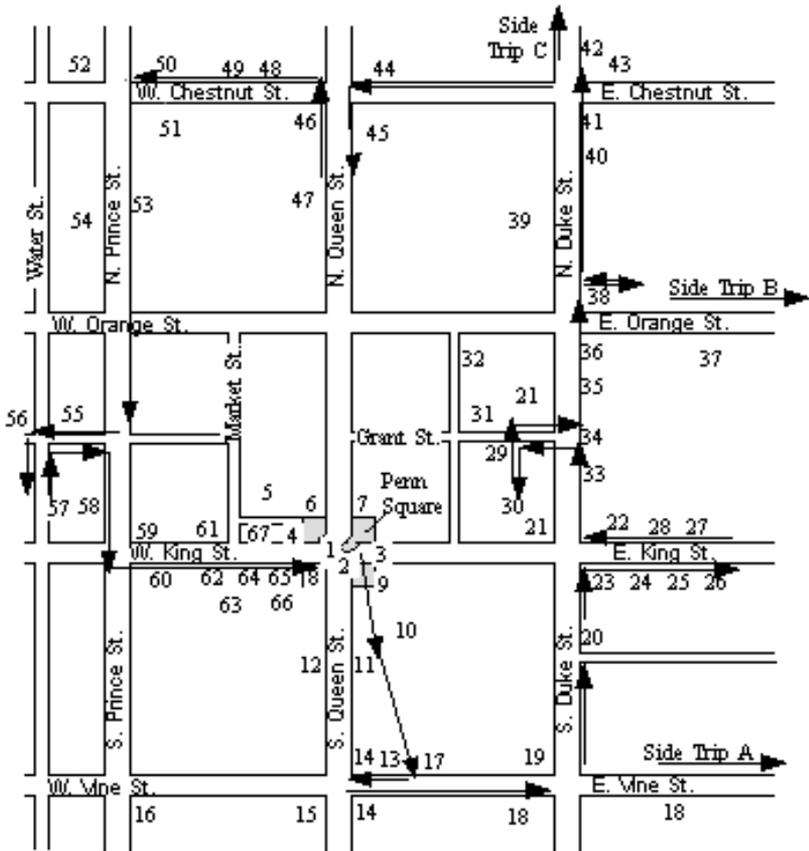


Penn Square around 1772

***Historic Downtown Lancaster
Self-guided Walking Tour***



Start on Penn Square near the monument.

(approx. 1.4 miles, 45 minutes)

When the area's earliest European settlers were Mennonites who arrived in 1710 and settled along the Conestoga River and Pequea Creek in Conestoga Township, a part of Chester County, south of the present day City of Lancaster. By 1721 a small settlement appeared near George Gibson's Tavern, located on the north side of E. King St. near the intersection of Grant St. The town was known Hickory Town, or Gibson's Pasture. (See #31 later on the tour.) There was a large hickory tree in front of the tavern that was the site of Indian councils. The surrounding area was covered with woods and swampland

In 1729 Conestoga Twp. was separated from Chester Co. to form a new county. John Wright, a Quaker who settled along the Susquehanna near present-day Columbia named the new county Lancaster after his homeland, Lancashire, England. In 1730 land owned by Andrew Hamilton surrounding Gibson's Tavern was declared a townstead. It had 200 residents. By 1734 the present-day street pattern was laid out as a square grid extending 1 mile in each direction from Centre Square (Penn Square).

* These sites appear on the National Registry of Historic Places, as does the Lancaster Historic District which includes all of the downtown area.

***1. Soldiers and Sailors Monument:** This was erected in 1874 to honor those who died in the Civil War. The four statues around the base represent the four branches of the military: infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy. The Genius of Liberty at the top faces north indicating Lancaster's side during the Civil War. Additional plaques around the base have been added commemorating other conflicts.

2. Old County Courthouse: From 1738 -1853 a courthouse stood on the site of the monument. In 1744 the Treaty of Six Nations between Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and 6 middle Atlantic tribes was negotiated and signed in this courthouse. On Sept. 27, 1777 the Continental Congress met here on their flight from Philadelphia to York following the British capture of Philadelphia after Washington's defeat at Brandywine. Thus the building served as the U.S. capitol for one day. An artist's rendition of this courthouse appears on the front cover.

3. King St.: In 1733 the King's Highway was built between the square and Philadelphia, following the path of present day route 340. In 1792 the Philadelphia-Lancaster Turnpike was chartered as the first turnpike in the U.S. This is present-day route 30, the Lincoln Highway. These roads served as the main travel route from Philadelphia to the western frontiers during the Colonial period. This was a main supply route for the armies during the French and Indian Wars. These turnpikes were heavily traveled by the Conestoga Wagons, freight wagons which originated in

Lancaster County. The 2nd road was paved with stone and gravel. It was so successful that it led to numerous other turnpikes around the nation, the forerunners of today's highway system.

