



## Introduction

Historic preservation in Scranton arose from a grass-roots movement in the late 1970's in response to serious threats to the late nineteenth/early 20th century fabric of the city, including the most significant and defining landmarks. Initial responses were in protest of demolition, but the main emphasis was on education and the development of a sense of pride in Scranton's unique architectural expression of its industrial boomtown history. The Architectural Heritage Association (AHA), founded in 1978, worked with the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Association to create the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District, with the intent of seeing the then decaying commercial district retained and revived.

In the 80s and 90s, redevelopment came to Scranton, but with the mixed blessings to the National Park Service, who intended to create the Steamtown Historic Site, and the Steamtown Mall developers, who intended to demolish most of Lackawanna Avenue. Local politicians and the press were strongly in favor of building the mall, even though it meant moving out active businesses, gaining control of the properties, and destroying historic structures. The architectural firm involved in the demolition of part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District to build the mall in 1992 failed to follow the process for altering nationally registered historic properties. That failure allowed the AHA to file a lawsuit. After several years, the court issued mitigation avenues: the 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue would not be demolished or included in the mall, the Oppenheim and Samters Buildings would be adaptively developed as office structures, the AHA would receive a cash settlement to assist in future preservation advocacy, and the City was to appoint a preservation specialist and establish, by ordinance, a Historical and Architectural Review Board (HARB). The Scranton HARB serves the City of Scranton in an advisory capacity. They maintain a list of over 100 historic buildings, primarily within downtown Scranton, that are protected.

Leadership Lackawanna is northeastern Pennsylvania's premier community leadership and professional development organization. In Leadership Lackawanna's 10-month Core Program participants gain leadership, interpersonal and managerial skills, as well as an enhanced understanding of the issues relevant to the Greater Scranton area, through monthly sessions. Areas of focus include community development, economic development, government, health care, law, education, quality of life, sustainability, history and media, with sessions featuring widely recognized specialists. Members of the class also devote a large portion of their time to develop and implement community projects, hence enhancing their leadership abilities, fostering teamwork, and benefiting local nonprofit organizations.

In 2015, Leadership Lackawanna selected HARB as their class project to provide assistance in updating HARB's list of historic properties, promote HARB and its resources, and highlight the historic architecture of Scranton. Nine members of the Leadership Lackawanna class, known as #HistoricScranton, created a database of HARB protected properties to be used as a resource for the city and the public. The group vigorously researched each building's history through resources at the Lackawanna Historical Society. The group also created a Historic Scranton Facebook page promoting the rich architectural history of the city. The following pages detail the protected buildings, some facts and a brief history of each building, and feature both a current and historical photo of each building, where available.

# SCRANTON MUNICIPAL BUILDING

340 North Washington Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1888-1893 ARCHITECT: Edwin L. Walter</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Municipal Building of the City of Scranton has been the seat of municipal government since the 1890s. Local architect, Edwin L. Walter, who was also responsible for the Lackawanna County Jail, designed the Municipal Building in 1888. Scranton City Hall reiterated the Victorian Gothic style of the Lackawanna County Courthouse. It is a three-story Victorian style building, which houses the city's executive officers and their immediate subordinates. It is connected at the second story to the Scranton Fire Department headquarters, which was built around the same time. Before its construction, the city had been without a municipal building and instead used various offices throughout the city. The Municipal Building is architecturally significant in Scranton because of its location, style, scale, and quality of construction. It is made of native stone, which brings it a color unique to Scranton and is the only building of its particular style in the city. Together with the equally impressive fire department, the Municipal Building of the City of Scranton was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.</p>	
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Gothic</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> West Mountain Stone, limestone, slate</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 8 story bell tower, stained glass windows</li></ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> National Registry</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p> <p>Staircase planter, rose window and tower</p>		<p>PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa</p> 

PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410091, -75.660934



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# WILLIAM J. NEALON FEDERAL COURTHOUSE AND POST OFFICE

235 North Washington Avenue

YEAR: 1930

ARCHITECT: James A. Wetmore; Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon (United States Treasury); Addition by Peter Bolin

STYLE:  
Classical Revival/Neoclassical with Art Deco details

MATERIALS:  
Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- The building's entrance features decorative bronze doors.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The site of the Scranton Post Office and Courthouse on the corner of Linden Street and North Washington Avenue was swampland until the area was filled and roads were opened in the 1860s and 1870s. Because coal existed beneath the proposed site, the United States government acquired a deed to the property's coal and mineral rights in 1883 before erecting its first post office on the site in 1894. The post office served the Scranton area until 1930 when it was demolished to make way for the current structure. The present building was designed in 1930 by architect James Wetmore of Washington, D.C., in Neoclassical style with Art Deco details. The building's bronze doors contain an intricately designed grill of panels that represent civic lessons including industry, commerce, exploration, justice, authority and service. Dark aluminum doors replaced the six sets of doors in the 1970s, but the General Services Administration, which maintains government buildings, undertook a \$325,000 cleaning and restoration project in 1991, which included reinstalling the old doors. The addition to the Federal Courthouse was built in 1999.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408938, -75.663408



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# LACKAWANNA COUNTY COURTHOUSE BUILDING

200 North Washington Avenue

**YEAR:** 1881-1884, remodeled 1896

**ARCHITECT:** Isaac G. Perry, Ithaca, NY; Addition B. Taylor Lacey

**STYLE:**  
Victorian Gothic, Romanesque Revival

**MATERIALS:**  
West Mountain Stone, Onondago Limestone

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- 5 story clock tower

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**  
National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

New stair tower on the north end, the main entrance on the west side, new stair tower on the south side and the garage entrance for sheriffs on the east side.

**HISTORY:**

The Courthouse's construction resulted from the formation of Lackawanna County from Luzerne County on August 13, 1878. In December 1879, the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company deeded to the Lackawanna County Commissioners a block of former swampland surrounded by Washington Avenue, Linden Street, Adams Avenue, and Spruce Street in Scranton as a site for public buildings and a park. In 1881, Isaac G. Perry, of Binghamton, NY, designed the Romanesque Revival style courthouse and its construction was completed in 1884. Originally two stories, local architect B. Taylor Lacey designed the building's third story in 1896, adding eclectic style influences. In June 1929, architect Harry Duckworth re-designed the building's clock tower as a result of roof tiles falling from its steep spire. The courthouse had replaced a lowland swamp with rusticated masonry, ascending towers, and full, round arches. The courthouse is nationally significant as the site of the first session of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in the fall of 1902 to end the "Great Strike" of anthracite coal workers. The commission represented the first time in American history of even-handed, non-violent federal intervention between labor and capital.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408129, -75.662425



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ALBRIGHT MEMORIAL LIBRARY

500 Vine Street

YEAR: 1891-1893

ARCHITECT: Green & Wicks,  
Buffalo, NY

**STYLE:**

French Gothic, copied after  
medieval Cluny Museum,  
Paris

**MATERIALS:**

Limestone

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- The original landscaping was done by Frederick Law Olmsted, considered the Father of American Landscape Architecture due to famous projects such as Central Park in New York City. Building style was copied after Cluny Museum, Paris. The building features owls and gargoyles.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

Around 1889, a special committee of the Scranton Board of Trade was looking into starting a free public library in Scranton. At the same time, Mr. John Joseph Albright, a former resident of Scranton living in Buffalo, was contemplating some public gift to the city of Scranton in memorial to his parents, Joseph J. and Elizabeth Albright. The actions of the Board of Trade came to his attention and he decided to make his gift a library to be erected at the very centrally located and valuable site of the Albright homestead at the intersection of Washington Avenue and Vine Street. Construction began in June 1891 and was completed in June 1893 at a cost of \$125,000. In designing this building the architects, Green and Wicks of Buffalo, NY, endeavored to make it complete, substantial and a model of its kind. It is one of the few public buildings which create a public space (by virtue of its right angle construction) in the city. Originally, the second floor was open to the first floor with a balcony. The floor was closed in to create a larger reading room in the 1970s. The L-shape was designed to be best viewed from the intersection of Vine Street and North Washington Avenue. The main portion of the structure runs parallel to Vine Street and features two stories with a full basement that was also remodeled in the 1970s to serve as staff offices. The portion that runs parallel to Washington features three floors of stacks that also serve as structural support for the roof. In order to be more accessible, an elevator was installed along the rear of the building.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



ALBRIGHT MEMORIAL BUILDING—Library.

PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.411231, -75.659586



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SCRANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

425 North Washington Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1910-1919 ARCHITECT: Lewis Hancock, Jr.</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The building currently used as the Scranton School District Administration Building was built in 1910 and designed by Lewis Hancock Jr. In 1915, the building also became home to the No. 1 George Washington School for kindergarten through grade eight. Constructed of stone in the Gothic style, with turrets and archways, it has an entrance stairwell landing of mosaic tiles, an impressive welcoming feature for students and visitors. The building contained a total of 44 rooms, including classrooms, a library, offices and auxiliary rooms. Because of enrollment increases, in 1930 an annex was added that included an additional seven classrooms. It was known as the Mears Annex and was located adjacent to the main building at the corner of North Washington Avenue and Vine Street. In 1966, the building ceased to be used for elementary instruction, and most of it was used for administrative purposes. However, some classrooms were utilized by either Central or Technical High School for some years afterward.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Gothic</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, stone veneer</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Projecting gateway entrance and crenelated parapet</li></ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	

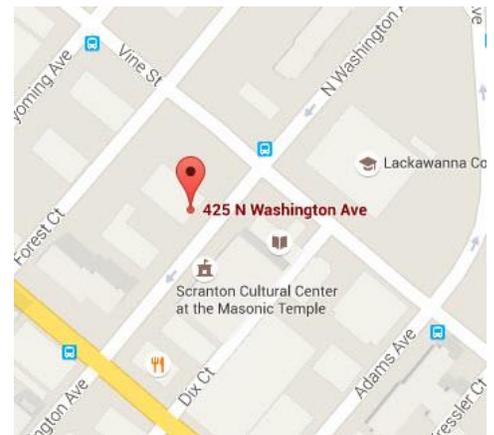


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.411464, -75.66034



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# CENTRAL SCRANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT (HEADQUARTERS BLDG.)

518 Mulberry Street

YEAR: 1905

ARCHITECT: Frederick L. Brown

**STYLE:**

Eclectic (some Richardsonian details), Palazzo type, Victorian Gothic

**MATERIALS:**

West Mountain Stone

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- Bridge connecting fire station to city hall

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The Central Fire Headquarters is a three-story "Palazzo Type" structure attached to the Municipal Building and serves as the main location for fire services for the City of Scranton, which originally housed horse-drawn fire engines. The structure is a further complement to the Scranton Municipal Building's architectural composition since it is connected by an enclosed bridge-like structure and is of similar construction and made of the same limestone. It further expands the streetscape to the east and provides architectural balance to the Municipal Building and surrounding structures. The street facade features three vertical divisions. Openings on the first and second floors are capped by segmented arches; openings on the third level are rectangular. The first floor firehouse doors are sheltered by a wood-decked portico supported on ashlar piers. It was designed by Frederick Lord Brown in 1905. He also designed St. Luke's Parish House in 1898 and the Dime Bank Building in 1891.



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifée



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409723, -75.660503



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# NORTHEAST INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

(FKA SCRANTON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL)

721 Adams Avenue

YEAR: 1904-1905

ARCHITECT: Gilbert N. Edson  
& Edward Langley

STYLE:  
Colonial Revival

MATERIALS:  
Brick, stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

As the population grew in Scranton, Scranton High School became so crowded that additional space was soon imperative. In order to accommodate the growing student body, the Technical High School was built in 1904 on the 700 block of Adams Avenue at its intersection with Gibson Street. The building was constructed at a cost of \$160,000, which was quite inexpensive considering the quality of building materials and its massive size. The school was designed to teach trades to students, as well as the academic courses offered by other high schools. The high school first opened for the 1905-1906 school year, along with the adjacent W.T. Smith Manual Training School. An addition to the Technical High School was built in 1932 at a cost of \$960,000. At one time, the enrollment was so large that the Administration building was used as an annex. The school was used for years, but the advent of the Vocational-Technical Schools of Lackawanna County made the need for technical training in the city schools unnecessary. While the focus became more academic than technical in later years, the Technical name lasted until the end of the 1990-1991 school year, at the time of the closure of Scranton Central High School. The school became Scranton High School until 2001-2002 when the new high school was opened. At that time, the school became Northeast Intermediate School.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.414331, -75.655073



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# THE COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL COLLEGE

(FKA WILLIAM T. SMITH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL)

719 Adams Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1905 ARCHITECT: Edward Langley</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The William T. Smith Manual Training School was built in 1905, next to Technical High School at 719 Adams Avenue. The school was a gift from Mrs. Abby R. Smith, who was the widow of Mr. William Tallman Smith, a mining company executive who wanted to give something back to the community. After his death, she donated the building to the Scranton School District to teach trades to the future workers of Scranton. The two-story stone and brick school was used in conjunction with Scranton Technical High School. The building contained rooms for the training of skills only, and no traditional classrooms for academic subjects. Both buildings first opened for the 1905-1906 school year, offering business, industrial arts, homemaking, home economics, and other courses. The building once featured a prominent pitched hip roof and central cupola. The Smith School was struck by fire in 1969, but was rebuilt and continued to serve the city for many years. The structure still exists today and is part of The Commonwealth Medical College.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Colonial Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Twin circular stairs and portico</li></ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	

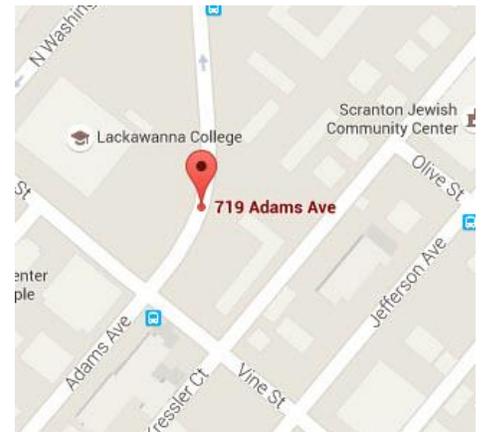


PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.413799, -75.655331



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# WATRES ARMORY

901 Adams Avenue

YEAR: 1900-1901

ARCHITECT: Lansing C. Holden, contractor Conrad Schroeder

STYLE:  
Romanesque/ Victorian Gothic  
(Castle Fortress subtype)

MATERIALS:  
Brick, stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Featured a drill room with high arched ceiling and swimming pool that was later filled to be used for target practice

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

Brick fire stairs at north and east ends

HISTORY:

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company donated land bordered by Jefferson and Adams Avenue to Gibson Street, and funds were raised to begin construction of the Watres Armory in August 1900. Col. Louis A. Watres was the elected colonel of the National Guard Regiment. The armory sits on about 1.5 acres and is approximately 102,200 square feet. Located inside is a large drill hall, administrative space, classrooms, a dining hall, and multiple storage areas. The building was in use as the headquarters for the 55th Brigade Combat Team, 28th Infantry Division of the National Guard from 1900-2012. It was closed when the regiment moved to the Armed Forces Reserve Center on Olyphant Avenue in Scranton. The armory is on the National Register of Historic Places. A time capsule was found in the armory's cornerstone by the regiment. The building has been zoned for commercial use and is presently in use as an art storage warehouse.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: CRGIS

41.415485, -75.652716



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SCRANTON IRON FURNACES

159 Cedar Avenue

YEAR: 1840-1852  
ARCHITECT: Unknown

STYLE:  
Industrial

MATERIALS:  
Stone, brick

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic  
Places, National Historic Site

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

## HISTORY:

"The Scranton Iron Furnaces, four massive stone blast furnace stacks built between 1848 and 1857, recall the titan Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. The furnaces ranked as the second largest iron producer in the US by the 1880s, the mills producing T-Rails for America's railroads." --visitnepa.org. "In 1840, William Henry, Selden T. Scranton, George W. Scranton, Stanford Grant and Philip H. Mattes purchased over 500 acres of land in central Scranton. In September 1840, work began on the iron works. The plant was ready in September of the next year and the company purchased 3,750 acres of mountain land near Lake Scranton, which contained iron ore. Using local ore and limestone, three attempts were necessary before iron was manufactured. The plant continued to operate until 1901, when it moved its operations to Lackawanna, NY, to be closer to the source of ore supply and the advantage of lake shipment."--Times Tribune 1968 The current presentation is a remnant foundation of the original mill and furnace. In 1902, all building materials were relocated to Lackawanna, NY, leaving behind only the foundation.



