentieth century with the creation of two large subdivisions, McGrann Park and later Grandview Park, on the former fair grounds and land to its northeast.

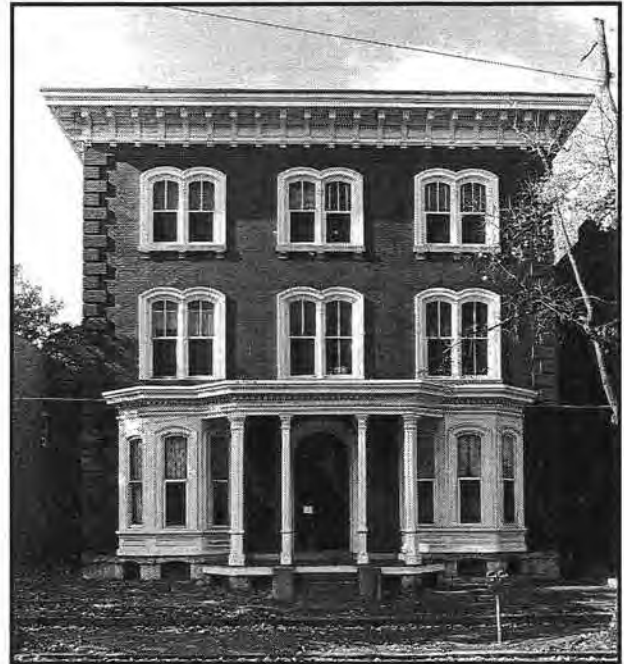
The North Queen Street Corridor has a consistent architectural character that is achieved



John S. Rohrer Mansion

Restoration of historic exterior finishes would enhance this landmark.

Historic Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Survey Files



John R. Bitner Mansion

416 North Duke Street. Italianate style mansion built circa 1873-1874.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

through a repetition of several basic house types that are common in many parts of Lancaster City. About 75% of the structures on North Queen Street from James to Liberty Streets are two-story brick houses, most built in rows, with variable two- or three-bay facades; simple corbelled brick cornices are common. About 10-15% of the remaining buildings on these blocks are two-story frame houses of general two-story height, the houses on the side streets generally follow this pattern, although some have front porches that appear to be early or original features. The architecture of the block of North Queen Street between Lemon and James Streets is slightly more varied, although two and three story brick residential/commercial structures dominate. In this block is located the John S. Rohrer Mansion and Franklin Row; immediately to the north of this block is Grace Lutheran Church.

The growth of this area appears to have been spurred by commercial development along North Prince Street after 1890. Comparison of historical maps reveals a rather slow growth in most of these blocks; many buildings on North

Queen Street north of James Street actually post-date 1900. In fact, some of the development of North Queen Street beyond James may have been influenced by the establishment of Armstrong Cork to the northwest and the 1929 construction of the railroad station. The block of North Queen Street between Lemon and James partook of a mixed commercial-residential character at least as early as circa 1875.

The North Duke Street Corridor represents one of Lancaster City's principal approach boulevards. Locally referred to as Lancaster's "Fifth Avenue," North Duke Street became the city's leading residential area in the years following the Civil War. Residential growth above East James Street generally occurred somewhat later, with most of the substantial residences constructed after about 1880 up to Clay Street. The 400 block saw the construction of several of the city's most elegant houses, including the Italianate John R. Bitner House (circa 1873-1874), the Return East Fahnestock Mansion (1873-1874) and the John Ives Hartman Mansion (circa 1880). Additional development northward typically occurred after about 1905, with these later dwellings being somewhat more modest than those constructed previously. Since World War II, many of the residences in this corridor have been converted for offices. The character of many of the finer dwellings has been compromised by modern alterations made to accommodate these conversions.



North Duke Street

Lancaster's "Fifth Avenue" in the years following the Civil War.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Fulton Market & Hotel

A prominent complex of buildings in the McGrann Park Neighborhood.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The Ross/Clay Streets area has strong visual unity, achieved by its harmonious blocks of good-quality rowhouses and duplexes. More than 60% of these two- and three-story houses appear to have been erected with front porches; most have small front yards, some with retaining walls. Ross Street seems to be the one street that gives a sense of axial unity to this area. Dark red brick and some red tapestry brick, dating circa 1905-1930, give a feeling of coloristic unity; there are very few buildings of other materials. There is almost a notable absence of the various shades of light-colored brick so favored locally in the thirty years following circa 1895. With the exception of some occasional corner stores and minor buildings on backlots, there are almost no commercial, factory or warehouse-type structures here.

The Ross/Clay Streets sub-area marks the last stage of the relatively random real estate development of Lancaster City in the second half of the 1800s and the early 1900s. It is a marked contrast to the adjacent "planned" development of McGrann Park. The stylistic unity here may be due to patterns of lot sales, and the apparent development of whole blocks by single contractor/developers. The most intense development of the northern blocks of North Lime and North Shippen Streets, beyond East Frederick Street, took place in the first quarter of the 1900s.

The McGrann Park Neighborhood has a great feeling of architectural unity achieved, at



600 Block of Hamilton Street

Small scale 20th-century duplexes and rowhouses define the McGrann Park and Grandview Park Neighborhoods.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

least in part, by the unified program of development initiated for this neighborhood in 1907-1908. Although some of the dwellings date at least as late as the 1930s and the 1940s, most share the same characteristics: brick walls, two story height, front porches with brick piers and wood columns and mansard roofs with embellished dormers. These characteristics are shared by more than 75% of the dwellings and are seen on both rowhouses and paired dwellings. The angular intersection of major streets provide visual variety. The major focal point for this area is the Fulton Hotel-Market Complex.

McGrann Park, a tract of about 25 acres of land, was used as a race track and the grounds for



400 Block of Ross Street

Late Victorian and early-20th century rowhouses define the character of the neighborhood.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

holding County Fairs in the late 1800s, when it was owned by B.J. McGrann. Known as McGrann's Park, it was sold by McGrann to the McGrann's Park Development Company. This development may have been the first suburban development with a unified approach in Lancaster County. Commencing about 1907-1908, it combined good quality, middle class residences with the conveniences of a market, hotel and stores (the Buehrle School was already situated there).

The Grandview Park Neighborhood developed gradually in the decades following the development of the adjacent McGrann Park Neighborhood. No structures are shown on the 1899 Atlas in this area of the city. It is interesting to note that the street layout shown indicates that Marshall Avenue was at one time planned to extend from its present terminus at Ross Street, south to New Holland Avenue.

The Lancaster and St. Mary's Cemeteries encompass slightly more than sixteen acres. The Lancaster Cemetery is entered through an elegant beige-colored cut stone gateway at the eastern terminus of Lemon Street. This is the most elegant cemetery in Lancaster City, with its curving lanes marked by circular plantings at the main intersections.

By the late 1800s, space was at a premium in most of these center-city graveyards that had served the community for at least a century. Moreover, at this time, there was a fashionable movement to establish large cemeteries on the outskirts of cities. These cemeteries often represented some of the finest accomplishments of Victorian landscape design, and they functioned secondarily as parks. At the instigation of the First Reformed Church, ten acres of land along New Holland Pike were purchased circa 1847 and the first burials took place in June 1848.

Here are interred many notables, including General John F. Reynolds, the politician William Jenkins and the artist Charles Demuth. An overview of the monuments reveals that the tastes of the long Victorian period (1837-1901) were as eclectic in death as in life. The monuments here show a remarkable stylistic diversity, including obelisks, classical columns and

Gothic Revival-style carvings. A great rarity is the Egyptian-style monument on the plot of the Jenkins family. Throughout the Lancaster Cemetery one sees some stones from the 1700s and early 1800s that represent re-interments from older burial places in the city.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Most of Ross is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district is the area east of Marshall Street and northwest of Ross Street.

A. Sites presently on National Register:

1. *Lancaster Armory*, 438 North Queen Street, listed 11/14/91 (NR #52).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *John S. Rohrer Mansion*, 402 North Queen Street. Circa 1879
2. *Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church*, 501 North Queen Street. 1872, remodelled 1906.
3. *Franklin Row*, 440-448 North Queen Street. circa 1775, converted into homes 1840.
4. *George Ross Elementary School*, 800 block of North Queen Street. 1924.
5. *Herbert W. Hartman House (Gundel Funeral Home)*, 415 North Duke Street. 1911.
6. *John R. Bitner Mansion*, 416 North Duke Street. Circa 1873-1874.
7. *Return E. Fahnestock Mansion*, 432 North Duke Street. 1872 - 1874.
8. *John Ives Hartman Mansion*, 439 North Duke Street. Circa 1880.
9. *Temple Shaarai Shomaym*, 508 North Duke Street. 1895-1896.
10. *Keiper-Long Mansion*, 700 North Duke Street. 1907-1908.

11. *Frainiss Lock Works*, Park Avenue, Between North Lime and North Shippen Streets. Circa 1880.
12. *Buehrle School*, East Clay Street at Park Avenue. Circa 1895.
13. *Fulton Market and Hotel*, 607-637 North Plum Street. 1907.
14. *The Lancaster Cemetery and St. Mary's Cemetery*.
15. *Pennsylvania Railroad Station*. McGovern Avenue, 1929.
16. *Lancaster Stockyards*. Marshall Avenue
17. *Temple Shaarai Shomayim Cemetery*, East Liberty Street, nineteenth century.
18. *Rost Tobacco Company*, 355 East Liberty Street, circa 1890.
19. *Consumer's Ice Company*, northeast corner of North Plum Street and Ice Avenue, early twentieth century.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

41 Sites; Represented by numbers: 450 and 946 through 1116.

E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Otterbein Methodist Church*, 727 North Queen Street, 1925/1950.
2. *Haupt School*, northwest corner of East Lemon and North Lime Streets, 1880 - 1881.
3. *St. Anne's Convent and School*, 927 - 929 North Duke Street, circa 1890/1930.
4. *St. Andrews Church*, 701 North Lime Street, twentieth century.
5. *Ross Homesite Monument*, East Ross Street.

Musser Park

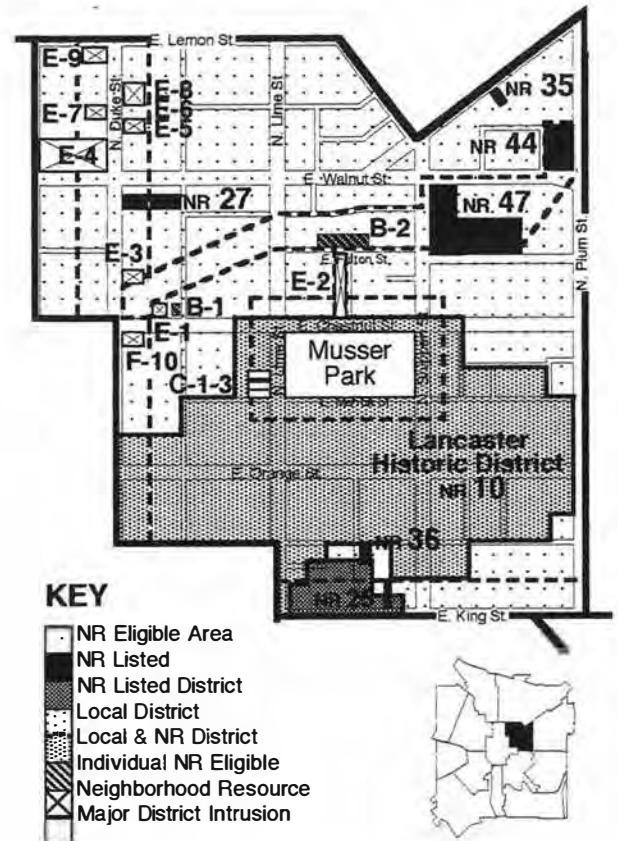
Northeast Quadrant

The Musser Park area is named for Musser Park, its primary focal point and major public open space.

Musser Park, located at the southwest corner of East Chestnut and North Lime Streets, forms the focal point of the Musser Park area. The area is separated from the East End by Plum Street, a very subtle boundary. Much of the Musser Park area was densely developed prior to 1874 and much of the East End developed afterward. There is a noticeable, but equally subtle transition between the architectural character of the two areas. Generally, houses toward the center of town tend to be somewhat larger and more architecturally refined. East King Street, East Orange and East Chestnut Streets are the principal east-west thoroughfares through the area. North Duke, North Lime and North Shippen are the major north-south streets.

The southwestern portion of the Musser Park area was part of the original Hamilton town site and lots were laid out along East King, East Orange and East Chestnut Street, between North Duke and North Ann Streets, by 1790. By the time of Joshua Scott's 1824 map, houses had been developed extensively along East King Street and were scattered within the blocks northeast of the center of town.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad traversed the northern block of the area by the time of Moody and Bridgen's 1850 map. Industries are shown along the railroad, with considerable additional residential development and the addition of several churches in the blocks to the south. Eight years later, when T. J. Kennedy published his map, the blocks west of North Shippen Street were densely developed and residential development was filling in the blocks to the east as far as North Plum Street. The Bridgens and Allen 1864 Atlas shows little additional infill.



By the time of the 1875 Atlas, however, additional industrial facilities are shown in the blocks surrounding the railroad line, including the boiler works, machine shop and foundry for the Lancaster Manufacturing Co. Works, the Allendale Cotton Mills and the H. F. Franks Brewery. Industrial growth continued within the railroad corridor by 1887, with the addition of the Conestoga Cork Works and the Phoenix Cork Works, as well as several warehouses. Residential blocks were largely filled in as far east as North Plum Street. By 1899, the only substantial open space remaining within the Musser Park neighborhood was the lawn of the

Grubb Mansion, which covered nearly a city block and later became Musser Park.

Musser Park possesses an interesting cross-section of middle-class housing of rather diverse quality and detailing, most dating circa 1870 through 1930. The area is characterized by numerous brick rowhouses, two stories in height, with gable roofs and two or three bay facade elevations. At least 75% of the structures in this zone are such rowhouses. About half of the rowhouses have front porches. Visually, the most diverse parts of this zone are the blocks of North Lime and North Duke Streets, the fine tobacco warehouses on Tobacco Avenue and the roughly triangular residential area between North Lime and North Shippen Streets, where East Walnut Street and the New Holland Pike converge.

For descriptive purposes, Musser Park has been divided into several sub-areas: the Lancaster Historic District, the North Duke Street Corridor, the Northeast Industrial Corridor and the North Lime/East Walnut Streets area.

The **Lancaster Historic District** was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 15 November 1979. Its irregular boundaries are generally contained by East Chestnut, North Plum, East King and North Christian Streets. The Statement of Significance for the district states:



200 Block of East Orange Street

This area of the Musser Park section is in the Lancaster Historic District.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



300 Block of East Orange Street

These residences surrounding Musser Park are typical of the area.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Within the Lancaster Historic District are some of the oldest sections of Colonial America's largest inland cities....By 1742, James Hamilton had numbered and sold numerous building lots with the stipulation that each owner must "make, erect, build and finish on each and every lot, at their own cost and charge, a sufficient dwelling house of the dimension 16 feet square at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone...." Lancaster quickly expanded...and became [the center of] agriculturally prosperous Lancaster County.

The nomination goes on to say that "although the origins of the district are in the 18th century, few structures from this period remain standing." Indeed, the largely residential character of this area is defined by mid to late nineteenth century buildings that reflect the wealthier and more prominent citizens of Lancaster of that time.

Among the notable landmarks within the Lancaster Historic District is the The Neff-Passmore House, 247 East Orange Street. The home of Lancaster's first mayor, John Passmore, the house was built circa 1785. The Rueben Baer Mansion (Snyder Funeral Home), 141 East Orange Street, was constructed circa 1877 for a partner in the publishing firm of John Baer's Sons and publisher of a noted almanac. This is



200 Block of North Duke Street

North Duke Street was often referred to as Lancaster's "Fifth Avenue" because of the fine residences that lined it.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

the finest example of an asymmetrical Italianate villa in Lancaster City.

The Baker-Stauffer House, 235 East Orange Street, was built for coach maker John Baker about 1830. The house was substantially enlarged after its acquisition by David McNeely Stauffer in 1882. The house is a rare surviving example of a four-room Federal style house with sympathetic Victorian additions. Stauffer enjoyed a nationwide reputation as a noted civil engineer, author, editor, collector of antiquities and amateur artist.

The James E. Baker House at 204 North Lime Street was built in 1886-1888. This house is the only extant work in Lancaster City documented as having been designed by the nationally significant architect Frank Furness.

First Presbyterian Church, 140 East Orange Street, was constructed in 1851 and its steeple was added in 1877. It is one of several major church buildings that highlight their respective neighborhoods and are character defining elements of Lancaster's skyline. The Andrew Jackson Steinman Mansion, a fine Queen Anne style residence at 301 East Orange Street, was built in 1882 for Andrew Jackson Steinman and his wife Caroline Morgan Hale. Steinman was one of Lancaster's most prominent citizens.

The district includes much of the East King Street corridor through the Musser Park sec-

tion. Added to the Lancaster Historic District in 1984, the 200 block of East King Street retains many notable buildings. Among these are the William Peiper Mansion, a three story, three bay dark brick Eastlake style house built for Colonel William Peiper, cashier of the Lancaster County National Bank, in 1879 to 1883. The house was sold to the Knights of Malta in 1915 for use as their temple and headquarters. It is a rare example of the Eastlake style in Lancaster County domestic architecture.

The **North Duke Street Corridor** through the Musser Park area represents the central portion of one of Lancaster City's principal approach boulevards. The 100 block is within the boundaries of the Lancaster Historic District. St. James Episcopal Church represents a major focal point at this end of the street, as does the former Catherine Haldeman Long Mansion. St. James Episcopal Church, at the northeast corner of East Orange and North Duke Streets, was constructed in 1820. The St. James congregation was established in 1744 and the present building replaced an earlier one that was demolished in 1818. The Catharine Haldeman Long Mansion, in the Chateausque style, was constructed in 1891 for the daughter of wealthy Lancaster attorney and Judge Henry Long. Located at 106 East Orange Street, it now houses the prestigious Hamilton Club.

Located north of the National Register district, the Bowman Jewelry Building, 149 North Duke Street, was built in 1911 and enlarged and rebuilt in 1914 from designs by Melvern Evans of Lancaster. It retains the most intact early 1900s store interior in Lancaster City.

The Friendship Firehouse (Forney Apartments), 215 North Duke Street is an Italianate firehouse that has been converted into apartments. The building is one of the oldest firehouses in Lancaster, and one of the city's few extant asymmetrical Italianate structures. Friendship Fire Company ceased activity in 1882. Located at 247-249 North Duke Street, the Hamilton Apartments were built in 1906-1907 for developer Hamilton L. Miller as Lancaster's first structure built exclusively as an apartment building. First United Methodist Church, 302 North Duke Street, was built in the Second Gothic Revival

style circa 1890, and rebuilt in 1948 for a congregation founded in 1842.

Mansion houses and series of upscale residences line the remainder of the corridor, which was known as Lancaster's "Fifth Avenue" around the turn of this century. Among the mansion houses along North Duke Street within the Musser Park area is 319 North Duke Street, which was built for Marietta/Lancaster merchant John Rohrer Diffenbach in 1882-1883. Designed by J. R. Morrow, the property retains a two story brick carriage house. The home of James Black, an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. Presidency on the Temperance ticket, is located at 323 North Duke Street. Built circa 1860, the property now houses the Iris Club. The Queen Anne style H. B. Cochran House, 324 North Duke Street, was built in 1891-1892 for Henry Baumgardner Cochran, partner in firm of T. B. & H. B. Cochran, publishers of *The Examiner*, a Lancaster newspaper. Across the street, at 325 - 333 North Duke Street, is the Roland H. Brubaker House, built in the Second Empire style in 1870-1874. Designed by C. Emlen Urban designs, and located on the site of the Fulton Cotton Mill at 342 North Duke Street, which was razed in 1892, the John B. Oblinger Mansion was constructed in 1893-1894.

The **Northeast Industrial Corridor**, which extends to the northwest through the adjacent



The 300 Block of North Lime Street

An eclectic mixture of late-19th to early 20th century styles.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



The 300 Block of East King Street

Note the mid to late nineteenth century residences lining this block.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

East Side area, reflects the historic path of the railroad cut through the city. Located within the area are a series of former tobacco warehouses along North Shippen Street and Tobacco Avenue, a former cork works on East Fulton Street, and a former tobacco warehouse on East Chestnut Street.

The Roland H. Brubaker Tobacco Warehouse, at North Shippen Street and Tobacco Avenue, was built circa 1880-1881 and is part of the city's most concentrated complex of buildings erected for use in the tobacco industry. Also in the complex is the Franklin H. Bare Tobacco Warehouse, constructed in 1880. These buildings were incorporated into North Shippen Place and adapted for use as residential apartments. The Conestoga Cork Works, at 215 East Fulton Street, was constructed as a cork factory and later used as a tobacco warehouse. It has also recently been converted into apartments.

The **North Lime/East Walnut Streets** area, which is generally bounded by North Duke, East Lemon, North Plum and East Chestnut Streets, contains a variety of mostly late-nineteenth century dwellings. The overall character of the area is defined by late-Victorian rowhouses, duplexes and detached houses of good architectural quality. The two brick houses at 123-125 East Chestnut Street were constructed for Samuel Slaymaker, one of the proprietors of a noted stage line, in 1829.



Conestoga Cork Works

A former cork factory and tobacco warehouse, now apartments.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

All of the East Side is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). There are two major intrusions to this district indicated on the map: the recent industrial buildings within the Northeast Industrial Corridor (#10) and the Giant grocery store (#11).

A. Sites presently on the National Register:

1. *Basch & Fisher Tobacco Warehouse*, 348 New Holland Avenue, listed 9/21/90 (NR #35).
2. *Hamilton Apartments*, 247 - 249 North Duke Street, listed 6/28/84 (NR #27).
3. *Lancaster Historic District*, listed 11/15/79 (NR #10).
4. *Lancaster Historic District Annex*, East Vine, Church, Duke Streets, etc., listed 11/10/83 (NR #33).
5. *Lancaster Historic District Annex 2*, 200 Block of King Street, listed 6/21/84 (NR

#36).

6. *Edward McGovern Tobacco Warehouse*, 302 - 304 Plum Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #44).
7. *North Shippen / Tobacco Avenue Historic District*, North Shippen Street at Tobacco Avenue, listed 9/21/90 (NR #47).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Samuel Slaymaker Tenements*, 123 - 125 East Chestnut Street, 1829.
2. *Conestoga Cork Works*, 215 East Fulton Street, circa 1880.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

1. *J. Roland Kinzer House* (Pyfer & Reese, Attorneys), 128 North Lime Street, circa 1850, Significance Level 2.
2. *John Wise Tenement / Charles P. Krauss House* (Pyfer & Reese, Attorneys), 126 North

Lime Street, circa 1850, Significance Level 3.

3. *Hubley-Wagner House* (Pyfer & Reese, Attorneys), 134 North Lime Street, mid-1800s, Significance Level 3.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

8 Sites; Represented by numbers: 317, 372, 373, 950, 1135, 1136, 1144 and 1146.

E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Phoenix Cork Works* (Wickersham Printing Co.), 11 - 17 East Chestnut Street, circa 1882.
2. *Rose Brothers & Co. Umbrella Factory*, 221 East Chestnut Street, 1911 - 1912.

3. *Friendship Firehouse* (Forney Apartments), 215 North Duke Street, 1882.

4. *First United Methodist Church*, 302 North Duke Street, circa 1890 and rebuilt in rebuilt 1948.

5. *John Rohrer Diffenbach Mansion*, 319 North Duke Street, 1882 - 1883.

6. *James Black House* (Iris Club), 323 North Duke Street, circa 1860.

7. *H. B. Cochran House*, 324 North Duke Street, 1891 - 1892.

8. *Roland H. Brubaker House*, 325 - 333 North Duke Street, 1870 - 1874.

9. *John B. Oblinger Mansion*, 342 North Duke Street, 1893 - 1894.

10. *Bowman Jewelers Building*, 149 North Duke Street, 1911, enlarged in 1914.



William Peiper Mansion

A rare Lancaster example of the Eastlake style of domestic architecture.









Historic Preservation Trust Photo

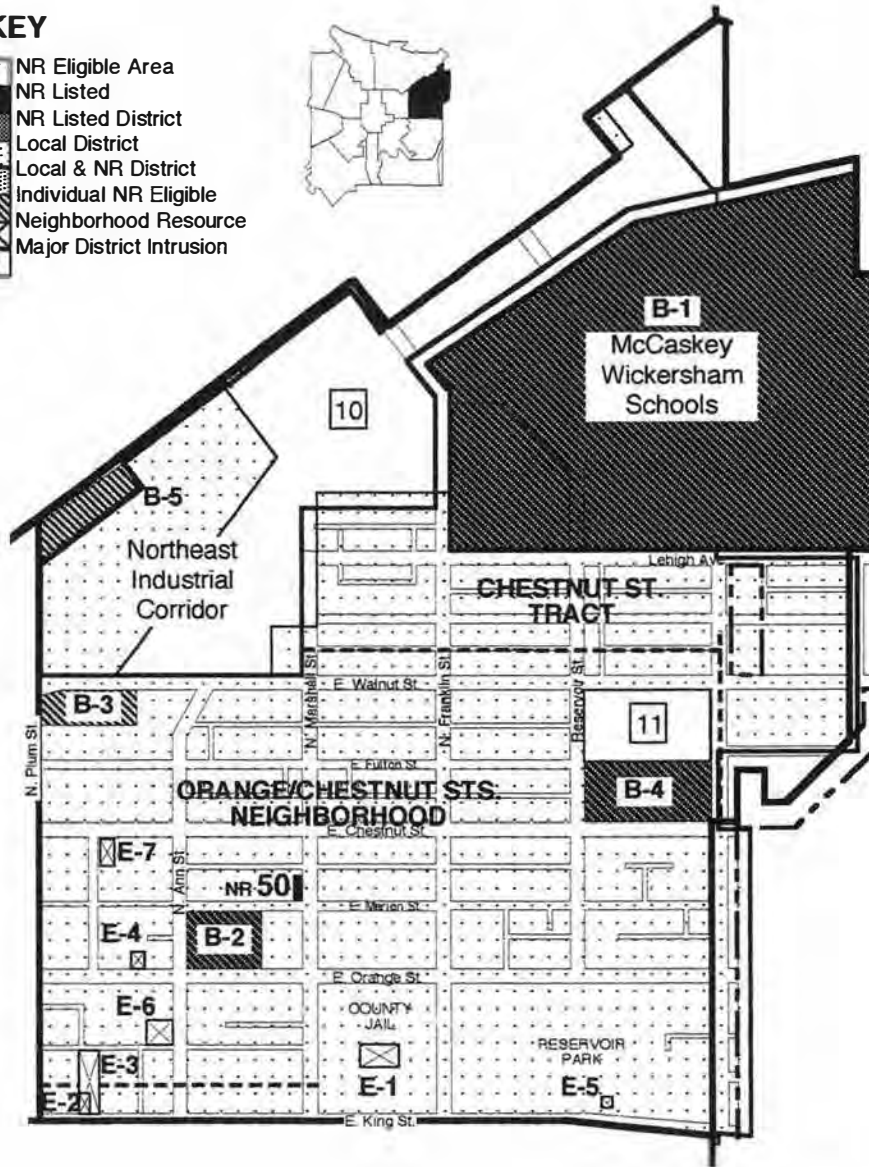
East Side

Northeast Quadrant

The East Side is named for its geographic location at the eastern edge of the City of Lancaster.

KEY

-  NR Eligible Area
-  NR Listed
-  NR Listed District
-  Local District
-  Local & NR District
-  Individual NR Eligible
-  Neighborhood Resource
-  Major District Intrusion



The **East Side** is bounded to the west by North Plum Street, to the north generally by New Holland Avenue, to the east by the city line and to the south by King Street. This is an architecturally rich and diverse area, primarily containing a large number of late-nineteenth to early twentieth century residences, as well as an industrial corridor, the Lancaster County Prison, numerous schools and churches and a large park.

The boundaries of the East Side, other than its northern limit, are somewhat arbitrary, as the character of the area makes relatively smooth transitions to adjacent areas. East King Street is a physical boundary, yet, at least west of North Marshall Street, the character of the north side of the street is quite similar to that of the south side. The boundary is more apparent east of this point, as the properties in the East Side, which include the prison and Reservoir Park, are distinct from the residences in the Stevens section. The eastern city line is a political boundary that does not represent a break in architectural character between the East Side and the adjacent township. Similarly, the western boundary of the East Side is based more on historical development than it is architectural character. However, there is a subtle change in the style and detail between buildings in the Musser Park section that can be observed.

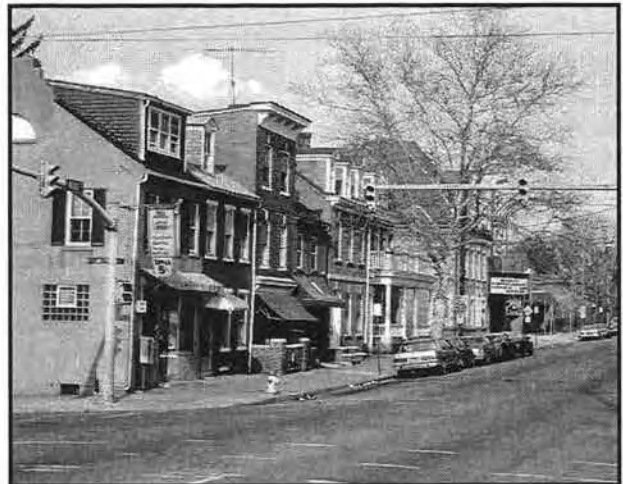
Scott's 1824 map shows present day Plum Street as the general extent of residential subdivision within Lancaster, although several lots and houses are shown along King Street somewhat further east. A few scattered farms are also indicated along New Holland Pike. The Lancaster County Prison, completed in 1851, is shown on the Moody and Bridgens 1850 map, as are the paired reservoirs that were located in present day Reservoir Park. Otherwise, development was limited to a scattering of buildings in the blocks generally bounded by Plum, King, Ann and Orange Streets.