***4. Old City Hall:** Built in 1795 the building is now the Visitor Center and the Heritage Center Museum. The building has served as city hall, library, post office, and as Pennsylvania's capitol from 1799-1812. A sketch of the courthouse appears on the front cover of this guide.

***5. Central Market:** Just behind Old City Hall, this is the oldest operating farmer's market in the U.S. The present structure was erected in 1889. This has been the site of a public market since the city was established in 1730.

***6. Greist Bldg.:** At 14 stories, this was Lancaster's tallest and only "skyscraper" until the Marriott was built in 2008. Erected in 1925 it was designed by Lancaster architect, C. Emlen Urban. It is named after William Walton Greist, educator, newspaper editor, and U.S. Representative

7. Fulton Bank: On this site was the home of Robert Fulton. He was born in southern Lancaster Co. in 1765. The following year his father returned to the home on the square where he ran a tailor shop. As a young boy Fulton frequented the gunsmith shop of William Henry, located near today's Central Market. He accompanied Henry in experimenting with steamboats on the Conestoga River at the city's eastern edge. Fulton went on to operate the first commercial steamboat, the Clermont, on the Hudson River in New York

8. Site of Joseph Simon home and trading post: Simon, a Jew, was an early Indian trader, gunsmith and merchant. He arrived in Lancaster around 1740 and operated one of the largest trading posts in the colonies on S. Queen St. at Centre Square. One of the earliest Hebrew meetings in America was held in his home. His granddaughter, Rebecca Gratz, is believed to be the model for Rebecca in *Ivanhoe* (Sir Walter Scott)

9. White Swan Hotel / Watt and Shand Bldg. / Marriott / Lancaster County Convention Center: From about 1750 until 1924 this was the site of the White Swan Hotel, later known as Hubley House. At least one public slave auction was held here. Among the many notables who spent a night were George

Washington, John Marshall, Jerome Boneparte (Napoleon's younger brother), William Henry Harrison, and Zachary Taylor. The White Swan was torn down to make way for additions to the Watt & Shand store.



Watt & Shand opened on E. King St. White Swan / Hubleys in 1878 and operated until 1995. The oldest part of the building is the section along E. King St., designed by C. Emlen Urban and erected in 1898. In 2006 construction on the Marriott and Convention center began. Only the façade of the Watt & Shand building was preserved.

Enter the Marriott and proceed down the stairway through the Convention Center

10. Lancaster County Convention Center: Opened in 2009 the Convention Center features a 45,000 sq.ft. exhibition hall, a 9,000 sq.ft. ballroom and other meeting spaces

***11. Montgomery House,** 19-21 S. Queen St.: Below the Marriott lobby, across from Freedom Hall, is the bowed exterior wall at the rear of the William Montgomery mansion built in 1804. Montgomery was a lawyer. The exterior has been restored and preserved as a part of the Convention Center. It's future use is undetermined.

***12. Yeates House,** 24-26 S. Queen St.: Visible through the windows, the home of Jasper Yeates is across S. Queen St. The home was built around 1765. Yeates was a delegate to the U.S. Constitutional Convention in 1787 and served as a PA Supreme Court justice. Today the building is part of the Cultural Heritage Center and is used for educational programs.

13. Stevens/Smith Historic Site: As you continue down the stairs you can see buildings at the corner of S. Queen and E. Vine that are now part of the Convention Center. These buildings were

owned by Thaddeus Stevens, attorney, abolitionist, congressman, and instrumental in passage of the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution. The building on the corner was the Kleiss Saloon. Next to it on S. Queen St. was Steven's home and law office. As you approach the Vine St. exit of the Convention Center you can view a cistern. Archeological evidence indicates this was part of the Underground Railroad, used to hide slaves escaping to the north. These buildings, and an underground area of the Convention Center are to be developed as an Underground Railroad museum. This is the Stevens/Smith Historic Site.

Exit the building on to Vine St., turn right, and walk to the corner

14. Swan Hotel, Kleiss Saloon: The building on the NE corner was the Kleiss Saloon, owned by Stevens. Across Vine St. on the SE corner was the Swan Hotel, also owned by Stevens.

***15. Southern Market Center,** 106 S. Queen St., SW corner, Queen and Vine Sts.: Southern Market was one of several city markets. Only Central Market remains as a working market. Built in 1888 and designed by C. Emlen Urban, the building now houses the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, and City Council Chambers.

16. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 119 S. Prince St.: The church stands on Vine St. just beyond Southern Market. Organized in 1741 by German-speaking Jesuit priests from Maryland, this is the 4th oldest Roman Catholic church in the U.S. The present building is mostly from the 1880s

Turn around and proceed east on east Vine St. to S. Duke St.

17. Lydia Hamilton Smith House, NW corner, Vine and Christian Sts.: Smith was Thaddeus Steven's mulatto housekeeper and business manager. She was probably a "conductor" for the Underground Railroad. Her home is now part of the Stevens/Smith Historic site, and the Convention Center.