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee

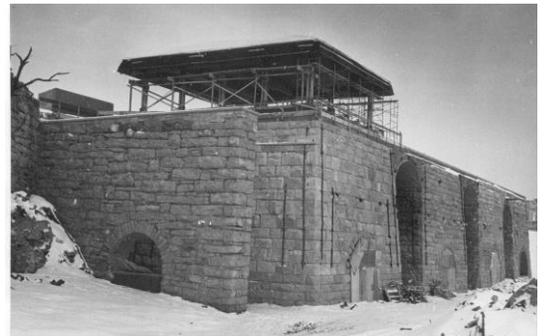


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.404016, -75.662395



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# LACKAWANNA COUNTY PRISON

1371 North Washington Avenue

**YEAR:** 1886

**ARCHITECT:** Edwin L. Walter, architect, Conrad Schroeder, contractor

**STYLE:**  
Victorian Gothic (Castle Fortress subtype)

**MATERIALS:**  
Sandstone, brownstone

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- West mountain stone

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**  
Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

Lackawanna County Prison first opened its doors for inspection on December 27, 1886. On January 3, 1887, the prisoners were transferred from the old building on Center Street to the new prison. There were 108 cells for men and 22 for women. The building also housed a barber shop, laundry, kitchen, library, a dispensary, machine shops, and eight shower rooms. The Lackawanna County Prison is located at 1371 North Washington Avenue in Scranton, Pennsylvania. The Prison was originally built in the mid 1880's for a population of 110 prisoners. A major renovation and expansion was completed in 1999, allowing for a maximum population of approximately 1,200 prisoners. The Prison houses male and female pre-trial detainees, as well as sentenced inmates for up to one day less than five years.



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.422946, -75.648293



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# LACKAWANNA COLLEGE HEALEY HALL

(FKA AMERICAN LEGION KOCH-CONLEY POST)

415 North Washington Avenue

YEAR: 1937

ARCHITECT: David T. Jones;  
1985 renovations by Leung,  
Hemmler, and Camayd

STYLE:

MATERIALS:  
Brick

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The Koch-Conley American Legion building on Washington Avenue was built by architect David T. Jones in 1937 as an American Legion Post. The University of Scranton acquired the Koch-Conley building in June 1985, in exchange for the establishment of the Koch-Conley American Legion Scholarship fund. The building was renovated in fall 1985, in order to convert the location into a building and research incubation center. Architects Leung, Hemmler, and Camayd planned the 1985 renovations, which were expected to cost \$300,000. In 1986, the Scranton Chamber of Commerce recognized the University with a Pride and Progress Award in the category of Exterior Renovation to an Existing Building. In early 1990, the University transferred ownership of the property to Lackawanna County in exchange for the former Lackawanna County Juvenile Center (also known as Crawford House), located at 313 Monroe Ave. Lackawanna College purchased the building and it is now known as the Healey Academic Center and houses classrooms, faculty offices, academic and continuing education administration, and admissions.

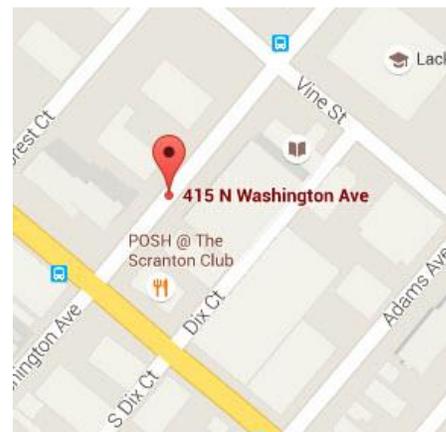


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410951, -75.660670



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# GRAVITY RAILROAD PASSENGER CAR OF PENNSYLVANIA PIONEER COAL CO.

500 Arthur Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1850 ARCHITECT: Pennsylvania Pioneer Coal Company</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b> Restoration work was done by the Johnson School, now Johnson College, so that the Railcar appears as it did when it traveled between Scranton and Hawley between 1850-1885. This mode of transportation, which was instituted in Scranton in 1849, was discontinued in 1884 when locomotive power was installed. The car was originally moved to Nay Aug in 1909. The Railroad Car was then restored and re-installed in Nay Aug in 1968. The Junior League took on the costs of the project with the exception of the paint, which was donated by Matthews Paint Store.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Traditional Gravity Railcar</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Wood, steel</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.400163, -75.643206



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SILKMAN HOUSE

2006 North Main Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1840 ARCHITECT: Unknown</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Providence, named for Providence, Rhode Island, was formed in 1770, a sixth of the township allotted by the Susquehanna Company to the Connecticut settlers. Aron B. Silkman moved from New York to Providence (now part of Scranton) in 1837. In 1840, Aron built a home at 2006 N. Main Avenue with lumber from the property. It's one of the finest Greek Revival structures in Lackawanna County. Shortly after giving birth to their first child in 1847, Aron's wife passed away. He couldn't stand to live in their home any longer, so he exchanged houses with his cousin, William Silkman. William lived in the home from 1847 until his death in 1874 and worked as a land agent for the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and the D &amp; H Coal Co. The Silkman House served as the family homestead and was maintained by the family for generations until 1937. The Silkman heirs offered the property to the city of Scranton and the Scranton Public Library approved the transfer of deeds in December 1937. There was painstaking care taken in the building of the Silkman House and the family took great care of their home while living there. This made the task of restoring the home and converting it to a library fairly easy despite it having been nearly 100 years old. Although the building is no longer open as a public library, it is still in use by the Scranton Public Library and the Lackawanna River Conservation Association maintains their offices there.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Colonial, Greek Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Wood, stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Square columns, recognized for its pure colonial style</li> </ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> National Register of Historic Places</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

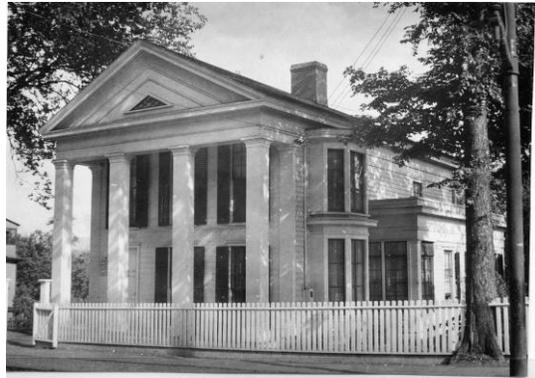


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.438217, -75.655313



# LACKAWANNA COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

(FKA STOEHR AND FISTER BUILDING)

200 Adams Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1922-1923</p> <p>ARCHITECT: George M. Lewis</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Stoehr, Fister &amp; Jennings, a retailer for fine home furnishings, opened its doors in 1906 when Scranton was at its peak. The company offered extensive products and services for any home or office – including furniture, machines (gramophones, phonographs, etc.), kitchenware and appliances, flooring, and even repair and finishing services. The company became Stoehr &amp; Fister in 1923 when they moved into the, then newly constructed, building on the corner of Adams Avenue and Spruce Street. In 1939, Gustav Stoehr and Ray Fister dissolved their 33-year partnership and the company passed to Stoehr’s son, Robert. The company was bought by Spiegel, Inc. in 1946, which was a national furniture company out of Chicago with over 100 retail locations and a successful catalog business. By this time, the company was one of the few furniture stores left in the area. Even though the company changed hands, very little else changed. Robert Stoehr remained the manager, the employees stayed on, and the company retained the Stoehr &amp; Fister name. The building itself remained the property of Stoehr &amp; Fister through its realty company. Spiegel, Inc. sold Stoehr &amp; Fister to Lewittes &amp; Sons of New York in 1955. Again, the Stoehr &amp; Fister name and general manager, Geoffrey Priestley, survived the sell, due to their longstanding reputation in the community. Unfortunately, the business did not survive the era of change that led to the closing of many downtown businesses. It is now the Lackawanna County Administration Building.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> 20th Century Commercial</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Steel, terra-cotta, applied masonry</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seven-story steel structure clad in limestone and terra cotta complements the neighboring Scranton Life building in scale and rhythm of its bays. Sculpted heads of medieval craftsmen speak of the furniture sold within.</li> </ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p> <p>Aluminum windows and storefront masonry</p>	

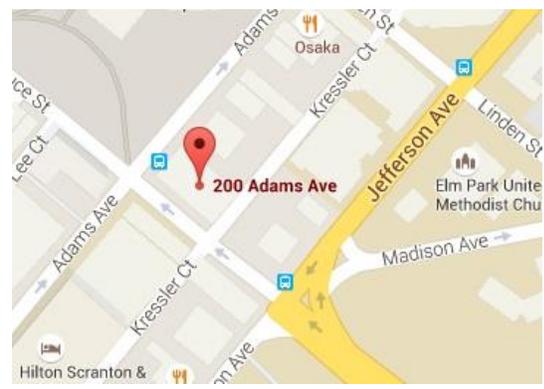


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407043, -75.661846



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# LACKAWANNA COUNTY CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

(FKA FIRST CHURCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE)

520 Vine Street

YEAR: 1914 (1915 National Historic Site)

ARCHITECT: Snyder & Ward

STYLE:  
Neoclassical (Roman temple)

MATERIALS:  
Indiana Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Classical portico and pediment, monumental pedestrian staircase

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Historic Site

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The Lackawanna County Children's Library was commissioned by a Christian Science congregation, which formed in Scranton in 1879. The building was built in 1915 as the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The church was active until 1985, when dwindling membership meant the building had to be sold. The Lackawanna County Library Board bought the building in 1987 and the building has operated as the Children's Library ever since.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410869, -75.659238



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

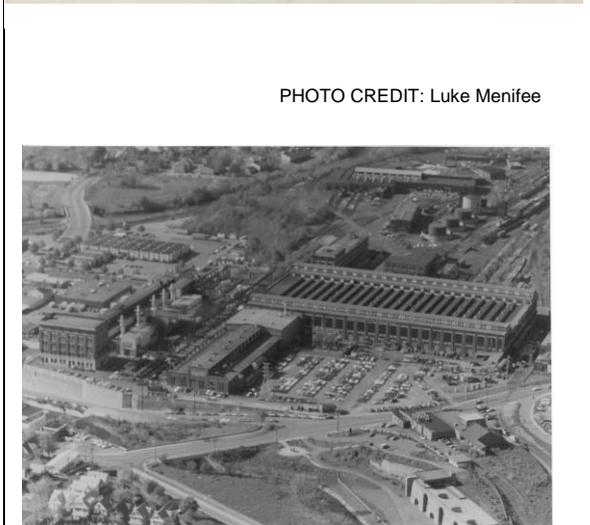
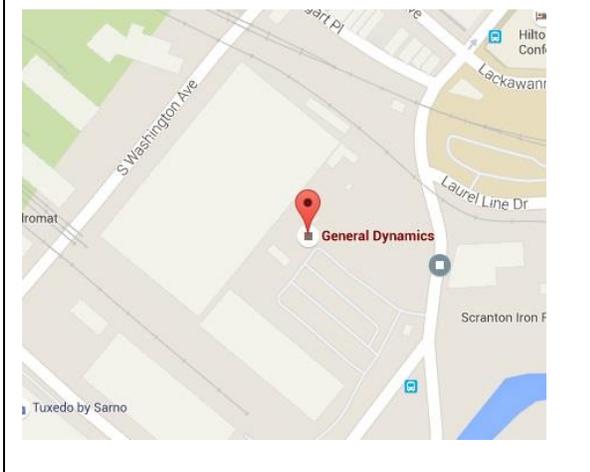
#HISTORICSCRANTON



# GENERAL DYNAMICS

(FKA DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD FOUNDRY)

156 Cedar Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1908 ARCHITECT: Frank J. Nies</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The site was used for building and repairing locomotives in the early 1900s by the Delaware, Lackawanna &amp; Western Railroad. Notable buildings on the campus include the Pattern Shop/Office Building, the Foundry/Forge Shop, the Blacksmith Shop/Heat Treat Building, and the Machine and Erecting Shop/Production Shop. The railroad abandoned the property in the late 1940s when the rise of diesel locomotives made their steam counterparts obsolete. It became the Scranton Army and Ammunition Plant (SCAAP) in 1953 and was operated by U.S. Hoffman until 1963 when Chamberlain Manufacturing Corporation became the operating contractor. General Dynamics; Ordnance and Tactical Systems assumed operation of the facility from Chamberlain in 2006.</p>	
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Era Industrial Building/ Utilitarian</p>		
<p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stone carvings high on the ends of the buildings give clues about the activities inside the shops.</li> </ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> National Historic District</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>		<p>PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee</p> <p>PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society</p> <p>41.404617, -75.665125</p> 

CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# STEAMTOWN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

(FKA DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD YARD)  
350 Cliff Street

**YEAR:** Proposal signed into law by former President Regan on October 30, 1986, Opened under the operation of the National Park Service in 1988, the current rendition opened July 1995 (there were two other iterations initially)

**ARCHITECT:** The collection of historic steam locomotives, passenger cars, freight equipment and maintenance of way equipment is owned by the National Park Service and has been since 1986.

**STYLE:**  
Industrial Functional

**MATERIALS:**  
Brick

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- This open air style museum is designed to feature exhibits both indoors and outdoors. The history and technology are highlighted in the indoor museum, while many of the locomotives are displayed outdoors.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**  
National Historic Site, National Park (1986), National Register of Historic Places (1990)

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The collection of historic steam locomotives, passenger cars, freight equipment and maintenance of way equipment is owned by the National Park Service and has been since 1986. The locomotive collection at the Steamtown National Historic Site was owned by Steamtown U.S.A. and curated by the Steamtown Foundation. It was brought by a team of civic leaders including Mayor James Barrett McNulty from a private museum in Bellows Falls, Vermont, to the former DL&W RR site in Scranton. Other historic railroad equipment was added after the central collections arrival in Scranton. This was a \$73 million federal project. The Omnibus Act of 1986 was the vehicle through which the Steamtown National Historic Site was created, after Congressman Joseph McDade got involved and advocated for the creation of a National Historic Site before his fellow congressmen. The project was highly controversial and received national attention, as the park plans represented the changing mission of the National Park Service.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409673, -75.672890



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

232 Wyoming Avenue

YEAR: 1867-1871

ARCHITECT: Richard Upjohn

**STYLE:**

Gothic Revival (English Gothic)  
Elizabethan/"Ornamental English"

**MATERIALS:**

Limestone, brick

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- Chancel in the interior of the church is included among the 100 most beautiful Chancels in the world. The design and work was done by Louis Comfort Tiffany in 1905.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

St. Luke's Parish was organized in 1851, the same year that Scranton, a community of 2,000 people, officially got its name. From 1853 when the church was consecrated, to 1865 when the railroads had pushed westward from Scranton supplying anthracite coal both to the east and the west, the parish's growth more than surpassed, in proportion, the growth of the city, making a larger church necessary. The architect of the present church was Richard Upjohn of New York, the designer of Trinity Church on Wall Street. They broke ground at the current site in 1865 and the first service was held in the church on July 1, 1871. Construction was delayed due to the swampy conditions of the construction site and a miners' strike. The church was designed in Victorian Gothic style with pointed windows and arches, and exterior buttresses to support the walls, which are made of locally-quarried stone. On Easter Day 1905, the worshippers saw for the first time a rebuilt altar and reredos, improvements in the chancel, the new baptistery, and new decorations. The altar, reredos, and the window, depicting Christ's Ascension, were designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany, and the altar was built by the Whitman Company in Philadelphia. The altar is white statuary marble, and the reredos is sculpted from caen stone. The church has a long history of providing social services to the community. Following the national trend of Episcopal parishes, St. Luke's opened a Parish House whose principal purpose was to be of service to the community. A gift to the church in memory of some of its founders, Throop Memorial Parish House was built in 1898 next to the church.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409406, -75.664100



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ST. LUKE'S PARISH HOUSE (THROOP MEMORIAL)

230 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1896-1898 ARCHITECT: Frederick L. Brown</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The building was a gift from Mary Throop Phelps, as a memorial to her parents Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Throop, who were among the founding members of St. Luke's Parish. The Parish House was built to be of service to the community, which has been accomplished through a variety of diverse initiatives since the building opened. It was used for the Boys' Industrial Association from 1899-1922. In 1911, the Girls' Friendly Society was established, and the building provided a "room of shelter" for young women that moved to the area but did not yet have housing arrangements. It was also used to establish three free kindergartens, which were under the superintendence of the parishioners. Due to their success, they were later absorbed by the Scranton School District. The Parish House was also used for a teenage drop-in center in 1976. The building was at one point the Lucan Center of the Arts, which is the only time that the building was not used for St. Luke's Community Outreach initiatives. The building is currently vacant.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Gothic</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409468, -75.664316

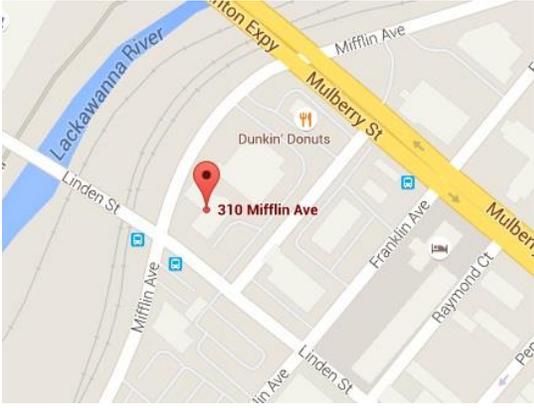


CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ST. MARY'S GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH (BYZANTINE RITE)