The Lancaster Locomotive Works, later the Penn Iron Works, was developed in 1853 and is shown for the first time on Kennedy's 1858 city map. Walnut and Chestnut Streets were extended east from Plum Street, with Ann, Marshall, Franklin and Buchanan (Reservoir) Streets ex-

tended north of King Street. An extensive residential subdivision to the east of the locomotive works is shown as "Plan of Chestnut Street Tract Owned by Landis and Brenneman." The 1864 Atlas indicates that none of the lots were built on by that time and little additional development had occurred in the East side. A number of new industries were developed in the area by 1874. The Chestnut Street Tract reappears on Roe and Colby's map of that year, with several houses scattered throughout.

St. Anthony's Catholic Church also appears for the first time on the 1874 map. Additional residential infill and new industries are shown on the Board of Trade's map of 1887. This trend continued and, by 1899, most of the area south of Fulton Street was densely built, with a heavy scattering of residences below Lemon Street.

The East Side is the product of several factors of growth. The development of industries, including the substantial concentration of tobacco warehouses on Tobacco Avenue, combined with strong commercial-industrial development along the New Holland Pike after about 1900 increased demand for housing in the area. In addition, the general westward residential movement of this part of the city in the first half of this century played a role in the East Side's growth. Possibly, the development of McGrann Park about 1907-1908 may have led to more



400 Block of E. King Street

Notice the variety of 19th and early 20th century buildings.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



700 Block of East Orange Street

Reservoir Park is lined with late-Victorian rowhouses and duplexes.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

intense residential development in this area, as well.

On East Chestnut Street, moving eastward and northeast from North Plum Street, it appears that most residential development took place after circa 1899. Indeed, the blocks immediately south of the "campus" of McCaskey High School were developed generally after the school was dedicated in 1938.

The East Side area is characterized by numerous brick row houses, two stories in height, with gable roofs and two or three bay facade elevations. At least 75% of the structures in this area are such rowhouses. Of these, about half have front porches that appear to be early original features.

For descriptive purposes, the East Side has been divided into five sub-areas: the East King Street Corridor, the Northeast Industrial Corridor, the McCaskey High School Campus, the Chestnut Street Tract and the Orange/Chestnut Streets Neighborhood. The **East King Street Corridor**, between the Central Business District and North Marshall Street, is characterized by residences, both modest and grand, small scale retail shops and occasional other mixed uses. Among the notable buildings along this section of the street is the Appel House at 419 East King Street, which was constructed in 1895-1897 and is a particularly good example of the Chateausque style in Lancaster. Immediately

adjacent to the Appel House is the King Theatre, built circa 1949 and blending aspects of the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. The facade and marquee of the theatre have recently been restored in an adaptive reuse project that converted the auditorium into apartments.

The Lancaster County Prison, 625 East King Street, was first occupied on September 15, 1851. Lancaster's jail had been located at the northeast corner of West King and North Prince Streets from the eighteenth century until this prison was built. The architect was noted prison architect, John Haviland and Konigmacher was the chief mason. In its original form, the building utilized the radiating interior prison plan developed by Haviland in Philadelphia. The Lancaster County Prison, although altered, is significant as a rare example of the Norman Revival Style in Lancaster County and as a work by the important architect John Haviland.

Reservoir Park, located immediately east of the prison, is a two-block section of the East Side on which stands the remains of two of the city's historic central water reservoirs, one having a tall standpipe. The 1905 statue of a lion by Blanche Nevin faces East King Street. Of bronze with cut stone base, it represents an alert lion; in front is an oval pool surrounded by an iron fence whose vertical members have spear-shaped terminals in alternating sequence.



St. Anthony's Catholic Church

This elaborate 1901 church is a major landmark in the East Side.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



200 Block of Reservoir Street

The East Side area retains many early-twentieth century rowhouses of this type.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The Lancaster Water Company was incorporated in 1829. On 29 March 1836, F. Erdmann of Philadelphia recommended that a reservoir be situated on this site, then called Cross's Corner. The reservoir was constructed in 1836-1837 and piped water was introduced to Lancaster City on 22 February 1837. A reservoir adjoining the original was built at the cost of \$13,700 in 1851; its capacity then was stated to be 4,500,000 gallons. In 1882 a standpipe was erected in the center of the reservoir.

Blanche Nevin (1841-1925) was a member of a prominent Lancaster County family and was one of the first lady sculptors in America. She studied under J. A. Bailly and may be best known for her statue of "Peter Mulhenberg" at the Capitol in Washington, D.C. The only other visible statue by Nevin in Lancaster City is the Horse Fountain at West Orange & Columbia Avenue.

The **Northeast Industrial Corridor** represents the original railroad corridor through the northeast quadrant of the city. A number of sizable industrial complexes are located south and east of the intersection of North Plum Street and New Holland Avenue. The original portion

of the expansive Kerr Glass Company complex was constructed in 1881-1882 by G. W. Dodge & Son, cork manufacturers. In 1895, the factory was sold to the Armstrong Cork Company (now Armstrong World Industries), who continued to expand it until it was sold to Kerr in the 1960s. The building at the northeast corner of East Fulton and North Plum Streets is a remnant of the former Penn Steel and Iron Works, presently occupied by A. B. Rote and Co.

The **McCaskey High School** campus includes three school buildings and their associated athletic facilities. McCaskey High was dedicated in honor of the noted local educator John Piersoll McCaskey and was completed in 1938 from designs executed by the Lancaster architect Henry Y. Shaub. Shaub's draftsman and associate, H. C. Kriesle, appears to have had a strong role in the design, which, stylistically, is the link in Lancaster architecture between the Art Deco style and the modernism of the 1950s and the 1960s. The notable interior elements are the foyer and the elaborate auditorium; these might well be the finest interiors from the 1930s surviving in Lancaster. To the east is a large football field.

The lavish ornament of the interior was controversial in the period of the depression. Further, the design is reported to have been so advanced for its time and place that it may have caused Shaub to lose business for several years after 1938. Also located on the site are the James Wickersham Elementary and Lincoln Junior High Schools. Constructed in 1927, Wickersham was expanded in 1951 with the addition of an auditorium. Lincoln was built in 1962.

The **Chestnut Street Tract**, is typified by modest early-twentieth century brick and brick veneer rowhouses and duplexes. The area is bounded to the north and west by the Northeast Industrial Corridor, to the east by the city line and to the south by the alley south of East Madison Street.

The largest portion of the East Side is the Orange/Chestnut Streets Neighborhood. The area is architecturally consistent and includes late-nineteenth century rowhouses and duplexes interspersed with occasional detached dwellings, small scale industrial buildings, churches, schools and modern intrusions. St. Anthony's Church, whose present sanctuary was built in 1901, is a major neighborhood landmark.

A substantial, if altered, portion of the former Lancaster Cotton Mills (later Lancaster Garment Company) is located at the southeast corner of North Ann and East Walnut Streets. The cotton industry was a component of Lancaster's late-nineteenth century economy. Other than the large Conestoga Steam Mills Complex in the South Side, this is the only other resource contributing to this industry documented in the historic sites survey. Another important industrial site within the area is the former Conestoga Transportation Company Car Barn #2 at 825 East Chestnut Street. This large early-twentieth century building is one of the few surviving resources related to Lancaster's early public transportation system.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

All of the East Side is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). There

are two major intrusions to this district indicated on the map: the recent industrial buildings within the northeast industrial corridor (#10) and the Giant grocery Store (#11).

A. Sites presently on the National Register:

1. *L. G. Sherman Tobacco Warehouse*, East Marion at North Marshall Streets, listed 9/21/90 (NR #50).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *McCaskey High School*, North Franklin, at Reservoir Streets, 1938.
2. *St. Anthony's Catholic Church*, East Orange at North Ann Street, late 1800s.
3. *Lancaster Cotton Mills*, East Walnut at North Ann Street, early 1900s.
4. *Conestoga Transportation Company Car Barn #2*, 825 East Chestnut Street, circa 1900.
5. *Kerr Glass*, New Holland Pike, circa 1899 - 1900.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

7 Sites; Represented by numbers: 317, 372, 373, 950, 1135, 1136 and 1144.

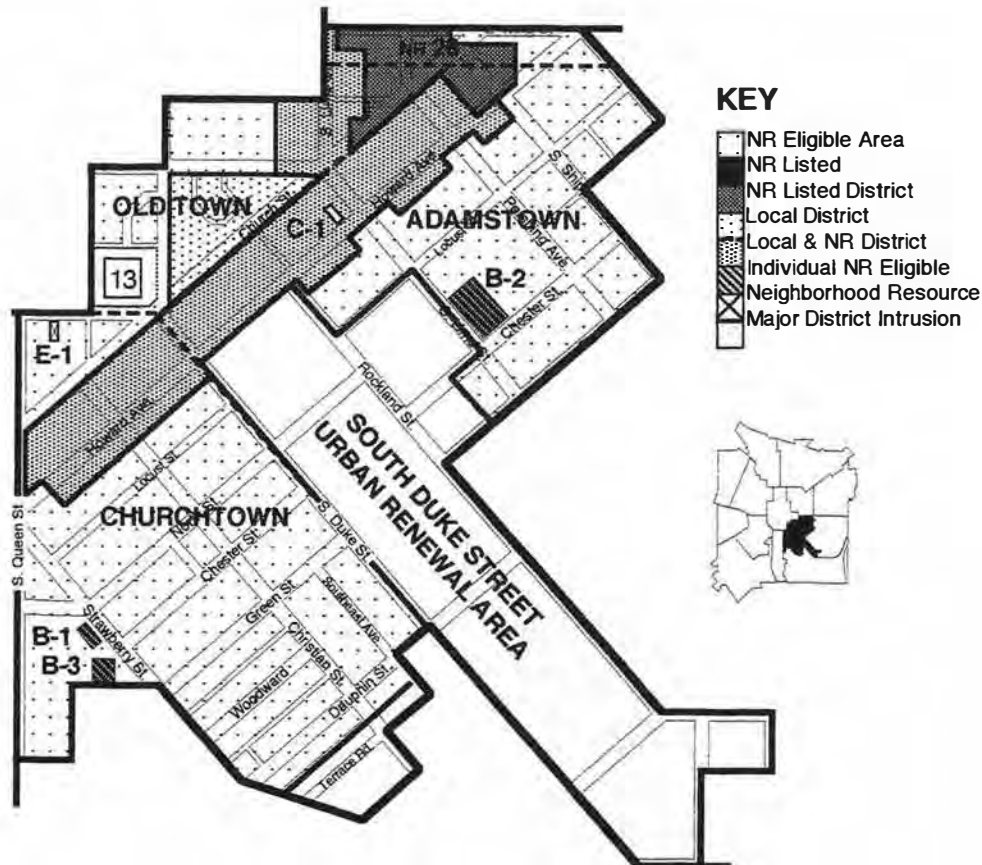
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Lancaster County Prison*, 625 East King Street, 1851
2. *Appel House*, 418 East King Street, circa 1895 - 1897.
3. *King Theater*, 423 East King Street, circa 1948 - 1950.
4. *Willow Grove Tavern*, 441 East Orange, circa 1784 - 1798.
5. *Nevin Statue*, Reservoir Park.
6. *William Henry Public School*, 30 North Ann Street, 1890.
7. *Chestnut Street Mennonite Church*, 432 East Chestnut Street, circa 1900.

Mussertown

Southeast Quadrant

Mussertown is one of Lancaster's oldest neighborhoods, and one of the few that retains its historic name and identity.



Mussertown was developed on the plantation and/or farm of John Musser. The considerable amount of open land in this area today is primarily the result of the demolition over time of several major industrial buildings, ranging from the complex of Jacob Miller and Company to the large breweries of the second half of the nineteenth century, and of urban renewal in the 1960s and 1970s.

Hans (John) Musser received a patent for 300 acres of land in the southeast quadrant of present-day Lancaster on 16 November 1737. On 7 September 1744, Musser sold 15 acres to Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn who founded the Adam-

stown neighborhood, bounded by the present East King, Church, Rockland and Locust Streets. Mussertown was laid out by John Musser, Jr. (1738-1802), the son of Hans, in 1760 through 1762.

Mussertown is shown as being substantially developed on Joshua Scott's 1824 map of the city. The more detailed Moody and Bridgens map of 1850 shows densely placed houses along Church and Middle Streets (now Howard Avenue). North, Low (Chester) and High (Green) Streets are shown, with only a few scattered houses on each.



500 Block of Howard Avenue

Musserstown retains a diverse collection of historic buildings from most period's of Lancaster's history.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

"Musserstown," as it is indicated on T. J. Kennedy's map of 1859, grew noticeably in the 1850s. North, Low and High Streets were extended to the northeast across the Lancaster and Strasburg Road (Rockland Street) and South (Dauphin) Street was added. A dense pattern of lots was created throughout the area, with houses scattered. Additional houses are shown infilling these blocks by the time of the 1864 Atlas.

Roe and Colby's 1874 map shows industrial development within the area, largely in the form of Knapp's Brewery at the southeast corner of Lime and Locust Streets. South Duke Street was extended further south and a series of house lots are indicated on either side of Woodward (Dauphin) Street. Much of the area northwest of Dauphin Street was densely developed by 1887. The Board of Trade's map of that year also shows two additional breweries and the Eastern Market House. Development in Musserstown continued to spread in a southeasterly direction, with greater infill in previously developed areas, and reached Dauphin Street by 1899.

About 70% of the dwellings in this area are brick, two story and three bay facade houses dating from the period from circa 1870 through 1890. Along Church Street and Howard Avenue are a small but important scattering of one-story stone, log, frame and half timber buildings dating from between circa 1760 and 1820. The only tangible reminder of the Musser Family that once owned this area is the Henry Musser House at South Ann and Chesapeake Streets in the adjacent Stevens area.

Urban renewal radically altered the character of this portion of the city, by clearing a block wide area from Church to Chesapeake Streets. What had previously been an architecturally cohesive neighborhood, is now visually divided into three sub-areas, referred to here as: Churchtown, the portion southwest of South Duke Street; Adamstown, the portion northeast of Rockland Street; and the South Duke Street Urban Renewal Area. In addition to these, the Old Town neighborhood, a renewal area that rehabilitated houses rather than demolishing them, is located along the northwest side of Church Street.

Churchtown is generally bounded by South Queen, West Farnum, South Duke, Juniata and Strawberry Streets. The general architectural character of the area is defined by closely spaced houses, duplexes and rowhouses, generally of small scale. The majority of buildings date from the mid-1800s on, with the oldest being scattered along Howard Avenue and Church Streets and typically becoming more recent to the southeast. There are several significant early one-story houses in the older section, especially along Howard Avenue.

Bethel A. M. East Church, the original congregation of which was established on this site at least as early as about 1820, is one of America's oldest African-American congregations. The church served the city's primary African-American neighborhood.

The name **Adamstown** is used here to describe the area of Mussertown to the northeast of the South Duke Street Urban Renewal Area. The architectural character of this area is similar to Churchtown. Residential development at its northeast, and along its eastern boundary, is typically newer than the housing along Church Street and Howard Avenue. One substantial industrial facility remains of several that existed prior to 1945. The General Cigar Company, 453 South Lime Street, was built circa 1930 as a manufacturing facility for the National Caramel Company.



Scene in Old Town

Historic homes were rehabilitated rather than replaced.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



300 and 400 Blocks of South Duke Street

Note the modest two story brick rowhouses and St. Stephen's Church.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Three blocks of this sub-area are included in the **East King Street Corridor**. Included on these blocks are residential and commercial buildings, largely dating from the mid-1850s through the early 1900s. The largest building, the Eastern Market House, is a prominent landmark within this streetscape.

All the area bounded by South Duke, Chesapeake, Church and Rockland Streets was cleared as part of the **South Duke Street Urban Renewal** project. A series of modern buildings are scattered throughout the area and are surrounded by large lawns.

Old Town: This triangular area, punctuated by the curving street now called Old Trinity Place, originally Rockland Street, represents an interesting sampling of styles, forms and materials of Lancaster domestic architecture from the very late 1700s to the opening years of the twentieth century. The most numerous, and somewhat repetitive, of the houses are two-story brick houses with three bay facades and gable roofs. The strongest juxtaposition of styles and materials is seen on East Vine Street where the stone Germanic Gundaker stable/house centers red brick houses on the east and a row of early 1900s gold brick facade houses on the west.

Immediately north and northeast of Old Town are two blocks of historic residences. Among these is the historic Jacob Eichholtz House, at 46 South Lime Street, constructed in 1805 to 1808 and remodelled circa 1825 -1829.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Most of Mussertown is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district is the South Duke Street Urban Renewal Area.

A. Sites presently on National Register:

Lancaster Historic District and Lancaster Historic District Annex #1, listed 11/15/79 and 11/10/83 (NR #10 & NR #23).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church*, Strawberry at Andrew Streets, circa 1880
2. *National Caramel Co. Factory* (General Cigar Co.), 453 South Lime Street, circa 1930.
3. *Strawberry Street School* (Reigart School, Strawberry Street, South of Andrew Street, 1895.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

1. *Jacob Gable Tenement*, 210 Howard Avenue, listed 10/30/91, circa 1874.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

88 Sites; Represented by numbers: 182, 309, 310, 488 - 503, 850 - 856, 958, 965, 972, 979, 980, 986, 992, 993, 999, 1005, 1006, 1017, 1018, 1022, 1029, 1032, 1038, 1039, 1042, 1048, 1049, 1052, 1057, 1057, 1061, 1066, 1067, 1070, 1075, 1076, 1078, 1082, 1083, 1085, 1089, 1090, 1096, 1101, 1102, 1107, 1108, 1113, 1114, 1117, 1118, 1120, 1121, 1123 - 1130, 1173, 1181, 1182 and 1184.

E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *St. Paul's United Methodist Church*, 14 East Farnum Street, 1914.



130 East Vine Street

The Gundaker Barn/house was built circa 1798 as a barn and converted to a double house in 1838.









Historic Preservation Trust Photo

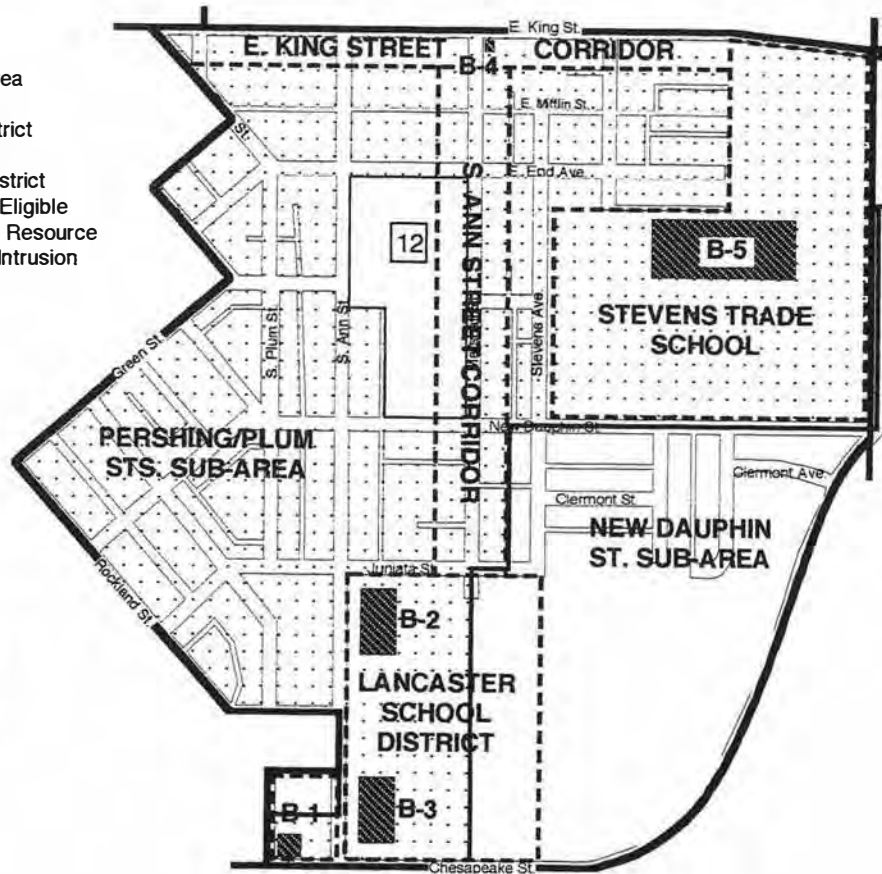
Stevens

Southeast Quadrant

The Stevens area is named for the Stevens School of Trade, the area's most recognizable physical landmark and also for Thaddeus Stevens, for whom the school is named.

KEY

-  NR Eligible Area
-  NR Listed
-  NR Listed District
-  Local District
-  Local & NR District
-  Individual NR Eligible
-  Neighborhood Resource
-  Major District Intrusion



Stevens developed extensively after 1900. The character of the area is largely defined by rowhouses exhibiting a variety of early-twentieth century styles. The Thaddeus Steven Trade School defines the northeast corner of the area, and the East King Street corridor is its northern boundary.

The streetscape of this section of East King Street, from Stevens Trade to near the corner of South Marshall Street, is defined by two very long rows of two-story brick houses with mansard roofs, two-stories in height with original front porches. Interspersed with these rather architecturally unified houses are an important early one story house (the Gibson-Wetzel House) and intruding parcels containing modern retail/

commercial facilities. East of Marshall Street, King Street makes a very distinct visual boundary between the Stevens and East Side areas, principally due to the differing uses on each side of the street: residences in Stevens and the Lancaster County Prison and Reservoir Park in the East Side. The King Street streetscape west of Marshall Street is largely defined by residences on both sides of the street, making the visual demarcation between the areas less apparent. Still, subtle architectural differences define the distinct individual character of each area in these blocks.

Joshua Scott's 1824 map of the city shows lines indicating large tracts or farms in this area. Rockland Street is shown as the only street ex-



200 Block of South Ann Street

Note the diversity of facades even in this very long and repetitive row.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

tending through the area, running from King Street to the city line. Other than a dense infill of buildings along King Street, the area remained undeveloped by the time of Moody and Bridgens 1850 map. Ann Street was extended south of King Street to present day Rockland Street by 1858, as were Marshall and Franklin Streets. Vine Street (now East End Avenue) was also laid out by this time. However, no houses are shown other than those on properties facing onto King Street. The block bounded by Vine, Ann, Mifflin and Plum Streets is shown as "J. N. Millers Vegetable and Fruit Garden." The area remained undeveloped in 1864 as indicated by the Atlas of that year. The "Children's Home" is shown on the east side of Ann Street on Roe and Colby's 1874 map and represents the only additional development to occur by that time.

The full pattern of streets in the area is indicated as being planned on the 1887 Board of Trade map, although no new buildings are shown. The first extensive development in the Stevens area occurred over the next twelve years. The 1899 Atlas shows densely placed houses west of South Ann Street, and north of Dauphin Street, including a series of duplexes along the west side of South Ann Street. Additional houses are

shown along South Marshall Street on both sides of the block south of King Street. The remainder of the area was largely undeveloped until the early 1900s.

Today, the area is largely built up except for three large open spaces: the schoolyard and playing fields of the School District of Lancaster, an undeveloped hillside that rises behind the school property, and land on the property of Stevens Trade School.

The growth and development of Stevens has been the apparent product of two primary factors. The blocks on the south side of East King Street from Plum Street to Marshall, with a few exceptions of earlier structures, are part of the general residential expansion of the city in the second half of the 1800s. There were only occasional buildings before 1850. The other main factor in the development of East King Street beyond South Marshall Street, and the remaining areas to the south, was a commercial one, as several Lancaster real estate companies promoted it throughout the first three decades of this century. Advertisements for houses in these areas emphasized their proximity to industries and center city, with the then remarkable factor of a



600 Block of E. King Street

Houses representing several historic periods are seen in this view.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

view into open country to the east. Extensive residential development continued within the area in the 1950s and 1960s.

Visually, the area breaks down into several smaller sections. The **Plum/Pershing** sub-area is generally Rockland, Plum and Green Streets and was one of the earliest portions of Stevens to develop. The area consists primarily of brick two-story rowhouses and duplexes. The houses in this section are relatively plain, compared to their more elaborate counterparts along South Ann Street. The angled streets and topography give the neighborhood a distinctive character.

The **South Ann Street Neighborhood** is a linear corridor that flanks the principal north to south thoroughfare through Stevens. Its character is largely defined by long sets of rowhouses that are set back from the street to allow for small front yards. These rowhouses, constructed in the first third of the 1900s exhibit the rich and eclectic style of the period in which many different architectural elements are used to create visual interest in an otherwise repetitive row.

The **Green/Marshall Streets** is bounded to the west by the South Ann Street Neighborhood, to the north by the King Street corridor, to the east by Stevens Trade and to the south by Juniata Street. The area is somewhat eclectic in character, with elaborate early-twentieth century rowhouses and duplexes immediately south of King Street and smaller, more simply detailed rows and duplexes to the south that were constructed between 1930 and the 1950s.

The Stevens Trade School, constructed in what contemporaries termed "...modified Moorish design," was constructed in 1907-1908. The focal point of the facade is a tall clock tower at the center, ornamented with a balcony, arcades and four clock faces. This most noted trade school was founded in part from a legacy devised by the political figure and "Great Commoner," Thaddeus Stevens, who died in 1868. The actual establishment of this institution was delayed due to legal quarrels over the settlement of Steven's estate. On 29 March 1906, Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis III, of Philadelphia were selected as architects. D.H. Rapp of Lancaster was the contractor. The building was almost complete by 16 May 1908. There have been many additions to the south and east in the years since.

In addition to these areas, there are several prominent landmark buildings within Stevens, among them the Edward Hand Junior High School, the George Washington Elementary School and the Henry Musser House. The two schools are located next to each other on a large tract of open land bounded by South Ann, Juniata and Chesapeake Streets. The Edward Hand Junior High School was constructed circa 1925 in the Colonial Revival style. The Art Deco/Moderne George Washington Elementary School was added to the site in 1932 and is one of the city's few examples of that architectural style.

The Henry Musser House, a two and one-half story, four bay stone farmhouse, was built circa 1761 to 1763 for Henry Musser. Musser was a wealthy farmer and son of settler Hans Musser. Land from the original Musser tract was developed to become the southeastern quadrant of



400 Block of S. Ann Street

Edward Hand Jr. High School at left with rowhouses at right.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Henry Musser House

Built in 1761 - 1763 by Henry Musser, wealthy farmer and son of settler Hans Musser.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

the city. This may be the oldest stone house surviving in the city. Although it has been altered to some degree over time, it remains an exceptionally significant building for the city due to its association with the Musser family.

Another house worthy of mention is the Gibson-Wetzel House at 602 East King Street. This one and one-half story brick house was constructed circa 1830 and purchased by John Wetzel from John Gibson in 1846.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Most of Stevens is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district are the areas south and east of the intersection of New Dauphin and South Ann Streets, with the exception of the houses fronting on the 300 block of South Marshall Street. In addition, the modern apartment complex that covers much of the block bounded by West End Avenue, South Ann, New Dauphin and South Marshall Streets is a major intrusion to the district.

A. Sites presently on National Register:
None.

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individu-

ally eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Henry Musser House*, 548 South Ann Street, circa 1761 - 1763
2. *Edward Hand Junior High School*, South Ann at Juniata Streets, circa 1925.
3. *George Washington Elementary School*, South Ann at Chesapeake Streets, 1932.
4. *Gibson-Wetzel House*, 602 East King Street, circa 1830 - 1846.
5. *Stevens Trade School*, 750 East King Street, 1906 - 1908.