18. Old Town: The homes on the south side of Vine St. are part of the oldest area of the city. Houses here date from the mid

1700s into the early 1900s. In the 1970s the area was saved from demolition in one of Lancaster's earliest historic preservation efforts. Today the buildings are restored as private residences.

19. Milton Hershey: Beginning in 1886, before his great success with chocolate, Milton Hershey operated the Lancaster Caramel Company. His first factory was on the site of the parking garage at the corner of S. Duke and E. Vine St.. The company outgrew the building and moved to Church St. a few blocks away. Hershey lived at 222 S. Queen St., a block south of the Southern Market. In 1900 he sold the caramel company to devote his attentions to chocolate.

**For an extended tour follow "Side Trip A" (p. 18)
Otherwise, Turn left on S. Duke St.**

20. Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 32 S. Duke St.: The congregation organized in 1730 and built this church 1767. It is Lancaster's only surviving house of worship erected during the colonial period. The steeple was added in 1794. The weathervane topping the steeple incorporated the first commercial use of ball bearings in America. When completed it was the second tallest structure in the U.S. The statues around the base of the steeple are the four apostles, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.. The original carved wooden statues are inside the church. Enter the church through the doors along Mifflin St. The sanctuary was redecorated in 1853 at which time the entrance was moved from the Duke St. side to Mifflin St. On the balcony the facade of the organ is the case of the original Tannenberg organ installed in 1774. At the time this was the largest pipe organ in America. (David Tannenberg was one of America's earliest, greatest organ builders.) The stained glass window, *The Crucifixion*, was created in 1913 by Louis C. Tiffany.

Proceed north and turn right onto E. King St.

21. County Courthouse, NW corner, King and Duke Sts.: As you approach King St. you will see the County Courthouse ahead on the left. The original building was constructed in 1852-54. In

1923 the low wings extending to King St. were added. .

22. Lancaster Living Center, 105 E. King St. : Built in 1903 as the Hotel Weber, this later became the King Douglas Hotel. In the colonial period it was the site of the Buck Tavern and Leopard Hotel.

23. Residences, 110-112 E. King St.: These homes were built in the early 1760s

24. Demuth Tobacco Shop, 114 E. King St.: Operating since 1770, this is the oldest operating tobacconist in America. It was last renovated in 1917.

25. Demuth Foundation, 120 E. King St.: This museum was the home of Charles Demuth (1883-1935), watercolorist. The entrance to the museum is in the gardens behind the building. Use the walkway on the east end of the building. The building was erected around 1760 by the blacksmith, William Messencope. It was operated as an inn, *The William Pitt, Earl of Chapman*, until around 1842.

26. Messencope House, 124 E. King St. : Built in 1802.

***27. Excelsior Hall**, 125 E. King St.: Built in 1855 next to the Sprenger Brewery, this served as a beer saloon, public hall, meeting place, and hotel. It is currently being renovated for use as condominiums.

28. Bausman House, 121 E. King St.: This home was built in 1762. Carefully cross King St. for a closer view of the “eavesdropper”, a face peering down from the eaves at the west end of the building.

For an extended walk, follow the Historic East King Street

Walking Tour.

Otherwise return to Duke St. and turn right.

Turn left at Grant St and proceed under the pedestrian walkway connecting the Court House buildings:

***29. Charlie Wagner’s Café**, 30 E. Grant St., on the corner of E. Grant St. and Lenox Lane: Designed by C. Emlen Urban and built in 1891 this structure was originally a restaurant and hotel. Today it houses law offices.

30. Christopher Columbus bust: Walk down Lennox Way beside

the courthouse to see this bust placed here in 1992 by Lancaster's Italian-American community commemorating Columbus. Return to Grant St.

31. Hickory Town: The area around the intersection of Grant and Christian Sts. was the location of Hickory Town, the small settlement near Gibson's Tavern that was here before the Hamiltons purchased the land that would become Lancaster. There was a grove of hickory trees here, and at times a small Indian village.

32. First Reformed Church, 40 E. Orange St.: The rear of the present-day church is to the right. A small log church stood in this general area as early as 1736. Until a steeple was added to the church around 1746, the congregation hung its bell from one of the hickory trees at the site. A stone church replaced the log church in 1753 and today's brick structure was erected in 1854. Civil War heroine Barbara Fritchie was baptized here in 1766. Fritchie was immortalized in a John Greenleaf Whittier poem with the lines, "Shoot me, if you must, this old gray head, But spare my country's flag,' she said." You will see the front of the church later on the tour.

Return to Duke St. and continue north.

21. County Courthouse: As you proceed north, note the addition to the courthouse north of Grant St. This was added in 1974

33. Lawyers Row: So named because of the many law offices in close proximity to the courthouse, many of these structures date to the colonial period.

34. Muhlenberg House, 33 N. Duke St.: This was an early parsonage for Trinity Lutheran. Rev. Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst Muhlenberg lived here while serving as pastor, 1780-1815. He was America's first noteworthy botanist. His father, Henry, was the patriarch of the American Lutheran Church.

