

History Set in Stone

A Guide to Downtown Scranton Architecture



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Lackawanna Heritage Valley

— WHERE AMERICA'S STORY LIVES —

www.LHVA.org

A History Set in Stone



Welcome to Scranton! Nestled in a lush valley along the Lackawanna River, Scranton gained fame as an immigrant destination and a hub of industry. By the late 1880s, Scranton had become one of the nation's leading industrial centers. Rich veins of anthracite coal, iron furnaces, thriving silk mills, and several railroad companies drew blue collar

workers as well as ambitious entrepreneurs to the city. Those early residents shaped a cityscape that still exists. Elegant houses built by prominent families lend grace to the tree-lined Hill Section and Green Ridge neighborhoods. Beautiful commercial buildings in Downtown retain their grandeur. The sprawling North, South and West Scranton neighborhoods boast architectural diversity and stately religious buildings. Scranton's residences and buildings were the best of their kind when they were built, designed by such prominent architects as Kenneth Murchison, Joel Amsden, and Raymond Hood. They are testament to the quality of materials and the talent of old-world craftsmanship that created them.

Architecture tells the story of Scranton's heyday, a story that has become part of the city's 21st century revitalization. Scranton today is a bustling commercial and cultural destination. The city's renaissance is occurring in the footprint of its former glory. Coal company offices house university departments; a grand railroad station serves as a full-service hotel; and commercial structures have been adapted as luxury apartments. The many magnificent houses of worship and ethnic festivals that immigrants created still endure, making Scranton a patchwork quilt of myriad cultures. Thanks to the efforts of community organizations and volunteers, the industrial scars on the landscape are disappearing. The Lackawanna River is nearly pristine, and old industrial sites are now green spaces enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. Scranton's revitalization embraces the past and the future. Come join us and see for yourself!

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This guide divides downtown Scranton into five districts, each with a different architectural theme. A map shows the location of the buildings in each region. Listings include addresses, and they are numbered sequentially based on a starting point and route that seemed natural to the editors. Please feel free to start at any point or to combine parts of adjoining loops. Take your time to examine each building; many have stunning carved details. Don't be timid! Be sure to wear comfortable shoes; a walking loop of each district takes about 20-30 minutes to complete.

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National Register Properties

Listing in the National Register honors a historic place by recognizing its importance to its community, state or the nation. Owners of private property are free to maintain, manage, or dispose of their property as they choose provided that there is no federal funding involved. Properties are given special consideration during planning for federal, federally licensed, or federally assisted projects. Property owners may be eligible for a 20% investment tax credit for rehabilitation of income-producing historic structures, or they may qualify for historic preservation grants. To learn more about these buildings, view the complete National Register nomination forms online at

www.arch.state.pa.us.

For a complete listing of all National Register properties, go to www.nps.gov/nr.



COURTHOUSE SQUARE PROPERTIES

- Lackawanna County Courthouse and John Mitchell Monument
- Ad-Lin Building



COMMERCIAL DISTRICT PROPERTIES

- National Register Historic District [Bounded by Adams Ave., Spruce St., Franklin Ave., and Bogart Place]
- Dime Bank



PENN-WYOMING PROPERTIES

- GAR Building
- Finch Building
- Dickson Works (Penn Paper)
- St. Peter's Cathedral Complex



INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

- Central Railroad of New Jersey Freight Station
- Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Station
- Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Yards
- Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company Furnaces (Scranton Iron Furnaces)



GOTHIC DISTRICT PROPERTIES

- Municipal Building and Central Fire Station (City Hall)
- Masonic Temple (Scranton Cultural Center)
- First Church of Christ Scientist (Children's Library)
- Albright Memorial Building



LOWER HILL PROPERTIES

- Century Club of Scranton

COURTHOUSE SQUARE

1. Lackawanna County Courthouse 200 Washington Ave.

Originally two stories, the courthouse was built in 1884 by architect Isaac G. Perry in the Romanesque Revival style using local West Mountain stone. Architect B. Taylor Lacey added the third story in 1896, with eclectic style influences. Facing the Federal Courthouse (#6), look west across the city for the rocky patch on the mountain to see the West Mountain stone quarry!

2. Lackawanna County Veterans Memorial

This contemporary slab design is a memorial to county veterans of all wars.

3. Soldiers and Sailors Monument

This 104-foot-high monument was dedicated on November 15, 1900, to honor Civil War soldiers and sailors from Lackawanna County. The shaft bears the names of major battles and bronze plaques depicting battle scenes. A bronze Goddess of Victory stands atop the monument.



4. Faith, Hope, and Love

Dedicated on May 19, 1977, this memorial honors all men and women from Lackawanna County who served in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

5. George Washington Monument

This nine-foot statue was carved by Scranton stonemasons, the Carlucci brothers, for the Patriotic Order Sons of America. It was dedicated on July 4, 1893.

6. William J. Nealon Federal Courthouse and Post Office 235 Washington Ave.

The Post Office building was constructed in 1930 by architect James Wetmore in the Neoclassical style with Art Deco details. After Peter Bolin designed and created an addition, featuring an atrium linking the historic post office with the new federal courthouse in 1999, the entire complex was renamed.