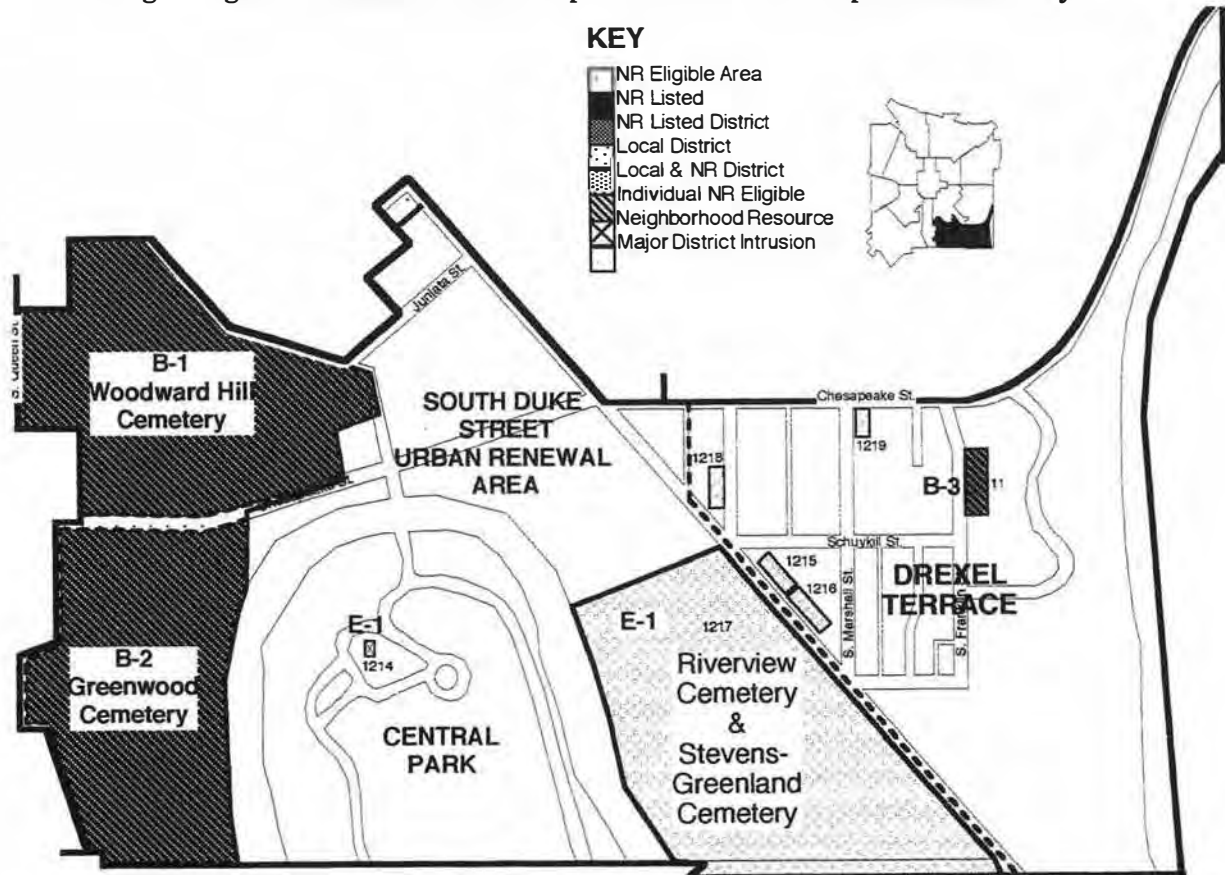
C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:
None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:
7 Sites; Represented by numbers: 374, 951, 966, 1146, 1148, 1150 and 1161.

Conestoga Heights

Southeast Quadrant

The Conestoga River meanders through the lower portion of the southeast quadrant of the city. The name Conestoga Heights reflects the relationship of the area to this important waterway.



Conestoga Heights is sparsely developed with buildings due in large part to its substantial coverage by cemeteries. South Duke Street is its principal north to south street, running southeast from Church Street, and Chesapeake Street is its major east to west thoroughfare. There are modern commercial buildings along South Duke Street and a small residential area to its west. Otherwise, the entire area is covered by cemeteries, the Lancaster County Central Park, or vacant land.

Several streets, buildings and lots are shown at the southeastern portion of Conestoga Heights on Joshua Scott's 1824 map. This development is shown on the 1850 city map, as is Woodward Hill Cemetery. A small burial ground, called "Musser's Burial Ground," is shown near the present intersection of South Duke and Schuy-

kill Streets. Also, a mill is indicated on the north side of the Conestoga approximately where the entrance to Central Park is today. This mill is referred to as "Stone Mill" on Kennedy's 1858 map. The map also shows Ann, Marshall and Franklin Streets having been extended to present day Rockland Street, although only Ann Street is shown as such by the 1864 Atlas. Musser's graveyard is still indicated on that map and the mill is referred to as "Steam Saw Mill." A farm complex owned by George G. Sprecher is shown for the first time on the site of present-day Central Park. In addition, Zion Cemetery is shown adjacent to Woodward Hill Cemetery.

Lamparter's Glue Factory is the only substantial development indicated by the time of Roe and Colby's 1874 city map. An extensive grid of

streets, all shown in dashed lines indicating that they were not yet built, is shown on the Board of Trade's Map of the City of Lancaster of 1887. The only substantial additions to the area by the time of the 1899 Atlas were the creation of Greenwood Cemetery (1896) and the expansion of Woodward Hill Cemetery.

The two most prominent features of Conestoga Heights are its two large cemeteries, Woodward Hill and Greenwood. These outstanding man-made landscapes complement the gently rolling land bounding the Conestoga to form many picturesque settings.

Woodward Hill Cemetery is one of Lancaster's two Victorian era "rural" cemeteries (the other being The Lancaster Cemetery). There are more than 750 markers, enclosures, tombs and mausoleums on the site, which encompasses approximately thirty-two acres on a rolling hillside. The focal point of its cursive lanes is a brick, Gothic-style funerary chapel with lancet doors and windows, now used for storage. There are many fine old trees and other landscaping elements.

On 7 October 1849, the vestry of Trinity Lutheran Church moved to buy ground for a new burial ground. A committee was appointed in November to purchase the land, which was accomplished shortly thereafter. Twelve and one-half acres were purchased from Emmanuel Carpenter Reigart. Nine Trustees were elected on 4 November 1850. On 25 January 1851, it was moved that the cemetery become a corporation with stockholders and the transition was completed on 2 February 1852.



Houses Along South Duke Street

These are among the few pre-1950 residences located in this area.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The grounds were laid out and the Gothic style chapel built in 1851. In 1854, Zion Lutheran Church established its cemetery at the northern end of Woodward Hill. Additional acreage for expansion of Woodward Hill was purchased in 1881. The architect of the central chapel, and the later Gothic style office-residence, is unknown at present.

Important monuments to prominent Lancastrians buried in Woodward Hill Cemetery include that of President James Buchanan (1791-1868), the tall obelisk on the Grubb plot and the Doric-style marker for Mr. & Mrs. Amos Urban, believed to have been designed by their son, C. Emlen Urban. There are a number of reinterments of eighteenth and early nineteenth century burials, including at least twenty exceptional relief carved stones.

In addition to the monuments already noted, others of distinct quality include the eighteenth century stone to Valentine Krug, the varied markers on the Musser-Montgomery-Reigart lot, the 1799 stone to the joiner Gotlieb Sener of the Sener-Ellicott-von Hess House, the mausoleums of the Keiper and Long families, several enclosures of very elaborate ironwork and a pair of Egyptian-style stone statues on the hillside to the east of the Muhlenburg lot.

Greenwood Cemetery, located immediately south of Woodward Hill Cemetery across Chesapeake Street, is a very handsomely landscaped burial ground covering approximately thirty acres. Its primary architectural feature is a large mausoleum, reputedly designed by Daniel Miller Rothenberger. A massive stone gateway with paired arches marks the entrance to the cemetery along South Queen Street.

Greenwood Cemetery was founded in 1896. Due to its relative "youth" in comparison to several other cemeteries, fewer persons of state and national prominence are buried here than in Lancaster Cemetery, Woodward Hill Cemetery or Shreiner's Cemetery.

The cemetery contains more than 1,000 markers, statues and family mausoleums. There is a distinctive one story Egyptian Revival mausoleum at the southeast end of the cemetery that was built circa 1903 (see photo on page 34). The cavetto cornice, projecting end bays, engaged Egyptian columns, art glass windows and sphinxes flanking the entry steps are elements of this architectural style.



Woodward Hill Cemetery

The picturesque qualities of the site are defined by the gentle rolling hills, curvilinear paths and hilltop setting.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Also located on the grounds is a one and one-half story, three bay brick crematorium, with shuttered lancet windows and corbelled brick details. The crematorium, built in 1884, was the first public crematorium in Pennsylvania and one of the earliest in the nation.

The **Stevens-Greenland** and **Riverview Cemeteries** are located to the southeast of Woodward Hill Cemetery, along the banks of the Conestoga west of South Duke Street. Both are twentieth century burial grounds distinguished by the natural character of their settings.

Across the Conestoga from these cemeteries is another prominent landscape, although a more recent one. A portion of Lancaster County's Central Park extends into the perimeter of the old city limits on a peninsula of the Conestoga. Accessed from Chesapeake Street via a modern bridge, the centerpiece of the park at this location is a mid-nineteenth century farmhouse, now used as a park office. This is the house shown on the 1864 Atlas as the farmhouse of George G. Sprecher.

The Jacob Miller & Co. Rowhouses, two structures, each having four residential units, are lo-

cated at 633 - 639 South Franklin Street. One story high with gable roofs, the basic design of the facade of the two bay wide units is similar. Most of the houses have been altered over time, yet 645 and 647 South Franklin Street retain relatively intact facades. The stone walls of 647 are now painted light green. Of all eight units, only the stone walls of 645 remain in the natural state. For this house, the facade window frame and the simple molded wooden cornice appear to be original, although the window sash are not. The detailing of brick flat arches over the openings on 645 appears to be original and is a rather unexpected refinement.

The houses were built as workers' housing for the Jacob Miller & Company cotton mill, which lasted from 1812 through 1814. They were later owned by the Lancaster Cotton Works (1815 - 1821), Humes Mill (circa 1821 to circa 1853), and the Rockland Mill (circa 1859). From 1860 through 1870 they belonged to the nearby Cork Works.

The large stone mill building of Jacob Miller & Co. burned in 1870. All of the brick workers' houses and the large stone tavern-apartment were razed by the city in 1973 as part of an



The Jacob Miller Houses

These may be Lancaster's oldest rowhouses.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

urban renewal project in the area.

Although they are almost totally unknown in the community, these rowhouse structures almost certainly are the oldest extant rowhouses in Lancaster City. They also may rank among the oldest rowhouses associated with industrial housing in Pennsylvania.

Jacob Miller began acquiring land in this area about 1805. The sites of these row houses were included in 90-3/4 acres, formerly part of the large Musser Plantation which Miller bought from John Oakly on April 29, 1807. It has been claimed that Miller built these rowhouses in 1811. However, a contract dated November 17, 1812 states that "...Jacob Miller shall in a reasonable time after the first day of March next (1813) cause to be erected at his own expense a stone or brick one-story building, 125 feet long and 30 feet wide, which is to embrace conveniences for nine families. This circa 1812 - 1813 structure must be identified as the 125 by 35 foot building noted in the 1818 advertisement for the Sheriff's Sale of this property.

The 1812 and 1818 documents do not fit perfectly the present two-story structures with eight residential units. It is possible that Miller slightly altered these specifications. However, it is also possible that a now lost element once linked the present 639 and 641, which would give the nine units specified in the 1812 contract.

The other development with Conestoga Heights consists of the modern buildings along South Duke Street and a small cluster of houses located to the east of South Duke Street along Chesapeake and Schuylkill Streets. This small subdivision was platted as Drexel Terrace and contains mostly residences dating from post 1950.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Only the Woodward Hill and Greenwood Cemeteries are included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district are all remaining areas of Conestoga Heights to the east..

A. Sites presently on National Register:

1. *Lancaster Crematorium*, 719 Highland Avenue, listed 4/14/83 (NR #17).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission::

1. *Woodward Hill Cemetery*, South Queen Street, north of Chesapeake Street, 1851.
2. *Greenwood Cemetery*, South Queen Street, south of Chesapeake Street, 1896.
3. *Jacob Miller Houses*, 633 - 639 Franklin Street, circa 1812 - 1813.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

10 Sites; Represented by numbers: 839, 840, 841, 1161 and 1214 - 1219 (includes 7 sites surveyed outside the National Register eligible area, represented by numbers 1161 and 1214 - 1219).

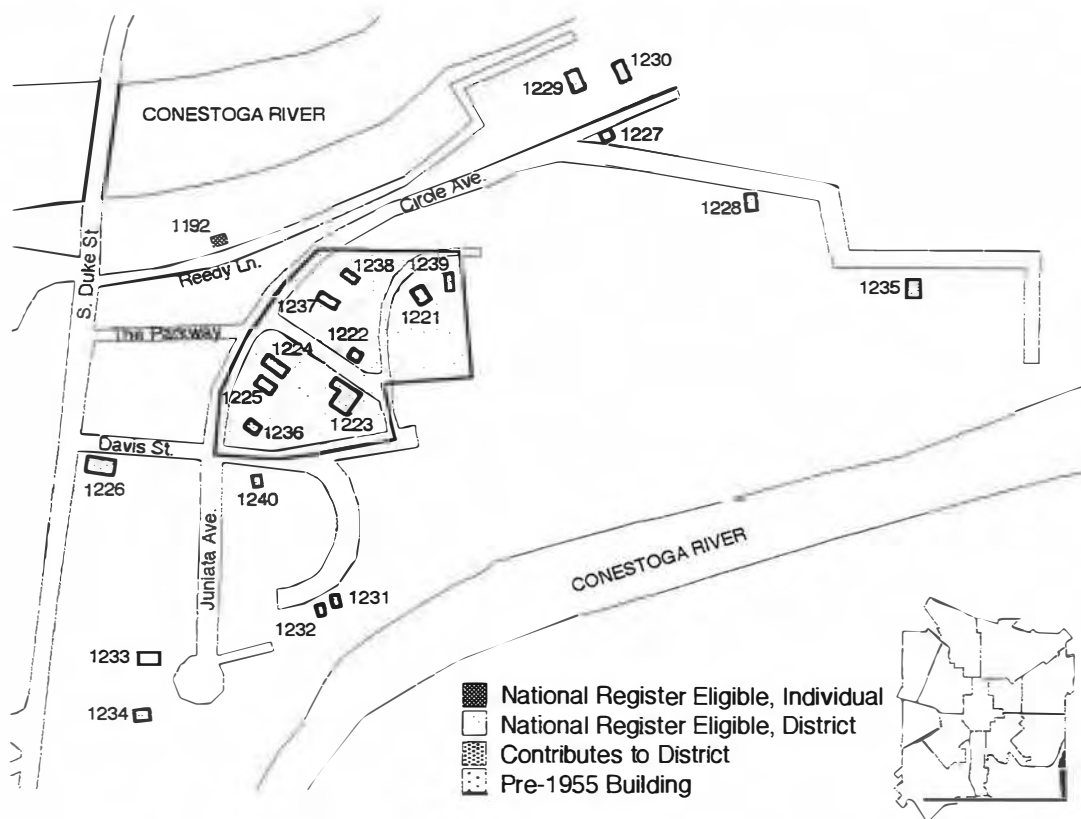
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *George G. Sprecher Farmhouse*, Lancaster County Central Park, mid-nineteenth century.
2. *Riverview Burial Park and Stevens-Greenland Cemetery*, South Duke Street, twentieth century.

Sunnyside

Southeast Quadrant

The origin of the name Sunnyside for this area is not documented. It was called Sunnyside before a subdivision of that name was created here in the early twentieth century.



Sunnyside was largely undeveloped prior to 1900. Only two houses are shown in the area on the 1899 Atlas. Both houses survive today as 22 Reedy Lane, a one story log house built circa 1800, and 1337 South Duke Street, a mid to late nineteenth century brick farmhouse.

Frank H. H. Brody and James K. O'Shea, developers from Patterson, New Jersey, purchased forty-three acres of Sunnyside on 29 August 1912.* A subdivision plan was drawn up by F. H. Shaw, a civil engineer, and recorded in that year. The plan called for 531 building lots tightly arranged around a series of curvilinear streets. Access to the subdivision from the city, just across the Conestoga, was provided by the Rocky Springs line of the trolley.

The sale of lots commenced immediately, with prices ranging from \$29 to \$79 and requiring that houses built cost at least \$400. The purchasers were mostly working class people from the City of Lancaster. Historical research suggests that the houses built within the subdivision were modest ones. The small number of houses surviving from the first decades of Sunnyside are consistent with the research.

By the 1930s, Sunnyside was a depressed area. The 1933 Home Owners' Loan Corporation Residential Security Map of Lancaster redlines the entire Sunnyside neighborhood, indicating that the property was thought to be unsuitable for mortgage lending. The area continued to decline and has been the subject of several generations of community planning activity with the intent

of revitalizing it. Still, in 1995, Sunnyside remains sparsely populated.

The 1912 street pattern is still partially evident in Sunnyside. A small number of historically significant houses remain scattered along Circle and Juniata Avenues. In general, only a small portion of the area reflects its early-twentieth century appearance. That area is shaded on the map on the previous page. Within this small area are eight houses and one church. Of the houses, 1 and 39 Circle Avenue and 7 and 13 Juniata Avenue, are representative of circa 1912 dwellings. The Sunnyside Mennonite Church was established in 1934.

Most of the houses in Sunnyside are grouped at its west end along Circle and Juniata Avenue. The center section contains an automobile junkyard and mostly vacant land. The remainder of Sunnyside, northeast of Pleasant Street, contains the remains of an abandoned quarry.

The only individual building with historical and architectural significance is the small log house at 22 Reedy Lane. Constructed circa 1800, it is a relatively rare example of a substantially intact cornerpost log Germanic bankhouse. The interior retains much of its original three-room plan, although the central chimney has been removed. The house is typical of the small one story dwellings commonplace in Lancaster prior to 1850, that are now relatively few in number.

The other building that pre-dates the creation of the 1912 subdivision is 1337 South Duke Street. The historic character of this simple Lancaster County farmhouse has recently been lost to alterations.



Scene in Sunnyside

Few houses remain from first decades of the subdivision of Sunnyside.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



22 Reedy Lane

This one story corner-post log house was constructed circa 1800.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Sunnyside is located completely outside the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Additional documentation might justify the eligibility of a small portion of the area (shaded in gray on the map on the previous page) as a separate district.

- A. Sites presently on the National Register:
None.
- B. Sites warranting further evaluation for possible individual eligibility for the National Register. None have been reviewed for eligibility by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:
 1. *22 Reedy Lane*, circa 1800.
 2. *Sunnyside Historic District*, Circle Avenue, The Parkway and Juniata Street, early twentieth century.
- C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:
None.
- D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:
21 Sites; Represented by numbers: 1192 and 1221 - 1238.









*Historical information on Sunnyside is based on a manuscript by David Schuyler, Professor of American Studies, Franklin and Marshall College, in the Historic Preservation Trust survey file on Sunnyside.

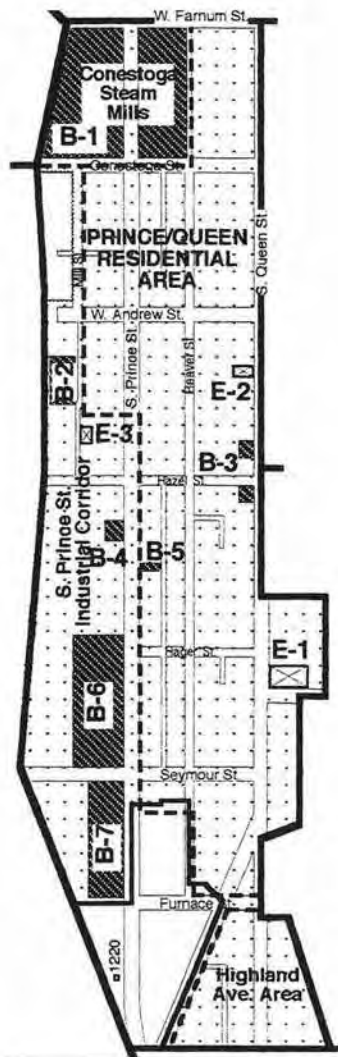
South Side

South of the Central Business District

The South Side is named for its geographic setting, south of the central business district.

KEY

-  NR Eligible Area
-  NR Listed
-  NR Listed District
-  Local District
-  Local & NR District
-  Individual NR Eligible
-  Neighborhood Resource
-  Major District Intrusion



The **South Side**, at least since the mid-1800s, was historically a place of factories and the houses of those who worked in those factories. This character remains very much in evidence today, as the South Side retains both an important collection of historic industrial buildings and many modest houses. The industrial buildings are principally located south of Conestoga Street between South Prince Street and the former Lancaster and Reading Railroad cut from Conestoga Street southward to the city line. Smaller industrial and warehouse-type buildings are sited on the side streets. Residences are found along both the South Prince and South Queen Street corridors and also in dense concentration between them.

The majority of the houses in this zone are red brick rowhouses of generally two-story height with occasional three-story houses scattered throughout. The larger and originally more expensive rowhouses are found on South Prince and South Queen Streets and those on the cross streets and Beaver Street are usually smaller and less elaborate. Some of the circa 1880 to 1895 brick rowhouses on South Prince, Beaver and Hazel Streets have fine cornices and decorative courses in corbelled brick. On the west side of the blocks of South Queen Street are a few buildings of exceptional interest; these include the frame houses at 452-456 and 502-510 South Queen Street which may be a remnant of Bethelstown, an eighteenth-century neighborhood that largely disappeared as development took place in the nineteenth century. The Urban family residences at 442 and 444 South Queen Street are notable.

A series of lots and houses are shown on Scott's 1824 map extending from present day Conestoga Street south almost to the city line. Most of these are also shown on Moody and Bridgens 1850 map and constitute much of the development then present. One industry is shown in the area at the time, a "Furnace and Forge" just west of Prince Street opposite present day Furnace Street. The railroad line was not yet estab-

lished and Bethel's Run, a small creek, is shown near what would become its path.

Kennedy's 1858 map indicates some additional growth and the extension of Water Street south to the city line. Houses are shown along Prince Street and rather densely concentrated along Beaver Street on the 1864 Atlas. The Lancaster and Reading Railroad line was extended through the South Side by 1874 and several additional houses and some industries are indicated on Roe and Colby's map of that year. By 1887, the Board of Trade's map shows that a number of industries had developed along the rail line, including the massive Conestoga Steam Mills, three tanneries, a gas works and a dye works. School "No. 3" is shown along Mill Street, south of Hazel Street, presumably to serve the extensive residential development that had infilled Prince, Beaver and Queen Streets to house the workers of the factories. With minor exceptions, the area bounded by the railroad, Seymour and South Prince Streets were densely developed by 1899. The Charles Miller Soap Works, on Seymour Street, represented a substantial addition to South Side.

The area of South Queen and Beaver Streets in the vicinity of the present Hazel Street was originally laid out as Bethelstown by Samuel Bethel II in the 1760s. The Bethels were a rich Quaker family whose land holdings stretched from the present South Queen Street to Manor Street on the west. Possibly the rowhouses in the 400 and

500 blocks may be a remnant of Bethelstown. The degree of development of this Bethel tract before circa 1830 is uncertain, although Theodore Diller recollected a number of one-story frame houses in this area in the very early 1800s. Deeds for the west side of South Queen Street southward from Andrew Street mention many one-story log and frame houses as late as the third quarter of the 1800s.

The intense residential development of this area that commenced in the 1850s was spurred on largely by the founding of the Conestoga Cotton Mills. The establishment of more industries on and near South Prince Street in the period from circa 1870 to 1915 created a need for more housing in the neighborhood. Although there was limited residential growth in most of the South Side after about 1905, the area of Highland Avenue generally dates from the 1900s to the 1940s.

For descriptive purposes, the South Side divides into four general areas: the Conestoga Steam Mills, the South Prince Street Industrial Corridor, the South Prince/South Queen Streets Residential Area, and the Highland Avenue Area. These areas are architecturally distinct from one another, yet each is historically related. This relationship between factory and the housing for the factory workers remains very much in evidence today and is a key factor in the significance of the South Side.



Posey Ironworks

This office building for an industrial complex on South Prince Street was designed by Henry Y. Shaub.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



300 Block of South Prince Street

The area includes many houses built for factory workers.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The **Conestoga Steam Mills** complex remains as the largest historic industrial complex within the City of Lancaster (see photo on page 16). Constructed between 1845 and 1910 as the first steam powered cotton mill complex in Lancaster County, the Conestoga Steam Mills are a tangible landmark to the cotton industry, one of Lancaster's most important mid to late nineteenth century industries. The first section of this sprawling complex to be constructed was Conestoga Steam Mill #1. At the urging of Major General Charles Tillinghast James, a committee of five Lancaster businessmen travelled to New England in 1845 to inspect steam powered mills. Upon their return, the Conestoga Steam Mill #1 was formed and James was hired to build and outfit a major steam cotton mill in Lancaster. The mill was completed and operations commenced in March 1847. The largest structure in Lancaster at the time of its construction, Conestoga Steam Mill #1 dominated the local skyline.

Conestoga Steam Mill #2 was begun in 1848 and opened in August 1849. Also in 1849, work began on Conestoga Steam Mill #3, which started operations in 1851. During the period between 1855 and 1860, economic problems hampered operation of the mills and each experienced changes in ownership. Substantial production resumed by the beginning of the Civil War and, during the war, the Conestoga Steam Mills produced nearly eighty percent of the heavy fabrics used by the Union Army for tents, ground cloths, etc. After the war, the mills enjoyed considerable prosperity and were, by the 1880s, the largest industry in the city, employing almost 40% of all local manufacturing workers.

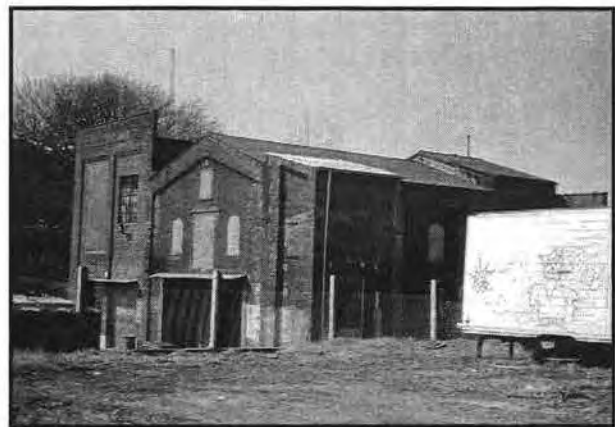
Largely as a result of competition from southern producers, Conestoga Steam Mill #1 closed in

1895. It was subsequently used as a tobacco warehouse. Conestoga Steam Mill #2 and #3 continued operations until 1949. In recent years the School District of Lancaster has completed a sensitive and award-winning adaptive use of the Conestoga Steam Mills #1 and #3 as the Carter and MacRae Elementary School. Conestoga Steam Mill #2 currently serves as the Water Street Rescue Mission.

The **South Prince Street Industrial Corridor** retains a number of late-nineteenth to early twentieth-century industrial resources. Among the more significant of these is the Posey Ironworks, at 728 South Prince Street. This is a large complex of industrial buildings that includes remains of a foundry. Shown on the 1899 Atlas as the Union Hardware Company, the facilities were substantially enlarged by the 1940s for the Carbon Malleable Casting Co. The main office building for the complex was designed by local architect Henry Y. Shaub and constructed in two sections dating from 1910 and 1916.

Other significant industrial buildings include the remains of the former Lancaster Gas Light and Fuel Company, located on Mill Street north of Hazel Street, and the Miller Junk and Waste Company, also on Mill Street.

The **South Prince/South Queen Streets Residential Area** extends south of the Conestoga Steam Mills to Furnace Street. Included within the area are numerous modest rowhouses and duplexes. Most of the houses are two stories in height and constructed of brick, although there are also frame houses and one and three story houses present.



Former Gas Works

Located on Mill Street.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The Eichholtz School, 512 South Prince Street, was constructed in 1927. Designed by Lancaster architect Henry Y. Shaub in the Colonial Revival style, the facade is thought to have been designed to reflect Independence Hall in Philadelphia on the occasion of the 1926 commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The school is named for Lancaster artist Jacob Eichholtz.

The Ten Hour House, 533 South Prince Street, was constructed in a ten hour period on 1 August 1873 by Benjamin Mishler, a bitters maker and salesman, on a bet. The survey form for the property states that it is "one of THE novelties of Victorian Lancaster."

452-456 and 502-508 South Queen Street are two short rows of houses dating from the early 1800s that are notable as remnants of the former Bethelstown neighborhood. 452-456 South Queen Street are two and one-half story frame houses and 502-508 South Queen Street are one and one-half story frame houses.

The **Highland Avenue Area** is a small but distinct collection of residences at the very southern end of the city. Houses in the area are typically late-nineteenth to early twentieth century duplexes and detached dwellings.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Most of the South Side is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district are areas south of the following: the former Posey Ironworks, the residences along the south side of Seymour Street and the residences along South Queen Street just north of Furnace Street.

- A. Sites presently on the National Register:
None.
- B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:
 1. *Conestoga Steam Mill Complex*, South Prince Street between Farnum and Conestoga Streets, 1845 - 1910.
 2. *Lancaster Gas Works*, west side of Mill Street, south of West Andrew Street, circa 1885.

3. *452 - 456 and 502 - 508 South Queen Street*, early 1800s.
5. *Ten Hour House*, 533 South Prince Street, 1873.
6. *Charles Miller Soap Works*, South Prince at Seymour Streets, circa 1890.
7. *Posey Ironworks*, 560 South Prince Street, 1910 / 1916.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:
None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

43 Sites; Represented by numbers: 4, 5, 213 - 216, 732, 733, 734, 818 - 838, 952, 967, 981, 994, 1007, 1019, 1030, 1040, 1059, 1068, 1180 and 1220 (includes 1 site surveyed outside the National Register eligible area, represented by number 1220).

E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Roup's Greenhouse*, 619 South Queen Street, circa 1900.
2. *Shiffler Firehouse*, 414 South Queen Street, circa 1880.
3. *Miller Junk and Waste Co.*, Mill Street, circa 1890.



The "Ten-Hour" House

This house was built in ten hours on 1 August 1873.