34. First Reformed Parsonage and School, 49 N. Duke St.: Built around 1760.

36. Catherine Haldeman Long Mansion/Hamilton Club, SE corner, Duke and Orange Sts.: Built in 1890 as the residence of Catherine Long, the Hamilton Club moved into the building in

1912. The Hamilton Club was originally an exclusive men's club. Today membership is open to spouses and children.

At the corner of N. Duke and E. Orange Sts:

Three significant churches are visible here – First Reformed (twin steeples ½ block to the left), First Presbyterian (white spire ½ block to the right) and St. James Episcopal (on the corner)

37. First Presbyterian, 140 E. Orange St.: You will get a better view of this church while in the St. James cemetery. The building was erected in 1851. The steeple was added in 1877. The congregation dates to 1742 when services were held in the courthouse on Penn Square. President James Buchanan and Congressman Thaddeus Stevens were members.

32. First Reformed, 40 E. Orange St.: Founded around 1730, the present building was erected in 1852. (This is the front of the church that was seen on the Grant St. earlier on the tour route.)

38. St. James Episcopal (NE corner, Duke and Orange Sts.): Founded in 1744 as the Anglican Church (Church of England) the present building was erected in the 1820s and expanded in the 1880s. Prior to the American Revolution the rector was the Rev. Thomas Barton. Barton was a loyal subject of King George and served until 10 days prior to the signing of the *Declaration of Independence*. Because he could not break his vows to the Church and King, he boarded up the church. He remained in Lancaster conducting baptisms in secret until 1779 when he fled to New York. Take time to walk into the church, entering through the doors on the Duke St. side of the building. Also walk into the courtyard and cemetery surrounding the church. You will see memorials and grave markers of numerous notable Lancastrians. Among them, Gen. Edward Hand, surgeon, friend, companion and Adjutant General to George Washington; Edward Shippen, father-in-law of Benedict Arnold (see details about Peggy Shippen at #A5 on the N. Lime St. segment of the tour); Jasper Yeates, delegate to the 1787 Constitutional Convention (see his home on S. Queen St.. #12); Thomas Burrowes, father of PA free school system; John Passamore (home at #B7), Lancaster's first Mayor; Robert Coleman, ironmaster, delegate to the 1787

Constitutional Convention; his daughter, Ann Coleman, fiancée of President James Buchanan.

For an extended tour follow “Side Trip B”, p. 20

For a shorter tour proceed west on E. Orange St. to Queen St., turn left on Queen St. and return to Penn Square.

Otherwise continue north on N. Duke St.

39. Lancaster Municipal Building/City Hall, 120 N. Duke St.:

Completed in 1892 this building was originally the post office.

When a new post office was opened on W. Chestnut St. in 1930 the building was redesigned for use as city hall by C. Emlen Urban. It is built of Indiana limestone.

40. Lancaster Public Library, 125 N. Duke St.: Founded in 1759 by donations from Juliana Penn, daughter of William Penn. The present building was erected in 1953.

41. Bowman Technical School, SE corner, Duke and Chestnut Sts.) Ezra Bowman began operating a watchmaking and engraving school in 1877. This building became the home of the school in 1911. Although closed for several decades, most of the school and store interior are intact. Note the observatory dome on the tower and the pendulum clock in the window.

42. Former railroad cut: Just north of Chestnut St. note the former path of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks between the buildings. These tracks were originally laid in 1834 by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. The tracks led to the station one block west at Queen St.

43. Forney Apartments (formerly Friendship Firehouse, 215 N. Duke St.): One of the oldest firehouses in the city this structure was converted to apartment, when the Friendship Fire Company ceased activity in 1882.

For an extended tour follows “Side Trip C”, p. 22

Otherwise turn left on Chestnut St. and proceed to N. Queen St. and turn left.

The blocks of N. Queen St. to the right are the “Uptown” shopping district, noted for a “quirky, eclectic” mix of shops and restaurants.

At the corner of N. Queen and Chestnut Sts.:

44. Pennsylvania Railroad

Station, NE corner, Queen and Chestnut Sts.: Beginning in 1834 trains on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and later the Pennsylvania Railroad, traveled through cuts still visible to the west of Queen St. and the east of Duke St. to the station on this site. A new train station was built at the north end of Queen St. in 1930 and this station was demolished. The first commercial telegraph line in the U.S. ran along the railroad right-of-way from Lancaster to Harrisburg. The first message, “Why don’t you write, you rascals?” was received in 1846



45. Brunswick Hotel, SE corner, Queen and Chestnut Sts.:

Today’s hotel was erected as a Hilton Inn in 1976. This is the site of the longest continuous hotel operation in the U.S. The earliest hotel on the site was a 2-story stone structure built in 1776. It was replaced with a 3-story brick building in 1860, and the original 8-story Brunswick hotel in 1914. This Brunswick was demolished in 1966 as part of an urban renewal project that eventually created Lancaster Square in the next block of N. Queen St. Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt spoke to crowds from the balcony of these hotels. Other presidents stayed on the site.