7. Scranton Electric Building 507 Linden St.

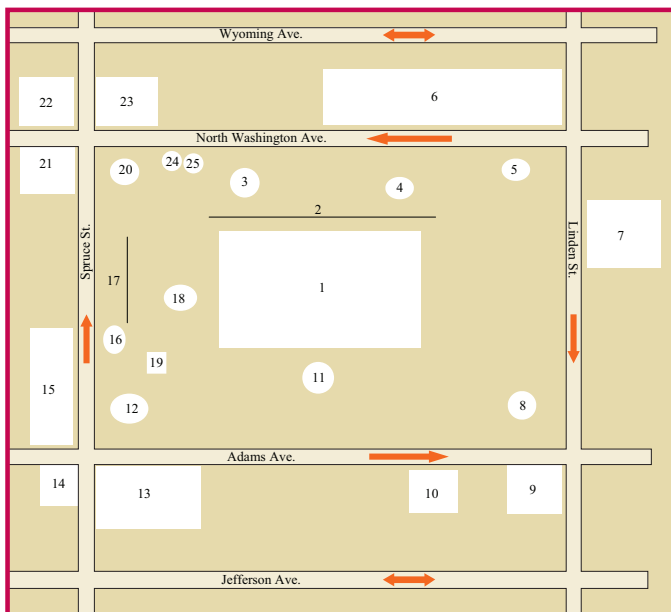
Built in 1896 by architect Lansing Holden, this Beaux Arts style building originally housed the Scranton Board of Trade. In 1926 the building was sold to the Scranton Electric Company, which erected the landmark “Electric City” rooftop sign. This illuminated icon was restored and relit in 2004.

8. Pulaski Monument

Dedicated in 1973 by the county’s Polish-American citizens, the monument honors Casimir Pulaski, a Polish Revolutionary War hero who is known as the Father of the American Cavalry. The granite relief carving was produced by Franco Marchini, an Italian immigrant.



4. Faith, Hope, and Love



9. Ad-Lin Building 600 Linden St.

Built in 1896, the P.P. Carter Building's Classical Revival/Commercial style set it apart from other commercial buildings of its era. The building housed a variety of commercial and business enterprises. The name was changed to Ad-Lin (Adams Avenue and Linden Street) Hall in 1928. The building was purchased by the University of Scranton in 2012.

10. Grace Hope Mission 234 Adams Ave.

One of the earliest structures on the square, erected at least 15 years before construction of the Courthouse, this Italianate style building is typical of many of Scranton's early commercial structures.

11. John Mitchell Monument

Dedicated on May 30, 1924, the bronze cast created by Hazleton architect Peter Sheridan depicts the charismatic leader of the United Mine Workers. The sculptured granite work on the rotunda and rear of the monument depict mining and family scenes.

12. Sheridan Monument

A gift to the City of Scranton from Irish-Americans, this statue of General



11. John Mitchell Monument

Philip Sheridan, a Civil War hero of Irish descent, was dedicated on July 4, 1910.

13. Stoehr and Fister Building 200 Adams Ave.

This white tile structure was erected in 1923 for Stoehr and Fister, one of the largest furniture houses in Pennsylvania and now part of Spiegel Brands. Today, the building houses Lackawanna County administrative offices. Note the carvings of furniture-making elves on the exterior between the first and second floors.

COURTHOUSE SQUARE



7. Scranton Electric Building

14. Bliss-Davis Building 150 Adams Ave.

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

15. Scranton Life Building 538 Spruce St.

This building was designed and built by Scranton architect Edward Langley in 1916 for the Scranton Life Company. The mounted eagles on the crenellated top symbolize the protection and strength of the insurance company.

16. Thaddeus Kosciuszko Monument

This monument was dedicated in 1998 to recognize Polish immigrant General Kosciuszko, known as the Father of American Military Engineering after he designed numerous forts during the American Revolution.

17. Piazza dell'Arte

This elliptical piazza recognizes individuals from Lackawanna County who have achieved national and international success in the fields of arts and humanities.

18. Redwing

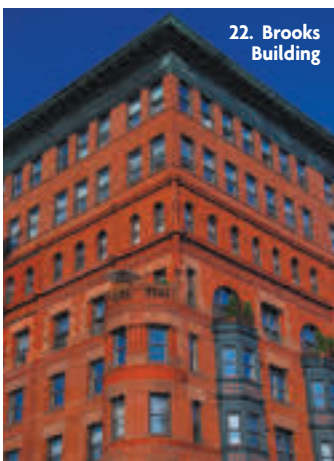
Designed by local artist Hope Horn in 1976, this sculpture of varying triangles of welded steel plate was forged by McGregor Architectural Steel in nearby Dunmore.

19. Ukrainian Memorial

This granite slab was installed in 1988 to commemorate 1000 years of Ukrainian Christianity.

20. Christopher Columbus Monument

This monument, the first on the square, was dedicated on October 21, 1892, by the Italian citizens of Scranton to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Columbus in the New World.



22. Brooks Building

21. Mears Building
150 Washington Ave.

Designed in 1896 by Isaac L. Williams, the ten-story Mears Building was Scranton's first skyscraper. The building was constructed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style with arched windows and a stone façade. Today, it is home to the Penn Security Bank.

22. Brooks Building
436 Spruce St.

This office building was designed in 1891 by Lansing Holden for Judge Alfred Hand. The large bay window entrance allowed Hand to circumvent the city's sidewalk reservation law and extend the space of the building. The building is named for the JH Brooks brokerage firm, a previous tenant.

23. The Rite Aid Building
201 Washington Ave.

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

24. Delaney-DeLacy Monument

Erected by the Celtic Medal of Honor Committee in 2001, this memorial honors local Civil War Medal of Honor recipients Patrick DeLacy of Carbondale, and John C. Delaney of Dunmore.