Old Postcard View, Historic Preservation Trust Collection

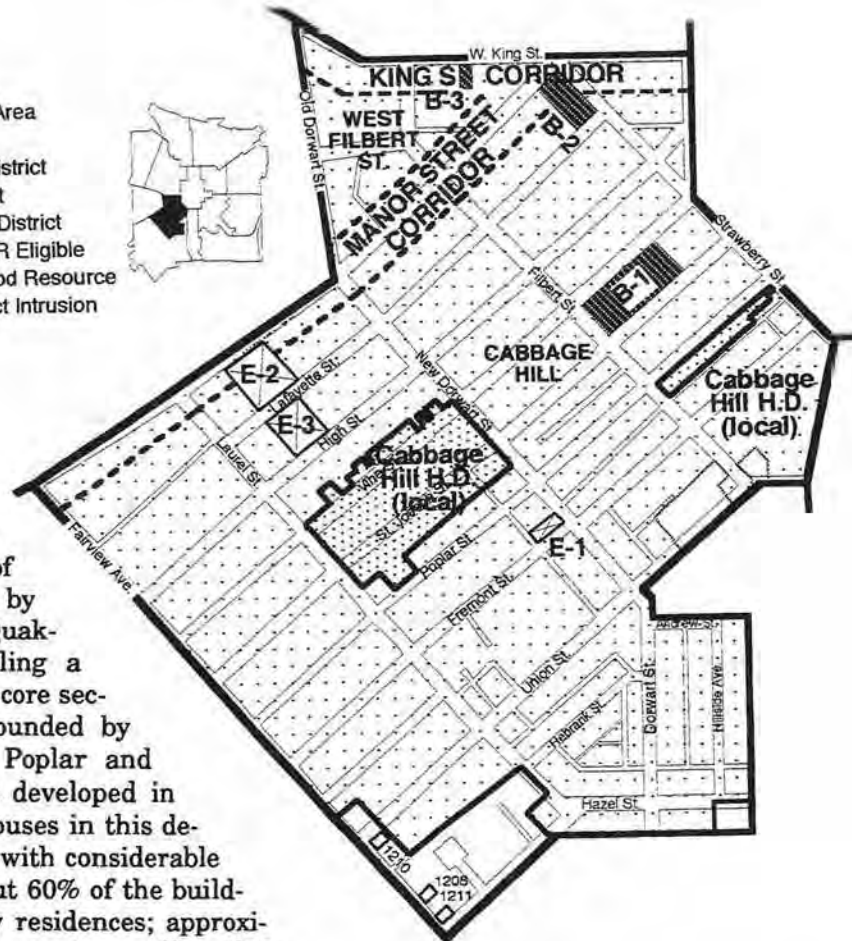
Cabbage Hill

Southwest Quadrant

Cabbage Hill is one of only a few areas of the City of Lancaster that retains a traditional name. The origin of this name relates to the largely German population of the area in the 1900s, whose cabbage patches were a common household amenity of the period.

KEY

-  NR Eligible Area
-  NR Listed
-  NR Listed District
-  Local District
-  Local & NR District
-  Individual NR Eligible
-  Neighborhood Resource
-  Major District Intrusion



Cabbage Hill was largely open country as late as the 1840s. Some of the land had been owned by the Bethel family, rich Quakers who commenced selling a few lots in the 1700s. The core section of the area, now bounded by Strawberry, West Vine, Poplar and Laurel Streets, was first developed in the 1850s. In 1864, the houses in this defined area were scattered with considerable open space. By 1886, about 60% of the building lots were occupied by residences; approximately 1/3 of these houses were frame. The 1899 Atlas revealed a development of the area that was both extensive and intensive; even then, about 20% of the lots remained vacant. Homes were built on most of these remaining sites during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

The residential development of Cabbage Hill may be regarded as part of the City's geographic growth in the second half of the nineteenth century. In part, this growth was due to the arrival in Lancaster of many German immigrants between the late 1840s and the 1880s. These Ger-

mans congregated in the present Cabbage Hill area; it is reputed that their numerous cabbage gardens gave the locale its traditional designation. Further, the establishment of the Conestoga Cotton Mills on South Prince Street created a demand for a large labor force. Cabbage Hill became the very logical area in which the workers found nearby housing. As the nineteenth century progressed, Hamilton Watch, various tobacco companies and numerous small industries in the western part of the city increased the numbers of those living in Cabbage Hill.



Scene on Poplar Street

The topography adds to Cabbage Hill's character.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Only a few structures date before about 1850. Most of the houses date from circa 1860 to 1900. Slightly less than 20% of the structures date from the first three decades of the twentieth century. In general, about 80% of all of the houses in Cabbage Hill are of a remarkably unified character. They are brick rowhouses, two stories in height, with two or three bay facades, simple dormer windows and corbelled brick cornices. There are a few frame houses. In addition, there are a small number of circa 1900 to 1910 rowhouses with light brick facades, front porches and mansard roofs. It appears that only about 25% of the houses in Cabbage Hill have front porches; most of the present front porches are either original to the structures or early additions. The angular intersection of most streets and the hilly topography create a rather picturesque quality that may be the most distinctive quality of this whole neighborhood. Historically and symbolically, the two main focal points of Cabbage Hill are Christ Lutheran Church and St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Founded in 1849, the first structure of St. Joseph's Catholic Church was built circa 1850 to 1854. Some elements of this building survive within the walls of the present church, built between 1882 and 1886. This late Victorian Church was enlarged and remodelled in 1923. Visually and historically, the tower and walls of this church, of modified Romanesque Revival style, dominate an area of several blocks.

In general, the streetscapes of this part of Cabbage Hill possess strong unity of scale, building materials, facade elevations and roof lines. Most houses are typical of the mainstream of development of houses of the general period 1860 through 1890. They belong to the solid body of houses that cost about \$2,000 to \$3,000 when new. Whether single dwellings, two-part residences or row houses, the houses are of brick, two stories in height, with gable roofs, segmental brick arches over doorways and windows and cornices executed in corbelled brick. Thus, the overall character is that of a solid, forthright and relatively intact Victorian working class neighborhood. In the chronological context, almost all of the houses date from the Victorian period (1837-1901).

The details of these structures - ranging from iron grates to gingerbread porches - give movement and variety to these streetscapes. There are interesting examples of ornamented dormers and some delightful late Victorian porches in this area.

The hilly topography of Cabbage Hill offers many unexpected vistas of the city skyline, with fine prospects of center city, the Conestoga Cotton Mills and the tower of St. Joseph's School.

Cabbage Hill can be generally divided into four sub-areas: Cabbage Hill; a short segment of the West King Street Corridor; the Manor Street



St. Joseph's Catholic Church

St. Joseph's is a prominent landmark in the Cabbage Hill area.

Historic Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Survey Files

Corridor and the West Filbert Street area. The previous description of the area largely defines **Cabbage Hill**. The two block long segment of the **King Street Corridor** is primarily residential in character with some exceptions, notably Christ Lutheran Church.

The **Manor Street Corridor** includes a mix of commercial, industrial and residential buildings. The commercial structures are generally small in scale and were typically constructed in the early 1900s. This section of Manor Street was visually dominated historically by its two principal industrial complexes: Kunzler and Company and the Laurel Street Silk Mill (Dodge Cork). The Kunzler factory remains an integral landmark within the district, while the Laurel Street Silk Mill is now being demolished.

The **West Filbert Street** area is a small sub-area bounded by the King and Manor Street Corridors and New Dorwart Street. The area is architecturally similar to Cabbage Hill proper. The West Filbert Street area has a separate identity that is largely defined by its physical separation from the remainder of the Cabbage Hill area by the Manor Street Corridor.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

All but the very southeast corner of Cabbage Hill is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7).



Kunzler and Company

Kunzler is an important meat processing industry.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



400 Block of Lafayette Street

Note the diversity of building forms.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

A. Sites presently on National Register:

None.

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *St. Joseph's Catholic Church*, 410 - 440 St. Joseph Street, 1882 - 1886.
2. *Christ Lutheran Church*, Manor and Strawberry Streets at West King Street, 1890 - 1892.
3. *Geise House*, 434 West King Street, circa 1840.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

10 Sites; Represented by numbers: 955, 1000, 1008, 1012, 1020, 1023, 1187-1190.

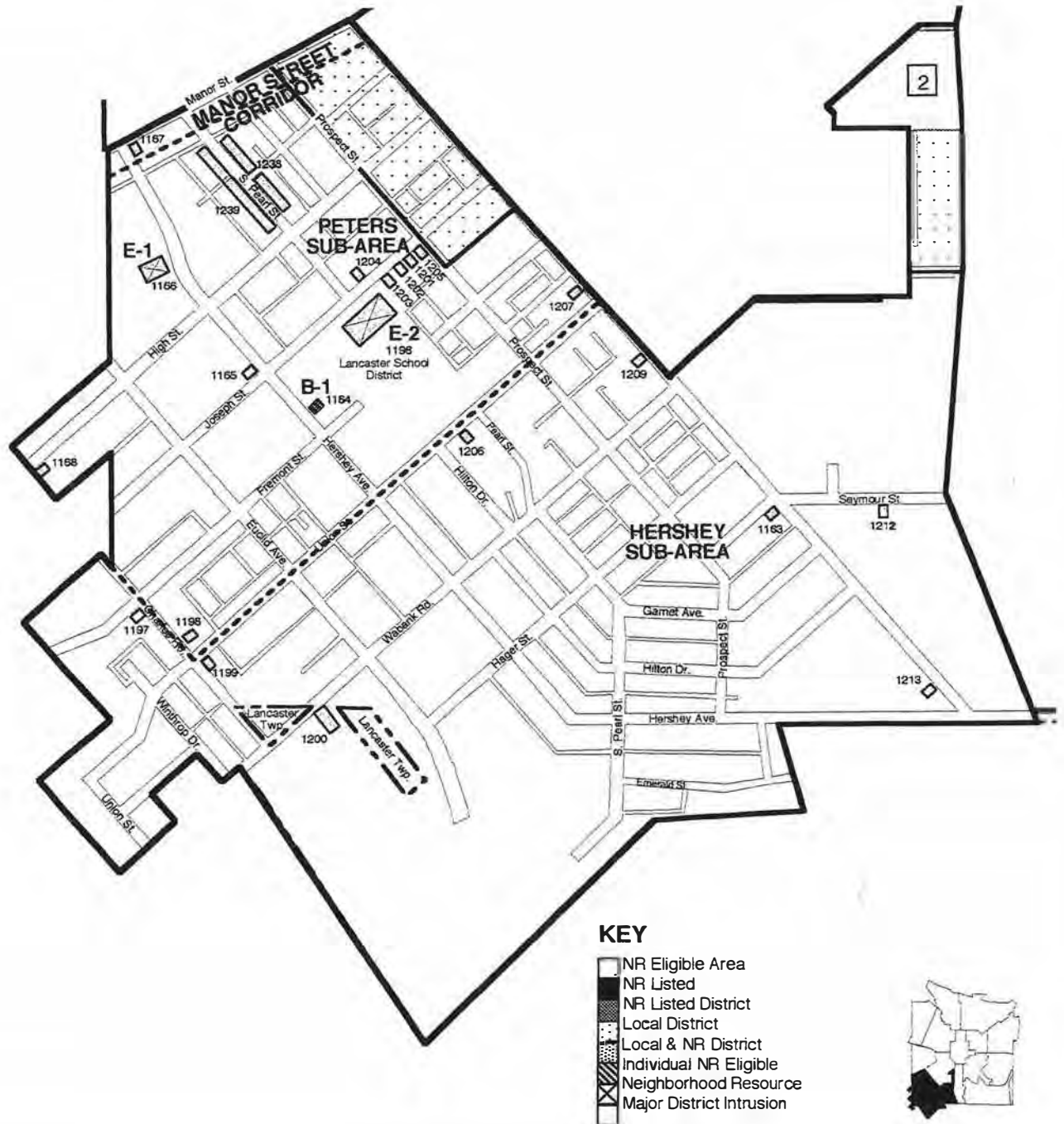
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Green Cottage*, 613 Fremont Street, circa 1820, built as the home of Catherine Yeates, daughter of Jasper Yeates.
2. *Kunzler & Company, Inc.*, 652 Manor Avenue, circa 1902, circa 1950.
3. *H. M. Musser Umbrella Handle Mfg. Co.*, 650 Lafayette Street, circa 1930.

Prospect Heights

Northwest Quadrant

The name Prospect Heights was first used in this area for a small subdivision at the southwest corner of Wabank and Fairview Avenues. The rolling topography of this part of the city makes this an appropriate name for the area as a whole.



Prospect Heights was, with the exception of the immediate vicinity of Manor Street, largely undeveloped until after 1900. Manor Street is shown on Scott's 1824 map of the city, which also indicates the substantial partitioning of land within this area, possibly as small farms. High Street is the only street that was added southwest of Strawberry Street by the time Moody and Bridgens completed their city map in 1850, but it did not extend this far south. The only development within the area other than along Manor Avenue by 1850 were the farms of "J. Peters" and "C. Nauman," and a brick yard.

T. J. Kennedy's 1858 map shows Fairview Avenue, previously known as Love Lane, for the first time. Wabank Road shows up on Bridgens 1864 Atlas, but the farms and the brick yard remain the only substantial development within the area. An extensive grid of streets, to some extent matching the present street system, is indicated in dashed lines on the Board of Trade's 1887 map. Residential development is shown for the first time along the fringes of Cabbage Hill. The 1899 Atlas indicates little additional development had occurred.

In 1914, a small residential subdivision, called Prospect Heights, was platted. There appears to have been little building on the site, at least on its northern end, until after the 1951 revisions to the Sanborn Company fire insurance maps



First Block of South Pearl Street

Small-scale mid-1900s houses define the area's traditional character.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

were completed. After World War II increased market demand for new homes resulted in the substantial construction of new houses throughout the area. The gradual infill of the area continues today.

Architecturally, Prospect Heights exhibits moderate diversity. Houses throughout the majority of the area are small scale post-1950 duplexes, detached houses, or rowhouses, often built of concrete block with brick veneers. Several early-twentieth century bungalows are scattered throughout the area, as are a few houses dating from the 1800s.



Jacob and Mary Ann Peters Farmhouse

A rare vestige of pre-1900 Prospect Heights.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

The Jacob and Mary Ann Peters Farmhouse, 235 Hershey Avenue, was built in 1846 and, despite alterations, is a typical example of a Pennsylvania style farmhouse.* It survives as one of only a few nineteenth century farmhouses in the City of Lancaster.

The first Lafayette School was constructed in 1902 (now demolished). There were no other substantial landmark buildings within the area built from that time until the completion of the present Lafayette School in 1950. Subsequently, the 1959 addition of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, on Hershey Avenue, has given the area another major focal point.

The Prospect Heights area is visually divided into three sub-areas: the Manor Street Corridor; the area surrounding the former Peters Farmhouse; and an area historically part of a farm owned by the Hershey family. Buildings along the **Manor Street Corridor** are typically modern commercial structures, with the exception of the Hamilton Bank building at the corner of Hershey Avenue. The **Peters** sub-area consists of the core of the older part of Prospect Heights, which includes primarily of low-scale houses constructed in the mid-1900s. Residences in the **Hershey** sub-area were typically constructed during the past thirty-five years.

*For further information on Pennsylvania style farmhouses, see *Foundations in a Fertile Soil*, by David B. Schneider. The book is available at the Historic Preservation Trust.



Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation

A prominent neighborhood landmark constructed in 1959.

Historic Photo from Historic Preservation Trust Survey Files



142 Hershey Avenue

Early-twentieth century Foursquare style house.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

The northern portion of Prospect Heights, generally north of Prospect Street is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Remaining areas are excluded.

A. Sites presently on National Register:

None.

B. Sites warranting further evaluation for possible individual eligibility for the National Register. None have been reviewed for eligibility by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Jacob and Mary Ann Peters Farmhouse*
235 Hershey Avenue, 1846.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

24 Sites; Represented by numbers: 1163-1168 and 1196-1213 (all are outside the the National Register eligible area).

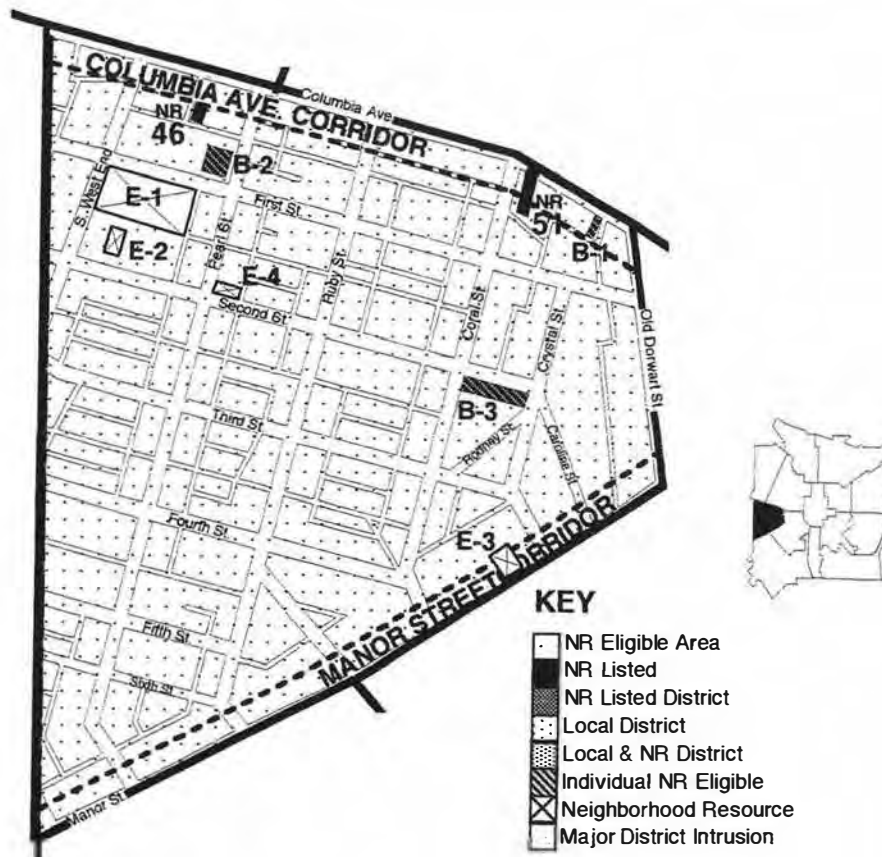
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation*, 64 Hershey Avenue, 1959
2. *Lafayette School*, St. Joseph Street, 1950.

West End

Northwest Quadrant

The West End was developed in the early 1900s and possesses a rich architectural character.



The West End was developed from the late 1800s through the mid 1900s, largely as a residential area with some scattered light industries. The architectural character of the area generally breaks down into two groups. Medium scale late-Victorian rowhouses, duplexes and detached houses are typically found in the area bounded by Bay Street, Columbia Avenue, Old Dorwart and Coral Streets. This contrasts with the remaining areas, in which houses tend to reflect simpler early-twentieth century stylistic influences.

The West End area is bounded to the west by the city line. Architecturally, this is a very arbitrary limit, as the neighborhood essentially continues into Lancaster Township until it meets School Lane Hills.

As late as 1874, when Roe and Colby completed their map of Lancaster, the West End area was largely farmland, with a dense collection of houses along the west side of Old Dorwart Street and some residences scattered along Columbia Avenue and Manor Street. The Lancaster Board of Trade's 1887 map indicates that little changed in the ensuing thirteen years, other than the addition of houses along the two major roads. Streets within the area are largely shown in outline, indicating that they had not yet been extended. First and Second Streets are indicated on the 1899 Atlas, with a considerable number of houses shown along the former, and the Pearl Street Public School located at the corner of First and Pearl Streets. In addition, much of the area from Coral Street east to Old Dorwart Street was built up. Construction continued



800 Block of Columbia Avenue

Late Victorian residences line the Columbia Avenue corridor.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

throughout the early 1900s, with the area largely filled in by mid-century.

Visually, the strong unifying and demarcating factors identifying the northern portion of the West End are the very long rows of light-colored brick houses with mansard roofs, dormer windows and front porches that stretch along the south side of West King Street and Columbia Avenue from Pearl Street two blocks toward the east. There are occasional two-story, three-bay facade brick houses with gable roofs, most of which probably date from the 1880s. The south side of Columbia Avenue from Pearl Street to West End Avenue is somewhat more diverse in character, but it continues this general scale and sense of lively roof lines. The side streets and First Street are generally characterized by two-story brick rowhouses with mansard roofs and variable front porches; most of these rowhouses date circa 1895 through 1915. The rowhouses with stone facades commencing at 834 Columbia Avenue are unusual. Another unusual row of houses is on the east side of Pearl Street, between Columbia Avenue and First Street. It features a combination of red and gold brick with terra cotta panels.

The growth of this area seems to have been determined by a number of factors representing a balance between residential and industrial components. The internal industries of this area that influenced its growth were the Rieker Star Brewery at the corner of West King and Old Dorwart Streets (now Crystal Park) and the

John Slater & Company Stogie Factory along Columbia Avenue. External factors of growth included the westward growth of Lancaster City along Columbia and Marietta Avenues. Later, industries along West End Avenue also influenced the development of this area.

The later growth of this area moved southward from First Street, west from the Cabbage Hill area and east of West End Avenue. Most of the development of the two or three blocks south of First Street took place after circa 1900 to 1905 and before 1940.

A number of small industries also developed within the early 1900s, the most notable being the Slaymaker Lock Company, at the southeast corner of First Street and West End Avenue. In addition to Slaymaker, the Safe Padlock and Hardware Company was located in a building at 502 Crystal Street.

In addition to Slater's Stogie Factory, the J. B. Milleysack Cigar Factory, located at the rear of 820 Columbia Avenue, is an important individual landmark related to Lancaster's tobacco processing heritage that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The present Historic Blue Star Tavern, originally the Western Market Hotel of the Rieker Star Brewery, is another of the significant single buildings in this area. Built as the tavern for the Rieker Star Brewery, which was located to the south before its demolition in 1941, the in-



700 Block of First Street

Simpler dwellings define the interior of the West End.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

terior retains an elaborate bar and pressed metal ceilings. This is Lancaster's most intact tavern surviving from the 1875 to 1900 period, both on the interior and the exterior.

The West End area has a diverse architectural character that deserves community appreciation. The intrusions are minor and do not detract substantially from the major buildings.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Most of Cabbage Hill is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district is a very small portion at its southeast corner.

A. Sites presently on National Register:

1. *J. B. Milleysack Cigar Factory*, 820 Columbia Avenue (rear), , listed 9/21/90 (NR #46).
2. *Slater's Cigar Company*, 626 - 628 Columbia Avenue, 1905 - 1906, listed 9/21/90 (NR #51).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Western Market Hotel* (Blue Star), 602 West King Street, 1881 - 1886.



700 Block of Second Street

Rowhouses and duplexes are the common house form in the West End.
Historic Preservation Trust Photo



700 Block of Sixth Street

Note the simplified style of these early 1900s rowhouses.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

2. *Pearl Street or Mifflin Elementary School* (St. Joseph Hospital School of Nursing), northwest corner of Pearl and First Streets, 1895.
3. *Safe Padlock and Hardware Company*, 502 Crystal Street, circa 1910 - 1920.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

24 Sites; Represented by numbers: 953 -954, 959, 968, 973, 982, 987, 996, 1009, 1033, 1043, 1053, 1062, 1071, 1079, 1086, 1092, 1098, 1104, 1110, 1115, 1119, 1122 and 1193.

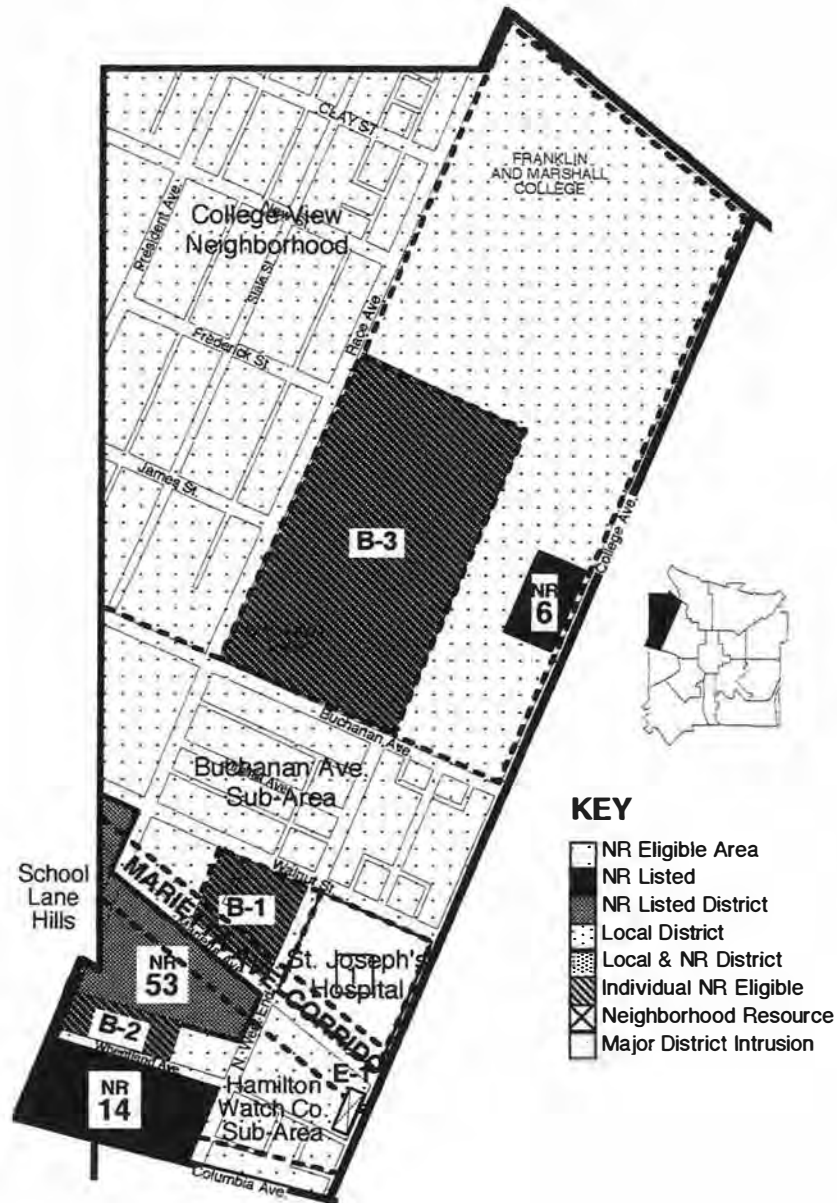
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Slaymaker Lock Company*, southeast corner of First Street and West End Avenue, circa 1900.
2. *Slaymaker Lock Company Offices*, 115 South West End Avenue, circa 1925.
3. *Manor Street School* [Lancaster Labor Fdn.], 675 Manor Street, circa 1882.
4. *Pearl Street Evangelical Church* (Pearl Street United Methodist), northeast corner of Pearl and Second Streets, 1906.

College Park

Northwest Quadrant

College Park is named for its two most prominent landmarks, Franklin and Marshall College and Buchanan Park.



College Park contains an eclectic pattern of building types and styles, ranging from large scale industrial complexes (Hamilton Watch) to single family residences. The focal points of the neighborhood are Franklin and Marshall College and Buchanan Park.

The College Park area was largely undeveloped prior to the turn of this century. Franklin and Marshall College is the only development shown on Bridgen's 1864 Atlas and Roe and Colby's 1874 city map. St. Joseph's Catholic Hospital and the Keystone Watch Company (later Hamilton Watch) appear for the first time on the Board of Trade's 1887 map, as does a planned street grid, as indicated by dashed lines. The 1899 Atlas shows a number of residences in the block bounded by West End, College, Columbia and Marietta Avenues, as well as Bethany Presbyterian Chapel. The city reservoir is also indicated within present day Buchanan Park, although the street grid remained largely undeveloped. The remainder of the area devel-

oped rapidly after 1900 and was substantially built up by the mid-1950s.

The growth of this area of the city, which largely occurred after 1900, is the product of several factors: 1) the continued westward expansion of the city; 2) residential development spurred by Hamilton Watch, Franklin and Marshall College and St. Joseph Hospital; 3) the growth of Marietta Avenue westward to the Little Conestoga Creek as the community's "status" neighborhood after c. 1890; and 4) the influence of new trolley lines in the period from circa 1895 through 1910 and the automobile afterwards.

The character of College Park is diverse, due in part to the juxtaposition of industrial, educational, religious, health care and residential uses. The diversity of early twentieth century architectural styles, which include many revivals of earlier periods, adds to the rich architectural pattern of the area.



Buchanan Park

College Park's principal open space. Note "George and Martha," historic elements of the city's water system, at right

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

College Park visually divides into several sub-areas: Franklin and Marshall College/Buchanan Park, the Buchanan Avenue sub-area, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Marietta Avenue corridor, the Hamilton Watch sub-area, the Columbia Avenue corridor, School Lane Hills and the College View neighborhood.

The oldest buildings at **Franklin and Marshall College**, Old Main, Goethean and Diagonthian Halls, are early examples of the Gothic styles that became popular for college designs due to the popularity of Russell Sturgis' Farnham Hall (1867) at Yale (see photograph on page 30). All three are constructed of Lancaster brick and sandstone. Old Main, the first one to be built, was designed by the Baltimore firm of Dixon Balbirnie and Dixon. The builder was Patrick Smith. Goethean, the first such society named for Goethe in the U.S., and Diagonthian



900 Block of Buchanan Avenue

Note the eclectic early 20th century architectural revival styles.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



Hamilton Watch Company

Now Clock Towers, a prominent historic landmark in College Park.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Hall housed the two student literary societies and were distinguished from most similar groups in having their own buildings. Originally connected with the Theological Seminary in York and Mercersburg, they moved to Franklin and Marshall with the Seminary. Probably also designed by Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon, the builder may have been John H. Evans who worked on the Seminary. Although Diagonthian and Goethean lost their crenelations at unknown dates, these buildings remain little changed on the exterior. They are listed on the National Register.