310 Mifflin Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1914-1915 ARCHITECT: John Howley</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The St. Mary's Society of Scranton was organized in 1890 and chartered in 1891. Their first church was in Scranton's Hill Section on Hickory Street and Irving Avenue. However, the congregation wished to move to a more central location in Scranton. In 1912, the church purchased four lots with three houses at the church's current site, at the corner of Linden Street and Mifflin Avenue. Architect Edward Lawley drew up the plans and contract, which were complete except for Father Korotnoki's signature. Father Korotnoki unexpectedly left for Hungary to accept a new position and left the plans unsigned. The church's new pastor, Father Michael Korba rejected Mr. Lawley's plans and instead hired architect John Howley for \$37,000. In January of 1945, an interior fire caused damage to the building. In 1949, a major remodeling project on the interior and exterior of the church and rectory began and was completed in 1954. Major renovations were made to the interior of the church including the addition of an icon screen, designed by Ukrainian artist Christina Dochwat in 1992, which transformed the building into the traditional Byzantine style, in time for the church's 100th anniversary. These renovations cost roughly \$500,000. (Scranton Times-Tribune)</p>	
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Classical Eclectic with Renaissance &amp; Byzantine motifs</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The two aluminum towers and the building's aluminum roofing were installed during a 1949 remodeling project following a fire in January, 21, 1945 that damaged much of the interior.</li></ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>		<p>PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa</p> 
		<p>PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society</p> <p>41.412374, -75.666974</p> 

CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

315 Wyoming Avenue

<p><b>YEAR:</b> 1865-1867</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT:</b> Joel Amsden; 1884 renovations by Edwin Forrest Durang</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The land where the cathedral now sits was a swamp covered with moss, long grass, and shrubbery until 1857, when the landowner had the land cleared, and the swamp filled with clay. It became the site of the first circus to come to Scranton. In 1858, it was decided that the site would be a perfect spot for a church, and three lots of the land were purchased for \$2,000. Archbishop James F. Wood of Philadelphia laid the cornerstone of the church in 1865. The architect, Joel Amsden, was the leading local architect of the time. He and a local priest, Father Moses Whitty, partnered to lay the plans for the church, which was completed in 1867. The church was originally called the St. Vincent DePaul Cathedral. On March 3, 1868, Pope Pius IX created the Diocese of Scranton and named Reverend Doctor William O'Hara the first bishop of Scranton. In 1884, Bishop William O'Hara commissioned a complete remodeling of the church and hired Edwin Forrest Durang, an architect from Philadelphia. Lorenzo Scattaglia, who was well known for his work in Philadelphia, did frescoes throughout the church. On September 28, 1884, Bishop O'Hara consecrated the church and altar in honor of St. Peter and removed the name of St. Vincent DePaul from the Cathedral. (Envisioning Faith, James B. Earley 1994)</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Italianate (Romanesque Revival)</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, limestone, ceramic tile roof</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> National Register of Historic Places (1976)</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410592, -75.663627



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# LACKAWANNA COLLEGE ANGELI HALL

(FKA SCRANTON CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL)

501 Vine Street

YEAR: 1895-1896

ARCHITECT: Little & Michael J. O'Connor and Edward Langley

STYLE:

Beaux Arts with Gothic details/neo-gothic/Late Gothic Revival

MATERIALS:

Limestone, West Mountain Stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- An addition was built to the back half of the building, which includes the auditorium, and is quite indistinguishable from the original building

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The original Scranton High School was built in 1857 and was located on the 500 block of Vine Street and North Washington Avenue. The building was renovated several times to meet the need for more space, but eventually the space issues led to the demolition of the original building and the construction of a new one on the same site. The new building opened in 1896 as Scranton High School and was later renamed Scranton Central High School when the Scranton Technical High School was built in 1905. The building was designed by the firm Little & O'Connor of New York City and architect Edward Langley, who moved to Scranton to work on the project. The building was originally a three story stone structure. Later in 1922, Langley designed an addition that is indistinguishable from the original structure. Central, as it was known, served for many years as the academic high school for the citizens of Scranton. At one time, it had a one room annex in the rear of the property, and later used the Administration Building as an annex. A population decline and mounting building deficiencies were listed as the cause for the closure of Central in 1991. The Central building was purchased by Lackawanna College in 1994 and refurbished into a beautiful educational facility while still preserving the historic architecture of the building.

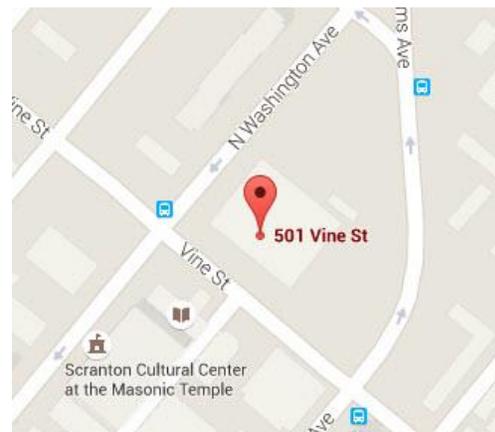


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.411449, -75.659042



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# LACKAWANNA COLLEGE'S SEELEY HALL

(FKA ELKS CLUB BUILDING)

406-408 North Washington Avenue

YEAR: 1914

ARCHITECT: John Howley

STYLE:

Beaux Arts

MATERIALS:

Brick, stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

The elevator tower at the north edge of the building

HISTORY:

Built and designed in 1914 in the Beaux Arts style, this building was originally the home of the Scranton Elks Fraternal Club. Now known as Seeley Hall, the building belongs to Lackawanna College Scranton Campus. This building is now a residence hall for Lackawanna College students. The hall is co-ed, and can accommodate up to 108 students. The building also has a library, computer labs and offices.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410570, -75.660557



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



**SCRANTON CULTURAL CENTER**  
 (FKA MASONIC TEMPLE AND SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL)  
 416-420 North Washington Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1927-1930          ARCHITECT: Raymond Hood</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b>          Built in 1927, the original Masonic Temple and Scottish Rite Cathedral cost nearly \$2.3 million to build. Famed architect Raymond Hood became the architect after winning a design contest. Hood is known for other famous buildings such as the Tribune Tower in Chicago, and both the Daily News Building and Rockefeller Center in New York City. The Gothic design of the Masonic Temple itself is five stories tall. It has Irish bluestone floors, marble walls, doors with Spanish leather, and multiple halls for community affairs. It also houses the largest pipe organ in Northeastern Pennsylvania, with a total of 6,000 pipes. While a Masonic project, the temple was intended to provide a public venue for cultural evens for the people of Scranton. The building went under massive renovations in 1989.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b>          Gothic, Art Deco with Moorish Details</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b>          Limestone, marble</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b>          National Register of Historic Places</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

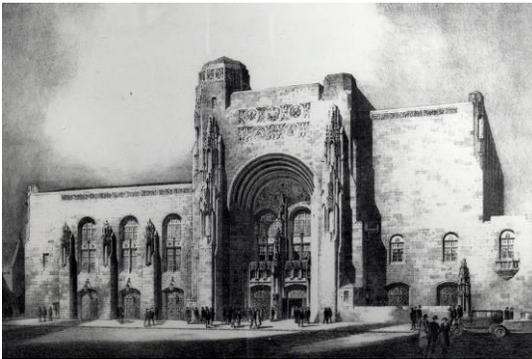


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410743, -75.660001



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON'S JEFFERSON (LEAHY) HALL (DEMOLISHED)

(FKA YWCA BUILDING)

237 Jefferson Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1907</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Edward Langley</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Architect Edward Langley designed the now demolished, Edward R. Leahy Jr. Hall, with construction concluding in 1907. Originally, Langley created the building to serve as the headquarters to a chapter of the YWCA. As the home of the Scranton YWCA, Lackawanna women flocked to partake in the YWCA's collection of classes and athletic facilities. The building also hosted a variety of women's organizations, such as the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Convention in 1914. In 1927, the YWCA added the Platt-Woolworth Wing to the building. This new wing featured an underground swimming pool and housing for about one hundred women. In 1976, the members of the YWCA overwhelmingly voted to sell the building to the University of Scranton. At the time, about eighty women still lived in the building and had to vacate upon news of the University's acquisition of the property. The University renamed the YWCA headquarters Jefferson Hall and used it as a dormitory. In 1983, the University converted the old gym into the headquarters for the department of Physical Therapy. The building would continue to house this department, as well as the department of Occupational Therapy, for the rest of its existence. In 1995, Jefferson Hall became Edward R. Leahy Jr. Hall in honor of the son of Edward and Patricia Leahy. The Leahys endowed a massive donation to the University for the study of medicine. In 2013, the University demolished the old Edward R. Leahy Jr. building in order to make room for a new building of the same name, which stands today.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b></p> <p>Neoclassical</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b></p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407605, -75.660427



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON'S HOULIHAN-MCLEAN PERFORMING ARTS CENTER

(FKA IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH)

301 Jefferson Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1910</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Edward Langley</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The University of Scranton's Houlihan-McLean Performing Arts Center is located on the corner of Mulberry Street and Jefferson Avenue. The ground was broken for the Victorian Gothic style building in 1912. The Immanuel Baptist Church, then the Trinity Baptist Church, previously owned the building. When the University of Scranton acquired the building in 1986, the center underwent major renovation including the installation of a new roof. During the renovations, a time capsule was found in the building's cornerstone that dated back to 1909. Among the items in the time capsule was a copy of the Scranton Times, dated July 21st, 1909. The building was dedicated to Professors Houlihan and McLean in 1988. The bell tower houses a bell forged in 1883 by Buckeye Bell Foundry and Van Duzen and Tift in Cincinnati, Ohio. The building is currently the home for the University of Scranton's performance music ensembles and is the host of many concerts and events throughout the year.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Gothic</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Red sandstone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This building's bell tower houses a bell forged in 1883 by Buckeye Bell Foundry and Van Duzen and Tift in Cincinnati, Ohio. This former church also features beautiful stained glass windows.</li> </ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	

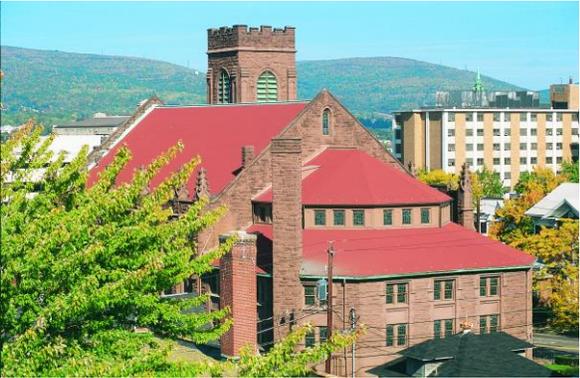


PHOTO CREDIT: Copyright University of Scranton.  
All rights reserved.

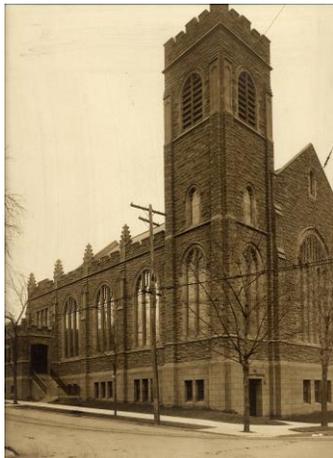


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408414, -75.658524



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON'S O'HARA HALL

(FKA GLEN ALDEN COAL COMPANY BUILDING)

302 Jefferson Avenue

YEAR: 1922-1923

ARCHITECT: Kenneth M. Murchison, New York

STYLE:  
Neoclassical

MATERIALS:  
Indiana Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

Located at 310 Jefferson Avenue, Frank O'Hara Hall is currently home to eleven academic departments of the University of Scranton, the University's College for Graduate and Continuing Education and the Counseling Center. However, this is only the latest chapter for a building whose story dates back to 1922, when it served as the headquarters for the Glen Alden Coal Company. In addition to serving as the Coal Company's headquarters, the building also provided office space for law firms and insurance companies. The University of Scranton purchased the building in 1968 for the price of \$157,000 during the presidency of Aloysius Galvin. In 1969, the University dedicated their new acquisition to Frank O'Hara, who served the school registrar and became the moderator of the University of Scranton National Alumni Society. While some of the office space in the newly named O'Hara Hall remained in the hands of private businesses after its purchase by the University, O'Hara Hall became home to the Kania School of Management in 1978. The Kania School continued to operate out of this building until 2001, when it moved to Brennan Hall,

one block up the road. After the departure of the Kania School, O'Hara Hall became the home to the various departments and services that it continues to house to this day.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407704, -75.659448



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON'S LOUIS STANLEY BROWN HALL

(FKA AD-LIN BUILDING)

600 Linden Street

YEAR: 1896

ARCHITECT: E. L. Walter

**STYLE:**

Classical Revival, Commercial

**MATERIALS:**

Stone, brick, metal ornamentation, glass

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The former Ad-Lin Building, named for its location on the corner of Adams Avenue and Linden Street, is a locally significant example of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. When first placed in service in 1896, the structure was referred to as the P.P. Carter Building. Since then, the building has continually housed a wide variety of commercial and business enterprises. This included a printing company, axe and mining sales (P.P. and M.P. Carter, Proprietors), a sweet shop, a bank & trust company, a dance studio, an advertising agency, a bus terminal, and a newsstand. The style of architecture used was ahead of its time in many aspects for a commercial high-rise building designed during this period. The simplified facade and large expansions of glass on the Adams Avenue side were elements not visible on Scranton's streetscape until over 20 years after its construction. The University of Scranton purchased the building in 2012 for \$1.95 million and uses the building for various offices. Since 2008 a portion of the ground floor has been occupied by Lavish Body & Home, a boutique shop and salon. The building was renamed in 2016 as the Louis Stanley Brown Hall. Louis Stanley Brown, class of 1919, was the first African American student to graduate from The University of Scranton, then St. Thomas College.



PHOTO CREDIT: Copyright University of Scranton. All rights reserved.



PHOTO CREDIT: CRGIS

41.407977, -75.660837



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ELM PARK UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

712 Linden Street

YEAR: 1892-1893

ARCHITECT: Weary & Kramer, Akron, OH

STYLE:  
Richardsonian Romanesque

MATERIALS:  
West Mountain Stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

## HISTORY:

The current building that houses the Elm Park Methodist congregation began construction on September 8, 1891. Construction continued into 1892, but was interrupted by a fire on December 3, 1892, which left only the outer walls and tower surviving. A second fire on March 27, 1893 took down the remaining walls, leaving the tower as the sole piece from the original construction. Work on the church was completed on December 17, 1893. Its handsome design and impressive size earned it the nickname the "Cathedral of Methodism of Northeastern Pennsylvania." Today, Elm Park Methodist Church not only serves the Methodist community in Scranton, but the community at large. For example, Elm Park hosts a Montessori Preschool and Kindergarten for local children. It also offers its space to the Scranton Liva Arts Company, which is a University of Scranton student-run, student-run theater company offering bi-annual productions that are open to the public. The church itself also organizes and hosts a variety of community activities and events throughout the year. For example, volunteers from the church operate a Bread Basket of NEPA food pantry on location to provide food baskets to those in need. The church also coordinates an annual winter coat collection and distribution, various childrens events for the holidays such as Trunk or Treat for Halloween and a large Easter Egg Hunt, and much more.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407171, -75.659907



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# LACKAWANNA HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S CATLIN HOUSE

232 Monroe Avenue

YEAR: 1912  
ARCHITECT: Edward Langley

STYLE:  
Tudor Revival

MATERIALS:  
Brick, stucco, wood

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Half timbered upper story

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
Eligible for National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

Built in 1912, the Catlin House is the former residence of the Catlin couple. George and Helen Catlin, were major financiers of the City of Scranton during the city's boom era in the early 1900s. In 1935 the house was listed in the late George Catlin's will as a gift to the Lackawanna Historical Society, but gave his wife, Helen life-rights. Upon the passing of Helen Catlin in 1942, the property was conveyed to the Lackawanna Historical Society. Since becoming the Lackawanna Historical Society headquarters in 1942, the building has been used as a museum, research office, lecture hall, and library. Much of the focus of the building's exhibits and collections are focused on the history of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The society's purpose is to facilitate public knowledge and appreciation of the area's culture and history. The home is in the Tudor Revival Style, has three stories, sixteen rooms, and is a prime example of upper class living at the time. While the Lackawanna Historical Society owns the building, it is located in the heart of the University of Scranton's campus.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.405808, -75.657523



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON "THE ESTATE" BUILDING

4 Ridge Row

YEAR: 1872

ARCHITECT: Russell Sturgis,  
New York, NY

STYLE:  
Second Empire

MATERIALS:  
Stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- The "Estate" features a mansard roof

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

The steep railings and glazed porches are inconsistent with the original design

HISTORY:

The Scranton Estate is a classic example of the Second Empire architectural style. Designed by well-known New York architect Russell Sturgis, the house features stone masonry by William Sykes, woodwork carvings designed by William F. Paris, a solid mahogany staircase, and a Tiffany glass skylight. The Estate was built for Joseph Hand Scranton. Construction began in 1867 and was completed just in time for the family's Thanksgiving Dinner in 1871. Construction is believed to have cost approximately \$150,000. The house initially featured a tower, which was later removed. Joseph Hand Scranton died in 1872. The Estate was donated by the Scranton family to the University of Scranton in 1941. The building and its grounds provided the foundation for the University's current campus. In 1956, part of the granite wall surrounding the Estate was removed to make room for Loyola Hall. The stones were later used to fill in the mineshafts underneath the site of Alumni Memorial Hall. There was extensive renovation to the Estate in the 1960s, and the back porches were enclosed in the 1970s. Since 2009, the Estate has housed the University's Admissions Office.