25. Merli-Sarnoski Monument

Dedicated June 6, 1997, this memorial lists the citations for World War II Medal of Honor recipients Gino Merli, an infantryman from Peckville, and Joseph Sarnoski, a bombardier from Simpson.

1. Lackawanna County Courthouse



COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

1. Medallion Garage

140 Adams Ave.

Built in the 1920s for parking for the Hotel Casey, the structure featured 18 terracotta medallions depicting motor vehicles. When the original garage was demolished in 2005, the medallions were removed, restored, and have been incorporated into the façade of the newly constructed garage.

2. Connell Building

129 Washington Ave.

Designed in 1896 in the Neoclassical style by architect Lansing Holden, this office building was erected by Scranton contractor Conrad Schroeder and is currently home to luxury apartments upstairs with commercial space on the first level.

3. Casey Laundry Building

515 Center St.

This former linen laundering house is the only remaining structure of the elegant Hotel Casey, that was designed by architect Charles R. Weatherhogg. Today, the building has been restored as commercial and residential spaces.

4. 500 Block Lackawanna Ave.

These commercial buildings display a rich variety of materials – brick, stone, tile, and stucco – and a wide range of styles – Renaissance, Romanesque, Italianate, Commercial, and Gothic. A recent restoration project preserved the façades, creating residential space on the upper floors.

5. Scranton National Bank Plaza

108 Washington Ave.

This building was designed by Edward Davis in 1915 in the Chicago School style. It was the second home of the bank, originally named the Union National Bank.

6. Bosak Bank Building

434 Lackawanna Ave.

This warm stone building was designed by Edward Davis in the Colonial Revival style in 1915. Bank founder Michael Bosak was a popular spirits manufacturer in the Scranton area, famous for the Horke Vino cure-all beverage.

7. Scranton Dry Goods

409 Lackawanna Ave.

Designed and built in 1897 in the Neoclassical style by Lansing Holden, the building was formerly Jonas Long's Sons Department Store and later Oppenheim's "Scranton Dry", one of two major department stores in Scranton during the 20th century.

8. Place 1

117 Wyoming Ave.

The painted tiles on the façade of this clothing store are an excellent example of Art Deco styling.

9. Lewis & Reilly Building

114 Wyoming Ave.

This retail structure, designed by architects Edward Davis and George Lewis in 1924-1927 in the Chicago School style, originally housed a shoe store. "Lewis and Reilly's" was co-owned by Jennie Lewis Evans, one of the first women business owners in Lackawanna County.

10. Third National Bank Building

120 Wyoming Ave.

This Greek Revival structure was built in 1918 to house the growing Third National Bank of Scranton, known locally as "the 3rd." The bank was founded in 1872.

11. The Globe Store Building

119 Wyoming Ave.

Originally the Cleland Simpson Department Store, the building was one of Scranton's major department stores during most of the 20th century. It was built in 1908 by Edward Langley in the Neoclassical/Chicago School style.

12. Dime Bank Building

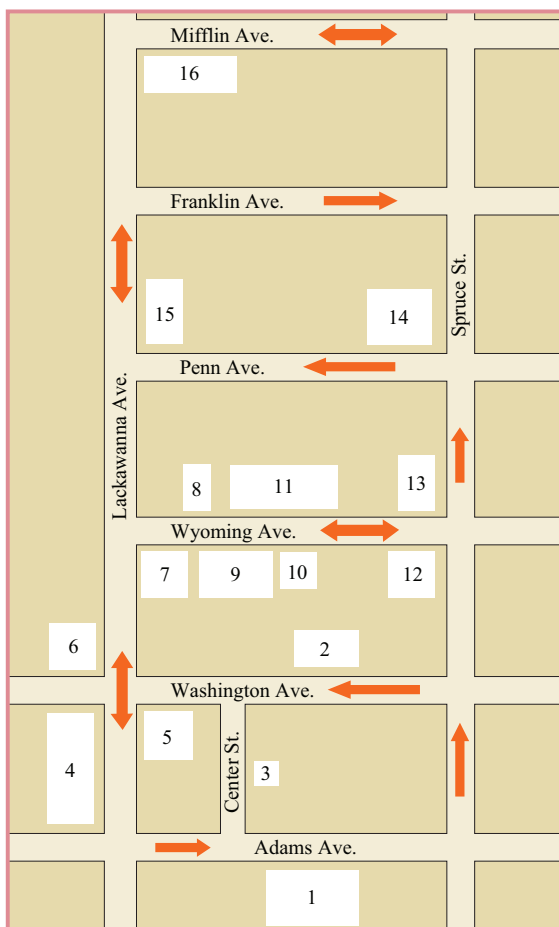
400 Spruce St.

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

13. Hotel Jermyn

326 Spruce St.

Opened in 1895, the Hotel Jermyn was built by architect John Duckworth



in the Neoclassical style with Art Nouveau and Art Deco motifs. This hotel hosted famous groups of the Big Band era, including the Dorsey Brothers and Glenn Miller. Note the carving of the Manhattan skyline surrounding the Spruce Street entrance to the Manhattan Room Project, formerly the Manhattan Room cocktail lounge.