46. Original site, first F. W.

Woolworth Store , SW corner, Queen and Chestnut Sts.: The county office building on the corner stands on the site of Woolworth’s first successful “five and dime” store, opened in 1879. In 1900 the store relocated to 25 N. Queen St. (site of today’s Isaac’s Deli)



F.W. Woolworth, Queen & Grant

47. Lancaster Square/Binns Park, 100 block, N. Queen St.: The buildings in this block were demolished in an urban renewal project in the 1960s. In addition to the Brunswick Hotel and county offices, the block is the site of Binns Park. This is a gathering place for large concerts and other events such as “Countdown Lancaster” on New Year’s Eve, and “Celebrate Lancaster” on Independence Day.

For a shorter tour turn left on N. Queen St. to Penn Square. Otherwise continue west on W. Chestnut St. to N. Prince St.

48. Davidson Building, 11-17 W. Chestnut St.: Designed by C. Emlen Urban and constructed in 1898 for a wholesale shoe dealer the building features terra cotta decorations and a metal cornice.

49. Miller & Hartmann Bldg., 21-23 W. Chestnut St.: Built in 1873 for a wholesale grocer the building features an intact cast iron storefront.

50. Lancaster Police Station, 39 W. Chestnut St.: Public restrooms are available here.

***51. Lancaster Post Office/Auntie Anne’s/Pretzel University**, 50 W. Chestnut St.: Built in 1929 this was the main post office until a larger facility replaced it on the west edge of the city. There is still a post office branch office in the building. In 2006 Auntie Anne’s Pretzels move their corporate offices and training center here.

52. PA College of Art and Design, 204 N. Prince St.: The gallery is free and open to the public. Come back at night to see the special multi-colored lighting on the front of the building.

For an extended tour follow the Victorian West Chestnut Street guide.

Otherwise turn left on N. Prince St.

***53. Sehner-Ellicott-von Hess House**, 123 N. Prince St.: The house was built about 1767. Around 1800 this was the residence of Andrew Ellicott. an astronomer, engineer and surveyor who completed the survey of the District of Columbia, and helped establish the Mason-Dixon line. While in Lancaster he was

commissioned by President Jefferson to train Meriweather Lewis. Before departing on the Lewis & Clark Expedition., Lewis spent time here learning the skills he'd need. Today, the building is home of the Historic Preservation Trust. The museum is open to the public.

54. Gallery Row: The blocks of N. Prince St. and N. Water Sts. between King and Walnut Sts. have many art galleries to visit.

55. Millersville University, 42 N. Prince St.: Originally built as the PA Academy of Music, Millersville offers classes in the performing arts in this branch campus. The building includes a concert hall, recital hall, theater, recording studio, and classrooms. The main campus is a few miles west of Lancaster.

Turn right at W. Grant St. and proceed to Water St.

56. One and a half story house, 28 N. Water St.: Built in 1825, this house is typical of the architecture during the period of early settlement of Lancaster, dating from 1730. Most of the local houses in 1800 were of this style.

Turn left on Water St.

57. County Prison: Just ahead on the left side of the street you will see a large stone wall. This is the foundation of the Fulton Theater (# 58). The wall was part of the original County Prison that was on this site 1753-



1851. In 1763 the surviving members of the local Conestoga Indian tribe were staying here for protection after their village had been destroyed by a vigilante group from near Harrisburg. On a Sunday morning the Paxton Gang returned, broke into prison and massacred the remaining members of the tribe.

Return to Prince St.

***58. Fulton Theatre**, 12 N. Prince St.: Originally opened in 1852 as Fulton Hall, this is the oldest continuously operating theater in the U.S. Visit the box office to learn about current and future shows, and possibly a tour of the theater.

Continue to W. King St. and turn left

59. Jennie Potts Building/Jasons, 43-47 W. King St.: Another C. Emlen Urban design, this building was erected around 1895.

60. Home of General John Fulton Reynolds, 42-44 W. King St.: This was the birthplace and home of General Reynolds, the first officer killed at the Battle of Gettysburg during the Civil War. Much of the building is as it was when Reynolds lived here. He is buried in the Lancaster Cemetery on N. Lime St.

***61. Hagar Building**, 25 W. King St.: The Hagar department store opened on this site in 1821. The present building, designed by C. Emlen Urban, was erected in 1910-11. When the Hagar store closed in 1976, it was the oldest department store in the U.S. with continuous family ownership on the same site.

***62. Steinman Hardware Building/Pressroom Restaurant**, 26 W. King St.: Founded in 1744, this was the oldest hardware store in the U.S. when it closed in the 1965. This building dates to 1866. Note the Conestoga wagon in the leaded glass above the entrance.