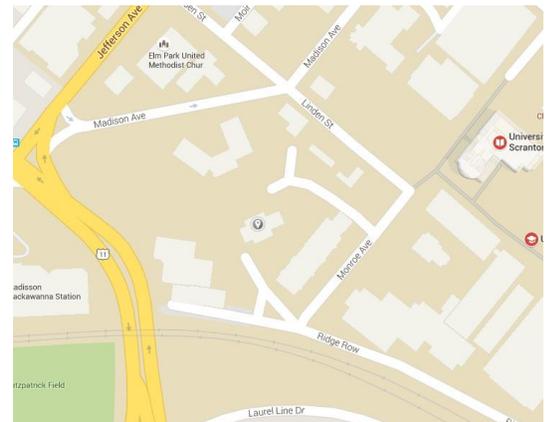


PHOTO CREDIT: Digital images are copyright University of Scranton. All rights reserved.



PHOTO CREDIT: University of Scranton Digital Collections

41.405955, -75.659053



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON'S SMURFIT CENTER

(FKA JOHN RAYMOND MEMORIAL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH)

445 Madison Avenue

YEAR: 1897

ARCHITECT: Lewis Hancock, Jr.

**STYLE:**

Romanesque Revival. Copied after Tufts College's Chapel, Boston, MA

**MATERIALS:**

Stone (Rubble)

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

This church was originally the All Souls' Universalist Church when construction on this Romanesque Revival building ended in 1897. The building was later dedicated as the John Raymond Memorial Church in January 1906. In 1987, the University of Scranton approached the Universalist congregation, whose dwindling numbers made upkeep on the building difficult, and the University bought the building for \$125,000. Named for Michael J. Smurfit, an Irish immigrant whose sons attended the University, the building was acquired in order to provide space for its Fine Arts program. The interior of the Universalist church was dominated by a 2,600 pound Tiffany stained glass window of Christ's Sermon on the Mount.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

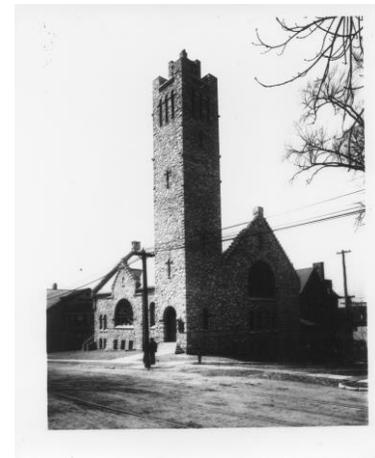
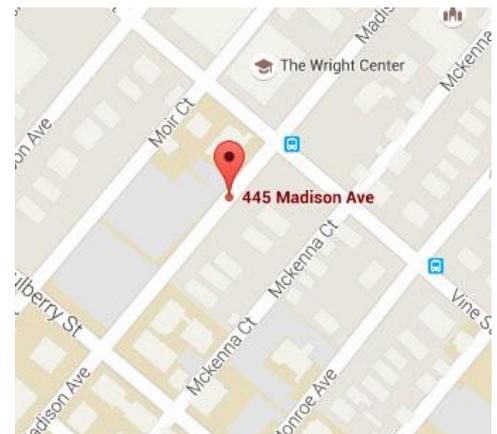


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409228, -75.656568



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# CONVENANT (WESTMINSTER) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(FKA FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

550 Madison Avenue

YEAR: 1902-1904

ARCHITECT: Lansing C. Holden, New York City, NY

STYLE:  
Victorian Gothic

MATERIALS:  
Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Among the building's most notable features are its flying buttresses, the turret and the nine Tiffany windows

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In October 1894, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church purchased the so-called "reservoir lots" at the corner of Olive Street and Madison Avenue, from the Scranton Gas & Water Company, who had maintained a reservoir on these lots for supplying Scranton with water. The parsonage was erected first on part of these lots in 1898, but the building of the Church was postponed until the sale of the Old Church on Washington Avenue to the J. D. Williams Company was final in 1902. In September 1903, the cornerstone of the present Westminster Presbyterian Church, then the First Presbyterian Church, was laid by Mr. W. W. Scranton, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Old Church on Washington Avenue. The new Church was dedicated in 1904.

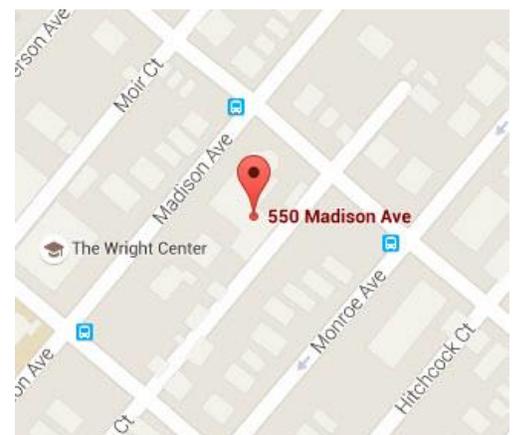


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409970, -75.654837



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ST. MATTHEW'S UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(FKA ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH)

425 Jefferson Avenue

YEAR: 1885-1886

ARCHITECT: James C. Cady,  
Buffalo, NY

STYLE:  
French Eclectic ("Norman  
Cottage")

MATERIALS:  
West Mountain Stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

This church was originally built in 1886 on Jefferson Avenue as the Second Presbyterian Church. It was designed by James Cady, an architect from Buffalo, and cost about \$60,000 to build. The famed Tiffany studios were responsible for much of the original decoration of the Church's interior. Additions have been made over the years, but have not visibly altered the original building. In 1926, the church relocated and the newly formed St. John's Lutheran Church purchased the vacated building. In 2000, the church underwent \$350,000 worth of renovations. The artisans and craftsmen who renovated the church highlighted its Victorian Romanesque architecture and two original Tiffany windows and lamps while adding new details to draw visitors' eyes toward heaven. The church's name changed to St. Matthew's United Evangelical Lutheran Church following the merging of two Lutheran congregations.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

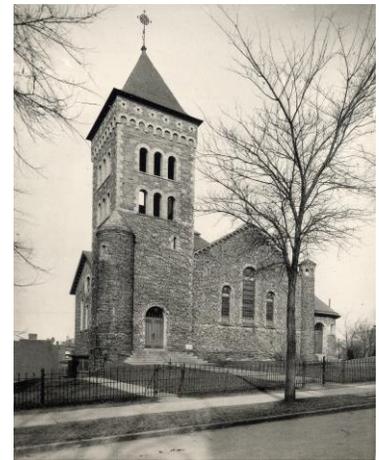


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409719, -75.657881



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH

714 North Washington Avenue

YEAR: 1912-1913

ARCHITECT: Edward Langley

**STYLE:**

Late Victorian Gothic/English Gothic

**MATERIALS:**

Brick, limestone

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- The interior is finished and trimmed in oak. It has seating for 500 people. An industrial home was also constructed on the rear lot of the building.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

After the Civil War, Mary Jane Merritt settled in Scranton. Her family had escaped slavery into Canada, but returned to settle in Waverly, where a community of free African Americans existed as early as the 1840s. There, Mary Jane worked as a servant until she moved to Scranton. The church was a vital part of community life for both free African Americans and those escaping slavery. Because no such church existed in Scranton at the time, Mrs. Merritt opened her home to other blacks who wished to establish a church. The congregation moved around to several buildings and homes until 1912, when they built the Bethel AME church on North Washington Avenue. The congregation campaigned to raise the \$40,000 needed to construct the building and attached industrial house. The design of the church, carried out by Edward Langley, was of the Gothic style. One of the principal exterior features is the lofty tower facing North Washington Avenue featuring a large stained glass window, which can be viewed up close from the interior on the balcony of the church. From the main entrance is a large reception hall leading to the auditorium, as well as Sunday school rooms in the basement. The church has a very active and community-minded congregation, for example from October to April the church hosts and facilitates an emergency shelter for individuals who are homeless in the Scranton area, which is largely supported by donations and volunteers from the church. Bethel hosted now famous R&B singer John Legend as the church's choir director for nine years beginning in 1995 when he was just 16.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



B

PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.414145, -75.656249



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SCRANTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(FKA INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL'S WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OF DOMESTIC ARTS)  
1000 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1920-1921</p> <p>ARCHITECT: William S. Lowndes, 2005 &amp; 2007 additions Hemmler &amp; Camayd</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Women's Domestic Institute was organized in 1916. Many women took pride in perfecting their cooking, sewing and other domestic skills so that they could run more comfortable and efficient households. When the school began, it had 3,022 students. When the correspondence school began construction of its new building in 1920, between 3,000 and 5,000 women were enrolling each month, and total enrollment was 66,500. It had 350 students in the city of Scranton, but it also had students in every state, along with Central and South America, England, the British West Indies, New Zealand, India, and a host of other countries. The institute's home was dedicated on Sept. 29, 1921 when enrollment had reached 125,000. Designed by architect William S. Lowndes, the five-story structure contained office space for a staff of over 500, as well as rooms for pattern design teams, an extensive mailing department, and a roof garden. The building that currently houses Scranton Preparatory School was the administration building, which contained the instruction department and schools. The building directly across from Wyoming Avenue held the general offices, consisting of a service department and printery, but it has since been demolished and is now athletic fields. Scranton Prep moved into the building in 1963 and added an Arts and Science wing in 2005, as well as a new Student Center in 2007, which are consistent with the architecture of the main structure.</p>
<p>STYLE: Collegiate Gothic</p> <p>MATERIALS: Brick, stone</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.418514, -75.653399



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# EVERHART MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

1901 Mulberry Street

YEAR: 1908

ARCHITECT: Harvey J. Blackwood and John Nelson, 2005 & 2007 additions Hemmler & Camayd

STYLE:  
Neoclassical/ Beaux Arts

MATERIALS:  
Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- The building features Bas Relief panels depicting the arts and sciences

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In 1905, Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart drafted a will specifying that funds from his estate should be used to construct the "Dr. I.F. Everhart general museum to be built in Nay Aug Park in the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania." Plans in the "modern Renaissance" style were made by Scranton architects Harvey J. Blackwood and John Nelson. Construction was completed in 1908, at which time the Everhart became the 9th museum in the Commonwealth. In order to satisfy Dr. Everhart's original plan calling for "three buildings forming three sides of a square, one for natural history, one for science, one for art," the Everhart Museum Trustees instead added two wings to the original building and wrapped the whole in a stripped classical facade in 1928. Construction was completed in 1929. The designs were by Scranton architects David H. Morgan and Searle von Storch. In 1962, a new small gallery was built in the basement, where regular changing exhibits could be displayed. During the 1980s the entire upper floor of the Museum was renovated to accommodate the permanent collections and to create a suite of temporary exhibition galleries. On May 30, 2008, the Everhart Museum of Natural History, Science & Art celebrated its 100th anniversary of serving the people of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The creation of the Everhart Museum represents late Victorian traditions that celebrated the museum as a generalist educational institution.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.400610, -75.644126



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

1780 North Washington Avenue

YEAR: 1912

ARCHITECT: Henry Vaughan, Boston, was the original architect. The details and suspension of the work was carried out by Edward H. Davis and George M. D. Lewis, both members of the congregation.

STYLE:  
Cathedral Gothic

MATERIALS:  
Indiana Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- The structure with its tower terminating in battlements, is of Indiana limestone, wall bearing construction, without the use of steel beams or columns. The roof is boarded on the underside of the timbers divided into five ways by arched oak trusses springing from the octagonal stone shafts. Exterior stone buttresses support the wall thrusts. All window openings are made of carefully detailed stone tracery. The main nave isle and the chancel passage is laid with red quarry tile. Chancel steps are of Nicholson Blue Stone.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The Church of the Good Shepherd was organized in 1868 and it was the first Christian congregation established in Green Ridge. The first service was held at the home of one of its members, the second in the depot of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railway Co. Subsequent services were conducted in a passenger car drawn up on the track in front of the depot. Later the congregation worshipped in a lecture room of the Green Ridge Hall Association on Monsey ave. In 1893, the property of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church at the corner of Green Ridge and Monsey ave was purchased. As the congregation grew steadily, the need for a larger building became evident. In March of 1910, the land at the southeast corner of North Washington Avenue and Electric Street was purchased for \$11,500. The following year, Henry Vaughan was elected architect to prepare plans for a church, a parish house and a rectory. Vaughan, a famous Boston architect, made the original designs. Edward H. Davis and George M. D. Lewis, both members of the congregation, carried out the details and suspension of the work. The church is Cathedral Gothic style, having its general arrangement like that of the late Gothic Chapels of England. Mr. Vaughan prepared his plans well, as he visited England to procure plans and ideas from the English village churches and cathedrals. It was built of Indiana limestone at a cost of around \$100,000.



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.429156, -75.641924



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# ISAAC & IRA TRIPP ESTATE

1011 North Main Avenue

YEAR: 1812

ARCHITECT: Isaac Tripp III

STYLE:  
Federal/Victorian

MATERIALS:  
Wood

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- This house features floor to ceiling windows and a two sided porch

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In 1771, Isaac Tripp I, Scranton's first settler, purchased a large tract of land where the current Tripp Family Homestead is located today. He was killed by Native Americans in Wilkes-Barre in 1778, and around that same time his son, Isaac Tripp II, built a house on the land, which is the nucleus of the present building - the oldest in Lackawanna County. The home was owned by descendants of the Tripp family until 1899 when it was sold. In 1980, the Junior League took over the house and undertook a major restoration and renovation. While the Junior League still maintains its headquarters in the house, a group of interested citizens has assumed ownership and will continue to maintain the house as a vital civic and historical resource for our community.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Junior League of Scranton

41.426412, -75.669992



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# MULBERRY PROFESSIONAL PLAZA

(FKA SCRANTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING)  
349 North Washington Avenue

**YEAR:** 1925-1926

**ARCHITECT:** Edward Langley & David H. Morgan

**STYLE:**

The building rises from a flush granite base, to a slightly projecting limestone cornice, below a low parapet. The Mulberry Street facade is divided into eleven bays while the end walls are five bays wide with ground floor storefronts facing North Washing

**MATERIALS:**

Foundation: Granite; Walls: Limestone; Roof: Asphalt; Steel and Wood Windows

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**  
National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The Scranton Chamber of Commerce building is a four-story limestone art deco building, designed in 1925 by locally prominent architect Edward Langley. The building rises from a flush granite base, to a slightly projecting limestone cornice, below a low parapet. The Mulberry Street facade is divided into eleven bays while the end walls are five bays wide with ground floor storefronts facing North Washington ave. Windows are steel at grade with double hung wood windows above. Decorative Spandrel panels at the second floor and a balcony with aluminum and bronze railing mark the main entrance and provide the main decoration on the exterior. While the North Washington ave storefronts have been replaced and the interior has been subdivided and modernized, the building retains integrity, as most of its important historic features either remain or are preserved behind contemporary finishes. The Scranton Chamber of Commerce erected the building in 1926 to house the not-for-profit organization's main regional offices, meeting rooms, rental office, and retail space. The main entrance is located on Mulberry Street with storefronts along North Washington ave. The site gently slopes downward from North Washington ave so that the west facade of the building is approximately four feet taller than the east facade.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410341, -75.661536



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SCRANTON ELECTRIC BUILDING

(FKA BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING)

507 Linden Street

YEAR: 1896

ARCHITECT: Lansing C. Holden, New York, NY

STYLE:  
Beaux Arts

MATERIALS:  
Stone, copper and tile roof

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- The Beaux Arts style of the Board of Trade Building features a carved stone front with copper and tile roof.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

In 2014, the famous Electric City sign was updated to feature LED lights of varying colors.

HISTORY:

The Board of Trade Building was built in 1896 and designed by New York City architect, Lansing Holden. This eight-story office building was erected as the city's first skyscraper. The developers offered space to the Board of Trade, a precursor to the Chamber of Commerce, at a nominal fee in exchange for the use of their name on the building to further distinguish it. In 1926, it was sold to the Scranton Electric Company and became known as the Scranton Electric Building. In 1886, Scranton had established the Scranton Suburban Railway Company and developed the first successful electric trolley system. Also, in the 1880's, Scranton became one of the first cities to use electric streetlights. In 1928, the Scranton "Electric City" sign was added to the roof of the building and has become one of the city's most recognizable landmarks. The sign remained unlit for around 25 years until it was restored in 2004, bringing the prestige of that destination back with it.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408977, -75.661723



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# SCRANTON LIFE BUILDING

530-538 Spruce Street

YEAR: 1916

ARCHITECT: Edward Langley,  
Scranton

**STYLE:**

Chicago school with Victorian  
Gothic details

**MATERIALS:**

Brick building faced with white  
glazed terra-cotta tiles

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

**NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The Scranton Life Building was originally built for the Scranton Life Insurance Company in 1916. The eagles on the top of the building were meant to symbolize the strength of the insurance protection. The accomplished architect Edward Langley designed the building. While the Scranton Life Insurance Company was the most famous tenet of the building, countless businesses have called the Scranton Life Building home at one point. In addition to its role as an office complex, the Scranton Life building features a variety of retail establishments. One notable business includes the Northern Light coffee shop, which continues to draw affection from both locals and University of Scranton students.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407145, -75.662763



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# LACKAWANNA COUNTY GATEWAY CENTER

(FKA SCRANTON GAS & WATER COMPANY BUILDING)

134-135 Jefferson Avenue

YEAR: 1919-1922; opened in 1924

ARCHITECT: Edward Davis & George M.D. Lewis

STYLE:  
Beaux Arts

MATERIALS:  
Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Features carvings of fish and dragons symbolizing water and gas. The architects designed a largely planar building, which they embellished with three masonry balconies ornamented in bas-relief. In using materials similar to those of the adjacent terminal, the architects reciprocated the vanilla hue and smooth texture of its finely-cut masonry. Sculpted on balconies above the richly-ornamented Verde marble and bronze entrance, stone dolphins fill urns with water and dragons with gaseous breath ignite torches.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
Landmark Structure

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The Lackawanna County Gateway Center, previously the Scranton Gas and Water Company building, is located at 134 Jefferson Avenue. The Scranton Water and Gas Company was organized in 1854 by Joseph Hand Scranton, and was originally comprised of a pumping station and 150-foot reservoir located at Madison Avenue and Olive Street. Joseph H. Scranton's death in 1872 brought the presidency of the company to his son William W. Scranton who grew the company further. The building was designed by Davis and Lewis in 1919 and reflects the Italian Renaissance and Beaux-Arts classicism of the firm's early work. Scranton Gas and Water Company president, Worthington Scranton, commissioned the design. His father, William W. Scranton, had previously purchased the land on Jefferson Avenue for \$70,000. At the time, it was in sight of the Scranton family home and adjacent to the new Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Terminal, currently the Radisson Lackawanna Station Hotel. William W. Scranton died in 1916 and Worthington completed the construction project.