**14. Scranton Times
149 Penn Ave.**

This building was constructed in 1926-1927 in the Chicago School style by Edward Davis and George Lewis to house the Scranton Times newspaper which had been founded in 1870. The bronze owls above the main entrances were crafted by Louis Comfort Tiffany Studios. The owls' eyes lit up at night, symbolizing the watchfulness of the press.

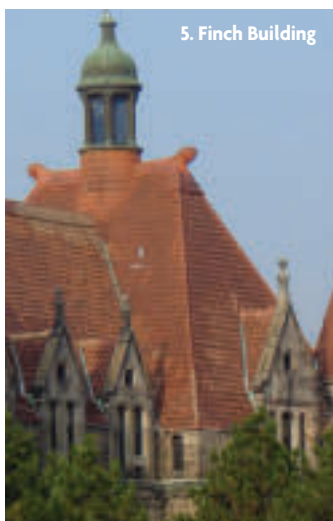
**15. Samters Building
101 Penn Ave.**

Built 1923-1925, this upscale clothing store was constructed in the Chicago School style. Samters was started in 1872 and closed in 1978. It is now a Pennsylvania State Office building.

**16. Penn Furniture Building
97 Lackawanna Ave.**

This family-owned furniture business is located in a building reminiscent of the warehouse structures that housed the businesses of the "wholesale block," an early 20th century grocery and produce district located on Lackawanna and Penn Avenues.

PENN/WYOMING DISTRICT



5. Finch Building

5. Finch Building 434 Wyoming Ave.

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

6. Dickson Works 225 Vine St.

This industrial structure was built in 1878 as part of the extensive Dickson Locomotive Works, manufacturers of stationary steam engines, heavy mining equipment, and locomotives. You might recognize it from the opening montage of the popular TV show “The Office!”

1. Bank Towers 321 Spruce St.

Constructed in 1896 as the Traders National Bank, this Beaux Arts style structure includes a unique corner entrance. The bank underwent major renovations in 1908 and 1930 to reflect the International style.

2. Ritz Theater 22 Wyoming Ave.

Built by vaudeville theater magnate Sylvester Poli as the Poli Theater in 1907, the theater switched to motion pictures in the 1920s and was renamed twice.

3. St. Luke’s Episcopal Church 232 Wyoming Ave.

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

4. St. Peter’s Cathedral Complex 300 block Wyoming Ave.

The cathedral was originally built as the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in the Italianate style by Scranton’s first civil engineer, Joel Amsden, in 1865. It was remodeled in 1884 in the Classical style. The adjacent Beaux Arts style Bishop’s Residence dates from 1908 and was designed by Lewis Hancock.

7. Former Banshee Pub 322 Penn Ave.

This building reflects the architectural history of Scranton’s past. The wooden entrance door was taken from the Wyoming House Hotel, and the woodwork and bar used inside were constructed from the wooden shelving from Eisner and Sons, another past occupant of the building.

8. 300 block Penn Ave.

This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. Miners could purchase supplies and equipment at the Anthracite Jobbing Company or furniture and other dry goods next door at Eisner and Sons. The Lackawanna Steam Laundry provided laundry services for hotels, families, and individuals.





9. GAR Building
305 Linden St.

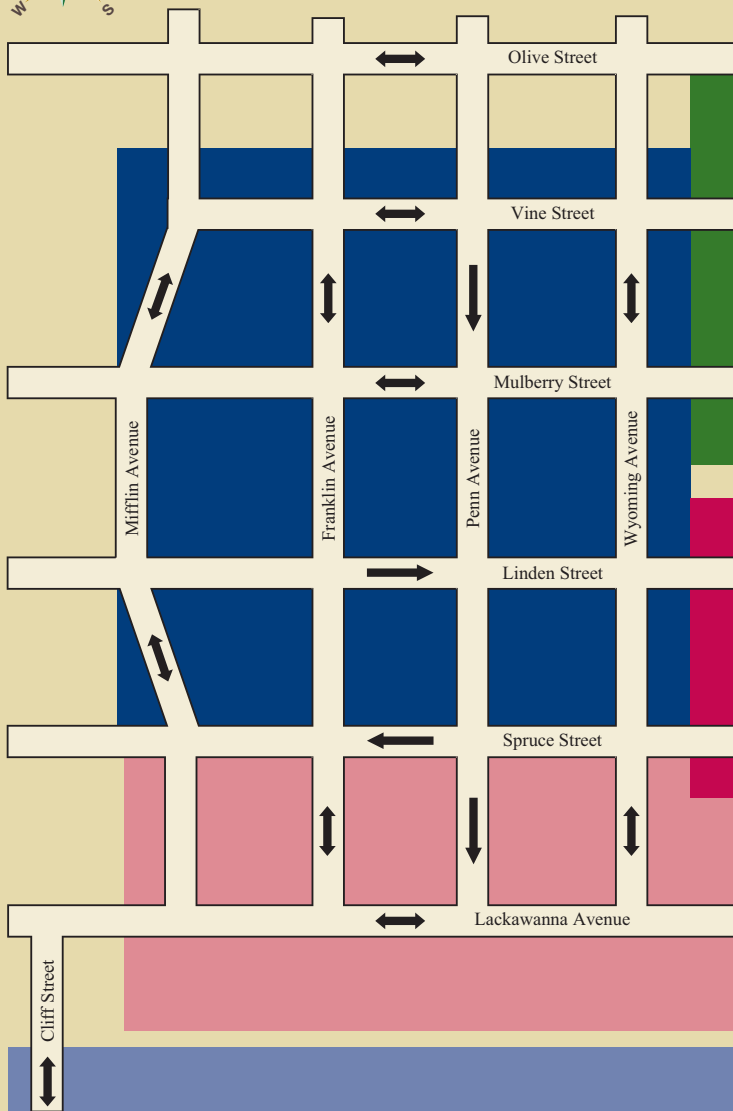
This ornate building was designed in 1886 by architect John Duckworth in the Victorian Romanesque style. Purchased by the Civil War veterans group, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1901, the building originally housed the Windsor Hotel & Saloon and a Masonic Hall.