63. Steinman Park: Enter this quiet downtown “oasis” beside the bronze sculpture of the man reading a newspaper. Make sure to note the headlines on the papers. The park is a tribute to John Frederick Steinman and James Hale Steinman, philanthropic newspapermen. Especially during the summer the park is frequently a site of musical performances.

***64. Kirk Johnson Building**, 16-18 W. King St.: Yet another Urban design, this building opened in 1912 as the store of a leading music dealer. The original entry doors and display windows were restored in 1980 to their original design.

65. site of Francis Bailey's Printshop: From 1773 – 1803 Francis Bailey operated a print shop on the site of today's Lancaster Newspaper office. Bailey was the first to refer to

Washington as the “father of his country” in his 1779 almanac. Bailey printed the first American publication openly calling for independence from England, Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, and Paine's *Crisis No. 4*. Paine finalized *Crisis No. 4* while staying with William Henry. Henry's home and gunsmith shop was on Market St. behind the site of Central Market (#5). Henry was a noted gunsmith, patriot and inventor. He supplied arms to armies during the French and Indian Wars and the American Revolution. As an inventor he experimented with steam-powered boats with his 12-year-old neighbor, Robert Fulton. While meeting in York, the Continental Congress authorized Bailey to print the first copies of the *Articles of Confederation*.

66. Harold's, 4-6 W. King St.: Built in 1921 as a furniture store and designed by Urban, the structure was restored to its original appearance in 1979.

67. Old Masonic Hall/Heritage Center, 15 W. King St.: The Masonic Hall was built around 1798 on “air rights”, the first such building in the U.S. The street level arches that surround storefront windows originally revealed an open-air market. The Masons met here until they moved to their new building on W. Chestnut St. in 1973. Many notable figures were hosted here, including the Marquis de Lafayette and President William Howard Taft. Today the building is part of the Heritage Center Museum, which includes Old City Hall. Take time to visit the museum where you can see the ceiling mural, “Masonry Triumphant” in the former lodge hall

You have returned to your starting point, Penn Square.

To see more of Old Town follow Mussertown and Churchtown walking tour.

Otherwise Turn left on S. Lime St.

The next blocks of Lime St. are lined with row houses and mansions, mostly built in the early 19th century

A4. Jacob Eichholtz House, 46 S. Lime St.: This row house was built around 1805. It was the home of Jacob Eichholtz, 1831-42. The two-story addition on the right-rear corner was his studio and gallery. Eichholtz was a noted portrait artist.

A5. Site of Caleb Cope home, 25 N. Lime St., just above King St.: Today the Church of God worships in the building that was originally Temple Beth El. During the American Revolution Caleb Cope lived on the site. The captured British



Caleb Cope House

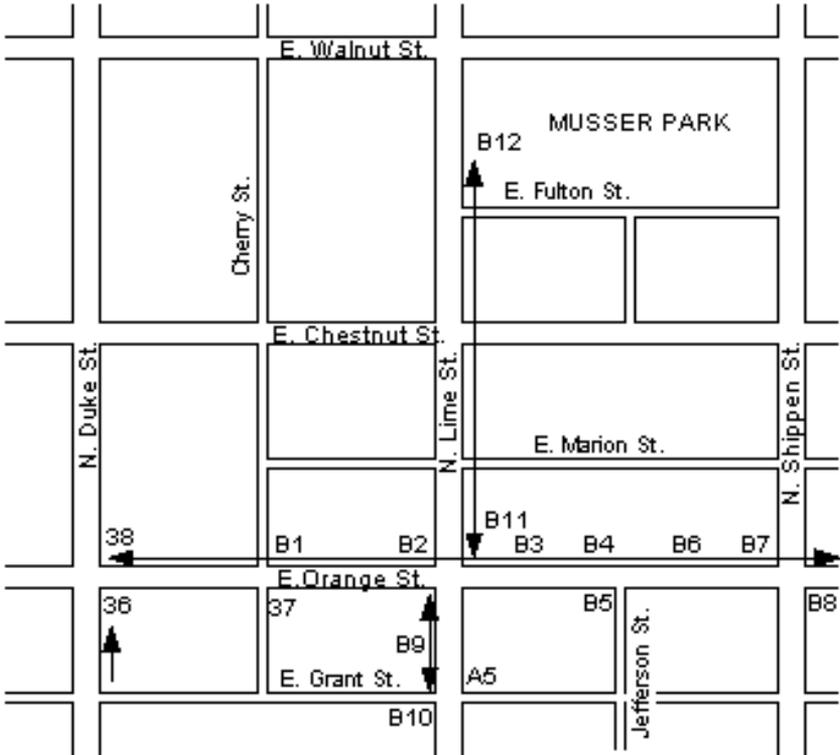
officer, Major John Andre, resided in the Cope home during his captivity. After his release Andre was later executed as a spy when he was caught with details of how the British could capture the fort at West Point, papers he'd received from Benedict Arnold. While in Lancaster Andre had been a close friend of Peggy Shippen. Peggy later married Benedict Arnold.