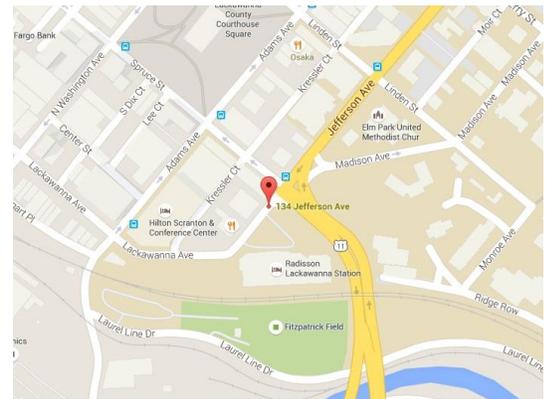


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406221, -75.661819



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# RADISSON LACKAWANNA STATION HOTEL

(FKA LACKAWANNA D.L.&W. RAILROAD STATION)

700 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1907-1908

ARCHITECT: Kenneth W. Murchison, New York, NY

STYLE:  
Beaux Arts

MATERIALS:  
Stone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Features eagles and a clock on the central tower and the Bush train shed adjacent to the building which is presently used for additional parking and outdoor events

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Station was built during the years 1907-1908 at a cost of \$601,780.96. Constructed in the Neo-Classical Revival style, it remains one of the most impressive buildings in the City of Scranton. The architects of the station were Kenneth Murchison of New York and Edward Langley of Scranton. The designer was Lincoln Bush, chief engineer of the railroad. It was one of the most important railroads in the northeast region of Pennsylvania and anthracite coal was a major factor in their growth. The railroad opened the Diamond mine in 1852-1853 and gradually began to acquire coal lands in North and West Scranton. By 1925, the railroad owned all coal underlying West Scranton and also acquired large areas in other parts of the county, as well as in Luzerne County. The profits accrued from mining and transportation of coal were used to build the station. In 1970, the last train left the station. The building was renovated as a hotel in 1983 and is now known as the Radisson Lackawanna Station Hotel.

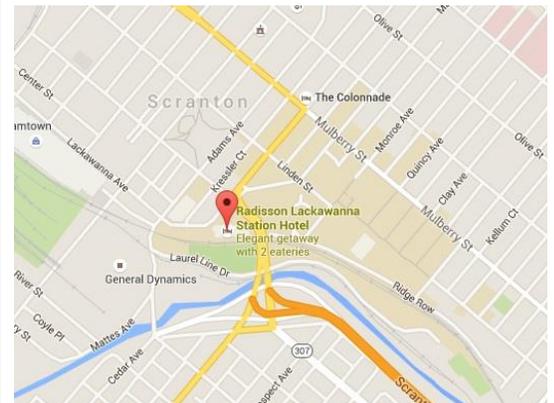


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.405527, -75.661350



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# BANK TOWERS BUILDING

321 Spruce Street

YEAR: 1895-1896

ARCHITECT: Edward Davis & George Lewis

STYLE:  
Beaux Arts

MATERIALS:  
Limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In 1896, the Traders National Bank built the original structure at the corner of Spruce Street and Wyoming Avenue. In 1929, Traders merged with the first privately owned bank in Scranton, First National Bank, which had been incorporated in 1863. The building was renovated in 1907, and again in 1927, to meet the bank's growing demand. After the merger in 1929, the bank was again redesigned and expanded, this time by the local architectural firm Davis and Lewis. The \$400,000 renovation upgraded the exterior of the building to limestone and a ten-story addition was added that included a spire, which is no longer present today. The lobby was also redone in marble, with Doric columns lining the space. Tiffany designed bronze teller cages. In 1957, the merger of First National Bank with Lackawanna Trust Company called for a three-story annex to the building. The son of Edward Lewis designed a glass and bronze facade to contrast, but in harmony and scale with his father's 1930 work.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409217, -75.665303



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# THE SCRANTON TIMES BUILDING

149 Penn Avenue

YEAR: 1924-1926

ARCHITECT: Edward Davis & George M.D. Lewis

STYLE:

Palazzo-style/Classical-style

MATERIALS:

Steel-frame and concrete with a white terracotta façade

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In April 1925, Scranton Free Press editor and manager Edward L. Lynett acquired frontage on Penn Avenue and Spruce Street to erect new offices for the newspaper he had bought thirty years earlier, the Scranton Times. As the journal's sixth publisher, Lynett brought success to the publishing venture and circulation rivaled the Republican and Scranton Truth. An increased staff and more presses undoubtedly necessitated the more spacious building, but the 1922 acquisition of WEJL-AM radio station encouraged expansion as well. Architects Davis and Lewis designed a steel-frame and concrete building four stories tall with 55,000 square feet of space. The building embodied functionality and practicality. The classic-style white terracotta exterior was designed with large street-level windows that invited passers-by to view newspaper-making first hand. The building has fine touches of ornate designs that were common in structures built in Scranton during the prosperous 1920s. Above each of the two entrances on Penn Avenue stands a bronze owl whose green eyes once lit up at night— keeping a watchful eye on the news around town. These specialties were made exclusively for the Times Building at Louis C. Tiffany's Studios in New York City. With the advent of television and FM broadcasting, the Scranton Times created FM radio station WQAN. George Lewis designed a fifth-floor addition to the Times building for broadcasting studios and a transmitting tower in 1950.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409572, -75.666764



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY FREIGHT STATION

602 West Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1891-1893

ARCHITECT: Wilson Brothers

**STYLE:**

Richardson Romanesque/  
Chateausque

**MATERIALS:**

Brick

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

National Register of Historic  
Places

**NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

In 1868-1869, the Central Railroad of New Jersey signed a lease to take control of the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.'s railroad. This agreement also included the Union Railroad. When it was completed in 1866, the Union was leased to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., which operated it as a section of the Lehigh & Susquehanna division, running from Easton to Scranton. The lease with the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. ended in 1886, at which time the Union Railroad passed into the hands of the Delaware & Hudson Co., and the CNJ built its own road from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton. The CNJ chose, as a site for its passenger station, a piece of land at the western end of the Lackawanna Avenue Bridge. The Bridgewater Coal Co. had operated a mine at this site, but in 1880, it sold 7 acres of land to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. At the same time, the Bridgewater transferred its coal leases to The Lackawanna Co. The Central Railroad of New Jersey closed up the mine and erected its passenger station. The Lackawanna Co. transferred the coal leases to the People's Coal Co. From 1886 on, the CNJ played an active and important role in the growth of Scranton, shipping the area's anthracite coal to various markets. The CNJ connected the city's freight and passengers to Wilkes-Barre, Reading (via the Reading Railroad), Allentown, and Philadelphia, as well as to Washington, D.C., via the B & O Railroad. Its holdings included a roundhouse in the Bellevue section of Scranton, near what would become the William T. Schmidt ball field. The CNJ passenger station still stands on Lackawanna Ave. In 1979, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places, a fact that attests to its important role in transporting both people and goods in the anthracite region.

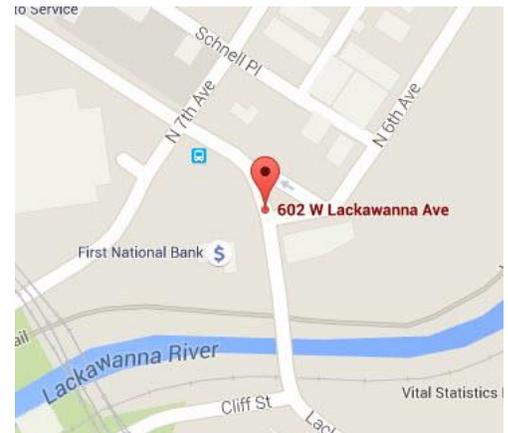


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: CRGIS

41.411697, -75.671172



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# PENN WAREHOUSE/ PENNSYLVANIA PAPER & SUPPLY CO.

(FKA DICKSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY)

215 Vine Street

YEAR: 1856/1878/1882

ARCHITECT:

STYLE:

Victorian Gothic Industrial building

MATERIALS:

Red brick

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Tiered Roman arches, the cornice of brick corbelling and the highly ornate wooden steeple

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The expanding coal industry in the Lackawanna Valley prompted the founders of Dickson Works to establish here in 1856. Thomas Dickson, later president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, saw the advantage and need for a shop in Scranton to repair and manufacture mine machinery, boilers, and more. Various related businesses connected with its operations were acquired and the plant was enlarged many times over the years. The original Dickson Works was the parent company of many of Scranton's industries, such as engines and boilers, rolling mills, and locomotives. The Stacor Equipment Company moved into the building in 1963 and manufactured library tables and furniture. In 1978, the Pennsylvania Paper & Supply Company expanded into the building from the warehouse next door and still occupies the building today. The building has become a tourist attraction since its tower was featured in the opening credits of the popular TV show, "The Office" (2005-2013). The building features the show's fictional Dunder Mifflin paper company logo on the north side of the tower.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.413513, -75.662309



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# FINCH BUILDING

(FKA INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING)  
434 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1898-1899 ARCHITECT: W. Scott Collins</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Finch Building has occupied a prominent site in the city of Scranton on Wyoming Avenue since 1898, when it was erected as the first permanent home of the International Correspondence Schools. Later, the building was sold to the Hudson Coal Company for use as the firm's administrative offices. During those years, coal remained the lifeblood of this area, as well as a significant contributor to the growth of the nation, and Hudson Coal was one of the industry's leaders. In addition to its rich historical background, this building is deserving of preservation based on its architectural value alone.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Chateausque, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Steep tile roof, Spires</li></ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> National Register of Historic Places</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

41.411554, -75.661365



# THE SCRANTON CLUB

404 North Washington Avenue

<p><b>YEAR:</b> 1906</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT:</b> Edward Langley, Scranton</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Scranton Club was incorporated in 1895, back when wealthy coal barons, railroaders, and steel magnates roamed the city streets. Its 19th century incorporation makes it one of Scranton's oldest social groups. At the time, the high entry fee of \$100 and monthly dues of \$50 preserved its exclusivity. Additionally, no more than 300 Scranton residents and 123 non-residents were allowed in the club. The club first established its quarters on the upper floors of the Scranton Electric Building on Linden Street. In 1901, the present clubhouse at the corner of Washington Avenue and Mulberry Street was constructed. The Club provided lunch and supper for members, and was the site of many holiday parties and special events. It also maintained a library and conservatory. For decades, it was partially a residence as well. Members could stay overnight in fourth-floor rooms. For a time, female members were resolutely excluded, making for a lively history as the 20th century progressed. Several women staged sit-ins during the 1970s. It was not until 1990 that the first female board member was elected. In 1990, \$900,000 was spent on renovations. By 2010, the Scranton Club faced declining membership and sold the building for \$700,000 because it was too hard for members to maintain the four-story building. The ground floor and second floor of the building were turned into a restaurant and event space in 2011, and the third floor was turned into office space. The basement is still home to the Scranton Club today.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Neoclassical/ Colonial Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410290, -75.660576



# THE CENTURY CLUB

612 Jefferson Avenue

YEAR: 1914  
ARCHITECT: Harvey J. Blackwood & John Nelson

STYLE:  
Colonial Revival

MATERIALS:  
Brick, stone, limestone, asphalt, wood

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic Places

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

## HISTORY:

Early in the 20th century, the city of Scranton experienced great prosperity and growth. Coal was king, the iron industry flourished, and Scranton's lace products were world-renowned. It was during this era that women of prosperous families, having the luxury of time, felt the need to explore outlets for civic activities and educational pursuits. As a result, a remarkable women's club, The Century Club of Scranton, came into existence. Within a time span of two years, the need for a large space to hold meetings initiated the building of a clubhouse in 1913—the first women's clubhouse in Scranton.

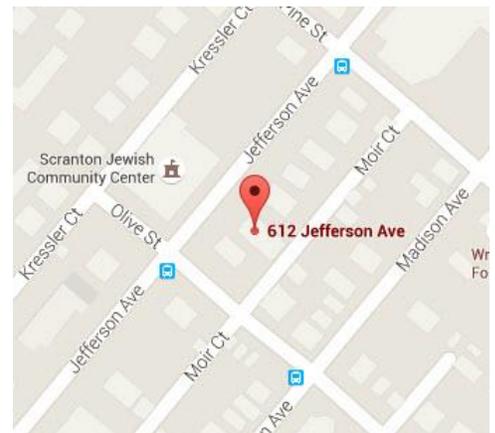


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.411255, -75.655308



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# TERENCE V. POWDERLY HOUSE

614 North Main Avenue

YEAR: 1886  
ARCHITECT: David T. Jones

STYLE:  
Victorian

MATERIALS:  
Wood

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- This is the only National Landmark structure in Lackawanna County

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Landmark

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

This Victorian style home was built in 1886 for Terence V. Powderly, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor and fifth mayor of Scranton (1878-1884). It is located at 614 North Main Avenue in Scranton. The home belonged to Powderly until 1899 when he sold it to attorney William Lewis who resided in the home until 1942, when it was willed to his daughter, who then lived in the home until 1960. Six years later, David Jones, an architect for the International Correspondence Schools, bought the home. Later that year, the Department of the Interior named the site eligible for historical landmark status and in 1975, in conjunction with the U.S. bicentennial, the home was placed on the National Register of Historical Places.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.418376, -75.674575



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# NOREIKA FUNERAL HOME (DEMOLISHED)

(FKA VON STORCH RESIDENCE)

1740 North Main Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: Heinrich Ludwig Christopher Van Storch moved to America from Germany in 1794. In 1809, he took up permanent residence in Providence, Lackawanna County because he was aware of the coal beneath the land. He had seven sons, one of which was Leopold Von Storch, and 1 daughter.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	

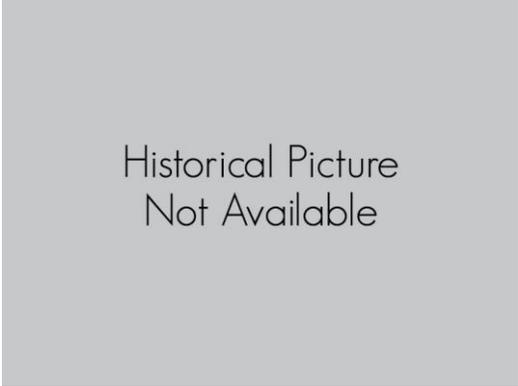


PHOTO CREDIT:

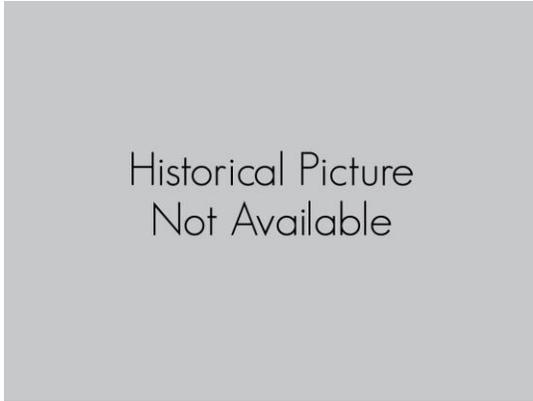
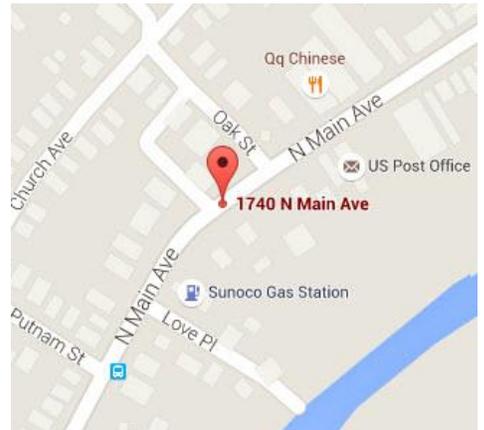


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.436665, -75.659427



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# RITZ THEATER BUILDING

(FKA COMERFORD THEATER)