10. St. Mary's Byzantine Catholic Church
103 Linden St.

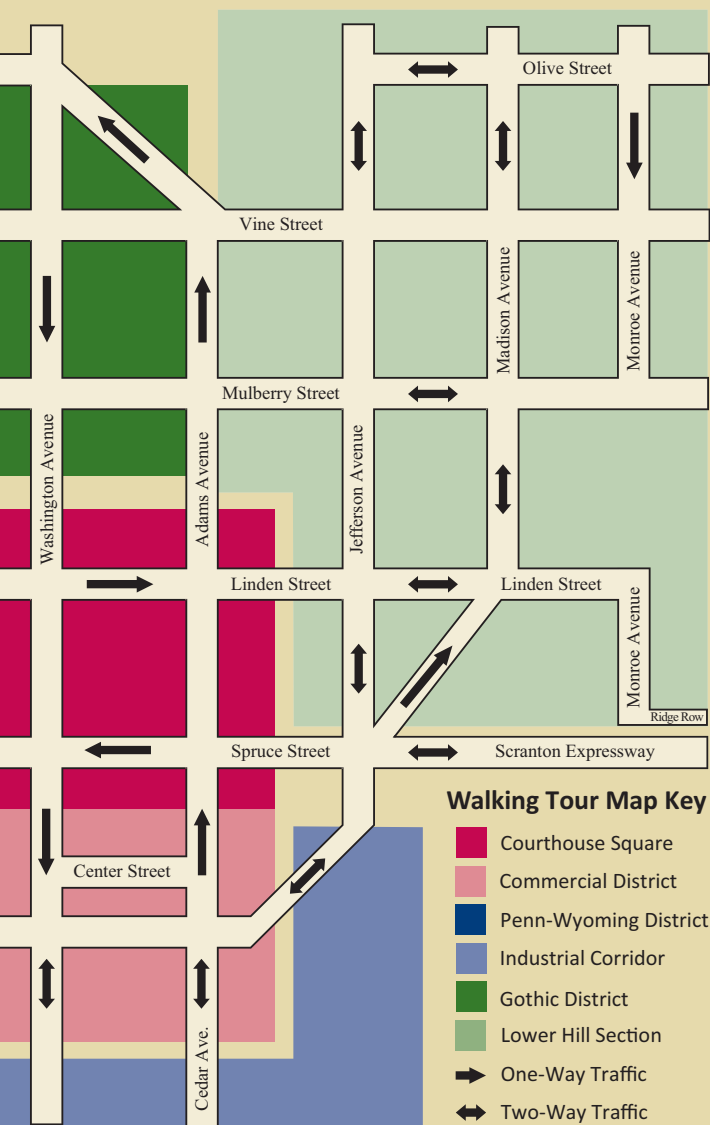
Built in 1914 by architect John Howley, the church showcases an Eclectic style with Renaissance and Byzantine motifs.



A GUIDE TO DOWNTOWN S



SCRANTON ARCHITECTURE



GOTHIC DISTRICT

1. Central Fire Department 518 Mulberry St.

Designed by Frederick Brown, this 1905 Victorian Gothic style building originally housed horse-drawn engines.

2. Scranton Municipal Building 340 Washington Ave.

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

3. Chamber of Commerce Corner Mulberry St. and Washington Ave.

Edward Langley designed this structure in the Modern style with Art Deco details in 1925 to house the Scranton Chamber of Commerce after it moved from the Board of Trade Building on Courthouse Square. It has since been adapted for residential and commercial use.

4. Scranton Club 404 Washington Ave.

Originally a private men's club, this Colonial Revival style building was designed by Edward Langley and opened in 1906. POSH at the Scranton Club operates as a full service restaurant and event facility.

5. Elks Club 406 Washington Ave.

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



6. American Legion Koch-Conley Post 415 Washington Ave.

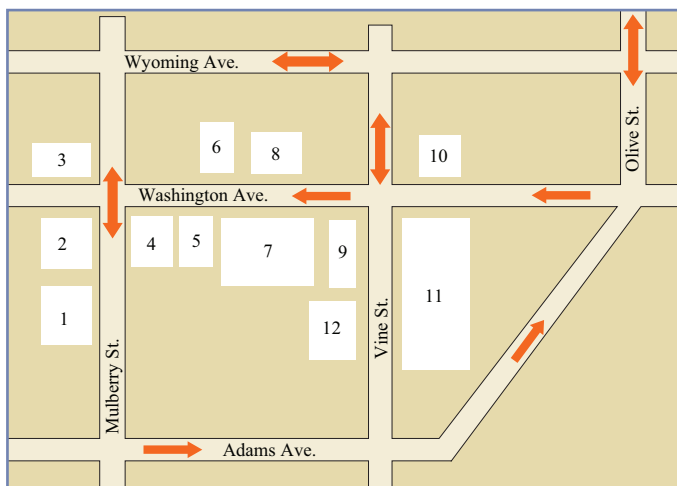
Currently owned by Lackawanna College, the building was designed in 1937 by architect David Jones as an American Legion Post.