Buchanan Park is the principal open space within College Park. A substantial open area with playgrounds and ball fields, the park contains two large standpipes and the remnants of a reservoir, constructed as part of the city's water system in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The standpipes, referred to by local residents as "George and Martha," are prominent visual landmarks of the city and College Park.

The **Buchanan Avenue** sub-area is predominantly residential, with a mixture of single-family dwellings and good-quality row houses and paired houses, this area has the following general qualities giving it a general feeling of unity: two- and three-story height of houses, brick walls - red brick, tapestry brick and some gold-beige brick - numerous front porches that, in general, seem to be original, some garages and numerous small front yards. Historically and visually, College Avenue is the logical east-



800 Block of Marietta Avenue

Part of the Northeast Lancaster Township National Register district.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

ern boundary of this sub-area. The western boundary, the western city line, is somewhat artificial since the architecture of the area continues westward into Lancaster Township.

Most of the residences in the Buchanan Avenue sub-area were built in the early 1900s. For example, building permits prove that most of the houses date from 1921 to 1926. Several houses along College Avenue date from 1910 and 1911.

The red brick house at the northwest corner of College Avenue and West Walnut is, at least in part, the farmhouse from the late 1800s that once belonged to Jacob Weh who sold much of the land in this immediate vicinity. The Georgian Revival style Long Home was built in 1905 with money from the joint bequests of Judge Henry Long and his daughter, Catherine Halde- man Long, as a home for aged women.

The **St. Joseph's Hospital** complex, largely covering the block bounded by West Walnut Street and West End, Marietta and College Avenues, is a visually prominent feature of the area. The site is architecturally inconsistent, and therefore a major intrusion into, the large expanse of the City of Lancaster eligible for the National Register. The hospital has influenced the character of adjoining blocks, as residences have been retained and adapted for use as medical and professional offices, or demolished.

Two major street corridors, **Marietta Avenue** and **Columbia Avenue**, cross College Park.

The residences along these corridors are typically somewhat larger and grander than those within the interior of the area and, coupled with the width of the streets, define them as distinctive elements of College Park.

The **Hamilton Watch** sub-area is generally bounded by Marietta, Columbia and College Avenues and the western city boundary. The origins of Hamilton Watch Company may be traced to the establishment of the Adams and Perry Watch Company of Lancaster on June 10, 1878. On October 18, 1891, the Hamilton Watch Company was organized and shortly thereafter purchased the building of the then defunct successor company to Adams and Perry.

In addition to being an important industry in the community's economic history, the present building represents one of the most important industrial structures extant in Lancaster County. Through its evolutionary development, the building shows several periods and styles of architecture. The complex is listed individually on the National Register. The Engineering Lab for Hamilton Watch, located across Wheatland Avenue from the complex, was constructed in the mid-1900s. The building contributes to the complex but was not included on the National Register nomination.

The remainder of the Hamilton Watch area includes residences in the blocks immediately east and north of the factory, which were constructed in the 1890s and early 1900s.



Long Home

A distinguished landmark built as a retirement home for aged women.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



500 Block of State Street

Early 1900s houses in the College View neighborhood.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

A small portion of **School Lane Hills**, a prestigious suburban neighborhood, extends into College Park. School Lane Hills was developed in the late 1800s and early 1900s, first as a popular trolley suburb, and later as an automobile suburb. The character of the area is defined by substantial, architecturally refined residences on large lots with extensive landscaping.

College View is located to the northwest of the Franklin and Marshall College/Buchanan Park sub-area and is bounded by Buchanan and Race Avenues and the city boundary. The area contains modest Revival style houses built circa 1920 through 1950 as single residences or duplexes. Architectural styles include Tudor, Georgian, Colonial and Spanish Colonial Revivals and American Four Square. Basic building forms repeat throughout the blocks, some houses being identical, others repeating in form with varied details. Broad, tree-lined State Street is an important visual element of the neighborhood.

This area of Lancaster was influenced by the growing suburban movement occurring throughout the United States during this period. The city boundary does not reflect the limits of the area, as it extends westward into Lancaster Township.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

All of the West End is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined

to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7).

A. Sites presently on National Register:

1. Lancaster Watch Company, 901 Columbia Avenue, listed 8/24/82 (NR #14).
2. Old Main, Goethean Hall, & Diagonthian Hall (Franklin & Marshall College), College Avenue, listed 07/30/75 (NR #6).
3. *Northeast Lancaster Township Historic District (School Lane Hills)*, Marietta Avenue, listed 3/20/86 (NR #53).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Long Home*, northwest corner of West End and Marietta Avenues,
2. *Hamilton Watch Co. Engineering Lab*, Wheatland Avenue opposite Clock Towers Apartments,
3. *Buchanan Park*, Buchanan and Race Avenues, early twentieth century (note: the Lancaster Water Co. Standpipes, referred to locally as George and Martha, and the vestiges of the old city reservoir have been determined to meet the National Register eligibility requirements by the PHMC. The remainder of the park, including the small Colonial Revival park building, has not been evaluated.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

29 Sites; Represented by numbers: 188, 191 - 200, 522, 956, 960, 969, 974, 983, 988, 1001, 1013, 1024, 1034, 1044, 1054, 1063, 1169, 1170 1072 and 1177.

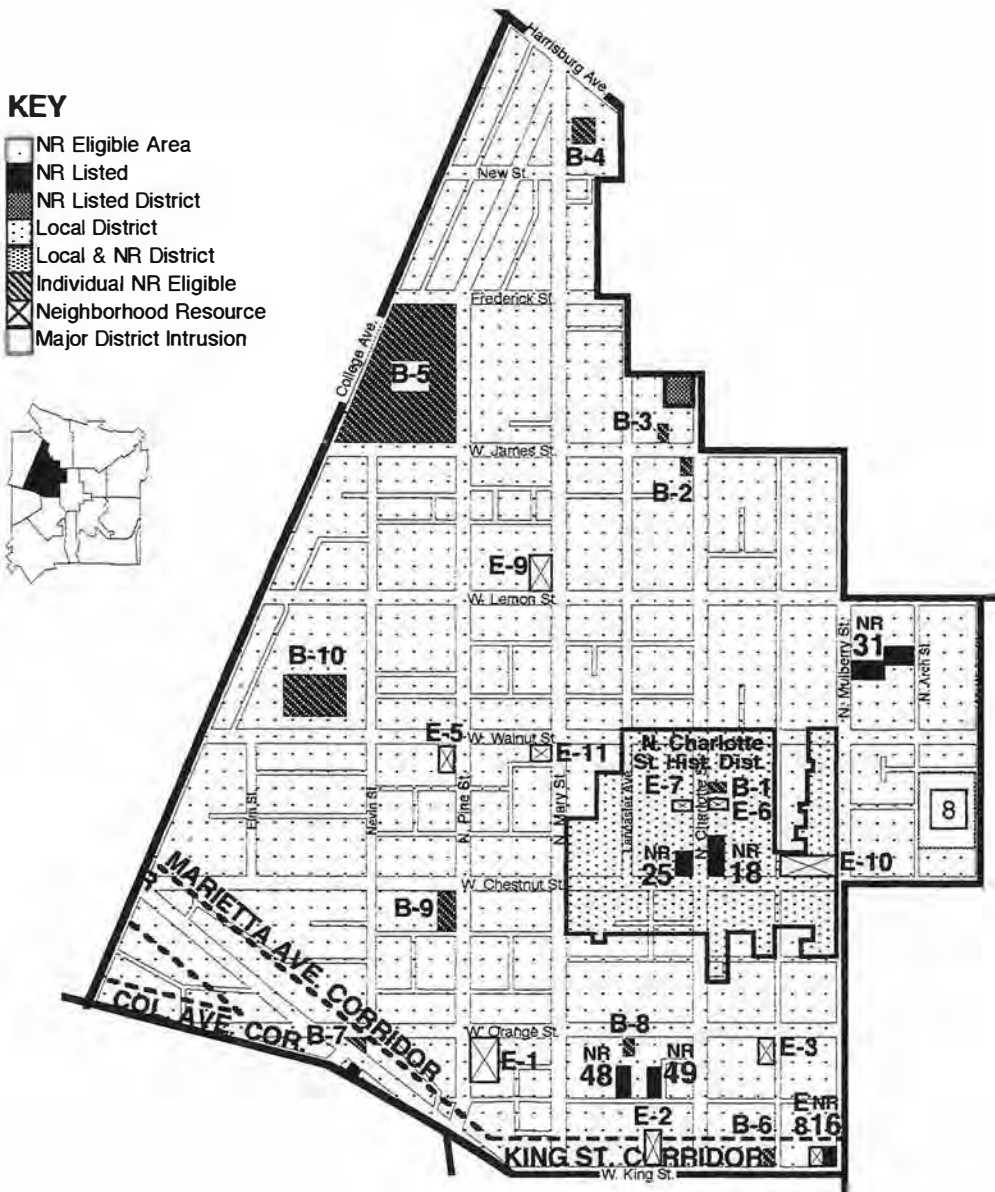
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. 126-144 College Avenue, designed by Lancaster architect C. Emlen Urban, circa 1891.

Chestnut Hill

Northwest Quadrant

The name Chestnut Hill has been chosen to reflect Chestnut Street, the principal corridor through this area, and its topography, which rises to a crest near the middle of the area.



Chestnut Hill retains many of the characteristics of residential architecture found throughout Lancaster City. About half of the dwellings are two-story brick rowhouses with three-bay facades and gable roofs.

In 1824, the city extended no further west within Chestnut Hill than Charlotte Street and no further north than James Street. Lots are shown throughout the area on Scott's map of that year, but few houses are indicated west of Water Street. The remainder of the area was open land owned by the Hamilton family. By the time Moody and Bridgens compiled their 1850 map of the city, little additional growth had occurred in this area, other than a dense collection of dwellings along Orange and King Streets. Some scattered houses are shown along Charlotte, Mulberry, James and Lemon Streets. In addition, Marietta Avenue is shown for the first time, with Walnut, Chestnut and Lemon Streets extended westward to it, and several scattered houses and a brick yard indicated surrounding them. The 1850 map shows little additional growth in the area. There was little more development in the area by 1858, as indicated by Kennedy's city map, or by the time of the 1864

Atlas or Roe and Colby's 1874 map. The full pattern of the area streets was laid out, if not yet built, by 1887. The Board of Trade's map of that year indicates that all of the blocks from Mary Street east were densely infilled with residences. A school was constructed along Walnut Street and the Stevens Cotton Mill is shown on Pine Street, south of East Chestnut Street. With the exception of the area north of Frederick Street and west of North Mary Street, and the blocks bounded by West Lemon, Pine and Walnut Streets, Chestnut Hill almost completely filled in by 1899.

Although about three quarters of this zone represents a product of the residential development typical of several parts of Lancaster City in the second half of the 1800s, the north side of West King Street possesses at least three buildings definitely predating 1798. In this same block, about half of the buildings predate 1850. The residential growth of the remainder of the area appears to have been promoted by the following factors: 1) the general westward movement of the City; 2) the industries that developed on the west side of town, including Hamilton Watch, small tobacco warehouses, the Star Brewery and



Duplex, West Chestnut Street

The eclectic late 19th to early-20th century character of Chestnut Hill is typified in this late-Victorian house.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

the now-lost Remleysville area; 3) the construction of the West End Market circa 1883, at the southeast corner of West Orange and Pine Streets; and 4) in the 1890s, the further residential development of the extreme western blocks of the area were promoted by routes of the city's trolley lines.

It should be noted that the general circa 1870 to 1900 residential construction in the southern portion of Chestnut Hill, below West Walnut Street, appears to have been rather piecemeal, with many owners and developers involved with relatively small parcels of land. This is a marked contrast to the sweeping block-long projects of Jacob Griel located but one or two blocks to the north.

Although the general pattern of development of this area may be regarded as part of the late Victorian period residential expansion of the city, the intense development of the areas north of West Walnut Street occurred somewhat later. Most of the brick rowhouses on West Walnut Street from Charlotte Street westward to Pine Street were built about 1875 through 1885. From that intersection westward to College Avenue, most construction took place between the late 1890s and circa 1906. Even in 1880, there were but a handful of houses on West James Street from Charlotte Street westward to College Avenue. Considerable construction took place about 1886 to 1892, with minor residential construction extending into the 1920s. Most of the houses on Lancaster Avenue northward from West Walnut Street, and some houses on West Lemon Street westward from North Charlotte Street were built for resale and/or rental purposes by Jacob Griel in the 1880s. In the first quarter of this century, the then relatively new houses on College Avenue were a fashionable residential area, locally called "College Heights."

The Chestnut Hill area can be broken down architecturally and visually into several sub-areas. West King and West Chestnut Streets are the principal corridors through the area. The Charlotte Street Neighborhood, the Northwest Neighborhood, the Pine/Nevin Streets Neighborhood, the North Mulberry Street sub-area and College Heights. West King Street has been one

of the city's principal east to west traffic arteries since the 1800s. The buildings along the north side of the street, as stated before, are a rich collection illustrating many of the various architectural styles that were popular throughout the city's history. Chestnut Street, another east to west corridor, contains a rich and varied pattern of predominantly late Victorian rowhouses, duplexes and detached dwellings. Included are a number of prominent buildings, including the McComony Mansion, West Lawn, the David Rose Mansion, the William Wohlson Mansion and the Elmer E. Steigerwalt House.

The **Charlotte Street Neighborhood**, roughly bounded by North Mary, West Walnut, North Concord and West Chestnut Streets, retains a particularly notable collection of predominantly late nineteenth century residences. The primary focal point for the neighborhood, the 200 block of North Charlotte Street, contains numerous large single dwellings and substantial multiple dwellings. Among these, the William Zahm Sener Mansion, the Edwin K. Martin House and the Charles Steinman Foltz House are notable. Houses in the remainder of the neighborhood are somewhat less grand, but typically of excellent architectural character and detail.

The character of the **Pine/Nevin Streets Neighborhood** is defined by late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings, predominantly rowhouses. The style and detailing of the houses are somewhat simpler than those in the adjoining North Charlotte Street Neighborhood.



400 Block of West Chestnut Street

Note the diversity of stylistic details among these houses.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



400 Block of W. Walnut Street

Note the simpler rowhouses at left and Walnut Street School at right.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

Still, the area retains much of its historic character, even though a large number of the houses have been converted to apartments. Features like formstone, aluminum siding and inappropriate aluminum shutters mar the facades of about 20% of the buildings.

Of the houses in the **Northwest Neighborhood** area, nearly half are circa 1900 rowhouses of general two-story height with original front porches and small front yards. There are some mansard roof and three-story brick houses, most dating circa 1800 through 1900 and, of these, the strongest concentration is on the south side of West James Streets between Lancaster Avenue and College Avenue. In general, it appears that the most elaborate and expensive houses are situated on West Walnut, part of West Lemon and West James Street. Most houses on the connecting cross streets represent a lesser scale and expenditure. Formstone, aluminum siding and fake shutters have been applied to a number of the rowhouses in this zone, mostly on parts of North Mary and North Pine Streets.

The **North Mulberry Street** sub-area, roughly bounded by West Chestnut, North Concord, West Lemon and North Water Streets, developed as early as the 1850s, although some good-quality buildings in that block are much later. The establishment of new industries and businesses on North Water and North Arch Streets in the 1890s may have spurred increased building activity for residential purposes. Although it is a relatively small area, it is an architecturally

and historically distinctive sub-area. The richest blocks visually are West Walnut, north side, and West Lemon, north side from Concord to Charlotte. These several blocks were generally developed between circa 1895 and 1905.

College Heights generally refers to the area included within a 1945 subdivision, bounded by College Avenue, Harrisburg Pike, Pine and Frederick Streets. The dwellings built here represent simple early-twentieth century styles.

The Lancaster Theological Seminary is the successor to the first Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church founded in York in 1825 and later relocated to Mercersburg. Its removal to Lancaster took place in 1871. The construction of the structure now known as the Lark Academic Building took place in 1893-1894 from the designs of John Smith of Harrisburg. The cornerstone for the Old Dormitories and the Refectory was laid on 2 October 1916 and the building was dedicated 17 October 1917. The architect was High McClellan of the New York firm of Dillon, McClellan and Beadel. The Lark Academic Building and the Old Dormitories and Refectory are among the finest Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival Style academic buildings, respectively, in Lancaster County.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

All of Chestnut Hill is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7).

A. Sites presently on National Register:

1. *Nissly-Stauffer Tobacco Warehouses*, 322 - 324 North Arch Street and 317 - 319 North Mulberry Street, listed 8/7/89 (NR #31).
2. *R. K. Schnader & Sons Tobacco Warehouse*, 431 - 433 West Grant Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #48).
3. *Walter Schnader Tobacco Warehouse*, 417 - 419 West Grant Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #49).
4. *Stevens High School*, West Chestnut at North Charlotte Streets, listed 6/30/83 (NR #18).

5. *West Lawn*, 407 West Chestnut Street, listed 05/03/84 (NR #25).
6. *Henry Krauskap House and Store*, 301 - 301-1/2 West King Street, listed 10/7/82 (NR #16).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *William Zahm Sener Mansion*, 233 North Charlotte Street, circa 1883 - 1885.
2. *Godell Mansion*, 408 West James Street, circa 1874.
3. *George W. Hambright House*, 415 West James Street, circa 1873 - 1874.
4. *Wharton School*, North Mary New Streets, 1899.
5. *Lancaster Theological Seminary*, College Avenue at James Street
6. *Michael Musser House*, 323 West King Street, circa 1780.
7. *Nevin Fountain*, West Orange Street at Columbia Avenue, 1898.
8. *Herman Wohlsen House (Red Cross)*, 430 West Orange Street, circa 1902.
9. *Unitarian Church*, 536 West Orange Street, 1906.
10. *West Junior High School (Reynolds Junior High School)*, 623 West Walnut Street, 1927 - 1929.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

238 Sites; Represented by numbers: 1 - 3, 6 - 23, 76-96, 97, 99 - 167, 184 - 187, 189, 190, 201 - 212, 416 - 424, 504 - 521, 529, 532 - 541, 555, 558, 560, 564, 565, 569, 571, 573, 574, 621 - 626, 891 - 914, 955, 957, 970, 971, 984 - 985, 987, 1010, 1021, 1031, 1041,



500 Block of West Lemon Street

Long repetitive rows are common north of W. Walnut Street.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

1051, 1060, 1069, 1077, 1084, 1091, 1097, 1103, 1109, 1152 - 1160, 1172 and 1178.

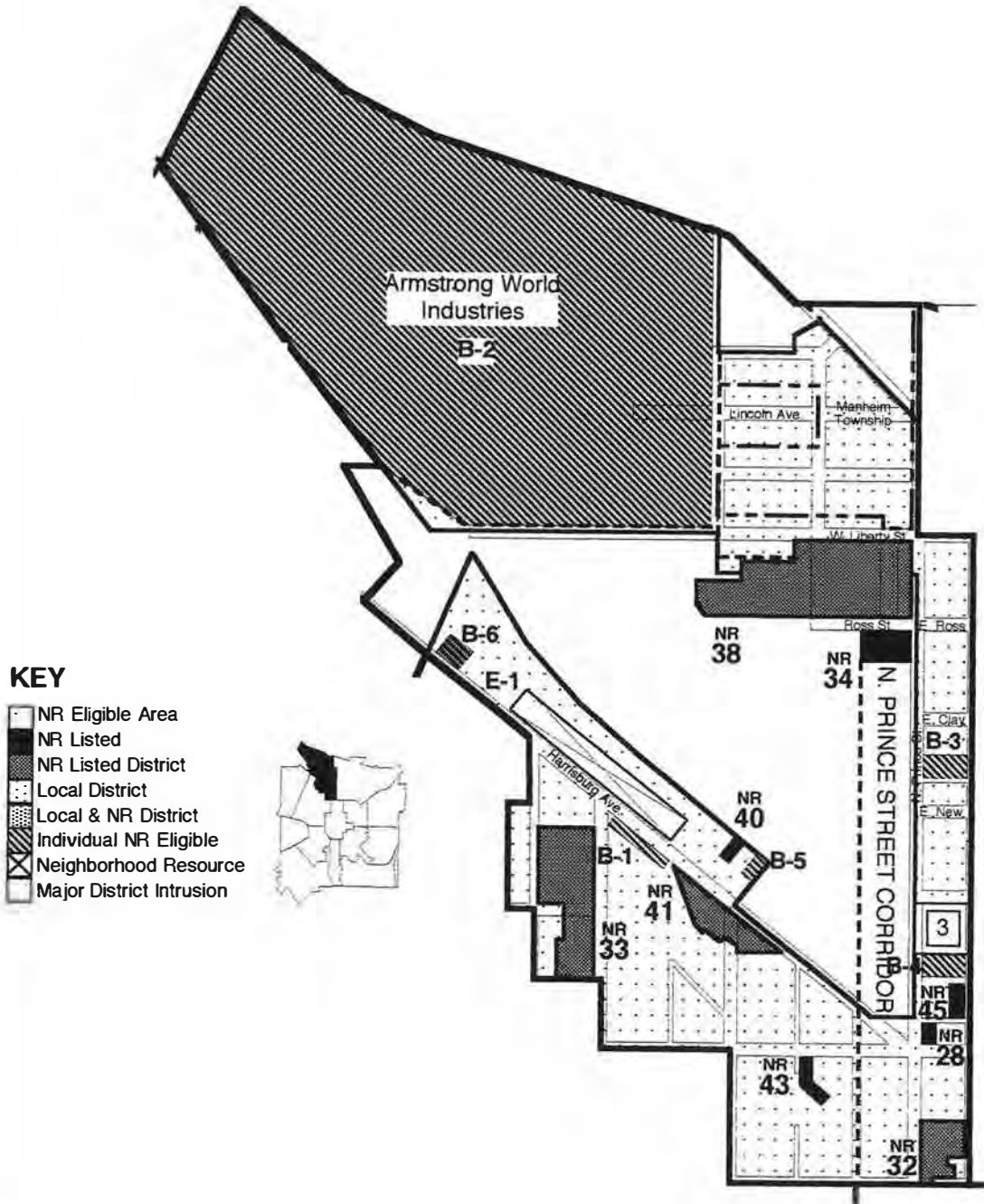
E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Former Western Market House*, 528 West Orange Street, circa 1881 - 1886.
2. *Humane Fire Company*, 411 West King Street, circa 1882.
3. *United Brethren Church*, 328 West Orange Street, 1877.
4. *Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church*, West Walnut and North Pine Streets, 1901/ 1953.
5. *Emmanuel Lutheran Church*, southwest corner of West Walnut and North Charlotte Street, 1889/ 1896 - 1898/1917.
6. *225 North Charlotte Street*, circa 1880/ 1930.
7. *Edwin K. Martin House*, 230 North Charlotte Street, circa 1881.
8. *Franks-Eberman House*, 305 West King Street, 1740 - 1745/ circa 1842-1867
9. *West End Market*, 501 - 555 West Lemon Street, 1922.
10. *St. John's Episcopal Church*, 321 West Chestnut Street, 1853.
11. *Walnut Street School*, 506 West Walnut Street, circa 1890.

Northwest Industrial Corridor

Northwest Quadrant

The Northwest Industrial Corridor is one of the city's principal historic centers of industry, which grew along one of Lancaster's major railroad cuts.



The Northwest Industrial Corridor contains a concentration of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century industrial and warehouse buildings, clustered around a historic railroad cut that enters the city at its northwest corner and extends southeast to Chestnut Street. A limited number of historic residences are located in the area. Major intrusions to the portion of the Northwest Industrial Corridor that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places include the northern portion of the railroad cut and a portion of the YMCA complex.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad was authorized by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1828. Community leaders in Lancaster were instrumental in ensuring that the line dipped down from its generally east to west route to cut through the city. While the railroad failed to generate immediate industrial development in this area of the city, it set the stage for growth in the late 1890s.

Harrisburg Pike is shown on Scott's 1824 map, with land to its southwest indicated as "Hamiltons Estate" and land to the north divided into several large tracts. The railroad line is indicated on the 1850 Moody and Bridgens map as the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. A single main track enters the city from the northwest and loops down to Chestnut Street and exits the city on the northeast. A "Central Rail Road Depot" is shown north of Harrisburg Pike, approximately where Charlotte Street intersects today, and Prince Street ended just north of James Street. Several buildings are shown in the blocks bounded by Harrisburg Pike, Mulberry and James Streets. Numerous buildings are shown along Harrisburg Pike on the 1864 Atlas, yet are not indicated as industrial sites.

According to *Tobacco Buildings in Lancaster City*, "... in 1847, Charles Augustus Bitner (later a leaf tobacco dealer) was active with his brother in establishing a successful fast-freight line between Lancaster and Philadelphia. In 1879 Bitner opened an office and freight-house on the Reading Railroad line. Among his various properties were several tobacco warehouse buildings on both sides of Harrisburg Avenue at North Mulberry Street."

The Reading and Columbia Railroad extended a line into the area by 1874, entering the city near the existing line and then proceeding southeast to Prince Street. A number of spur lines radiated from its terminus, extending to a depot, a coal yard and other sites. Bitner's Tobacco Warehouse is shown along the north side of Harrisburg Pike, as are two additional large buildings on the south side. The railroad also split to the south, running along Water Street and out of the south side of the city. By 1887, the Board of Trade's map shows the addition of numerous tobacco warehouses and industries in this area, mostly along the rail lines except for a row of them on the west side of North Charlotte Street. Additional industries, including the Henry Martin Brick Machine Manufacturing Company, the Peerless Emery Wheel Company and the Pennsylvania Traction Company were added by 1899, with much of the remaining areas infilled with dwellings.

The dominant type of historic industrial building in the Northwest Industrial Corridor is the tobacco warehouse. Tobacco warehousing and cigar production were among Lancaster's leading industries in the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. According to the "Tobacco Buildings in Lancaster City" (1990) Lancaster had 131 buildings related to the tobacco industry in the period from 1880 to 1940. Lancaster City was second only to New York City as the largest seedleaf market in the country by



Tobacco Warehouse, 32 - 54 West Lemon Street

Tobacco warehouses are the most prevalent type of industrial building in this part of the city.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo



500 Block of Harrisburg Avenue

The 1915 Bearings Company of America.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

1883. In 1916 alone, 25 million pounds of tobacco were produced in Lancaster County. County wide investment was over \$1.5 million and about 1,000 persons were employed in the industry.

With the enormous increase in the domestic leaf production and cigar consumption after 1860, the industry began to utilize larger and more specialized buildings. Large warehouses specifically for packing and storing leaf tobacco were constructed. According to Tobacco Buildings: "The tobacco warehouses of Lancaster City were described in 1883 as 'immense structures, from two to four stories high and from fifty to two hundred feet long, with a capacity of storing from two hundred to five thousand cases of tobacco each.'" A number of the tobacco warehouses in the Northwest Industrial Corridor are listed individually, or as part of small districts, on the National Register of Historic Places (see Appendix C for a listing).

In addition to the area's tobacco warehouses, there are a number of industrial buildings and residences along the North Prince Street corridor. Notable among these are the Gunzenhauser Bakery, 801 North Prince Street, and the Conestoga Traction Company (Lancaster Street Railway Company) Trolley Barn at 535 North Prince Street.

The Conestoga Traction Company Trolley Barn is the last substantial landmark to Lancaster County's once prominent and extensive trolley

system. On 1 April 1887, the land on which the trolley barn sits was purchased by the Lancaster City Street Railway Company the present structure was erected shortly thereafter. The structure initially housed horse-drawn trolleys. The system, which extended to many points in the county and throughout the city, had a major influence on the growth of the city in the late 1800s. By providing relatively inexpensive public transportation, workers were no longer required to live within walking distance of their workplaces. Suburban development resulted and was further spurred by the widespread acceptance of the automobile in the early 1900s.

The manufacturing plant and offices of Armstrong World Industries visually dominates the northwest end of this area. Constructed in several stages, the Armstrong complex represents the city's largest industrial facility. Armstrong World Industries was founded in Pittsburgh in 1860 as Armstrong Cork. The company's production of linoleum began in 1907 in Lancaster. The company moved its corporate headquarters here in 1929.

EVALUATION OF SITES IN THIS AREA

Most of the Northwest Industrial Corridor is included in the area of the City of Lancaster that has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district (see map on page 7). Excluded from this district is an area generally north of Harrisburg Pike,



600 Block of North Charlotte Street

A significant row of 19th century tobacco warehouses.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

west of North Prince Street and south of West Liberty Street that contains mostly modern buildings.

A. Sites presently on National Register:

1. American/Consolidated Tobacco Companies, 820 - 830 North Prince Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #34).
2. Eisenlohr/Bayuk Tobacco Historic District, North Water at Liberty Streets, listed 9/21/90 (NR #38).
3. Henry B. Friedman Tobacco Warehouse, 309 Harrisburg Avenue, listed 09/21/90 (NR #40).
4. B. F. Good Tobacco Warehouse, 49 West James Street, listed 1/3/85 (NR #28).
5. Harrisburg Avenue Historic District, Harrisburg Avenue at North Mulberry Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #41).
6. B. B. Martin Tobacco Warehouse, 422 - 428 North Water Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #42).
10. David H. Miller Tobacco Warehouse, 512 North Market Street, listed 9/21/90 (NR #45).
11. North Prince Historic District, North Prince at Lemon Streets, listed 8/18/89 (NR #32).
12. North Charlotte Street Historic District, North Charlotte Street at West James Street, listed 08/31/89 (NR #33).