222 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1906-1907</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Albert E. Westover, Philadelphia</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>When Vaudeville was at its peak in the United States, Scranton was blessed by having a theater erected by S. Z. Poli of New Haven, Connecticut, who owned a string of Vaudeville houses. The theater was built in 1907 for \$250,000. The theater sat 2,000 people and had a lower floor, a mezzanine, and first and second balconies. It presented strictly big-time Vaudeville, with two shows daily. Vaudeville acts in those days travelled to a different major city each week of the year. Since Scranton was a major city at that time, they were a major Vaudeville stop and the biggest stars at the height of their careers appeared there. Scranton had a reputation in show business for being the toughest town on the big time circuit. The tough audiences were probably due to the gruff foundry workers and coal miners. Immigrants here did not assimilate as quickly as in the great melting pots of New York, Chicago, and other major cities. Many remained in enclaves with those of similar backgrounds, spoke in their native languages, and kept their old world ways. As consequence of its tough audiences, Scranton was the spot to try out new acts for those who wanted to make it in the big time. The saying evolved, "If you can make it in Scranton, you can make it anywhere." M.E. Comerford purchased the Poli Theater in 1925. It was renamed the Ritz Theater in 1930 when it was acquired by Plix-Paramount Corp. In 1937, it was practically rebuilt, and christened the Comerford Theater. In 1978, the Comerford Theater became the Courtyard Mall, which housed the Ritz Theater in a portion of the former building, and the lower level was broken up into small stores.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Art Deco facade currently</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, steel</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.409026, -75.664252



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# QUINTS ARMY & NAVY (DEMOLISHED)

107 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR:  
ARCHITECT:

HISTORY:

STYLE:  
MATERIALS:  
NOTABLE FEATURES:  
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Edward Horn

41.409367, -75.669158



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# HOBAN BUILDING

134-136 Franklin Avenue

<p><b>YEAR:</b> There was a building there as early as 1898 (different structure)</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT:</b></p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Earliest records of the building indicate Joseph J. Jermyn, eldest son of prominent Scrantonian John Jermyn, was the property owner in 1898. Joseph Jermyn took over operations of the mine from his father, and made a name for himself through his vast business ventures. He held executive positions at several banks, owned huge expanses of farmland and downtown Scranton real estate. He owned a water company in New Jersey and was president and owner of the Gulf, Texas &amp; Western Railroad Company, which stretched 130 miles across Texas. Since it was built, the Hoban Building has mostly served as a commercial and retail space, sometimes with multiple companies sharing the space at the same time. Records show that the building was used as early as 1900, during Scranton's boom, as the Standard Utilities Corporation out of Delaware and Florodora Tag Company. Florodora Tag Company was a national tobacco tag redemption service. Tags found tobacco products, including cigars and chewing tobacco, and coupons found within the packaging, could be redeemed for a variety of other products. There were over 30 Florodora Tag Company locations throughout the country in the early 1900s. The building was also once used as a sales office for the Hitchner Biscuit Company in the 1920s. The space was later used for a family-owned women's clothing business owned by Harry and Molly Benkaim. The building was most notably W.P. Hoban Restaurant Equipment &amp; Supplies – which sold everything from restaurant equipment to classroom supplies. The family business opened in 1965 after the Hobans bought the property from the Benkaims. After 41 years of supplying local restaurants and other businesses, the Hobans closed up shop and sold the building to DFM properties in 2007.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian/Romanesque Revival</p>	
<p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

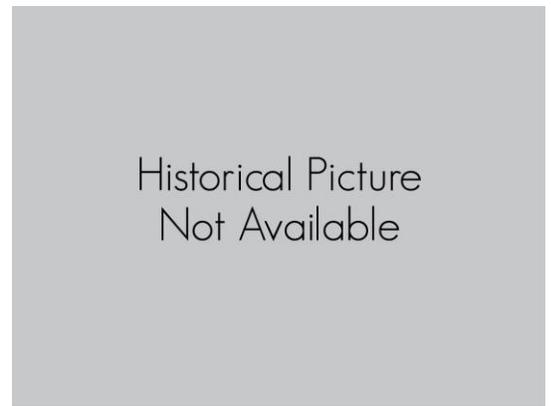


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.409793, -75.667581



# COURTHOUSE SQUARE LAW OFFICES

(FKA BLISS-DAVIS BUILDING)

148 Adams Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1911</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Lewis Hancock Jr.</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Bliss-Davis building was commissioned by William J. Davis and Valentine Bliss, two prominent businessmen in Scranton's early history. William Davis, originally from Ireland, was a jack-of-all-trades. Once a teacher and a tailor, Davis also dabbled in banking, real estate, railroading, and politics. Davis was best known for his merchant tailoring business, the largest in the area at the time, which had a prominent, centrally located building upon its completion. Valentine Bliss, who was originally from England, owned a successful silk manufacturing business that he started in Paterson, New Jersey, and later Altoona, Pennsylvania, before coming to Scranton in 1896. Bliss's successful business contributed to Scranton's national reputation for silk manufacturing. Bliss took over the old brick mill near the Providence Station from John Mears, John Cleland, and others. He proceeded to buy two existing mills and build two new mills. He then formed the Silk Throwing Company and the Bliss family owned all of the stock. Like Davis, Bliss also ventured into banking and politics and was a member of many prominent social clubs and organizations. The building itself was originally designed with additional stories to match the surrounding buildings, but the upper floors were never built. The property has always served as a commercial and retail space, with the tenants changing frequently over the years. (Steinke's Story of Scranton)</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Gothic</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, stone front</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifée

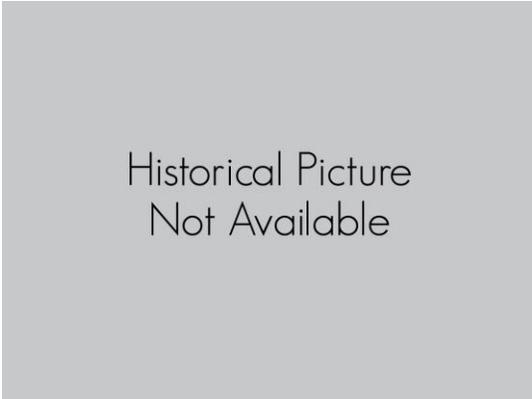
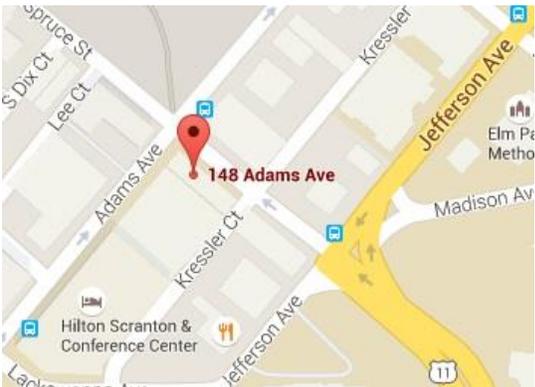


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406788, -75.662165



# CLELAND HOUSE

520 Madison Avenue

YEAR: 1882

ARCHITECT: George W. Fritz

**STYLE:**

Italian-Villa Style, later modernized in the Prairie/Craftsman Style

**MATERIALS:**

Iron bar joint supports, stone masonry foundation, composite slate roof

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- Iron joint supports, composite slate roof, custom argon-gas pane glass windows to match original frame and design

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The Cleland House was built in 1882, as the primary residence for George W. Fritz. Fritz was a successful businessman, who gained prominence through a leather and equine goods business, with a four-story wholesale store located at 410 Lackawanna Avenue, which opened in 1868. In 1910, the home became the residence of John and Emma Cleland. Mr. Cleland was the owner of the Cleland-Simpson Company, better known as the Globe Store (c. 1888-1994). The Cleland's converted the light fixtures from gas to electric in 1910, during which period Scranton became known as the Electric City. Following the death of Emma Cleland, Roswell H. Patterson, Esq. took up residence in the house. He had an impressive reputation in the law community due to his significant role in the establishment of Northeastern Pennsylvania's Commodities and Industries and the development of the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna County Bar Associations. Great effort and care has been put forth to restore and maintain the property to its original state by the current owners, who briefly operated a Historic Bed and Breakfast as a way for people to experience the historic home. The space is now available as a venue for private events.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

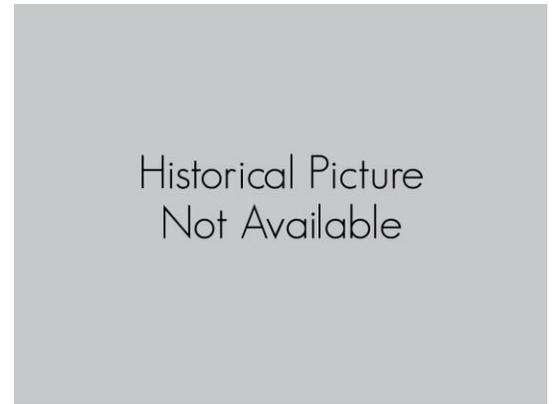


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.409493, -75.655408



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# STEAMTOWN MALL

300 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1992-1993

ARCHITECT: William Kessler  
(Commissioned by Al Boscov  
and Shopco Inc.)

STYLE:  
Modern

MATERIALS:  
Brick, concrete

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- Aerial walking bridge connecting North and South sides of the 300 block of Lackawanna Avenue. Walkway that connects the Mall at Steamtown to the Steamtown National Historic Site

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic  
Places

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

Twenty-four buildings on the 300 and 400 Block of Lackawanna Avenue were demolished on April 5, 1992 to make way for the Mall at Steamtown and its parking garage. Twenty of these properties were historically protected. The project cost about \$100 million. Boscov's and Montgomery Ward were the initial anchor stores of the mall. Montgomery Ward left in 2001 and the department store, the Bon-Ton, took its place. The Bon-Ton left the Mall at Steamtown at the beginning of 2014. The Mall currently has frequent tenant turnover and vacancy. This was a major contributing factor to its foreclosure in March 2014, as the mall was only 65 percent occupied at the time. The mall was sold in an auction for \$5.25 million in June 2015.

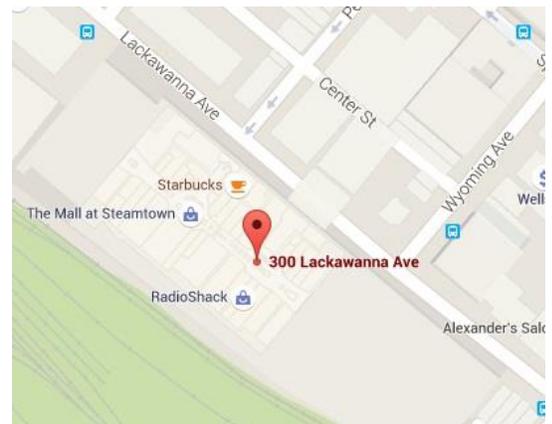


PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407829, -75.667893



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# CITIZENS BANK BUILDING

101 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1977-1978 ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>This modern style bank, occupies the space of two former buildings (101 Wyoming Avenue and 103 Wyoming Avenue). These buildings were previously the Bijou Theater, Bijou Barber Shop, AG Holl Metal Ceilings, Chain Shirt Shop and United Cigar Stores Co. In 1918, the corner property was owned by AJ &amp; PJ Casey of the Hotel Casey. The corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming was occupied by Eugene Jacobs Haberdashery as early as 1936 and until 1977. In 1977 both properties were acquired by Citizens Savings Bank. It is believed that the bank bought the properties, demolished them and built the current structure between 1977-1979. The bank opened its doors in 1979.</p>
<p>STYLE: Modern</p> <p>MATERIALS: Brick</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	

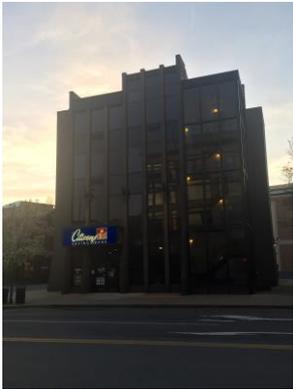


PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.407947, -75.666416



# BLUE WIRELESS

107 Wyoming Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY:  The stone building at 107 Wyoming Avenue is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Records indicate that the building has mostly been used for various retail and commercial ventures throughout its history, dating back as far as the late 1800s.
STYLE:  MATERIALS: Stone  NOTABLE FEATURES:  HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.408048, -75.666170



# CURRY DONUTS

111 Wyoming Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY:  Earliest records of this building indicate that it was owned by the Kramer Bros. Kramer Bros. was a popular men's and boy's "clothier" at the turn of the 19th century. Established in 1849, the outfitters had their main storefront on Lackawanna Avenue (325 Lackawanna Avenue) and a satellite location in the Hotel Casey. It is possible that this small wood frame building on Wyoming Avenue was used as a warehouse for storage or that it was a property that the owners leased to other retailers. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.
STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	

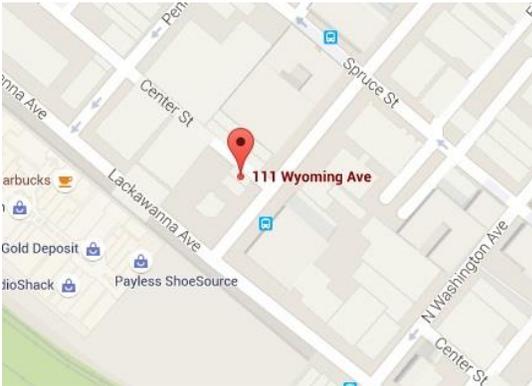


PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.408137, -75.666157



**LEWIS & REILLY**  
 (FKA OPPENHEIM SCRANTON DRY GOODS)  
 114 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1925</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Edward Davis &amp; George Lewis</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>I. L. Oppenheim, owner of Scranton Dry Goods purchased a lot adjoining his store on Wyoming Avenue in 1926 and built a nine-story building. The retail structure, designed by architects Edward Davis and George M. D. Lewis in 1924-1927 in the Chicago School style, originally housed a shoe store on the first floor and Scranton Dry Goods occupied the other floors. The shoe store, Lewis and Reilly's, was co-owned by Jeannie Lewis Evans. She was the founder and president of the store and one of the first women business owners in Lackawanna County. She was also very involved in the greater Scranton community. She was a charter member of Plymouth Congregational Church (now Trinity) and President of its Ladies Aid organization. She was at one time the director of the YWCA and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. At the time, Jeannie was easily one of the most recognized and respected women in Scranton. Jeannie died in December 1940 at the age of 78, just days after the store's 52nd anniversary. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.</p>
<p>STYLE: Neo-gothic</p> <p>MATERIALS: Terra-cotta, steel frame</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407943, -75.665612



# TRADING POST

115 Wyoming Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: Early records of this building indicate that this building (different from the building that occupies 115 Wyoming today) housed many of the utility companies and was owned by Scranton Gas & Water Co. (1918). This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifee



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.408233, -75.666011



# PLACE I

117 Wyoming Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	<b>HISTORY:</b>  This building was originally Hulbert's Hall and N.A Hulbert's Music Store. The Hall was used largely as a meeting space for a variety of community groups. The building was owned by Nathan A. Hulbert, who was best known for the music store housed in the same property that specialized in pianos. Nathan Hulbert was one of the earliest members of the Scranton Board of Trade, joining in 1872. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408279, -75.665942



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# N.B. LEVY'S JEWELERS

(FKA THE BACHE BUILDING)

120 Wyoming Avenue

YEAR: 1917-1918

ARCHITECT: Edward Langley

STYLE:

Classical Revival

MATERIALS:

Brick, limestone

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Insufficient information to evaluate

NON-CONFORMING

ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In 1917, the Third National Bank had completely outgrown its facilities and purchased the Scranton Savings Bank next door. In 1917-1918, the Scranton Savings Bank at 120 Wyoming Avenue and Third National Bank at 118 Wyoming Avenue were razed and a new structure was erected on the two lots. Everything in the structure was new and of the most modern design. The plans were drawn by Edward Langley, who also designed the former Scranton Savings Bank Building. The massive stone front of that building was utilized in the front of the new building. In 1925, a four story addition was added to the rear of the building. This was to house the Safe Deposit Vault, Director's Room and Bookkeeping Department. The bank occupied this building for almost 50 years. In 1949, the bank purchased 40 feet of the Coal Exchange Building adjacent to the bank for \$200,000. During this period, the main bank building was being modernized and remodeled. These changes and additions were completed in June 1949 giving the lobby floor a new look. In 1956, the bank purchased the rest of the Coal Exchange Building for approximately \$300,000. This totaled a frontage of 100 feet on Wyoming Avenue, not including the main bank building. In 1963, the Coal Exchange Building was razed and plans were formulated for construction of a completely new bank building to be built on this site. The bank vacated the main building when the new building was completed in 1966. The Trust Department was moved back into this building in 1972. The building is currently occupied by N.B. Levy Jewelry Co.