7. Scranton Cultural Center at the Masonic Temple 420 Washington Ave. 570-346-7369

www.scrantonculturalcenter.org
Completed in 1930 as a Masonic Temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral, this magnificent building is a mix of Art Deco and Gothic styles. Designed by architect Raymond Hood, designer of Radio City Music Hall, the 180,000 square foot building has intricate details and symbolism throughout.

9. Albright Memorial Library





**8. Scranton School Administration Building
425 Washington Ave.**

Designed and built by Lewis Hancosky, Jr., in 1911 in the Victorian Gothic style, this ornate structure continues to serve as the headquarters of the Scranton School District.

**9. Albright Memorial Library
500 Vine St.**

A gift from Scranton businessman Joseph Albright and sited on the former Albright homestead, the library was built in 1893 to mimic the medieval Cluny Museum in Paris. The grounds were designed by noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead, designer of New York's Central Park.

**10. Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church
505 Washington Ave.**

Built in the early 20th century, the church hosts an annual Greek food festival each summer.

**11. Lackawanna College
501 Vine St.**

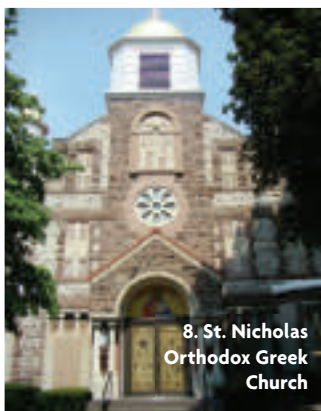
Scranton Central High School was designed in 1895 by Little & O'Connor and was used as such until 1991. Architect Edward Langley moved to the city to work on the project. He later added an auditorium addition that is indistinguishable from the original structure.

**12. Lackawanna County Children's Library
520 Vine St.**

The former First Church of Christ Scientist was built in 1914 by architects Snyder & Ward, the library is a wonderful example of Greek-Revival style architecture.



LOWER HILL SECTION



8. St. Nicholas
Orthodox Greek
Church

1. Elm Park United Methodist Church

712 Linden St.

Elm Park, built by architects Weary & Kramer in 1893, was constructed of native West Mountain stone in the Richardsonian Romanesque style.

2. O'Hara Hall

310 Jefferson Ave.

Built in 1922 in the Neoclassical style, the former headquarters of the Glen Alden Coal Company is home to offices of the University of Scranton.

3. Houlihan McLean Center

346 Jefferson Ave.

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

4. Herold Apartments

618 Mulberry St.

One of the first Art Deco apartment buildings in the United States, the building was constructed in the Railroad style in 1937. Legend has it that a Mr. Herold, a Navy veteran, worked with the architect to design the building to look like a ship.

5. Blair House - Colonnade

401 Jefferson Ave.

Built in the late 1870s, the Victorian style residence of banker Colonel Austin Blair was remodeled in 1910 to add Corinthian columns and a third floor ballroom to accommodate Blair's parties. The house was redeveloped as The Colonnade, a bed and breakfast and catering venue.

6. St. Matthew's United Evangelical Lutheran Church

425 Jefferson Ave.

Built in 1885-1886 by architect James C. Cady as Second Presbyterian, the church showcases the Norman Cottage subtype of French Eclectic architecture.

7. St. Nicholas Orthodox Church

505 Jefferson Ave.

Built in 1895 as the home of Judge Alfred Hand, it was sold by Hand's heirs in 1939 to the Greek Orthodox congregation. The house was dismantled and the stones were reassembled to form the present structure.

8. Lackawanna College

Student Union

500 Jefferson Ave.

Built as the Catholic Youth Center in 1949 by the Diocese of Scranton on the site of the former John Jermyn family home, the Art Deco style building is owned by Lackawanna College, and houses a student union and sports facilities.

9. Woolworth House

520 Jefferson Ave.

Designed in 1909 by architect Lansing Holden, this was the home of Charles Sumner Woolworth, one of the founders of the famous five-and-dime store chain.

10. Red Cross Building

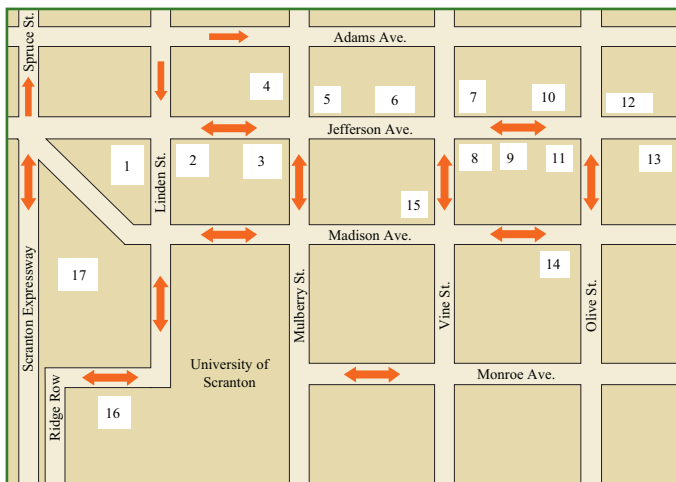
545 Jefferson Ave.