Return to E. King St. and turn west.

Turn back to page 8. Visit Excelsior Hall (27), Bausman House (28), Messencope House (26), colonial-era residences (23), and the Demuth buildings (24, 25) in the 100 block of E. King St. See details on main tour route beginning on page 8. Use the walkway between the buildings on the east end of 120 E. King St. to visit the Demuth gardens and Demuth Museum (25). Continue through the gardens and parking lot to E. Mifflin St. Turn right and proceed to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (20). Information appears on page 7. Then walk north on S. Duke St. to King St. Resume the main tour route at the County Courthouse (21) on page 9.

SIDE TRIP B

(approx. 0.8 miles, 20 minutes)



Proceed east on E. Orange St.

Wander around on Orange, Lime, Shippen, and Marion Sts. in the area around Musser Park (See B12, below) to view many beautifully restored structures from the 18th and 19th centuries.

On Orange St.:

37. First Presbyterian: (see page 10)

B1. Reuben Baer Mansion/Kearney Snyder Funeral Home, 141

E. Orange St.: Built in 1874 by Reuben Baer, the publisher of *Baer's Almanac*

B2. YWCA/site of Shippen House,

NW corner, Orange & Lime Sts.: Edward Shippen, lawyer and judge, live here 1751-1781. He was the grandfather of Peggy Shippen Arnold, wife of Benedict Arnold. (Read details at #A5.)



Edward Shippen Home

B4. home of Dr. Thomas Bond,

207 E. Orange St.: Bond built this home around 1780. He and

Benjamin Franklin were co-founders of Pennsylvania Hospital

B4. Christopher Marshall Home, 215 E. Orange St.:

Noted for his diary, *Remembrancer*, that he kept during the American Revolution, Marshall lived here, 1777-1797. He moved here to avoid the British armies occupying Philadelphia.

B5. Timothy Matlack, 222 E. Orange St., SW corner, Orange and Jefferson Sts.: As clerk to the Continental Congress in 1776 Matlack penned the original copy of the *Declaration of Independence* that was signed by the members of Congress. This copy is now in the National Archives. He also penned other documents, including George Washington's 1775 commission as Commander-in-Chief. Matlack lived here, 1799-1812

B6. Baker-Stauffer House: 235 East Orange St.: This home was built for coach maker John Baker about 1830. It was substantially enlarged after its acquisition by David McNeely Stauffer in 1882, noted civil engineer, author, editor, collector of antiquities and amateur artist.

B7. Passmore House, NW corner of Shippen St., 247 E. Orange St.: This Colonial mansion was built before 1760. When Lancaster was incorporated as a city, its first mayor, John Passmore resided here. Note the wide door. Passmore weighed over 400 pounds!

B8. Andrew Jackson Steinman Mansion, SE corner of Shippen St., 301 East Orange St.: This residence was built in 1882 for Lancaster newspaper publisher Andrew Jackson Steinman and his wife Caroline Morgan Hale.

South of Orange on Lime:

B9. John Black Mansion, 47 North Lime St.: Built in 1852

A5. Site of Caleb Cope home, 26 N. Lime St., just above King St.: See details in Side Tour A, p. 19.

B10. Frank Furness House, 24 North Lime St.: Designed by Philadelphia architect Frank Furness, 1886-1888. Furness is noted for his train stations, banks, churches, and office buildings in Philadelphia.

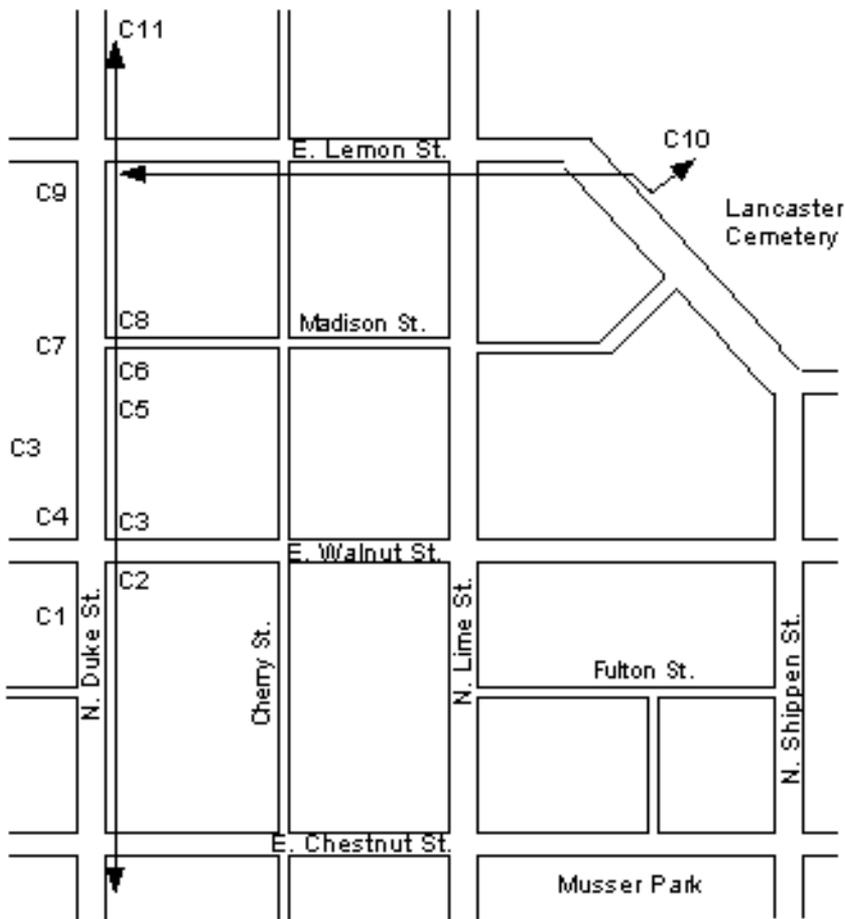
North of Orange on Lime:

B11. former Franklin College, 109-115 N. Lime St.: Franklin College was established in 1787 with a gift from Benjamin Franklin. This structure was built in 1827 as the Lancaster Academy. Franklin College moved to the site around 1837. In 1853 Franklin College merged with Marshall College to form Franklin & Marshall and moved to a new campus on the western edge of the city.

B12. Lancaster Museum of Art/Grubb Mansion, 135 N. Lime St.: Built in 1845 as the home of Clement Bates Grubb. The grounds are now Musser Park.

SIDE TRIP C

(approx. 1 mile, 30 minutes)



Continue north on Duke St.

C1. Rathfon Houses, 238-240 N. Duke St.: Designed by C.

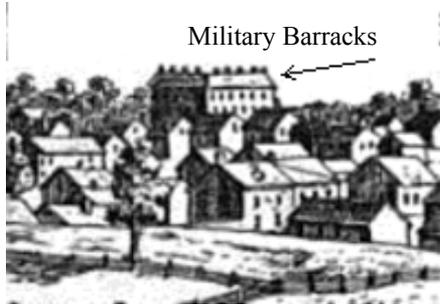
Emlen Urban, this structure was built about 1893 on the site of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1848 the PA Medical Society was founded at meetings in the church building. In 1895 Dr. & Mrs. Henry Appenzeller went from this church to become the first Protestant missionaries to Korea.. Today Koreans revere the site as the home of their founder.

***C2. Hamilton Apartments**, 247-49 N. Duke St.: Lancaster's first structure built exclusively as an apartment building, 1909

C3. Military Stables and Barracks, 307 N. Duke St.: About 1760, during the French &

Indian Wars, a military barracks was erected across the street on the site of the church.

These buildings along Duke St. were the stables for the barracks. The barracks, a 3-story, U-shaped brick structure, was surrounded by a wooden



stockade and occupied most of the block. During the Revolution nearly 2000 Hessian soldiers, captured by Washington at the Battle of Trenton following Christmas crossing of the Delaware in 1776, were held in these barracks.

C4. First United Methodist Church, NE corner, Duke and Walnut Sts.: Founded in 1807, this congregation first worshipped in a small church across Walnut St., then in the church on N. Duke St. at the site of the Rathfon Houses (see C3). Today's building was dedicated in 1892. To view the interior, and an exhibit about the Appenzellers (see C3), enter the building through the office door at the rear of the church.

North Duke St. – Lancaster's "Fifth Avenue": The next several blocks of North Duke St. is lined with large mansions mostly built in the last half of the 19th century. Among these in the next block are:

C5. John Rohrer Diffenbach home, 319 N. Duke St.: built for Marietta/Lancaster merchant in 1882-1883.

C6. James Black home/Iris Club, 323 N. Duke St.: built about 1860 for an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. Presidency on the Temperance ticket

C7. H. B. Cochran House, 324 N. Duke St.: Built in 1891-1892 for Henry Baumgardner Cochran, publisher of The Examiner, a Lancaster newspaper.

C8. Roland H. Brubaker House, 325 - 333 N. Duke St.: Built in 1870-1874.

C9. John B. Oblinger Mansion, 342 N. Duke St.: Built 1893-

1894, designed by C. Emlan Urban; note Carriage House to the rear at 339 N.Christian St.

C10. Lancaster Cemetery: At Lemon St. turn right. Cross over N. Lime St. and enter the Lancaster Cemetery. View many Victorian markers, and the burial site of General John Reynolds (see #60) later on the tour route)

C11 John Ives Hartman Mansion, 439 N. Duke St.: Late 1870s,

There are more such homes in the next several blocks.

To return to the main tour route turn east on any street and proceed to N. Queen St. Turn left on N. Queen St. and proceed south. Turn to page 12.

These additional tours are available at the visitors center:

Historic East King St.

Mussertown and Churchtown

Victorian West Chestnut Street

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