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifée



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408037, -75.665478



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# GLOBE STORE BUILDING

123 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1906 ARCHITECT: Edward Langley</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Located on 119 Wyoming Avenue the Globe Building was once home to the famous Globe Store from 1878 to 1994. In 1878, John Cleland, John Simpson and David Taylor opened a small one-floor store at 121 and 123 Wyoming Avenue. In the beginning, the Globe Warehouse and store primarily sold dry goods, however it eventually morphed into one of the country's first "department stores" and became a local institution. It was the first store in Scranton where prices were fixed and not bartered. The Globe offered a wide selection of high-quality goods and regular bargains. It was the first store of its kind offering ready-made retail goods rather than made-to-order products and displaying merchandise in its massive storefront windows. The company later offered a wide variety of ready-made clothes, a symptom of the industrial revolution, which allowed factories to mass-produce items for distributors like the Globe Store. By the 1950s, the Globe store became the largest department store in Scranton and its 75th anniversary was something of a local holiday. In 1956, it underwent a major expansion that extended it back to Penn Avenue, added a 500-car garage and a new larger restaurant was installed. However, the opening of the Viewmont Mall in the 1960s created competition for the historic department store. Wanamaker's purchased the store from the Cleland-Simpson Co. in 1968 and was later to Globe Management in 1987. The Globe needed a face lift, but it wasn't vital because there was no major competition at that point. Over the next few decades, the Globe Store fell into slow decline and amassed well over \$10,000,000 in debt by the time of its closure. Numerous attempts to revitalize the store failed and the store closed in 1994. Most recently talks have been underway recently to convert the Globe Building into office space for Lackawanna County workers.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Neoclassical/ Chicago School style</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408484, -75.665759



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# HOTEL JERMYN

139 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1894</p> <p>ARCHITECT: John A. Duckworth</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Wealthy coal operator John Jermyn built the Hotel Jermyn from 1894-1896. The hotel opened in 1896 with over 10,000 people viewing the interior of the building. It was built on the same location as the old Forest House, which was built in 1855. John Jermyn purchased the Forest House and had it razed for his new hotel. The hotel is a seven-story structure designed by John A. Duckworth, with 200 rooms made of stone and steel with metal doors for fireproof construction. Owned for many years by the Jermyn Estate, it was first managed by Fred Godfrey until 1910, followed by L. L. Shoemaker until 1917. The Hotel featured a well-known restaurant and nightclub, the Omar Room and the Manhattan Bar. Numerous celebrities were guests, including President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The hotel was later renamed the Jermyn Motor Inn, and is now called the Jermyn Apartments and features 85 apartments.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b></p> <p>Romanesque</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b></p> <p>Stone, steel</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408691, -75.665561



**WELLS FARGO**  
(FKA THIRD NATIONAL BANK)  
130 Wyoming Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1966 ARCHITECT: The Cunneen Company, Philadelphia</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>In 1963, the Coal Exchange Building was razed and plans were formulated by the Third National Bank, whose main operations were at 120 Wyoming Avenue, to construct a new bank building on this site. The Cunneen Company of Philadelphia, Bank Planning and Consultants, designed the new building based on exhaustive studies of the downtown site and surrounding areas. Local contractors built the structure for approximately \$1.5 million. It was the first completely new bank building to be built in downtown Scranton in approximately 50 years. The building was completed in early 1966 and the first day of actual bank operation in the new building took place February 14, 1966.</p>
<p>STYLE: Modern</p> <p>MATERIALS:</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408153, -75.665183



# OPPENHEIM BUILDING

(FKA OPPENHEIM SCRANTON DRY GOODS COMPANY)  
409 Lackawanna Avenue

<p><b>YEAR:</b> 1897</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT:</b> Lansing Holden, renovations by Davis and Lewis 1921-1924</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Designed and built in 1897 by Lansing Holden, the building was formerly Jonas Long's Sons Department Store. It later became Oppenheim's "Scranton Dry," named for well known Scranton business man, I. E. Oppenheim. The Scranton Dry Goods store was one of two major department stores in Scranton during the 20th century. The Scranton Dry Goods, opened in 1912, at 111-113 North Washington Avenue, with 20,000 square feet of floor space and 50 employees. I.E. Oppenheim was the owner. In 1914 and again in 1915, Mr. Oppenheim purchased additional space on Lackawanna Avenue, giving the store frontage on both North Washington and Lackawanna Avenues. In 1916, Mr. Oppenheim announced the purchase of the Jonas Long building. He rebuilt the structure into a modern department store, which opened in 1917. Prominent local architects Davis and Lewis made alterations to the office building, shop-windows, service stairs and elevator in 1921-1924. Further expansion took place in 1926 when Mr. Oppenheim purchased a lot adjoining his Dry Goods on Wyoming Avenue and constructed a nine-story building. The Lewis and Reilly shoe store occupied the first floor, and the Scranton Dry Goods occupied the other floors. In 1951, two floors were added, additional elevators and escalators installed, and the store was completely remodeled. By the late 1960s, the store had 200,000 square feet of floor space and employed anywhere from 500 to 800 people depending on the season. The Scranton Dry Goods has many "firsts" to its credit. It was first to install escalators in the city. It had the first on-premises cold-storage vault for furs. It was the first store with a beauty salon, an air-conditioned tea room, a garden center, and an employees' cafeteria. During those decades, the downtown bustled with shops of all kinds, and the Globe Store and the Scranton Dry served to anchor the downtown shopping district. Their window displays lured customers or provided an opportunity for window shopping. Inside, they were worlds unto themselves. From new appliances to bargain-basement specials, these stores offered a vast array of goods. Restaurants offered a break from shopping, offering anything from a sandwich or ice cream soda to a full-course dinner. Scranton's era of the large department stores is past. Scranton Dry Goods became Oppenheim's, closing November 1, 1980. The Steamtown Mall developers renovated this building and today it is home to the Scranton Social Security Office and WBRE.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Neoclassical</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	

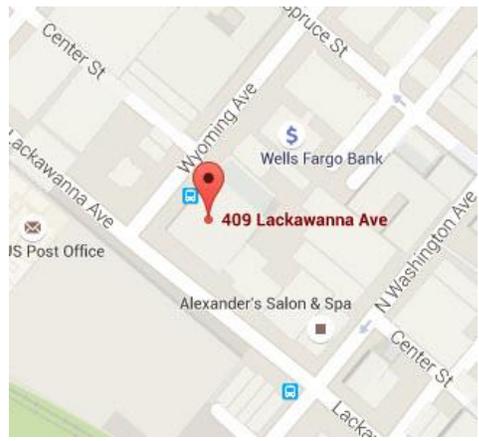


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407674, -75.665739



**MERRIL LYNCH**  
417 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1913 ARCHITECT: F. S. Crawford, Scranton</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b> In 1913, the S. S. Kresge Co. store opened in the building formerly occupied by the Mears &amp; Hagan Co. The store was said to be one of the most modern business establishments in Scranton at the time. The store took up three large floors including the basement. The main floor was a five and dime, full of items priced at five and ten cents. A lunch room occupied the basement floor. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407367, -75.665486



**VAXSERVE**  
(FKA WOOLWORTH'S)  
427 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR:</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Lewis B. Hancock</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>In 1913, the McConnell Shop for women was opened and designated the "Handsomest Shop in the state." John G. McConnell built the store at 427 Lackawanna Avenue, the site formerly occupied by his old store, which was destroyed by a fire. It was designed by architect Lewis B. Hancock, and embodied all that was new in architecture. The store was typical of Parisian ideas being Americanized. Mr. Hancock acquired these unique and valuable ideas after a trip to France and he and Mr. McConnell did considerable studies on this type of architecture. They carried the highest quality in women's clothing. C. S. ("Sum") Woolworth was born on a farm in Jefferson County, NY in 1856. In 1880, his brother, F. W. Woolworth, opened a five and dime store in Scranton on Penn Avenue and Sum moved to the city to manage it. In 1882, the brothers formed a partnership under the name Woolworth Brothers. The store became the second successful Woolworth venture. Sum eventually bought out his brother and operated the Scranton store as his own. In 1912, F. W. Woolworth acquired several five and dime chains, including his brother's and the F. W. Woolworth Company became the biggest such chain in America, and later, the world. The original Woolworth store outgrew its location in the 1880s and moved to 319 Lackawanna Avenue. In 1923, it moved to a corner-straddling complex on North Washington and Lackawanna Avenues, where it remained until it closed in 1990. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.</p>
<p>STYLE:</p> <p>MATERIALS:</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407188, -75.665158



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# GORDON BUILDING

431 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY:
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407081, -75.664964



# GIANETTA MUSIC

428-430 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1920-1921</p> <p>ARCHITECT: Davis and Lewis, Harry Duckworth made improvements in 1931</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>Michael Bosak bought 428 Lackawanna Avenue in 1917 from the Handley estate. The building had housed the Inglis Furniture Company. Protheroe &amp; Company, a furniture store, leased the building from Bosak in 1917. In 1920, the P. B. Higgins hotel at 430 Lackawanna was torn down to make way for a five-story modern building erected by Michael Bosak. Architect Edward H. Davis completed the plans for the Michael Bosak Store. In 1931, architect Harry Duckworth prepared plans for subdividing the ground floor into three storefronts. The storefronts were leased to Isadore Moss as a shoe store (430 Lackawanna Avenue), and became the New York Millinery Supplies company and the Co-Ed Dress Co. of New York. In 1932, the Lackawanna Pants Co. leased the third, fourth, fifth and basement floors, moving from their home on Penn Avenue. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.</p>
<p>STYLE:</p> <p>MATERIALS:</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406727, -75.665560



# HEADHUNTERS

432 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1920-1923 ARCHITECT: Davis and Lewis</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b> In 1917, the Michael Bosak wholesale company moved to 432 Lackawanna Avenue, adjoining its location and the Bosak State Bank, which started to utilize the entire ground floor. In 1923 alterations were made to convert the building into a modern mercantile establishment. Architects Edward Davis and George Lewis prepared the plans. The offices of the Bosak Manufacturing Company were moved from this building to a new plant on South Washington Avenue. The new building was leased by the Herzog-Morris ladies' wear firm, which relocated from 138 North Washington Avenue. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> <b>MATERIALS:</b> <b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b> <b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> <b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	

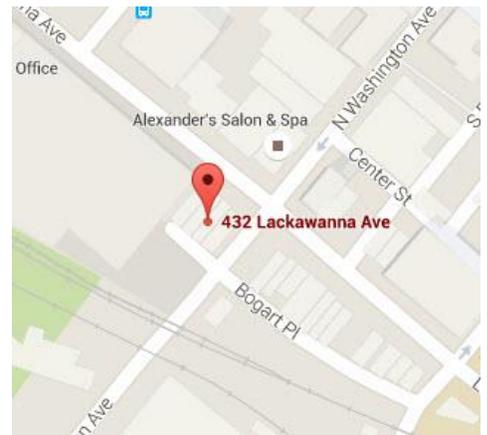


PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406664, -75.665454



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# BOSAK BANK BUILDING

434-436 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1915 ARCHITECT: Edward Davis</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>In 1886, Michael Bosak immigrated to America and started working in a mine breaker. His first job as a slate picker earned him 75 cents per day. After working in the mines for years and accumulating a meager savings, he started an inn and liquor distributing business in Olyphant. By helping fellow immigrants exchange foreign currency, he moved into banking. His businesses were very successful and eventually he became "the richest Slovak in America." The need for better railroad facilities for shipping purposes, and the growth of his business, caused him to establish headquarters in Scranton at the corner of North Washington and Lackawanna Avenues. A modern three-story building was designed by E.H. Davis in 1909. Of handsome brick and stone and a beautiful interior finish, the structure was designed for a wholesale liquor store with a banking exchange and steamship agency as a separate department. In 1897, he had established a private bank, which grew into Bosak State Bank by 1915. In 1922, E. H. Davis prepared plans to remodel the building, which included a handsome marble entrance, with bronze doors and a spacious vestibule. The growth and development of Bosak's banks came to an end during a worldwide economic crisis after the crash of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929. The Bosak State Bank was closed in 1931.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Colonial Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406618, -75.665374



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# DIME BANK BUILDING

400 Spruce Street

YEAR: 1890-1891

ARCHITECT: Frederick Brown

**STYLE:**

Chateausque

**MATERIALS:**

Orange-brown sandstone

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

- 5 story turret, bay windows, flatiron ornamental cornice

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

National Register of Historic Places

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The Dime Bank Building is one of the most prominent pieces of real estate in downtown Scranton. The dynamic use of rough, massive masonry, semicircular arched openings, tower, and bay windows represent the powerful expressions of the eclectic-romantic tradition of domestic architecture at the turn of the century. The building's North and West facades define the active corner of Spruce Street and Wyoming Avenue, and feature a five-story turret. The original three-story building measured 70 by 70 feet. Later, two additional stories were added and the building extended further in both directions, acquiring a building on Spruce Street and two on Wyoming Avenue. The Dime Bank and Trust Company, built from 1890 to 1891, was organized for the small depositor. It is said to have received its name from the fact that anyone, even a newspaper boy, could open up an account with ten cents, a dime. The Bank experienced a few mergers and was very prosperous for many years. Since 1930, the building has housed offices, with stores and shops on the ground floor. A Whelan's drug store occupied the corner for many years. It currently houses a winery and a hookah lounge.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408569, -75.665014



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# EMPTY BUILDING

406 Spruce Street

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY:  The building at 406 Spruce Street is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. The building has primarily been retail space on the first floor with offices and apartments on the upper floors. The first floor is currently vacant.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Sheli McHugh



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408461, -75.664853



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# WINDSOR STUDIO

408 Spruce Street

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	<b>HISTORY:</b> The building at 408 Spruce Street is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. The building has primarily been retail space on the first floor with offices and apartments on the upper floors. The first floor housed Windsor Studio for many years, but is currently vacant.
STYLE:	
MATERIALS:	
NOTABLE FEATURES:	
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:	
NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	

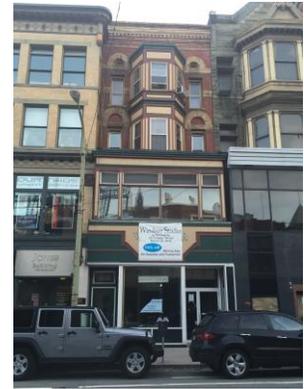


PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408449, -75.664812



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# JONES BUILDING

412 Spruce Street

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY: The Jones building at 412 Spruce Street is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. The building has primarily been retail space on the first floor with offices and apartments on the upper floors. The first floor currently houses Pierre's Fine Clothing and Accessories.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408401, -75.664697



# JONES BUILDING

410 Spruce Street

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY: The Jones building at 410 Spruce Street is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. The building has primarily been retail space on the first floor with offices and apartments on the upper floors. The first floor currently houses Amendolaro jewelry store.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408401, -75.664697



# ROSA'S SOUTHERN BBQ GRILL

414 Spruce Street

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: The building at 414 Spruce Street is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. The building has primarily been restaurant and retail space on the first floor with offices and apartments on the upper floors. The first floor currently houses Rosa's Southern BBQ Grill.
STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408346, -75.664588



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# PAULI BUILDING

424 Spruce Street

YEAR: 1899

ARCHITECT: H. C. Rutherford

STYLE:

MATERIALS:

Pressed brick with stone and copper trimmings

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

Francis S. Pauli was one of the oldest residents of Scranton when he died in 1899. He came to Scranton from Philadelphia in 1857 to open a men's hat and clothing store. For years he was one of the most prominent merchants in the city. In 1899, the Pauli estate executed a contract for construction of a new store and office building at the site of the former Pauli frame buildings, which had been destroyed by fire. The three-story building had four stores on the ground floor and nineteen offices on each of the upper two floors. The Pauli Building was purchased in 2009 and the upper floors were turned into apartments, a partial new facade was installed, and first-floor storefronts were renovated.



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.408067, -75.664249



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# BROOKS BUILDING

436 Spruce Street

<p>YEAR: 1891 ARCHITECT: Lansing Holden</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Commonwealth Building was designed by Lansing Holden for Judge Alfred Hand in 1891. At the time, there was a sidewalk reservation law that required all downtown buildings to provide ten feet from the building to the end of the sidewalk. The judge landed in court because of the extension of the corner of the building, but won because of a clause in the law permitting a "bay window" to occupy the reserved area. To this day, the "bay window" at the Brooks Building extends beyond nearby structures. Around 1910, the subbasement and the first floor were merged into one and became the headquarters of the Peoples Savings Bank. The Bank remained there for about twelve years. In 1919, the Brooks Realty Company purchased the property and changed the name of the building. The J.H. Brooks &amp; Company brokerage firm, then located across the street, took over the bank's quarters after they merged with the Dime Bank. In the 1980s, a group of private investors renovated the structure for modern, commercial office and residential use under the direction of Scranton firm, Leung Hemmier Camayd. The building currently has several offices and luxury apartments.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Romanesque</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Red sandstone and brick</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The large bay window entrance allowed the building to circumvent the city's sidewalk reservation law and extend the space of the building.</li></ul> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407920, -75.664017



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# COMMUNITY BANK

(FKA UNION NATIONAL BANK BUILDING)

108 North Washington Avenue and 501-503 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1915-1916

ARCHITECT: Edward Davis & David H. Morgan

STYLE:  
Neo-gothic

MATERIALS:  
Brick, terra-cotta, steel frame

NOTABLE FEATURES:

- The steel-frame structure was architecturally treated similarly to office tower buildings designed by Louis Sullivan in Chicago and New York. Above a granite base, glazed terra cotta sheathed the fireproof steel.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
Lackawanna Avenue Historic District

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

In 1913, E.H. Davis received a major commission to design the Union National Bank on Lackawanna and N. Washington Avenues. For this project, he took on architect David H. Morgan as an associate partner. The twelve story office building, at the time, was the tallest building in Scranton. Exterior ornamentation was a creative blend of both Roman Classical and Moorish motifs.