Originally the residence of lumber dealer Fenwick L. Peck, it was constructed in 1901 by architect Lansing Holden in the Colonial Revival style. It has served as the headquarters of the Scranton Chapter of the American Red Cross since 1942.

11. Carlisle House

544 Jefferson Ave.

This structure was built in 1884 in the Victorian Colonial Revival style for John T. Porter, a wholesale grocer. The house has a grand scale and elaborate details typical of the era.



**12. Myer Davidow Building
601 Jefferson Ave.**

Built in 1957, this modern structure houses the Jewish Community Center, Scranton Area Foundation and various social service agencies. An outside memorial statue in memory of those lost in the Holocaust was dedicated in 2005.

**13. Century Club
612 Jefferson Ave.**

Built in the Colonial Revival style in 1914 by architect Edward Langley to serve as a women’s cultural and social center, the elegant building remains the club’s headquarters today.

**14. Covenant Presbyterian Church
550 Madison Ave.**

Lansing Holden designed this Victorian Gothic structure in 1904 for the First Presbyterian Church. The sanctuary contains several Tiffany windows.

**15. Smurfit Arts Center
445 Madison Ave.**

A Tiffany mosaic window, “Christ the Teacher,” dominates this 1906 Romanesque building. Originally the John Raymond Memorial Universalist Church, it houses the Fine Arts Department of the University of Scranton.

**16. Catlin House
232 Monroe Ave.**

www.lackawannahistory.org

In 1912 architect Edward Langley designed and built this house in the Tudor Revival style for Scranton financier George H. Catlin. The house was bequeathed to the Lackawanna Historical Society in 1942, and the mansion is the current home of the Society.

**17. Scranton Estate
205 Monroe Ave.**

This Second Empire Style home was erected in 1872 as the residence of Joseph Hand Scranton. The building was donated to the University of Scranton in 1941. Located nearby is the former carriage house, which houses the Office of the President of the University.



18. Scranton Estate

INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR



1. PG&W Building 135 Jefferson Ave.

This Beaux-Arts structure was constructed in 1920-21 as headquarters of the Scranton Gas & Water Company by the architectural firm of Edward Davis and George Lewis. Fish and dragon carvings on the façade represent the water and fire (heat) provided by the company. The building now houses Lackawanna County offices.

2. Lackawanna Station 700 Lackawanna Ave.

This original headquarters and main passenger terminal of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was built in 1907-08 in the Neo-Classical Revival style by Kenneth Murchison. It became a hotel in the 1980s.

3. Railway Express Agency Building 600 Lackawanna Ave.

This office building was built in 1908 for the Railway Express, a national firm that moved small shipments of packages and freight quickly over rail lines.

4. Laurel Line Freight House 151 Cedar Ave.

Constructed in 1903, this small brick building served as the original freight house for the Laurel Line Electric Railway.

5. Scranton Iron Furnaces 159 Cedar Ave.

Formerly the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, this site is the home of the historic remains of four anthracite-fueled blast furnaces built in the 1850s. This significant structure of Scranton's industrial past is slated for stabilization, restoration and adaptive reuse.

6. Mattes Street Signal Tower Cedar Ave.

This signal tower was built in 1911 by the DL&W Railroad as part of an extensive system of nearly one hundred signal towers stretching from Hoboken, NJ, to Buffalo, NY.



7. DL&W Railroad Shops

156 Cedar Ave.

These shops were built in 1907 by the DL&W Railroad to repair steam engines and related equipment. Stone carvings high on the ends of the buildings give clues about activities inside the shops. It is a General Dynamics plant today.

8. Steamtown National Historic Site

Cliff St.

1-888-693-9391

www.nps.gov/stea
This National Park site covers 50 acres and features exhibits, live steam, excursions, and more. It once served as the home of the DL&W Railroad Yard.

9. Electric City Trolley Museum

300 Cliff St.

570-963-6950

www.ectma.org/museum

A former silk mill, the museum houses vintage trolleys, interpretive exhibits, and a children's room. It offers a trolley excursion over the tracks of the famed Laurel Line.

10. Bridge 60 Signal Tower

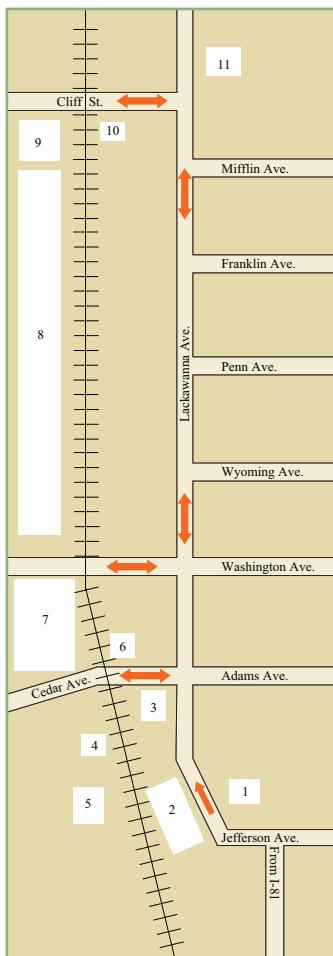
Cliff St.

This Centralized Traffic Control tower, built in 1953 by the DL&W Railroad, consolidated the operations of three other signal towers.

11. Central Railroad of New Jersey Freight House

601 Lackawanna Ave.

This striking brick building was constructed in 1891 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and served as a railroad freight house into the 1970s.