B. Historic sites warranting further evaluation and documentation. These may be individually eligible for the National Register, subject to review by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission:

1. *Champion Blower & Forge Co. Machine Shop*, 600 block of North Charlotte St.
2. *Armstrong Cork Company*, West Liberty Street, circa 1890 to 1945.
3. *Gunzenhauser Bakery*, 801 North Prince Street
4. *Lancaster Street Railway Co. Trolley Barn*. 535 North Prince Street (note: the Lancaster Street Railway Co. Trolley Barn has been determined to meet the



Gunzenhauser Bakery

This is one of the industrial buildings along North Prince Street.

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

National Register eligibility requirements by the PHMC.

5. *H. M. Musser/Mann Tobacco Company*, 301 Harrisburg Avenue.
6. *Bearings Company of America*, 501 Harrisburg Avenue, circa 1915.

C. Sites listed on the Lancaster County Historic Sites Register:

None.

D. Sites presently in the Lancaster County Historic Sites Survey:

54 Sites; Represented by numbers: 24, 25, 331 - 342, 456, 458, 668 - 697, 842, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1162, 1175, 1185 and 1191.

E. Other Buildings Important to the Area:

1. *Champion Blower & Forge Co. Foundry*, 600 block of North Charlotte St.



Rural and Urban - Cabbage Hill, Circa 1900

At the turn of this century, much of the city was still bordered by farmland

Historic Preservation Trust Photo

APPENDICES

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Appendix A – Resources

The following information is available from The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, 123 N. Prince Street, Lancaster, PA 17603 (Phone: 717-291-5861):

- ***Restoration Resource Directory: A Sourcebook of Contractors, Suppliers, and Other Providers of Services Specializing in Old and Historic Buildings.***
- **Reference Library** – The Historic Preservation Trust maintains an extensive library of books and periodicals of interest to those interested in old and historic buildings. The library is open to the general public Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. Because the Trust's staff is small, people wishing to use the library may find it useful to call ahead to make certain someone will be available to assist them. Materials in the library do not circulate, but photocopies can be made at a nominal fee. Included are reference books on architectural styles, methods of construction, architectural history, rehabilitation, and other related topics. Among the useful periodicals are the following:
 - *Old House Journal*
 - *Traditional Building Products News*
 - *Historic Preservation and Preservation News*
 - *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletins*
- **Historic Sites Survey Files** – The Historic Preservation Trust maintains survey files on more than 1,200 sites in Lancaster City. The survey files may be used by the general public Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. Again, people wishing to use the library may find it useful to call ahead to make certain someone will be available to assist them. Survey information does not circulate, but photocopies can be made at a nominal fee.
- **Preservation Bulletins Series**

This series, published by The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, is based in part upon the National Park Service's Preservation Briefs series. It includes information on local building trends and preservation concerns. Copies of individual Bulletins are available free of charge.

1. Cleaning Brick and Masonry Surfaces
2. Painted Brick
3. Stones, Bricks, and Mortar
4. Stucco and Mastic
5. Basic Parts of a Building's Exterior
6. Rowhouses
7. Roofing Materials
8. Wooden Exterior Materials and Aluminum Siding
9. Pent Eaves and Awnings
10. Porches, Stoops, and Exterior Steps
11. Windows: Sash, Frame, Glass and Decoration
12. Shutters
13. Exterior Doors and Doorways
14. Exterior Hardware
15. Exterior Paint Colors
16. Storefronts: Basic Design
17. Signage
18. Exterior Architectural Metals: Iron and Pressed
19. Moldings
20. Cornices and Gutters
21. Leaded and Stained Glass

22. Energy and the Old Building: Insulating, Heating, and Ventilation
23. Landscaping: Exterior Lighting, Fences, Gardens, and Walks
24. Architectural Parts: Repair, Removal, Replacement, Restoration
25. Dating a Building: Documentary, Stylistic, and Technological Evidence
26. The National Register of Historic Places
27. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
28. Tax Incentives for Historic Preservation

• **Preservation Briefs Series**

This series is published by the Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. Topics are similar to those of the Preservation Bulletins series. At present, there are more than 35 titles. Copies of individual Briefs may be obtained at the Trust for a nominal fee. Among the additional topics not covered in the Bulletins series are:

8. Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings
12. The Preservation of Historic Structural Glass (Vitrolite and Carrara Glass)
13. The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
14. New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
15. Preservation of Historic Concrete: Problems and General Approaches
16. The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
17. Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character
18. Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings
19. The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
21. Repairing Historic Flat Plaster-Walls and Ceilings
22. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
23. Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
24. Heating, Ventilating, and Cooling Historic Buildings: Problems and Recommended Approaches
25. The Preservation of Historic Signs
26. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
27. The Maintenance and Repair of Architectural Cast Iron
28. Painting Historic Interiors
29. The Repair, Replacement and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs
30. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs
31. Mothballing Historic Buildings
32. Making Historic Buildings Accessible
33. The Preservation and Repair of Stained and Leaded Glass

Important contacts:

- **Lancaster City historic districts** City of Lancaster Department of Housing and
Community Development
Post Office Box 1599
120 N. Duke Street
Lancaster PA 17603
Phone: (717) 291-4711

- **National Register of Historic Places** Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
- **Tax Incentives for Historic Preservation** Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission
- **Section 106 Review** Bureau for Historic Preservation
Post Office Box 1026
Harrisburg PA 17108-1026
Phone: (717) 763-8946

Appendix B – National Register of Historic Places

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's Bureau for Historic Preservation is responsible for identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic resources throughout the Commonwealth. A part of that task is evaluating and processing properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Because of the large number of potentially eligible sites in the Commonwealth and the Bureau's limited staff resources, nominations in Pennsylvania are typically prepared by individuals and consultants, rather than by the Bureau for Historic Preservation staff. In addition, the Bureau has established a priority system for accepting nominations. The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County can assist those interested in National Register designation in interpreting the Bureau's current priority structure and completing the nomination process.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES:

1. Identify and recognize historically significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts, according to the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.
2. Encourage the preservation of historic properties by documenting their significance and by lending support to local preservation activities.
3. Enable federal, state, and local agencies to consider historic properties in the early stages of planning projects.
4. Provide for review of federally funded, licensed, or sponsored projects which may affect historic properties.
5. Make owners of historic properties eligible to apply for federal grants-in-aid for preservation activities.*
6. Encourage the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties which meet preservation standards through tax incentives.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES NOT:

1. Restrict the rights of private property owners in the use, development, or sale of private historic property.
2. Lead automatically to historic district zoning.
3. Force federal, state, or local projects to be stopped.
4. Provide for review of state, local, or privately funded projects which may affect historic properties.
5. Guarantee that grant funds will be available for all significant properties.
6. Provide tax benefits to owners of residential historic properties, unless those properties are rental and treated as income-producing by the Internal Revenue Service.

* In recent years funding for such grants has been very limited.

Criteria for Evaluation

Buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects may be considered for listing on The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County's Historic Sites Register if they possess significance in Lancaster County history, architecture, and culture. In addition, sites should possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Sites are evaluated based on the following criteria:

A. Significant Historical Events

Sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Significant Historical Persons

Sites that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Architectural Significance

Sites that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. Archaeological Significance

Sites that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, or properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes will not be considered unless their significance is primarily architectural, of artistic distinction of historical importance, or are the only sites existing for historical figures of outstanding importance. Likewise, structures that have been moved from their original locations will be considered only if their significance is primarily architectural or if they are the only known site relating to a person of outstanding historical importance. Properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years will typically not be eligible unless it is of exceptional significance.

Integrity

In order to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places a property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity and/or character and therefore its significance. Integrity is the authenticity of a property's identity and significance and is evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. If a property retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past, it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, or information about a culture or people.

All properties change over time. The retention of integrity depends upon the nature and degree of alteration or change. not necessary for a property to retain all the physical features or characteristics that it had during its period of significance. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its past identity or character and therefore its significance.

The principal test to establish whether a property retains integrity is to ask whether or not the property retains the identity or character for which it is important.

Appendix C – National Register Listings in Lancaster City

The following individual properties and districts have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. All sites are shown on the accompanying "National Register Eligible District" map.

Ref#	Name	Location	Area
1	Fulton Opera House	Prince St. N., 0012	Central Business District
2	Ellicott, Andrew, House	Prince St. N., 0123	Central Business District
3	Old City Hall	Penn Square	Central Business District
4	Central Market	William Henry Place	Central Business District
5	Soldiers and Sailors Monument	King St. @ Queen St. (PennSquare)	Central Business District
6	Old Main, Goethean Hall, & Diagonal Hall (Franklin & Marshall College)	College Ave.	College Park
7	Lancaster County Courthouse	King St. E., 0043	Central Business District
8	Hager Building	King St. W., 0025	Central Business District
9	Steinman Hardware	King St. W., 0026 - 0028	Central Business District
10	Lancaster Historic District		Musser Park Central Business District Mussertown
11	Sprenger Brewery	King St. E., 0125 - 0131	Central Business District
12	Germania Turnverein Building	Market St. N., 0033-0035	Central Business District
13	Lancaster U. S. Post Office	Chestnut St. W., 0050	Central Business District
14	Lancaster Watch Company	Columbia Ave., 0901	College Park
15	Yeates, Jasper, House	Queen St. S., 0024	Central Business District
16	Krauskap, Henry House and Store	King St. W., 0301 - 0301.5	Chestnut Hill
17	Lancaster Crematorium	Highland Ave., 0719 (Greenwood Cemetery)	Conestoga Heights
18	Stevens High School	Chestnut St. W., @ Charlotte St. N., NE corner	Chestnut Hill
19	Kirk Johnson Building	King St. W., 0016 - 0018	Central Business District
20	New Era Building	Queen St. N., 0039 - 0041	Central Business District
21	Lancaster Trust Company	Market St. N., 0037-0041	Central Business District
22	Reilley Brothers & Raub Building	Queen St. N., 0044	Central Business District
23	Lancaster Historic District Annex	Vine St. E., Church St., Duke St.	Musser Park Mussertown
24	Wagner's, Charlie, Cafe	Grant St. E., 0030	Central Business District
25	West Lawn	Chestnut St. W., 0407	Chestnut Hill
26	Lancaster Historic District Annex 2	King St. E., 0200 Block	Musser Park Mussertown
27	Hamilton Apartments	Duke St. N., 0247 - 0249	Musser Park
28	Good, B. F., Tobacco Warehouse	James St. W., 00049	Northwest Industrial Corridor
29	Follmer, Clogg & Company	King St. W., 0254 - 0260	Central Business District
30	Farmers' Southern Market	Queen St. S., 106	Central Business District
31	Nissly-Stauffer Tobacco W'hses.	Arch St. N., 0322 - 0324, Mulberry St. N., 0317 - 0319	Chestnut Hill
32	North Prince Historic District	Prince St. N. @ Lemon St.	Northwest Industrial Corridor Central Business District
33	North Charlotte Street H. D.	Charlotte St. N., James St. W., Lancaster Ave.	Northwest Industrial Corridor
34	American/Consolidated Tobacco Companies	Prince St. N., 0820 - 0830	Northwest Industrial Corridor
35	Basch & Fisher Tobacco Warehouse	New Holland Ave., 0348	Musser Park

36	Bowman, Jacob, Tobacco W'hse.	Grant St. E., 0226 - 0230	Musser Park
37	Brimmer, John, Tobacco Warehouse	Prince St. N., 0226	Central Business District
38	Eisenlohr/Bayuk Tobacco Historic District	Water St. N., at Liberty St. W.	Northwest Industrial Corridor
39	Frey, Jacob L., Tobacco Warehouse	Grant St. W., 0210	Central Business District
40	Friedman, Henry B., Tobacco W'hse	Harrisburg Ave., 0309	Northwest Industrial Corridor
41	Harrisburg Avenue Historic District	Harrisburg Ave. @ Mulberry St. N.	Northwest Industrial Corridor
42	Teller Brothers/Reed Tobacco H. D.	Prince St. N., 0200 Block, E side	Central Business District
43	Martin, B. B., Tobacco Warehouse	Water St. N., 0422 - 0428	Northwest Industrial Corridor
44	McGovern, Edward, Tobacco W'hse	Plum St. N., 0302 - 0304	Musser Park
45	Miller, David H., Tobacco W'hse	Market St. N., 0512	Northwest Industrial Corridor
46	Milleysack, J. B., Cigar Factory	Columbia Ave., 0820 (rear)	West End
47	North Shippen/Tobacco Ave. H. D.	Shippen St. N. @ Tobacco Avenue	Musser Park
48	Schnader, R. K., & Sons, Tobacco Warehouse	Grant St. W., 0431 - 0433	Chestnut Hill
49	Schnader, Walter, Tobacco W'hse.	Grant St. W., 0417 - 0419	Chestnut Hill
50	Sherman, L. G., Tobacco W'hse.	Marion St. E., @ Marshall St. N.	East Side
51	Slater's Cigar Company	Columbia Ave., 0626 - 0628	West End
52	Lancaster Armory	Queen St. N., 0438	Ross
53	Northeast Lancaster Township Historic District (School Lane Hills)	Marietta Ave. @ Race Ave.	College Park

Appendix D – Major District Intrusions Key

The following properties represent major intrusions to the proposed historic district. They are shown on "National Register Eligible District" map on page 7.

Ref#	Name	Location	Area
1	St. Joseph's Hospital	W. Walnut St., SW cor. College Ave.	College Park
2	Gas Company & Misc. Industry	Conestoga St., SW cor. Union st.	Cabbage Hill
3	YMCA	Prince St., N., SE corner E. Frederick St.	Northwest Industrial Corridor
4	YMCA	Queen St., N., W side, S of E. Frederick St.	Ross
5	LGH Parking Garage	Queen St., N., E side, S of E. Frederick St.	Ross
6	LGH Parking Garage	Christian St., N., E side, S of E. Frederick St.	Ross
7	Lancaster General Hospital	Duke St., N., NW cor. E. James St.	Ross
8	Parking Garage	Water St., N., E side, N of W. Chestnut St.	Chestnut Hill
9	N. Queen Street Urban Renewal Area	Queen St., N., S of E. Chestnut St.	Central Business District
10	Northeast Industrial Corridor	New Holland Pike, E side at railroad tracks	East Side
11	Grocery Store Complex	Walnut St., E, SE cor. of Reservoir St.	East Side
12	Apartment Complex	Ann St., S., SE cor. E. End Ave.	Stevens
13	High Rise Apartment Complex	Church St., NW cor. S. Duke St.	Mussertown / South Side
14	Parking Garage	Duke St., S., NW cor. E. Vine St.	Central Business District
15	High Rise Apartment Complex	Church St., E of S. Duke St.	Mussertown
16	Lancaster House, High Rise Apartment Complex	Prince St., N, cor. W. Walnut St.	Central Business District
17	Recent infill development	Lime St., St., S., E of int. w/Locust St.	Mussertown
18	Recent infill development	Duke St., S., W of int. w/Chester St.	Mussertown

Appendix E – The Section 106 Process¹

WHAT IS SECTION 106 REVIEW?

This term refers to the federal review process designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and execution. The review process is administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency.

WHO ESTABLISHED SECTION 106?

Congress did, as part of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). NHPA, strengthened and expanded by several subsequent amendments, today has become the cornerstone of this country's historic preservation policy.

WHY WAS SECTION 106 CREATED?

NHPA was enacted because of public concern that so many of our Nation's historic resources were not receiving adequate attention as the Government sponsored much-needed public works projects. In the 1960s, federal preservation law applied only to a handful of nationally significant properties, and Congress recognized that new legislation was needed to protect many other historic properties that were being harmed by federal activities.

WHAT DOES NHPA SAY?

Section 106 of NHPA requires that undertakings could affect historic properties. An agency must also afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the agency's project.

WHAT IS A FEDERAL "UNDERTAKING"?

This term includes a broad range of federal activities: construction, rehabilitation and repair projects, demolition, licenses, permits, loans, loan guarantees, grants, federal property transfers, and many other types of federal involvement. Whenever one of these activities affects a historic property, the sponsoring agency is obligated to seek Council comments.

WHAT IS A HISTORIC PROPERTY?

For purposes of Section 106, any property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places is considered historic. The National Register is this country's basic inventory of historic resources and is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. The list includes buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts, and archeological resources. The listed properties are not just of nationwide importance; most are significant primarily at the state or local level. It is important to note that the protections of Section 106 extend to properties that possess significance but have not yet been listed or formally determined eligible for listing. Even properties that have not yet been discovered, but that possess significance, are subject to Section 106 review.

WHAT IS THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION?

The 19-member Council is composed of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, six other private citizen members, a governor, and a mayor – all appointed by the President of the United States. The Council also includes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the heads of four federal agencies designated by the President (currently Treasury, HUD, Transportation, and the Office of Administration), the Architect of the Capitol, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The Council members usually meet four times during the year. Day-to-day business of the Council involving Section 106 review is conducted by an Executive Director and a professional staff of historians, architects, archeologists, planners, lawyers, and administrative personnel.

WHO INITIATES SECTION 106 REVIEW?

The federal agency involved in the proposed project or activity is responsible for initiating and completing the Section 106 review process. Under certain circumstances, local governmental bodies may act as the responsible agency. The agency works with the State Historic Preservation Office to administer the national historic preservation program and the Council. In this fact sheet, the term "agency" is used to mean the responsible unit of government, be it federal or local. There can be other participants in the Section 106 process as well. At times, local governments, representatives of Indian tribes, applicants for federal grants, licenses, or permits, and others may join in the review process when it affects their interests or activities.

HOW DOES SECTION 106 REVIEW WORK?

Federal regulations spell out the specific process by which an agency affords the Council an opportunity to comment on the agency's proposed activity. The Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties," appear in the U.S. regulations; they were revised and reissued on September 2, 1986 (51 FR 31115). A simplified look at the process follows:

FIVE STEPS OF SECTION 106 REVIEW

Step 1: IDENTIFY AND EVALUATE HISTORIC PROPERTIES. First, the agency reviews all of the available information that could help in determining whether there may be historic properties in the area of the proposed activity. Based on this review, the agency decides whether any additional survey work is needed to locate possible historic properties.

Next, the agency identifies all National Register-listed properties that might be affected by the proposed activity. The agency also identifies properties not actually listed in the Register, but which appear to meet eligibility criteria. Then the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) together apply the National Register criteria to decide whether the properties are eligible for listing, and thus subject to the Section 106 process.

Step 2: ASSESS EFFECTS. Once historic properties have been identified and found to meet National Register criteria, the federal agency determines whether its proposed activity will affect them in any way. Again, the agency works with the SHPO, making judgments based on criteria found in the Council's regulations. There are three possible findings:

- **No effect:** If there will be no effect of any kind on the historic properties, the agency notifies the SHPO and interested parties of its determination of no effect. If the SHPO does not object, the agency proceeds with the project.
- **No adverse effect:** If there could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the historic properties, the agency obtains SHPO concurrence and submits to the Council its determination of no adverse effect directly to the Council for review and notifies the SHPO of its determination. Unless the Council objects, the agency proceeds with its project or activity.
- **Adverse effect:** If there could be a harmful effect to a historic property, the agency begins the consultation process.

Step 3: CONSULTATION. During this step, an effort is made to find acceptable ways to reduce the harm ("avoid or mitigate the adverse effect") to the historic properties. The consulting parties are the agency and the SHPO; Council involvement in consultation is optional. Other interested parties (such as a local government, Indian tribe, or federal applicant for a grant, license, or permit) may also be invited to join the consultation, and must be invited under certain circumstances.

The agency gathers needed documentation, informs the public that consultation is underway, and works with the consulting parties to find a solution. When the consulting parties have

agreed on steps to avoid or reduce harm to historic properties, they sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

In a very few cases, the consulting parties cannot agree on a solution, in which case the consultation is terminated. The agency may then submit documentation to the Council and request the issuance of written Council comments.

Step 4: COUNCIL COMMENT. Unless the Council has already signed the MOA (by virtue of being a consulting party), the agency submits the signed MOA to the Council for review. The Council can accept the MOA, request changes to it, or opt to issue written comments on the proposed activity.

If the consulting parties have terminated consultation, the Council issues written comments about the proposed agency action directly to the head of that agency.

Step 5: PROCEED. If the Section 106 review process has resulted in a Council-accepted Memorandum of Agreement, the agency proceeds with its proposed activity according to the terms of that MOA. Absent an MOA, the agency must take into account the Council's written comments, after which the agency makes the final decision about how (or whether) to proceed with its proposed activity. The agency notifies the Council of its decision.

Either outcome concludes the Section 106 review process and satisfies the agency's statutory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

HOW LONG DOES SECTION 106 REVIEW TAKE?

The timetable for Steps 1-3 (identification through consultation) are up to the agency, as the Council is not typically involved at this point. Once the agency submits a signed MOA (with needed documentation) for Council review, that review can take up to 30 days. If there is no MOA, the agency can request issuance of Council comments within 60 days of when the Council receives required documentation.

WHERE DOES ONE GET MORE INFORMATION?

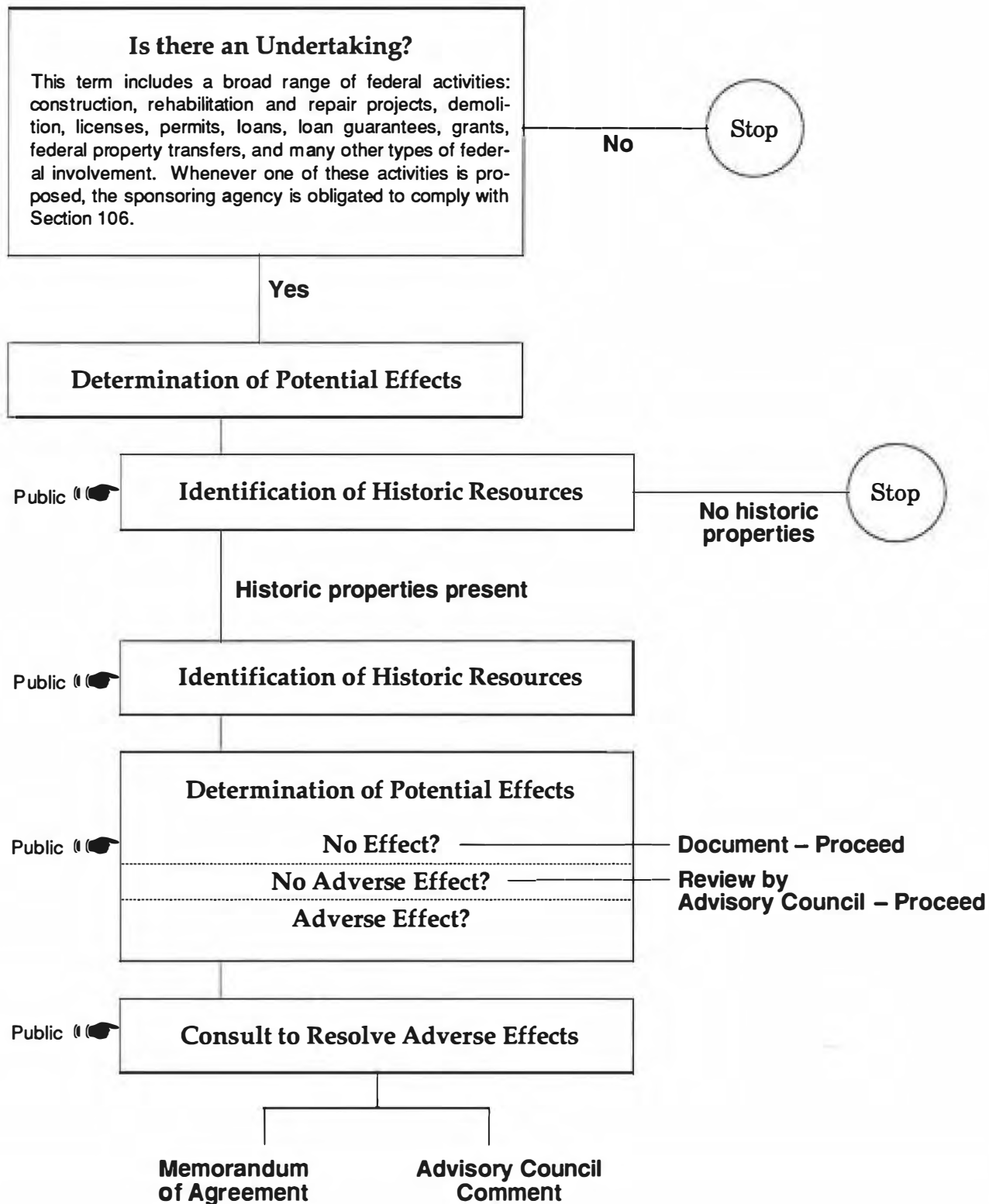
For complete information about the Council's review process, consult the Council's regulations (at 36 CFR Part 800) published September 2, 1986 (51 FR 31115). The Council has available without charge an annotated version of its regulations, which aids understanding of the regulatory language, as well as a booklet entitled "Section 106, Simply Explained," which provides a more detailed introductory look at the process.

For easy to understand training on the Section 106 process, the Council offers a two-day course, "Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law," which is offered in many locations around the country each year. The course is designed for the Section 106 novice and explains, step-by-step, what actions are required by federal, state, and local officials to meet the requirements of the law.

For more information, write: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 809
Washington, DC 20004
Telephone: 202/786-0503 (executive offices and training office)
202/786-0505 (Section 106 review office).

¹This Appendix was adapted from "A Five Minute Look at Section 106 Review,; a Fact Sheet published by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 1986 and "A Brief Look at The Section 106 Review Process."

Appendix E – The Section 106 Process



Appendix F – The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* were developed as a set of general guidelines for use in the rehabilitation of historic resources. The basic purpose of the Standards is to maintain the primary character-defining elements of a property by: recommending that distinctive features be retained and repaired rather than replaced, historic alterations be respected, and, where new additions or other alterations are required, they be made in such a way as to be reversible in the future. The Standards generally do not require the restoration of missing elements; rather, they are designed to allow for changes that are needed to adapt a building to a new function.

- Standard #1: A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- Standard #2: The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- Standard #3: Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- Standard #4: Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- Standard #5: Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
- Standard #6: Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- Standard #7: Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- Standard #8: Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- Standard #9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- Standard #10: New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

For a more detailed description of the Standards and how to apply them, please see *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992). Information about obtaining a copy of this publication is available by contacting the City of Lancaster Department of Housing and Community Development or The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County.

Appendix G – Bibliography

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Appendix H – Historic Sites Inventory

The following 1,240 sites have been surveyed by the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County since 1978. While not a comprehensive inventory of all buildings within the proposed district, the list provides a good general overview of the types of resources typically found in Lancaster City. All of the following sites would contribute to the district.

1. Central Business District

401 Sites Surveyed

28	71.00	Davidson Building	Chestnut St., W 0011 - 0017
28	72.00	(Teck's News)	Chestnut St., W 0019
28	73.00	Miller & Hartman Building	Chestnut St., W 0021 - 0023
28	74.00	Lancaster Post Office	Chestnut St., W 0050
28	75.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0118
28	98.00	Concord Cemetery (Shreiner's Cem.)	Chestnut St., W 0200 block
28	168.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., N 0037
28	169.00	First Reformed Church Parsonage	Christian St., N 0045
28	175.00	(James F. Wild, Inc.)	Christian St., N 0336
28	178.00	Watt & Shand Warehouse	Christian St., S
28	179.00	Southern Board and Livery Stable	Christian St., S
28	180.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., S 0027 - 0029
28	181.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., S 0040
28	230.00	Lancaster Post Office (Lancaster Municipal Bld.)	Duke St., N 0120
28	232.00	Bell Telephone Company	Duke St., N 0126
28	304.00	Matz Building	Duke St., S 0012
28	305.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., S 0018
28	306.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., S 0020 - 0020 & 1/2
28	307.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., S 0022 - 0024
28	308.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., S 0026
28	311.00	Residence, Not Named	Farnum St., W 0011
28	312.00	Residence, Not Named	Farnum St., W 0013
28	313.00	Residence, Not Named	Farnum St., W 0015 - 0033
28	314.00	Residence, Not Named	Farnum St., W 0035 - 0037
28	315.00	Residence, Not Named	Farnum St., W 0039 - 0041
28	316.00	Residence, Not Named	Farnum St., W 0043 - 0053
28	321.00	Residence, Not Named	Fulton St., 0023 - 0025
28	322.00	Wagner's Cafe	Grant St., E at corner of Lenox Ln.
28	323.00	Sprenger Brewery Stables	Grant St., E 0125
28	324.00	Westenberger, Malley & Myers Warehouse	Grant St., E 0128 - 0132
28	325.00	Frantz Candy Factory (Grant Street Lofts & Offs.)	Grant St., E 0131 - 0135
28	326.00	Residence, Not Named	Grant St., E 0136
28	328.00	Residence, Not Named	Grant St., W 0013
28	329.00	Residence, Not Named	Grant St., W 0210
28	330.00	Residence, Not Named	Grant St., W 0222
28	343.00	Watt & Shand	King St., E 0002
28	344.00	(Logan's)	King St., E 0007
28	345.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0009
28	346.00	Myers & Rathfon (Appel & Weber)	King St., E 0012
28	347.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0014
28	348.00	McCrary's	King St., E 0015
28	349.00	(Casual Corner)	King St., E 0016
28	350.00	(Hamilton Bank Drive-in)	King St., E 0017
28	351.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0018
28	352.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0026

28	353.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0028
28	354.00	Residence, Not Named	King, St., E 0029
28	355.00	Sears, Roebuck & Company (Provident Bookstore)	King St., E 0040 - 0044
28	356.00	Lancaster County Courthouse	King St., NW corner at Duke St.
28	357.00	Farmer's Trust Company (Hamilton Bank Trust Office)	King St., E 0046 - 0052
28	358.00	Hotel Weber (King Douglas Hotel)	King St., E 0105 - 0107
28	359.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0106 - 0108A
28	360.00	Franciscus-Pinkerton House	King St., E 0110 - 0112
28	361.00	Demuth's Tobacco Shop	King St., E 0114 - 0116
28	362.00	Demuth's Tobacco Warehouse	King St., E 0114 - 0116 to the rear
28	363.00	Messencoppe-Demuth House	King St., E 0118 - 0120
28	364.00	William Bausman House	King St., E 0121
28	365.00	John Messencoppe, Jr. House	King St., E 0124
28	366.00	Excelsior Hall & Sprenger Brewery	King St., E 0125 - 0131
28	367.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0132 - 0134
28	368.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0135
28	369.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0141 - 0147
28	370.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0171
28	371.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0172
28	376.00	Keystone Furniture Company	King St., W 0004 - 0006
28	377.00	Masonic Hall	King St., W 0005 - 0009
28	378.00	Lancaster Newspapers Building	King St., W 0008
28	379.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0015
28	380.00	Kirk Johnson & Company	King St., W 0016 - 0018
28	381.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0021 - 0023
28	382.00	Heyne-Steinman Building	King St., W 0024
28	383.00	Hager Building	King St., W 0025
28	384.00	Steinman Hardware Store	King St., W 0026 - 0028
28	385.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0032
28	386.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0034 - 0036
28	387.00	Henry Zahm Rhoads Store	King St., W 0038 - 0040
28	388.00	Hamilton-Reynolds Mansion	King St., W 0042 - 0044
28	389.00	Jennie Potts Building (Jason's)	King St., W 0043 - 0047
28	390.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0046 - 0048
28	391.00	Royer Confectionery Store	King St., W 0048 1/2 - 0052
28	392.00	Manhattan Peanut Stand	King St., W 0049
28	393.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0051
28	394.00	Martin Store	King St., W 0054
28	395.00	Plaza Restaurant	King St., W 0101 - 0103
28	396.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0107 - 0109
28	397.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0111 - 0113
28	398.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0201 - 0203
28	399.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0205
28	400.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0207
28	401.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0209 - 0211
28	402.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0213 - 0215
28	403.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0214 - 0216
28	404.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0217 - 0219
28	405.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0218
28	406.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0221
28	407.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0230 - 0232
28	408.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0236 - 0238
28	409.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0240A
28	410.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0242 - 0246
28	411.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0245

28	412.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0255
28	413.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0257
28	414.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0259
28	415.00	Follmer, Clogg & Company (The Umbrella Works Apartments)	King St., W 200 block, SE cor. Mulberry St.
28	427.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0014 - 0024
28	430.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0026
28	431.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0028 - 0030
28	452.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0014 - 0024
28	453.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0026
28	457.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0054
28	459.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0004 - 0010
28	461.00	William L. Blair House	Lime St., N 0014
28	464.00	James E. Baker House	Lime St., N 0024
28	528.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., W 0235
28	530.00	Germania Turnverein Building (The Lancaster Dispensing Company)	Market St., N 0033 - 0035
28	531.00	Lancaster Trust Company	Market St., N 0037 - 0041
28	542.00	Residence, Not Named	Mifflin St., W 0049 - 0053
28	543.00	Residence, Not Named	Mifflin St., W 0222 - 0224
28	544.00	Residence, Not Named	Mifflin St., W 0226 - 0228
28	545.00	Residence, Not Named	Mifflin St., W 0230 - 0238
28	546.00	Residence, Not Named	Mifflin St., W 0235
28	547.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0007
28	548.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0021
28	549.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0027 - 0039A
28	550.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0041
28	551.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0207
28	552.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0209
28	553.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0211
28	554.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0213 - 0213A
28	556.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0215 - 0217
28	557.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0219 - 0223
28	559.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0227 - 0229
28	561.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0231
28	562.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0233
28	563.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0235 - 0235A
28	566.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0237
28	567.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0239
28	568.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0241
28	570.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0243 - 0247
28	572.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0249 - 0253
28	575.00	South Mulberry Street School (St. Joseph's School)	Mulberry St., S 0047
28	576.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0020 - 0022
28	577.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0024
28	578.00	Orange Street Opera House	Orange St., E 0026 - 0028
28	579.00	Ehler House	Orange St., E 0031 - 0033
28	580.00	(Marion Cheese)	Orange St., E 0037
28	581.00	First Reformed Church	Orange St., E 0040
28	582.00	John G. Haas Store	Orange St., E 0037A - 0039
28	583.00	St. Paul's Church Parish House	Orange St., E 0045
28	599.00	Bausman Building (Place Marie)	Orange St., W 0012 - 0016
28	600.00	Thomas Apartments	Orange St., W 0018 - 0020
28	601.00	Becker Building	Orange St., W 0024
28	602.00	McNinch Building (Pappagallo's)	Orange St., W 0028
28	603.00	(Harness Mall)	Orange St., W 0038 - 0042

28	604.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0108 - 0116
28	605.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0205A - 0211
28	606.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0213 - 0215
28	607.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0217
28	608.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 022 - 0224
28	609.00	St. John's Lutheran Church	Orange St., W 00223
28	610.00	Fulton School	Orange St., W 0225
28	611.00	Henry Michael Sener House	Orange St., W 0230
28	612.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0242
28	613.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0248
28	614.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0250
28	615.00	Soldiers And Sailors Monument	Penn Sq.
28	616.00	Hamilton Watch Clock	Penn Sq.
28	617.00	Fulton Bank	Penn Sq., 0001
28	618.00	Central Market	Penn Sq.
28	619.00	Old Town Hall (Heritage Center)	Penn Sq.
28	620.00	Commonwealth National Bank	Penn Sq.
28	627.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0004 - 0010
28	628.00	Fulton Hall (Fulton Opera House)	Prince St., N 0012
28	629.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0015
28	630.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0023 - 0025
28	631.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0027
28	632.00	Gruel Building	Prince St., N 0024 - 0028
28	633.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0046
28	634.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0047
28	635.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0048
28	636.00	Pfenninger Building	Prince St., N 0052 - 0052
28	637.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0051
28	638.00	First Church Of God	Prince St., N 0053 - 0059
28	639.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0054 - 0056
28	640.00	George Musser House	Prince St., N 0058 - 0060
28	641.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0112
28	642.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0114
28	643.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0116 - 0018
28	644.00	Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House	Prince St., N 0123
28	645.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0126
28	646.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0128
28	647.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0130 - 0132
28	648.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0134
28	649.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0136 - 0138
28	650.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0140 - 0142
28	651.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0144
28	652.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0146
28	653.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0148 - 0150
28	654.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0154
28	655.00	Herr & Company	Prince St., N 0202
28	656.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0213
28	657.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0218
28	658.00	Gottlieb Sehner House	Prince St., N 0220
28	659.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0221
28	660.00	(F.O.E. Aerie #84)	Prince St., N 0224
28	661.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0226
28	662.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0227
28	663.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0228 - 0230
28	664.00	Hotel Franklin/Maennerchor Hotel	Prince St., N 0232 - 0238
28	665.00	Lancaster Paint And Glass Company	Prince St., N 0233 - 0235
28	666.00	Teller & Brother Tobacco Warehouses	Prince St., N 0237 - 0243

28	667.00	Robinson, Blair And Company Factory	Prince St., N 0352
28	698.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0011 - 0015
28	699.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0014 - 0016
28	700.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0017 - 0019
28	701.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0018 - 0024
28	702.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0021
28	703.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0026 - 0026A
28	704.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0028 - 0030
28	705.00	Reed-Steinman Mansion	Prince St., S 0032
28	706.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0035 - 0047
28	707.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0038
28	708.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0040 - 0042
28	709.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0044
28	710.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0046 - 0050
28	711.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0104
28	712.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0106 - 0108
28	713.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0110
28	714.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0112 - 0114
28	715.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0116
28	716.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0118 - 0120
28	717.00	Henry Zahm Rhoads Mansion	Prince St., S 0121
28	718.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0122
28	719.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0124 - 0126
28	720.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0128 - 0130
28	721.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0131
28	722.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0132
28	723.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0133 - 0135
28	724.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0137
28	725.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0139 - 0145
28	726.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0142 - 144
28	727.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0146
28	728.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0147
28	729.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0148 - 0148A
28	730.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0150
28	731.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0152
28	735.00	Griest Building	Queen St., N 0008
28	736.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0010
28	737.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0014
28	738.00	Shaub's Shoe Store	Queen St., N 0020
28	739.00	Woolworth's	Queen St., N 0021
28	740.00	Groff & Wolf Building (American Bank and Trust Company)	Queen St., N 0026 - 0030
28	741.00	Shultz Hat Store	Queen St., N 0031 - 0033
28	742.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0032 - 0034
28	743.00	Beyer Store (Darmstaetter's)	Queen St., N 0035 - 0037
28	744.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0036
28	745.00	New Era Building	Queen St., N 0039 - 0041
28	746.00	Louis Weber & Son Store	Queen St., N 0040
28	747.00	Eicholtz Building	Queen St., N 0043
28	748.00	Reilly Brothers And Raub Building	Queen St., N 0044 - 0046
28	749.00	Leinbach Store	Queen St., N 0047 - 0049
28	750.00	Lancaster Business School	Queen St., N 0048
28	751.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0051
28	752.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0052 - 0056
28	753.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0058 - 0062
28	754.00	(Zimmerman's Restaurant)	Queen St., N 0064 - 0066
28	755.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0212

28	756.00	Lurio Building	Queen St., N 0215
28	757.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0217 - 0219
28	758.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0221 - 0229
28	759.00	Lebzelter Building	Queen St., N 0241
28	760.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0245
28	761.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0247 - 0249A
28	762.00	Eshelman Feed Building	Queen St., N 0244
28	763.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0252
28	764.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0253
28	765.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0255
28	766.00	David Lechler House	Queen St., N 0258
28	767.00	Duborg-Heitshu House	Queen St., N 0301 - 0303
28	768.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0305
28	769.00	D.M. Hess Store	Queen St., N 0307 - 0311
28	770.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0310 - 0312
28	771.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0314 - 0316
28	772.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0315
28	773.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0317
28	774.00	Mettfett Building	Queen St., N 0319 - 0321
28	775.00	Mishler Building	Queen St., N 0320 - 0322
28	776.00	Keppel's Wholesale Confectionery	Queen St., N 0323 - 0325
28	777.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0324 - 0326
28	778.00	Northern Market Hotel	Queen St., N 0328 - 0330
28	779.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0332 - 0336
28	780.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0340
28	781.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0341
28	782.00	Jacob Sherer House (Lancaster Storage Company)	Queen St., N 0342 - 0344
28	783.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0343
28	784.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0346 - 0348
28	785.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0350 - 0352
28	786.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0354
28	787.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0356 - 0360
28	788.00	McGrann Building	Queen St., S 0012 - 0014
28	789.00	Montgomery Mansion	Queen St., S 0019 - 0021
28	790.00	Jasper Yeates Mansion	Queen St., S 0024 - 0026
28	791.00	Heinitsh's Furniture	Queen St., S 0027
28	792.00	(Reifsnnyder's)	Queen St., S 0031
28	793.00	Thaddeus Stevens House	Queen St., S 0045 - 0047
28	794.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0049
28	795.00	Hotel Swan	Queen St., S 0101
28	796.00	Dr. Clarkson Freeman House	Queen St., S 0105
28	797.00	Southern Market	Queen St., S 0106
28	798.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0109 - 0111
28	799.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0113 - 0113A
28	800.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0114
28	801.00	Matz Piano Parlor	Queen St., S 0114A - 0116
28	802.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0115
28	803.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0117
28	804.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0118
28	805.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0119
28	806.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0120
28	807.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0122 - 0124
28	808.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0126 - 0130
28	809.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0134 - 136
28	810.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0140 - 0142
28	811.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0141

28	812.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0144
28	813.00	Demuth's Row	Queen St., S 0145 - 0151
28	814.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0150 - 0152
28	815.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0154
28	816.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0155
28	817.00	Dr. Abraham Breneman House	Queen St., S 0156
28	846.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0021 - 0023
28	847.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0022
28	848.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0024 - 0026
28	849.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0028
28	857.00	St. Mary's Catholic Church	Vine St. W, SE corner at Prince St.
28	858.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0033 - 0035
28	859.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0037 - 0039
28	860.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0041 - 0043
28	861.00	Wagner Building	Vine St., W 0045
28	862.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St. W. at S Prince St.
28	863.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0201
28	864.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0204 - 0206
28	865.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0208
28	866.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0210
28	867.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0211
28	868.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0213 - 0215
28	869.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0217- 0219
28	870.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0221
28	871.00	Spencer, Sheldon S., House	Vine St., W 0222
28	872.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0223
28	873.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0224 - 0226
28	874.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0225 - 0227
28	875.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0228 - 0230
28	876.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0229
28	877.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0231
28	878.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0233 - 0235
28	879.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0236
28	880.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0238
28	881.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0239
28	882.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., W 0240
28	883.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0008 - 0012
28	884.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0011 - 0023
28	885.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0014 - 0018
28	886.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0020 - 0022
28	887.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0024
28	888.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0026
28	889.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0028
28	890.00	Residence, Not Name	Walnut St., E 0032 - 0038
28	915.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0012 - 0014
28	916.00	Fin and Feather Beneficial Association	Water St., N 0018 - 0020
28	917.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0022 - 0026
28	918.00	(The Little House)	Water St., N 0028
28	919.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0030
28	920.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0032- 0034
28	921.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0036 - 0040
28	922.00	Hirsh and Brothers Tobacco Company Warehouse (The Mack Building)	Water St., N 0042 - 0044
28	923.00	Morgan-Cross House (Tally Ho Bar and Loft Restaurant)	Water St., N 0100 block NW cor. Orange St.
28	924.00	(Phelan's Furniture)	Water St., N 0112 - 0114
28	925.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0116

28	926.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0117
28	927.00	H. Doer Warehouse	Water St., N 0118
28	928.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0126
28	929.00	Church of the Evangelical Association (Moose Lodge)	Water St., N 0132
28	930.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0136
28	931.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0138
28	932.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0140
28	933.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0141 - 0143
28	934.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0227 - 0229
28	935.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0405 - 0407
28	936.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., N 0409 - 0411
28	937.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0025 - 0027
28	938.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0028 - 0030
28	939.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0029
28	940.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0032 - 0036
28	941.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0038 - 0048
28	942.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0041
28	943.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0050
28	944.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0051
28	945.00	Residence, Not Named	Water St., S 0149 - 0151
28	998.00	Stauffer Factory	Mulberry St., N 0319 - 0321
28	1179.00	Hess, John, Stable	Vine St., E 0020-1/2
28	1183.00	Commercial Bld., Not Named	King St., E 0137 - 0139

2. Ross

98 Sites Surveyed

28	183.00	Residence, Not Named	Clay St., E 0126 - 0140
28	271.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0400 - 0406
28	272.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0401 - 0407
28	273.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0408
28	274.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0412
28	275.00	Herbert W. Hartman House (Gundel Funeral Home)	Duke St., N 0415
28	276.00	John R. Bitner Mansion	Duke St., N 0416
28	277.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0420 - 0422
28	278.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0424 - 0426
28	279.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0428
28	280.00	Return E. Fahnestock Mansion	Duke St., N 0432
28	281.00	John Ives Hartman Mansion	Duke St., N 0439
28	282.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0440 - 0446
28	283.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0441 - 0445
28	284.00	Temple Shaarai Shomayim	Duke St., N 0508
28	285.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0508 - 0512
28	286.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0514
28	287.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0516 - 0518
28	288.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0520
28	289.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0522 - 0532
28	290.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0534 - 0536
28	291.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0548
28	292.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0601 - 0603
28	293.00	John A. Goll House	Duke St., N 0607
28	294.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0612 - 0614
28	295.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0616 - 0618
28	296.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0620
28	297.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0624 - 0626

28	298.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0625 - 0631
28	299.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0626
28	300.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0630
28	301.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0632
28	302.00	Keiper-Long Mansion	Duke St., N 0700
28	303.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0703 - 0731
28	318.00	Residence, Not Named	Frederick St., E 0109 - 0111, 0115 - 0117
28	319.00	Residence, Not Named	Frederick St., E 0121 - 0143
28	320.00	Residence, Not Named	Frederick St., NW corner at Prince St.
28	425.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0009
28	426.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0013 - 0015
28	428.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0017 - 0023
28	429.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0025 - 0027
28	432.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0029 - 0035
28	433.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0113 - 0119
28	434.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0121
28	435.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0123
28	436.00	Jacob Gable House	Lemon St., E 0125 - 0127
28	438.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0129
28	439.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0131
28	441.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0133
28	443.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0135
28	444.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0137 - 0139
28	447.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0141
28	450.00	Lancaster Cemetery, The	Lemon St., E, east end, at New Holland Ave.,
28	451.00	Haupt School (Lancaster General Hospital School of Nursing)	Lemon St., E, NW corner at Lime St.
28	454.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0031
28	455.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0035
28	946.00	Residence, Not Named	James St., W 0017 - 0025
28	947.00	Residence, Not Named	Clay St., E 0126 - 0140
28	948.00	Buehrle School	Clay St., E at Park Ave.
28	961.00	Residence, Not Named	James St., W 0027
28	962.00	Residence, Not Named	Clay St., E 0216 - 244
28	963.00	Fulton Market	Plum St., N 0607
28	975.00	Residence, Not Named	James St., W 0031 - 0033
28	976.00	Residence, Not Named	Clay St., E 0246 - 0254
28	977.00	Fulton Hotel	Plum St., N 0637
28	989.00	Residence, Not Named	James St., W 0037 - 0047
28	990.00	Residence, Not named	Duke St., N 0801 -0823
28	1002.00	Rohrer Carriage House	Lemon St., W 0027
28	1003.00	Mary Reynolds Mansion	Duke St., N 0802
28	1014.00	Thomas Lynch House	Queen St., N 0401
28	1015.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0825 - 0833
28	1025.00	John S. Rohrer Mansion (Harmony Inn)	Queen St., N 0402
28	1026.00	Residence, Not Named	Frederick St., E 0211 - 0250
28	1035.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0405
28	1036.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0602 - 0610
28	1045.00	Franklin Row	Queen St., N 0440 - 0448
28	1046.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0612
28	1055.00	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church	Queen St., N 0501
28	1056.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0616 - 0618
28	1064.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0521
28	1065.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0624 - 0638
28	1073.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0563 - 0565
28	1074.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0700 - 0710
28	1080.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0567

28	1081.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0716 - 0718
28	1087.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0571
28	1088.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0722 - 0726
28	1093.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0701
28	1094.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0730
28	1099.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0703 - 0705
28	1100.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0608
28	1105.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., N 0707 - 0725
28	1106.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0610 - 0614A
28	1111.00	Otterbein United Methodist Church	Queen St., N 0727
28	1112.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0616 - 0623
28	1116.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0716 - 0724
28	1174.00	Lancaster Stockyards	Marshall Ave., S side, E of Lititz Pk.
		Also see 34-0024.00 [Stockyard Inn]	Lititz Pk., SW cor. Marshall Ave.
28	1195.00	Pennsylvania Railroad Station	McGovern Ave., N side

3. Musser Park

183 Sites Surveyed

28	26.00	Residence, Not Named	Cherry St., 0118
28	27.00	Wickersham Printing Company	Chestnut St., E 0111 - 0117
28	28.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0116
28	29.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0118
28	30.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0120
28	31.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0121
28	32.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0122 - 0126
28	33.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0123 - 0125
28	34.00	Jacob Hensel House	Chestnut St., E 0127
28	35.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0130
28	36.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0131
28	37.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0132
28	38.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0134
28	39.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 013
28	40.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0139
28	41.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0140
28	42.00	(Lancaster Beauty Salon)	Chestnut St., E 0141
28	43.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0142
28	44.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0144
28	45.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0145
28	46.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0147
28	47.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0149 - 0151
28	48.00	John Jacob Sprenger House	Chestnut St., E 0150
28	49.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0153 - 0157
28	50.00	Michael Ehrman House	Chestnut St., E 0158
28	51.00	(Williams Apothecary)	Chestnut St., E 0201 - 0203
28	52.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0205
28	53.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0207 - 0209
28	54.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0211 - 0213
28	55.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0215
28	56.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0217
28	57.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0219
28	58.00	Rose Brothers & Co. Umbrella Factory	Chestnut St., E 0221
28	59.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0227
28	60.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0229 - 0235
28	61.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0237 - 239
28	62.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0241
28	63.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0243

28	64.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0245 - 0247
28	65.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0249 - 0253
28	66.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0316 - 0318
28	67.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0320 - 0328
28	68.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0330
28	70.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0360
28	170.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., N 0229
28	171.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., 0300 block, east side
28	172.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., N 0312
28	173.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., N 0315
28	174.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., N 0331
28	176.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., N 0337
28	177.00	Oblinger Carriage House	Christian St., N 0339
28	217.00	Samuel White House (Red Rose Restaurant)	Duke St., NE corner at King St.
28	218.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0005 & 1/2 - 0007
28	219.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N. 0001
28	220.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0013 - 0015
28	221.00	Trinity Lutheran Church Parsonage	Duke St., N 0033
28	222.00	Judge Livingston House (Paul G. Murray Insur.)	Duke St., N 0039
28	223.00	Murray Building	Duke St., N 0045 - 0047
28	224.00	First Reformed Church, Parsonage	Duke St., N 0049
28	225.00	Breneman Building	Duke St., N 0053
28	226.00	(Dean Witter Reynolds Securities Exchange)	Duke St., N 0061
28	227.00	St. James Episcopal Church	Duke St., N 0103
28	228.00	Rectory of St. James Episcopal Church	Duke St., N 0115
28	229.00	St. James House	Duke St., N 0119
28	231.00	Lancaster County Free Public Library	Duke St., N 0125
28	233.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0135
28	234.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0137
28	235.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0139
28	236.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0141 - 0145
28	237.00	Bowman Jewelers	Duke St., N 0149
28	238.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0214
28	239.00	Friendship Firehouse (Forney Apartments)	Duke St., N 0215
28	240.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0216 - 0218
28	241.00	(BPOE #134)	Duke St., N 0219
28	242.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0220
28	243.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0220A
28	244.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0222
28	245.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0223
28	246.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0224
28	247.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0225 - 0227
28	248.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0226 - 0228
28	249.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0230
28	250.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0231
28	251.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0233 - 0235
28	252.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0234A - 0236
28	253.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0238
28	254.00	Rathfon House	Duke St., N 0240
28	255.00	Isaac H. Weaver House	Duke St., N 0241 - 0243
28	256.00	Hamilton Apartments	Duke St., N 0247 - 0249
28	257.00	David G. Swartz Mansion	Duke St., N 0250
28	258.00	First United Methodist Church	Duke St., N 0302
28	259.00	First United Methodist Church Office	Duke St., N 0312
28	260.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0318
28	261.00	John Rohrer Diffenbach Mansion	Duke St., N 0319
28	262.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0320

28	263.00	(Iris Club)	Duke St., N 0323
28	264.00	H.B. Cochran House	Duke St., N 0324
28	265.00	Roland H. Brubaker House	Duke St., N 0325 - 0333
28	266.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0326
28	267.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0330 - 0332A
28	268.00	Residence, Not Named	Duke St., N 0336
28	269.00	Samuel M. Myers House	Duke St., N 0339
28	270.00	John B. Oblinger Mansion	Duke St., N 0342
28	327.00	Residence, Not Named	Grant St., E 0137
28	437.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0126 - 0130
28	440.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0132
28	442.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0134 - 0136
28	445.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 138
28	446.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0140
28	448.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0144 - 0146
28	449.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., E 0148 - 0154
28	460.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0005
28	462.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0015
28	463.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0021 - 0023
28	465.00	Temple Beth El	Lime St., N 0025
28	466.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0026 -0030
28	467.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0031 - 0033
28	468.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0032
28	469.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0034
28	470.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0035
28	471.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0036
28	472.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0037
28	473.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0038 - 0044
28	474.00	Smith Mansion	Lime St., N 0043
28	475.00	John Black Mansion	Lime St., N 0047
28	476.00	Old Franklin College	Lime St., N 0109 - 0115
28	477.00	Young Women's Christian Association	Lime St., N 0110
28	478.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0117 - 0119
28	479.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0120
28	480.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0123
28	481.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0126 - 0128
28	482.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0134
28	483.00	Grubb Mansion (Community Gallery)	Lime St., N 0135
28	484.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0136
28	485.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0138
28	486.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0140
28	487.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0142
28	523.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., E 0132
28	524.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., E 0137
28	525.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., E 0141
28	526.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., E 0315
28	527.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., E 0329 - 0355
28	584.00	Catherine Haldeman Long Mans. (Hamilton Club)	Orange St., E 0106
28	585.00	First Presbyterian Church	Orange St., E 0140
28	586.00	Reuben Baer Mansion (Snyder Funeral Home)	Orange St., E 0141
28	587.00	Andrew Jackson Steinman Mansion	Orange St., E 0301
28	588.00	Samuel Moore House	Orange St., E 0305
28	589.00	(Young Funeral Home)	Orange St., E 0315 -0317
28	590.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0321
28	591.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0323
28	592.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0325
28	593.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0327 - 0331

28	594.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0333
28	595.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0335 - 0337
28	596.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0343 - 0349
28	597.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0351- 0053
28	598.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0355 - 0357
28	843.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0125 - 0127
28	844.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0131
28	845.00	Residence, Not Named	Shippen St., N 0133 - 0147
28	949.00	Hartman-Paullick House	Lime St., N 0207
28	964.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0302 - 0306
28	978.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0314 - 0316
28	991.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., N 0331 - 0333
28	1004.00	Fulmer-Houck-Higinbotham House	New Holland Ave. 0259
28	1016.00	Roland H. Brubaker Tobacco Warehouse (North Shippen Place)	Shippen St., NE corner at Tobacco Ave. Shippen St., SE corner at Walnut St.
28	1027.00	A.B. Hess Cigar Factory (North Shippen Place)	
28	1037.00	Franklin H. Bare Tobacco Warehouse (North Shippen Place)	Tobacco Ave., E of Shippen St.
28	1047.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., E 0300 block, S side
28	1131.00	William Peiper Mansion	King St., E 0235
28	1132.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0309 - 0313
28	1133.00	Chadman House & Office	King St., E 0315
28	1134.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0317 - 0319
28	1137.00	Hurford House	Orange St., E 0207
28	1138.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0212 - 0216
28	1139.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0218 - 0222
28	1140.00	Baker-Stauffer House	Orange St., E 0235
28	1141.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., E 0244 - 0246
28	1142.00	Neff-Passmore House	Orange St., E 0247
28	1143.00	Gemperling House	Orange St., E 0352
28	1145.00	Kleis House	Shippen St., N 0033
28	1171.00	Conestoga Cork Works	Fulton St., E 0215
28	1186.00	House, Not Named	Orange St., E 0236

4. East Side

7 Sites Surveyed

28	317.00	J.P. McCaskey High School	Franklin, N. & Reservoir Sts.
28	372.00	Lancaster County Prison	King St., E 0625
28	373.00	Reservoir Park	King St., E 0700 - 0800 block, N side
28	950.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., E 0507
28	1135.00	Appel House	King St., E 0419
28	1136.00	King Theater	King St., E 0423
28	1144.00	Willow Grove Tavern	Orange St., E 0441

5. Mussertown

88 Sites Surveyed

28	182.00	Residence, Not Named	Christian St., S 0123 - 0125
28	309.00	Trinity Lutheran Church	Duke St., S 0031
28	310.00	Trinity Parish House	Duke St., S 0031
28	488.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0015 - 0017
28	489.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0016
28	490.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0022 - 0024
28	491.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0028
28	492.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0030
28	493.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0032

28	494.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0034
28	495.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0036
28	496.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0037
28	497.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0038
28	498.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0040 - 0042
28	499.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0041 - 0043
28	500.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0045
28	501.00	Jacob Eichholtz House	Lime St., S 0046 - 0060
28	502.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0047
28	503.00	Residence, Not Named	Lime St., S 0049
28	850.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0032 - 0038
28	851.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0111 - 0113
28	852.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0121 - 0127
28	853.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0129
28	854.00	Zion Lutheran Church	Vine St., E 0133
28	855.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0143 - 0145
28	856.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0151 - 0153
28	958.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 207
28	965.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0013 - 0015
28	972.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0209 - 0211
28	979.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0017
28	980.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0002
28	986.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0213
28	992.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0019
28	993.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0108 - 0120
28	999.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0217 - 0219
28	1005.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0021- 0023
28	1006.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St., 0200 block, SE corner Lime St.
28	1011.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0229
28	1017.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0025 - 0031
28	1018.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0217 - 0219
28	1022.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0231 - 0237
28	1028.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0033 - 0035
28	1029.00	Dellet-Lamparter House	Church St. 0429
28	1032.00	Benjamin Henry House	Duke St., S 0107
28	1038.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0037 - 0039
28	1039.00	Oyster House	Church St. 0519
28	1042.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0040 - 0042
28	1048.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0101 - 0106
28	1049.00	Hoeninger Bakery And House	Duke St., S 0402
28	1052.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0044
28	1057.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0107
28	1058.00	St. Stephen's Lutheran Church	Duke St., SW corner at Church St.
28	1061.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0046
28	1066.00	Bier House	Church St. 0111
28	1067.00	St. Paul's United Methodist Church	Farnum St., E 0014
28	1070.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0114 - 0122
28	1075.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0113 - 0115
28	1076.00	Residence, Not Named	Howard Ave. 0130 - 0132
28	1078.00	Gundaker Barn/House	Vine St., E 0130
28	1082.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0117 - 0123
28	1083.00	Residence, Not Named	Howard Ave. 0221
28	1085.00	Residence, Not Named	Vine St., E 0136
28	1089.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0127
28	1090.00	Eisler Building	Howard Ave. 0302 - 0304
28	1095.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0129 - 0131
28	1096.00	Agnew-Burg House	Howard Ave. 0515