Notable Destinations

If you are hungry for more history and architecture, explore beyond downtown Scranton! The city itself covers 25 square miles, and just beyond its limits you can enjoy friendly small towns, rolling hills, and walking trails along the Lackawanna River. Take a trip east on PA Route 6 to Carbondale, the first “big city” in the Lackawanna Valley and home of America’s first million-dollar corporation, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Visit Waverly, a picturesque town with a true New England atmosphere. Stay in Scranton and explore numerous other historic sites and beautiful buildings. Here are a few suggestions to get you started!



Joseph Cassese House **1000 Clay Ave., Scranton**

Designed by architect Lewis Hancock, Jr. to resemble a Venetian palazzo, this Italian Renaissance home was built in 1910 by Scranton stonemason Frank Carlucci for entrepreneur Joseph Cassese.

Everhart Museum **1901 Mulberry St., Scranton** **570-346-7186**

www.everhart-museum.org

Designed in the Beaux-Arts style, this early 20th century cultural icon is located at the gateway entrance to Scranton’s Nay Aug Park. The museum includes 15 galleries that explore natural history, fine arts, and the sciences.



Tripp House **1101 N. Main Ave., Scranton**

Built in 1778 by Isaac Tripp II, this Federal style home is considered the oldest residential building in Lackawanna County.

Terence Powderly House **614 N. Main Ave., Scranton**

This National Historic Landmark was the home of Terence Powderly, three-term mayor of Scranton and Grand Master of the national labor organization Knights of Labor from 1879-1893.



Scranton Preparatory School
1000 Wyoming Ave., Scranton

This imposing Gothic structure originally housed the Women's Institute of the International Correspondence School. It has been home to Scranton Prep, a Jesuit high school, since 1964.



Green Ridge
1500 block Wyoming Ave.
Green Ridge St., Scranton

Beautiful residential district located between Scranton and Dunmore. Several of the stately homes built by coal barons are maintained by residents of this neighborhood.

Carbondale City Hall & Courthouse
1 North Main St., Carbondale

Built in 1894, this Romanesque Revival structure is home to the Carbondale city government and the city's historical society.



Silkman House
2006 N. Main Ave., Scranton

One of the oldest residences in Lackawanna County, this Greek Revival style home dates to 1840 and is located near Providence Corners in North Scranton.

Waverly Historic District
South Abington Rd., Abington Township

This largely residential historic district includes many beautiful homes and historic churches reflecting a variety of architectural styles. The district includes the Waverly Community House, a social and cultural center built in 1920 by Margaretta Belin in memory of her husband Henry.



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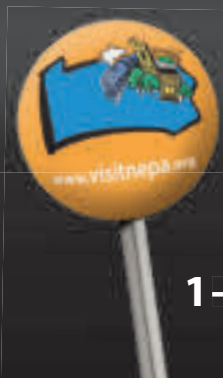
Lackawanna River
Heritage Trail



EVERHART MUSEUM
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Lackawanna
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Lackawanna Heritage Valley
www.LHVA.org

Lackawanna Heritage Valley National and State Heritage Area

Scranton, Pennsylvania
(570)963-6730 x. 8200

Join us as an “Ambassador in Action” in our volunteer corps. Volunteer your time, skills, and energy to support the activities of our heritage area and to improve our community. Ambassadors in Action is a great way to use your talents, to develop skills, to meet new people, and to give back to our community.

There are a variety of volunteer areas with opportunities including heritage and culture, community and economic development, office and clerical assistance, trail tenders and adopt-a-trail.

For information about how you can become an Ambassador in Action, email Volunteer Coordinator Owen Worozbyt at oworozbyt@LHVA.org or call (570)963-6730 x8212.

SAVING YESTERDAY FOR TOMORROW.



Since 1886, the Lackawanna Historical Society has been collecting, preserving and interpreting the artifacts, archives and materials of the social, cultural and economic history of Lackawanna County and Northeastern Pennsylvania.

THE LACKAWANNA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The Catlin House, 232 Monroe Ave., Scranton
(570) 344-3841
www.lackawannahistory.org

Lackawanna River Heritage Trail

Including the Delaware & Hudson Rail-Trail

LOCATION OF TRAILHEADS

Delaware and Hudson Rail-Trail - 36.0 Miles (11.7 improved; 24.3 unimproved)

Info: www.nepa-rail-trails.org

- A. Union Dale Trailhead**
- B. Forest City Trailhead**
- C. Homestead Street Trailhead, Simpson**

Meredith Street, Carbondale Township, to Old Plank Road, Mayfield - 0.7 Miles

Info: www.LHVA.org

- D. Meredith Street Trailhead, Carbondale Township**

Delaware Street, Jermyn, to Condella Park, Olyphant - 6.3 Miles

Info: www.LHVA.org

- E. Delaware Street Trailhead, Jermyn**
- F. Laurel Street Trailhead, Archbald**
- G. Depot Street Trailhead, Peckville**

Dean Street, Scranton, to Keyser Creek, Taylor - 6.1 Miles (2.5 unimproved; 3.6 improved)

Info: www.LHVA.org & www.LRCA.org

- H. Olive Street Trailhead**
- I. 7th Avenue Trailhead**
- J. Broadway Street Trailhead**
- K. Elm Street Trailhead**

LEGEND

- Lackawanna River Heritage Trail
- Proposed Heritage Trail
- Trailhead
- Highway
- Roads
- Water



Lackawanna Heritage Valley
www.LHVA.org