28	1101.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0135 - 0141
28	1102.00	Eastern Market (Jackson Marine)	King St., E 0308
28	1107.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0143
28	1108.00	(Museum of the Spanish-American Civic Assoc.)	Lime St., S 0601 - 0603A
28	1113.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0145
28	1114.00	St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church	Queen St., S 0215
28	1117.00	Residence, Not Named	Church St. 0149
28	1118.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0225
28	1120.00	Roberts-Reissinger House	King St., E 0204
28	1121.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0227 - 0229
28	1123.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0208
28	1124.00	Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church	Strawberry St. at North St.
28	1125.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., E 0212 - 0212A
28	1126.00	Strawberry Street School (Reigart School)	Strawberry St., S of Andrew St.
28	1127.00	David Bair Mansion	King St., E 0220
28	1128.00	Moose Hall	King St., E 0224
28	1129.00	Peter Reed House	King St., E 0230
28	1130.00	McLenegan House	King St., E 0234
28	1173.00	Residence, Not Named	Howard Ave., 0210
28	1181.00	House, Not Named	Howard Ave., 223
28	1182.00	General Cigar Company Warehouse	Lime St., 453 S
28	1184.00	House, Not Named	Howard Ave., 512

6. Stevens

7 Sites Surveyed

28	374.00	Stevens Trade School	King St., E 0750
28	951.00	Henry Musser House	Ann St., S 0548
28	966.00	Edward Hand Junior High School	Ann St., SE corner at Juniata St.
28	1146.00	Fairmount House Hotel	King St., E 0401
28	1148.00	Clarkson House	King St., E 0450
28	1150.00	Gibson-Wetzel House	King St., E 0602
28	1161.00	Miller, Jacob, Houses	Franklin St., S 0633 - 0639

7. Conestoga Heights

10 Sites Surveyed

28	0839.00	Woodward Hill Cemetery	Queen St., S; N of Chesapeake St.
28	0840.00	Greenwood Cemetery	Queen St., S; S of Chesapeake St.
28	0841.00	Rock Ford Plantation	Rock Ford Rd., 0881
28	1161.00	Miller, Jacob, Houses	Franklin St., S 0633 - 0639
28	1214.00	Sprecher, George D., Farmhouse	Lancaster County Central Park
28	1215.00	Houses, Not Named	Duke St. S, 1001 - 1011
28	1216.00	Houses, Not Named	Duke St. S, 1013 - 1031
28	1217.00	Riverview Burial Park & Stevens-Greenland Cemetery	Duke St. S,
28	1218.00	Houses, Not Named	Ann St. S, 0614 - 0642
28	1219.00	House, Not Named	Marshall St. S., 0601

8. Sunnyside

19 Site Surveyed

28	1192.00	House, Not Named	Reedy Ln., 0022
28	1221.00	House, Not Named	Circle Ave., 0039
28	1222.00	House, Not Named	Circle Ave., 0001
28	1223.00	Sunnyside Mennonite Church	Circle Ave., 0000 Block
28	1224.00	House, Not Named	Juniata Ave., 0007

28	1225.00	House, Not Named	Juniata Ave., 0013
28	1226.00	Shaub/Smith Farmhouse	Duke St. S, 1337
28	1227.00	House, Not Named	Circle Ave., 0120 Block
28	1228.00	House, Not Named	Circle Ave., 0121
28	1229.00	House, Not Named	Reedy Ave., 0117
28	1230.00	House, Not Named	Reedy Ln., 131
28	1231.00	House, Not Named	Belmont Rd.,
28	1232.00	House, Not Named	Belmont Rd.,
28	1233.00	House, Not Named	Juniata Ave., 142
28	1234.00	House, Not Named	Juniata Ave.,
28	1235.00	House, Not Named	Pleasant Ave., 0029
28	1236.00	House, Not Named	Davis St.
28	1237.00	House, Not Named	Circle Ave.
28	1238.00	House, Not Named	Circle Ave.

9. South Side
43 Sites Surveyed

28	4.00	Residence, Not Named	Beaver St., 0229
28	5.00	Residences, Not Named	Beaver St., 0237 - 0241
28	213.00	Residence, Not Named	Conestoga St., 0009
28	214.00	Residence, Not Named	Conestoga St., 0013 - 0017
28	215.00	Residence, Not Named	Conestoga St., 0019 - 0021
28	216.00	Residence, Not Named	Conestoga St., 0023 - 0027
28	732.00	Conestoga Cotton Mills #1 & #3 (P. Lorillard Company Warehouses)	Prince St., S 0200 block, E side
28	733.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0202 - 0206
28	734.00	Conestoga Cotton Mill #2 (Water Street Rescue Mission)	Prince St., S 0208 - 0240
28	818.00	John E. Snyder House	Queen St., S 0230
28	819.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0234 - 0236
28	820.00	Residence, Not Name	Queen St., S 0238 - 0240
28	821.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0242
28	822.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0244 - 0246
28	823.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0248 - 0250
28	824.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0310
28	825.00	Benjamin F.W. Urban Drug Store	Queen St., S 0312 - 0314
28	826.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0316
28	827.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0318 - 0320
28	828.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0322 - 0324
28	829.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0326 - 0328
28	830.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0330 - 0332
28	831.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0334
28	832.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0336 - 0338
28	833.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0340
28	834.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0342
28	835.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0344
28	836.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0346 - 0348
28	837.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0350 - 0360
28	838.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0366
28	952.00	Residence, Not Named	Highland Ave. 0819 - 0821
28	967.00	Elwood Griest House	Prince St., S 0419
28	981.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., S 0431 - 0437
28	994.00	Eichholtz School	Prince St., S 0512 - 0526
28	1007.00	Ten Hour House	Prince St., S 0533
28	1019.00	Posey Ironworks	Prince St., S 0560
28	1030.00	Shiffler Firehouse	Queen St., S 0414

28	1040.00	Benjamin F. Urban House	Queen St., S 0422
28	1050.00	Amos Urban House	Queen St., S 0444
28	1059.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0452 - 0456
28	1068.00	Residence, Not Named	Queen St., S 0502 - 0508
28	1180.00	(Glatfelter's Grocery Store)	Queen St., 640 S.
28	1220.00	Gas Station, Not Named	Prince St. S, S. of Furnace

10. Prospect Heights

23 Sites Surveyed

28	1163.00	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave., 0646
28	1164.00	Peters, Jacob and Mary Ann, Farmhouse	Hershey Ave., 0235
28	1165.00	House, Not Named	Hershey Ave., 0142
28	1166.00	Greek Orthodox Church	Hershey Ave.,
28	1167.00	[Hamilton Bank]	Manor Ave.
28	1168.00	House, Not Named	Charles Rd., 0179
28	1196.00	Lafayette School	St. Joseph St.
28	1197.00	House, Not Named	Charles St., 0304
28	1198.00	House, Not Named	Charles St., 0337
28	1199.00	House, Not Named	Union St., 1280 - 1282
28	1200.00	House, Not Named	Wabank Ave., 1250
28	1201.00	House, Not Named	St. Joseph St., 0906
28	1202.00	House, Not Named	St. Joseph St., 0908
28	1203.00	House, Not Named	St. Joseph St., 0910
28	1204.00	House, Not Named	St. Joseph St., 0943
28	1205.00	House, Not Named	St. Joseph St., 0902
28	1206.00	House, Not Named	Union St., 1002 & 1004
28	1207.00	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave., 0328
28	1209.00	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave., 0430
28	1212.00	House, Not Named	Seymour St., 0242
28	1213.00	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave.
28	1238.00	Houses, Not Named	Pearl St. S., 0037 - 0115
28	1239.00	Houses, Not Named	Pearl St. S., 0034 - 0128

11. Cabbage Hill

15 Sites Surveyed

28	968.00	Residence, Not Named	Old Dorwart St. 0051
28	968	Residence, Not Named	Old Dorwart St. 0051
28	982	Geise House	King St., W 0434
28	995	Christ Lutheran Church	Manor & Strawberry Sts. at King St., W
28	1000	Knoedler Chemical Company	Lafayette St. 0650
28	1008	St. Joseph's Catholic Church	St. Joseph St. 0410 - 0440
28	1012	Dodge Cork Company [GONE]	Laurel St., NE corner at Manor St.
28	1020	Residence, Not Named	St. Joseph St. 0635
28	1023	Kunzler and Company, Inc.	Manor St. 0652
28	1187	Laurel Street Silk Mill/Dodge Cork Company	Manor Ave., NE cor. Laurel St.
28	1188	Musser, H. M., & Co., Inc.,	Lafayette St., 650
28	1189	House, Not Named	Lafayette St., 664
28	1190	House, Not Named	Lafayette St., 666
28	1208	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave., 0433 - 0435
28	1210	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave., 0401
28	1211	House, Not Named	Fairview Ave., 04457

12. West End

22 Sites Surveyed

28	953.00	Residence, Not Named	Coral St., S 0124 - 0130
28	954.00	Slater's Stogie Factory (Porter's Furniture)	Columbia Ave. 0626
28	959.00	Residence, Not Named	Crystal St., SW corner at Second St.
28	973.00	Residence, Not Named	First St. 0636 - 0638
28	987.00	Slaymaker Lock Company	First St., SE corner at West End Ave.
28	996.00	Western Market Hotel (Lauzus Hotel)	King St., W 0602
28	1009.00	Pearl Street or Mifflin Elementary School (St. Joseph Hospital School of Nursing)	Pearl St., NW corner at First St.
28	1033.00	Residence, Not Named	Ocean Ave. 0626 - 0634
28	1043.00	Residence, Not Named	Pearl St. 0072 - 0074
28	1053.00	Residence, Not Named	Pearl St. 0131 - 0133
28	1062.00	Residence, Not Named	Pearl St. 0201
28	1071.00	Residence, Not Named	Pearl St. 0209 - 0211
28	1079.00	Pearl Street Evangelical Church (Pearl Street United Methodist Church)	Pearl St., NE corner at Second St.
28	1086.00	Residence, Not Named	Ruby St. 0201 - 0221
28	1092.00	Residence, Not Named	Ruby St. 0200 - 0220
28	1098.00	Residence, Not Named	Second St. 0600 block
28	1104.00	Church Of God	Second St., SE corner at Coral St.
28	1110.00	Residence, Not Named	Third St. 0614 - 0616
28	1115.00	Residence, Not Named	Third St. 0618 - 0620
28	1119.00	Slaymaker Lock Company Offices	West End Ave., S 0115
28	1122.00	Residence, Not Named	West End Ave., S 0299
28	1193.00	Manor Street School [Lancaster Labor Fdn.]	Manor St., 0675

13. College Park

29 Sites Surveyed

28	188.00	Franklin And Marshall College	College Ave., bet. Buchanan Ave. and Harris- burg Pike
28	191.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0641
28	192.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0643 - 0645
28	193.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0647
28	194.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0649 - 0659
28	195.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia, Ave., 0661
28	196.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0713
28	197.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0715 - 0717
28	198.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0719 - 0721
28	199.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave., 0723 - 0731
28	200.00	Hamilton Watch Company (Clock Towers)	Columbia Ave., 0901
28	522.00	Long Home	Marietta Ave., NW corner at West End Ave.
28	956.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave. 0122 - 0144
28	960.00	Residence, Not Named	Clay St. 1020 - 1030
28	969.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave. 0663 - 0665
28	974.00	Residence, Not Named	Race St. 0520 - 0522
28	983.00	Residence, Not Named	Columbia Ave. 0669
28	988.00	Residence, Not Named	Race Ave. 0618 - 0620
28	1001.00	Residence, Not Named	Race Ave. 0716
28	1013.00	Residence, Not Named	Race Ave. 0718 - 0720
28	1024.00	Residence, Not Named	State St., 0535
28	1034.00	Residence, Not Named	State St. 0551
28	1044.00	Residence, Not Named	State St. 0613 - 0615
28	1054.00	Residence, Not Named	State St. 0623
28	1063.00	Residence, Not Named	State St. 0721 - 0727

28	1072.00	Residence, Not Named	State St. 0729 - 0731
28	1169.00	Lancaster Water Co. Standpipe-George	Race Ave., E side, .125 NE of Buchanan Ave. (Buchanan Park)
28	1170.00	Lancaster Water Co. Standpipe-Martha	Race Ave., E side, .125 NE of Buchanan Ave. (Buchanan Park)
28	1177.00	Buchanan Park Reservoir	Race Ave., E side, .125 NE of Buchanan Ave. (Buchanan Park)

14. Chestnut Hill

238 Sites Surveyed

28	1.00	Industrial Building, Not Named	Arch St., N 0226
28	2.00	Garage, Not Named	Arch St., N 0318
28	3.00	Steinman Hardware Co. Warehouse	Arch St., N 0322 - 0324
28	6.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0119
28	7.00	Residences, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0121 - 0127
28	8.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0128
28	9.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0130
28	10.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0131
28	11.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0132
28	12.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0134
28	13.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0136
28	14.00	Stevens High School	Charlotte St., N 0200 Block
28	15.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0225
28	16.00	Edwin K. Martin House	Charlotte St., N 0230
28	17.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0232
28	18.00	William Zahm Sener Mansion	Charlotte St., N 0233
28	19.00	Residences, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0234 - 0236
28	20.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0238
28	21.00	Residences, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0248
28	22.00	Charles Steinman Foltz House	Charlotte St., N 0249
28	23.00	Residence, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0250
28	76.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0202
28	77.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0204 - 0206
28	78.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0208 - 0210
28	79.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0212
28	80.00	(Masonic Temple)	Chestnut St., W 0213
28	81.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0214
28	82.00	Residences, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0216 - 0218
28	83.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0220 - 220.5
28	84.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0222
28	85.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0224
28	86.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0226
28	87.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0228 - 0230
28	88.00	Daniel Erisman House	Chestnut St., W 0229 - 0231
28	89.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0232
28	90.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0233
28	91.00	Benjamin Miller Mansion	Chestnut St., W 0236
28	92.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0237
28	93.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0238
28	94.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0241
28	95.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0243
28	96.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0245
28	97.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0247
28	99.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0302
28	100.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0306
28	101.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0314

28	102.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0316
28	103.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0318
28	104.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0320
28	105.00	St. John's Episcopal Church	Chestnut St., W 0321 NW cor. Mulberry St.
28	106.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0322 - 0324
28	107.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0336
28	108.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0338
28	109.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0340 - 0340-1/2
28	110.00	First Church Of God	Chestnut St., W 0342 SE cor. N. Charlotte St.
28	111.00	McComony Mansion (Lancaster Business School)	Chestnut St., W 0402
28	112.00	West Lawn (Embassy House Apartments)	Chestnut St., W 0403
28	113.00	(Toad Hall)	Chestnut St., W 0416
28	114.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0420
28	115.00	Jonas B. Martin Mansion	Chestnut St., W 0423
28	116.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0426
28	117.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0430
28	118.00	Residence, Not Name	Chestnut St., W 0434 - 0436
28	119.00	Henry S. Franklin House	Chestnut St., W 0435
28	120.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0437 - 0439
28	121.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0440
28	122.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0441 - 0443
28	123.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0445 - 0447
28	124.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0446
28	125.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0449 - 0451
28	126.00	John Dehaven Mansion (Metzger Apartments)	Chestnut St., W 0450
28	127.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0501 - 0507
28	128.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0502 - 0514
28	129.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0511 - 0529
28	130.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 516
28	131.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0518
28	132.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0520
28	133.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0522
28	134.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 524
28	135.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0526 - 0528
28	136.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0530 - 0532
28	137.00	David Rose Mansion	Chestnut St., W 0535
28	138.00	Unitarian Church Of Lancaster	Chestnut St., W 0536
28	139.00	William Wohlsen Mansion	Chestnut St., W 0537
28	140.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0541 - 0559
28	141.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0544 - 0564
28	142.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0601 - 0613
28	143.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0602
28	144.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0604
28	145.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0606 - 0608
28	146.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0610
28	147.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0612 - 0614
28	148.00	(Offices of Dr. D.W. Yocum)	Chestnut St., W 0615
28	149.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0616 - 0618
28	150.00	(Interaction Counseling; Offices Dr. J. Palumbo)	Chestnut St., W 0617 - 0619
28	151.00	(Offices of P.B. Glazier)	Chestnut St., W 0623 - 0625
28	152.00	Menno Martin Fry Mansion (Nissly Tourist Home)	Chestnut St., W 0624
28	153.00	(Offices of Dr. R.C. Howell)	Chestnut St., W 0627
28	154.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0629 - 0631
28	155.00	Elmer E. Steigerwalt House (Nissly Apartments)	Chestnut St., W 0632
28	156.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0633 - 0635
28	157.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0634 - 0636
28	158.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0638

28	159.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0640 - 0670
28	160.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0643 - 0645
28	161.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0647 - 0649
28	162.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0651 - 0653
28	163.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0655 - 0657
28	164.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0659 - 0661
28	165.00	Residence, Not Named	Chestnut St., W 0663 - 0665
28	166.00	John W. Holman House (Pi Lambda Phi Frat.)	Chestnut St., W 6069
28	167.00	F. Oliver & Amelia Sturgis Hse. (2 Cousins Pizza)	Chestnut St., W 0678 - 0680
28	184.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave., 0113 - 0115
28	185.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave., 0117 - 0119
28	186.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave. 0121 - 0123
28	187.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave., 0127 - 0141
28	189.00	Lancaster Theological Seminary	College Ave., NE corner at James St.
28	190.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave., SE corner at Marietta Ave.
28	201.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0145
28	202.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0209 - 0211
28	203.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0217 - 0223
28	204.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0225
28	205.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0227 - 0229
28	206.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0231 - 0233
28	207.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0234
28	208.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0236
28	209.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0235 - 0237
28	210.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0239
28	211.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 245
28	212.00	Residence, Not Named	Concord St., 0246
28	416.00	George Wiant House	Lancaster Ave. 0222
28	417.00	Residence, Not Named	Lancaster Ave., 0224 - 0234
28	418.00	Alice Nevin House	Lancaster Ave., 0227
28	419.00	Residence, Not Named	Lancaster Ave., 0231
28	420.00	Residence, Not Named	Lancaster Ave., 0233
28	421.00	Residence, Not Named	Lancaster Ave., 0235
28	422.00	Residence, Not Named	Lancaster Ave., 0236
28	423.00	Residence, Not Named	Lancaster Ave., 0237-0247
28	424.00	Western Methodist Episcopal Church (Faith Tabernacle Church)	Lancaster Ave., 0238
28	504.00	St. Luke's United Church of Christ	Marietta Ave., 0721
28	505.00	St. Luke's Church Parsonage	Marietta, Ave., 0721
28	506.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0723 - 0727
28	507.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0729
28	508.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0730A - 732A
28	509.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0731
28	510.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0733 - 0745
28	511.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0734 - 0740
28	512.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0742 - 0744
28	513.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0746 - 0750
28	891.00	(Little Dutch Cafe)	Walnut St., W 0201
28	892.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0202 - 0216
28	893.00	Wacker Eagle Brewery (A.A. Electric)	Walnut St., W 0215
28	894.00	Residence, Not named	Walnut St., W 0218 - 228
28	895.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0229
28	896.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0230 - 0232
28	897.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0231
28	898.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0233 - 0235
28	899.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0234 - 0244
28	900.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0237 - 0251

28	901.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0246 - 0248
28	902.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0253 - 0255
28	903.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0257
28	904.00	(Shamrock Cafe)	Walnut St., W 0312
28	905.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0314 - 0320
28	906.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0322 - 0328
28	907.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0412 - 0422
28	908.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0432 - 0450
28	909.00	Walnut Street School	Walnut St., W 0506
28	910.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0512 - 0514
28	911.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0516
28	912.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0518 - 0520
28	913.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0522
28	914.00	Residence, Not Named	Walnut St., W 0524 - 0530
28	514.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0747
28	515.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0749 - 0759
28	516.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0752
28	517.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 754
28	518.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0756
28	519.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0758 - 0760
28	520.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0761 - 0767
28	521.00	Residence, Not Named	Marietta Ave., 0762 - 0772
28	529.00	Residence, Not Named	Marion St., W 0311 - 0319
28	532.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0138
28	533.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0227
28	534.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0228 - 0230
28	535.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0231
28	536.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0232
28	537.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0233 - 0243
28	538.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0234
28	539.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0236 - 0238
28	540.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0240
28	541.00	Residence, Not Named	Mary St., N 0242
28	555.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0214 - 0220
28	558.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0222 - 0226
28	560.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0230
28	564.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0232 - 234
28	565.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0236 - 0236A
28	569.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0238 - 0244
28	571.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0248
28	573.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0252
28	574.00	Residence, Not Named	Mulberry St., N 0254
28	621.00	Residence, Not Named	Pine St., N 0115
28	622.00	Residence, Not Named	Pine St., N 0117 - 0141
28	623.00	Residence, Not Named	Pine St., N 00143 - 0149
28	624.00	Residence, Not Named	Pine St., N 0215 - 0215A
28	625.00	Residence, Not Named	Pine St., N 0214 - 0243
28	626.00	Residence, Not Named	Pine St., N 0245 - 0251
28	1178.00	West End Market	Lemon, 501-505 W
28	955.00	Krauskop House And Store	King St., W 0301 - 0301A
28	957.00	Residence, Not Named	James St., W 0352
28	970.00	Franks-Eberman House	King St., W 0305
28	971.00	Hostetter & Groff's Warehouse (S.S. Bertz Bld.)	Lemon St., W 0226
28	984.00	Nehvy House	King St., W 0311 -0313
28	985.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0325 - 0349
28	997.00	Michael Musser House	King St., W 0323
28	1010.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0341

28	1021.00	Ackerman House	King St., W 0347
28	1031.00	Humane Fire Company (Lancaster Opera Wksp.)	King St., W 0411
28	1041.00	Residence, Not Named	King St., W 0433 - 0435
28	1051.00	Stoehr House	King St., W 0443 - 0445
28	1060.00	Phillip Wiseman Cigar Factory and Warehouse	Marion St., W 0416 - 0418
28	1069.00	Residence, Not Named	Nevin St. 0116 - 0138
28	1077.00	United Brethren Church	Orange St., W 0328
28	1084.00	Waters House	Orange St., W 0334
28	1091.00	Residence, Not Named	Orange St., W 0411 - 0413
28	1097.00	Herman Wohlsen House (American Red Cross)	Orange St., W 0430
28	1103.00	Western Market House	Orange St., W 0528
28	1109.00	Nevin Fountain	Orange St., W at Columbia Ave.
28	1152.00	Residence, Not Named	College Ave. 0343 - 0365
28	1153.00	Martin Brick Machine Manufacturing Co.	Frederick St., W 0417
28	1154.00	Godell House	James St., W 0408
28	1155.00	George M. Hambright House	James St., W 0415
28	1156.00	(White Owl Cigar)	Lancaster Ave., N, N of Frederick St., W
28	1157.00	Wharton School	Mary St. at New St.
28	1158.00	West Junior High School (Reynolds Junior High)	Walnut St., NW corner at Nevin St.
28	1159.00	Sacred Heart Of Jesus Catholic Church	Walnut St., SE corner at Nevin St.
28	1160.00	Emmanuel Lutheran Church	Walnut St., SW corner at Pine St.
28	1172.00	Stahr, John F., Hse.	James St., 0427 W.

15. Northwest Industrial Corridor

54 Sites Surveyed

28	0024.00	General Cigar & Tobacco Company	Charlotte St., N 0602
28	0025.00	Tobacco Warehouse, Not Named	Charlotte St., N 0600 Block
28	0331.00	Residence, Not Named	Harrisburg Ave., 0230
28	0332.00	Residence, Not Named	Harrisburg Ave., 0250
28	0333.00	Rosenwald Leaf Tobacco Warehouse	Harrisburg Ave., 0301
28	0334.00	C.A. Bitner Tobacco Warehouse	Harrisburg Ave., 0309
28	0335.00	Residence, Not Named	Harrisburg Ave., 0309 to the rear
28	0336.00	Residence, Not Named	Harrisburg Ave., 0309 to the rear
28	0337.00	Residence, Not Named	400 block of Harrisburg Avenue
28	0338.00	Residence, Not Named	Harrisburg Ave., 0431
28	0339.00	E.F. Bordt & Son Sheet Metal Works	Harrisburg Ave., 0481
28	0340.00	Bearings Company of America, The	Harrisburg, Ave. 0501
28	0341.00	Residence, Not Named	Harrisburg Ave., 0516
28	0342.00	P. Lorillard Company Tobacco Warehouse (R.R. Donnelley Cartographic Services)	James St., W 0049
28	0456.00	S.R. Moss Manufacturing Company,	Lemon St., W 0041
28	0458.00	Residence, Not Named	Lemon St., W 0113 - 0117
28	0668.00	S.R. Moss Cigar Factory (Lancaster Press)	Prince St., N 0401
28	0669.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0421
28	0670.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0414
28	0671.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0415
28	0672.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0419 - 0423
28	0673.00	Bloch Brothers Tobacco Warehouse	Prince St., N 0425
28	0674.00	(Lancaster County Motors)	Prince St., N 0426
28	0675.00	(Garden Spot Motors)	Prince St., N 0440
28	0676.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0441 - 0443
28	0677.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0445
28	0678.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0455
28	0679.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0457 - 0459
28	0680.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0515 - 0527
28	0681.00	Conestoga Traction Company	Prince St., N 0535

28	0682.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0566
28	0683.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0500 block, SE cor. Frederick St.
28	0684.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0613
28	0685.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0620
28	0686.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0625 - 0627
28	0687.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0717
28	0688.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0723
28	0689.00	Gunzenhauser Bakery	Prince St., N 0801
28	0690.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0811
28	0691.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0830
28	0692.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0846 - 0854
28	0693.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0855 - 0857
28	0694.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0859 - 0861
28	0695.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0864 - 0866
28	0696.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0863 - 0871
28	0697.00	Residence, Not Named	Prince St., N 0873 - 0879
28	0842.00	Residence, Not Named	Ross St., N side, W of Prince St.
28	1147.00	Alsam Shoe Company	Charlotte St., N 0520
28	1149.00	John DeHaven Tobacco Warehouse (Garrett-Buchanan Company Paper)	
28	1151.00	Lorillard Warehouse	Charlotte St., N 0526
28	1162.00	Armstrong World Industries	Charlotte St., N 0540
28	1175.00	Bitner Tobacco Warehouse	Liberty St., W
28	1185.00	Martin, William R., Foundry [GONE]	Harrisburg Pk., 0254
28	1191.00	Martin Brick Machine Mfg. Co., Henry	Lancaster Ave., SW corner New St.
			Charlotte St. N, 626

16. Scattered Sites

2 Site Surveyed

28	0375.00	House of the Poor and Employment	King St., E 0900
28	1176.00	Jacob Esbenshade Farm [GONE]	Manheim Pk., 1340

"No heritage could be finer than for a city to undertake, as Lancaster is now doing, the preparation of a Master Plan. This plan should have as one of its purposes the preservation of as much as possible that is memorable from earlier days, and the carrying forward of new developments adapted to modern needs, but with the same high standards and ideals that prevailed in earlier days. This is the spirit of Lancaster."

A Comprehensive City Plan, Lancaster City, John Nolen, City Planner, 1929



Historic Preservation Trust

of Lancaster County

123 North Prince Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603

Phone: (717) 291-5861

ERRATA

Photo Captions:

Page 10: Bottom photo: additional information - (W. Lemon Street, 608-620, built c. 1900 by U. Grant Barr)

Page 40: Upper photo: 200 Block of West Vine Street

Page 84: Bottom photo: 600 Block of First Street

Page 85: Bottom photo: 100 Block of Pearl Street (looking north toward First Street)

Page 89: Upper photo: 900 Block of Marietta Avenue

Photo Credits

Courtesy of John A. Jarvis: Page 12

John P. Herr: Page 14 (bottom)
Page 16 (bottom)
Page 18 (bottom)
Page 25 (bottom)
Page 28 (top)
Page 30 (bottom)
Page 44 (top)
Page 52 (top)
Page 61 (bottom)
Page 62 (bottom)
Page 66 (bottom)
Page 88 (bottom) and
Page 92

Historic Preservation Trust: Page 10 (all)
Page 78 (bottom)
Page 82 (bottom)

Historic Preservation Trust Collection: Page 17 (top)
Page 29 (bottom)
Page 45 (bottom)
Page 100

Richard Tobias: Page 16 (top)