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406848, -75.664628



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# MORGAN STANLEY SMITH AND BARNEY

(FKA WOOLWORTH'S)

111 North Washington Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>In 1917, the Heinz Store, which previously resided at 408 Lackawanna Avenue, moved to this building. Increased business necessitated more room and the new store became the largest of its kind in this part of the state, and one of the largest merchandising establishments in Scranton. The store was said to have the most complete stock of ladies, misses and children's apparel outside of New York with lower prices. The entire building, which previously held the Scranton Dry Goods company was remodeled with plans drawn up by architect Louis Reisman. The remodeled building had a front of glass with sand coppered cornices, and an "island front" with a great amount of display windows and a handsome entrance. In 1922, the Heinz Store moved across the street to the Real Estate Building. In 1923, the F. W. Woolworth Company prepared plans for alterations to be made to the building. The building was said to be one of the most modern five and dime stores. It was an "L" shaped establishment, with entrances on Lackawanna and N. Washington Avenues. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407371, -75.664905



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# KANE PROFESSIONAL BUILDING

116-126 North Washington Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY: Following a disastrous fire, the New Wall Paper Company constructed a modern building at 116-120 North Washington Avenue.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407297, -75.664126



# CONNELL BUILDING

121-127 North Washington Avenue

YEAR: 1894-1896

ARCHITECT: Lansing C. Holden of New York

STYLE:  
Neoclassical style

MATERIALS:  
Stone, brick, ornamental  
graystone front

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  
National Register of Historic  
Places, contributing structure  
to a Historic District

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

William Connell was a multi-millionaire coal operator, banker, politician and self-made man. Beginning as a breaker boy earning 40 cents per day, he worked his way to the top in the coal mining business. He formed William Connell & Company in 1870 which became one of the largest shippers of coal in the valley for over 20 years. Later, he acquired a large tract of land in Old Forge and organized the Connell Coal Company. He helped found the Third National Bank, Scranton Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and the Scranton Tribune and was involved in many other industries and commercial businesses in Scranton. The Connell Building was originally built in 1894 by Lansing C. Holden and was only 40 feet wide. The six-story brick and stone office building housed the Connell Coal Company administrative offices. It is named the "Connell Building" after him and is a fitting monument to his enterprise and public spirit. In 1898, he purchased the building next door and connected it and raised it to eight stories, making the finest office building in the city. In 1901, another adjoining property was purchased and it was extended to its present size. In 2010, it underwent renovations and was turned into apartments and retail space. The developer, Charles Jefferson, kept the building true to its original form and historical integrity as he kept the same marble tiles that were in the building from the beginning. There are even directories on each floor with the names of the companies that once occupied it. Charles Connell, great-nephew of William Connell, made it a point to be the first to rent an apartment in the building.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407722, -75.664255



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# HEINZ BUILDING

130 North Washington Avenue

**YEAR:** Building was completely renovated from 1922-1923

**ARCHITECT:** F. P. Price, reconstruction by Louis Reisman

**STYLE:**

**MATERIALS:**  
Terracotta front, the windows above the entrance are lined with copper

**NOTABLE FEATURES:**

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:**

**NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:**

**HISTORY:**

The Real Estate Building, originally built in 1895 at 130 North Washington Avenue, was designed by architect, F. P. Price. In 1922, the Real Estate Exchange building was purchased by Bernard Heinz, owner of the Heinz Store. Architect Louis Reisman prepared plans for the reconstruction of the building. The property was rebuilt practically in its entirety into a four-story modern merchandising establishment. The plans called for the entire front to be removed and replaced with a face of terracotta brick and large display windows on the first three floors. The Heinz Store occupied practically all of the first three floors and the fourth floor was leased. The Heinz Store opened in this building in 1923. This building is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407282, -75.663884



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



# MEARS BUILDING

142-150 N Washington Avenue

<p><b>YEAR:</b> 1896</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT:</b> Isaac L. Williams</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>In 1894, Joseph A. Mears purchased a property at the corner of North Washington Avenue and Spruce Street. He demolished the structure and erected a ten-story steel building which would be the highest, and one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. Architect Isaac L. Williams completed the plans. In 1897, Isaac L. Williams sued John A. Mears because after the design, drawings, and specifications of the building were complete, Mears decided to put up a more extensive structure for which said design was unsuitable and the plans were abandoned. Known as Scranton's first skyscraper, the building was later owned by the son of John A. Mears, John F. Mears, who was the president of Anthracite Trust Company.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Richardsonian Romanesque</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Floors 1-4: Granite with an entrance of red beach polished granite with artistic ornamentation; Floors 5-8: Pompeian brick with carved cornice; Floors 9-10: brick ashlar with ornamentation</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.407688, -75.663648



# GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC "GAR" BUILDING

302 Penn Avenue and 303-307 Linden Street

<p>YEAR: 1886 ARCHITECT: John Duckworth</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Grand Army of the Republic Building is one of the best and most magnificent representations of Victorian Romanesque architecture in Northeastern Pennsylvania. The building was built in 1886, and originally housed the flourishing Windsor Hotel and Saloon on the first and second floors. The powerful Masonic Order was housed in the large, ornate hall on the top floor. Its major significance as the center of influential political and social gatherings came after 1901, when it was purchased by the Grand Army Republic, a Civil War Union Veterans organization. The local post boasted over 600 members at the turn of the century, many of whom were prosperous and powerful members of Scranton business and political communities. This solid, commanding structure aptly reflected the prominence of its owners. The GAR organization still convenes as a civic organization in another locale. Attributed to noted architect John Duckworth, the building is one of the few existing examples of his work that survives close to the original design. Among his other notable works are The Jermyn Hotel and St. Rose Church, Carbondale.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Victorian Romanesque</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, sandstone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> National Register of Historic Places, contributing structure to a Historic District</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	

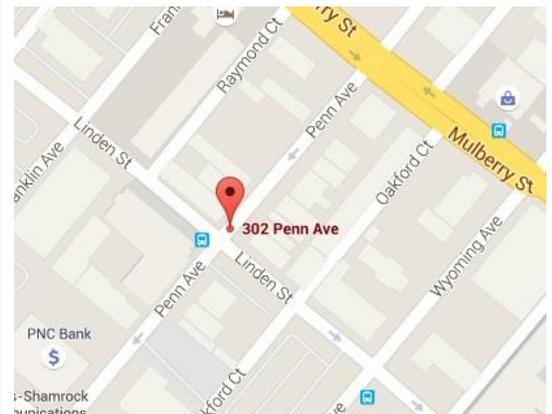


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: CRGIS

41.410780, -75.664643



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# MERTZ HARDWARE

306 Penn Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Penn Avenue Historic District consists of the East and South side of the 300 Block of Penn Avenue, from Linden Street to Mulberry Street. This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. This section of the city provides a unique view into the architecture of 19th century Scranton. The building at 306 Penn Avenue was formerly Mertz Hardware store and is currently vacant. The low arched windows, pilasters with Ionic capitals, intricate carvings above each window, and the cornice supported by brackets capping the elevation, are all illustrative of the "Victorian" period, which dated from 1837 to 1902.</p>
<p>STYLE: Victorian</p> <p>MATERIALS: Brick</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Eligible for National Register of Historic Places</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

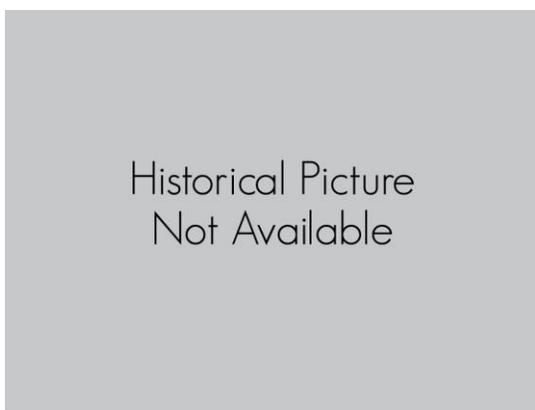
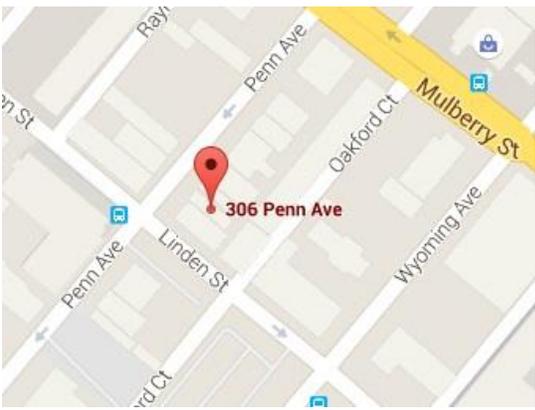


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.410846, -75.664563



# LACKAWANNA LAUNDRY BUILDING

308-310 Penn Avenue

<p>YEAR: 1908 ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Penn Avenue Historic District consists of the East and South side of the 300 Block of Penn Avenue from Linden Street to Mulberry Street. This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. This section of the city provides a unique view into the architecture of 19th century Scranton. The Lackawanna Laundry Building sits at 308-312 Penn Avenue and now houses the Ballet Theater of Scranton, as well as a copy center. It is a handsome stone masonry structure that has not changed since construction in the 19th century, and thereby maintained its original character and integrity. Note should be taken of the stone arches on the right side of the building, which reflect the Romanesque Revival Style, popular in the 1880s.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Romanesque Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> Eligible for National Register of Historic Places</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

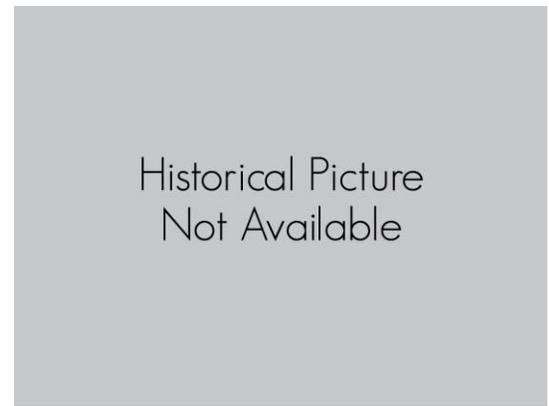


PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.410871, -75.664440



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 314-318 PENN AVENUE

314-318 Penn Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Penn Avenue Historic District consists of the East and South side of the 300 Block of Penn Avenue, from Linden Street to Mulberry Street. This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. This section of the city provides a unique view into the architecture of 19th century Scranton. The building that sits at 314-318 Penn Avenue now houses Knowles Insurance, the Republic Parking Systems, Planned Parenthood, and the Palumbo Group. The brick building is a good example of the Victorian period, featuring low arched windows, hood-moldings over the rectangular windows, corbelled brick bands, and the projecting cornices at the top.</p>
<p>STYLE: Victorian</p> <p>MATERIALS: Brick</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Eligible for National Register of Historic Places</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifee

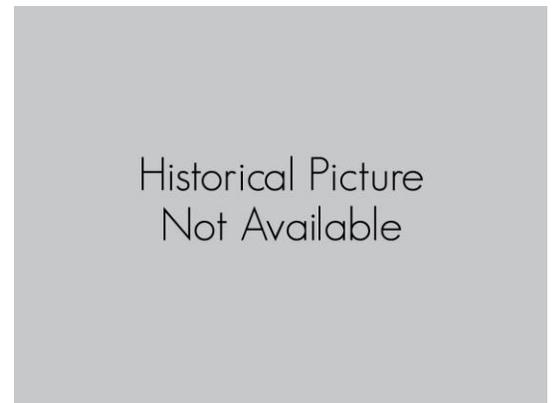


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.411077, -75.664344



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



**TEQUILA**  
(FKA THE BANSHEE)  
320-322 Penn Avenue

<p>YEAR:</p> <p>ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Penn Avenue Historic District consists of the East and South side of the 300 Block of Penn Avenue, from Linden Street to Mulberry Street. This section of the city provides a unique view into the architecture of 19th century Scranton. This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. The brick and stone masonry building that sits at 320-322 Penn Avenue now houses Tequila Mexican Restaurant and previously, The Banshee Irish Pub. The building features rectangular windows, corbelled brick bands, and the projecting cornices at the top of the elevations. The wooden entrance door was taken from the Wyoming House Hotel, and the interior woodwork and bar were constructed from the wooden shelving from the shelving of Eisner and Sons, a past occupant of the building.</p>
<p>STYLE:</p> <p>Romanesque Revival</p> <p>MATERIALS:</p> <p>Brick</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>Eligible for National Register of Historic Places</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Menifée

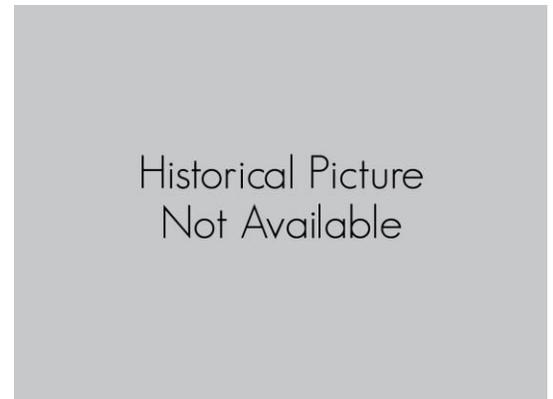


PHOTO CREDIT:



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 324-326 PENN AVENUE

324-326 Penn Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Penn Avenue Historic District consists of the East and South side of the 300 Block of Penn Avenue, from Linden Street to Mulberry Street. This commercial stretch was the hub of early 19th century industrial Scranton. This section of the city provides a unique view into the architecture of 19th century Scranton. The brick building that sits at 324-326 Penn ave, formerly the Elson Company building, is a substantial brick and stone masonry structure that shows the influence of the Romanesque Revival Style in its characteristic rounded arches. In the 19th century, masons viewed their trade as an art and this “art of masonry” is appropriately illustrated in the brick arches, corbelled brick bands, and the varied brick patterns that comprise the cornice projecting at the top of the building. The building now houses the RD Blow Dry Bar. The additional section of the building is currently under renovation.</p>
<p><b>STYLE:</b> Romanesque Revival</p> <p><b>MATERIALS:</b> Brick, stone</p> <p><b>NOTABLE FEATURES:</b></p> <p><b>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</b> Eligible for National Register of Historic Places</p> <p><b>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</b></p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Luke Meniffee

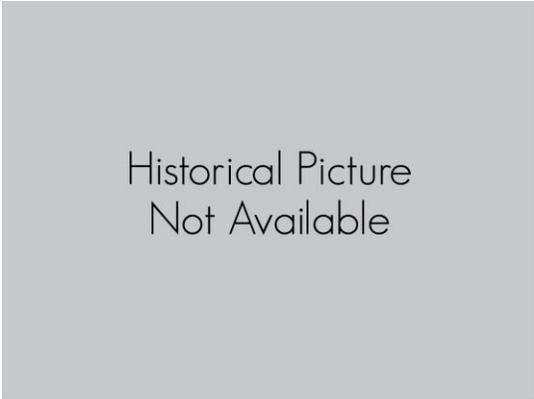
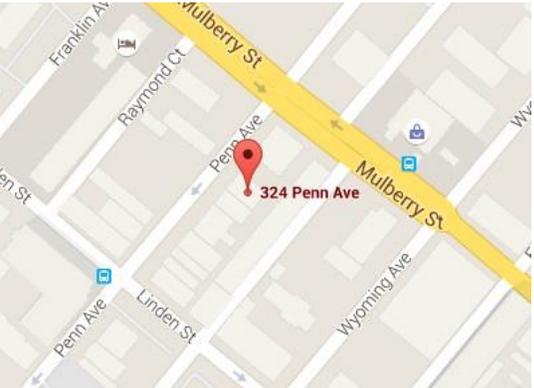


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.411320, -75.664068



# BUONA PIZZA

504 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY: The building at 504 Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton houses Buona Pizza and is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District that features brick row buildings, art studios, and businesses. It has operated as a pizza restaurant for over 50 years.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406434, -75.664994



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# UNKNOWN

506 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: The currently abandoned building at 506 Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District that features brick row buildings, art studios, and businesses, including the 500 Renaissance project. This particular structure was not part of the redevelopment of the block.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406396, -75.664911



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SCRANTON LIEDERKRANZ

508 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: The brick building at 508 Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton houses the Scranton Liederkranz and is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District that features brick row buildings, art studios, and businesses, including the 500 Renaissance project.
STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	The exterior of the Scranton Liederkranz was remodeled in the mid-2000s as part of the 500 Renaissance project. The Scranton Liederkranz was established in 1866 and is the oldest singing society in Scranton among German Americans. In 1873 the society moved into Parrot's Hall on Lackawanna Avenue from Appert's Hall on Penn Avenue. The Sanderson estate built the Music Hall for the society.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406353, -75.664836



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

510-512 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR:</p> <p>ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The brick building at 510-512 is currently vacant.</p>
<p>STYLE:</p> <p>MATERIALS: Brick</p> <p>NOTABLE FEATURES:</p> <p>HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:</p> <p>NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406287, -75.664718



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

514 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY: The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The brick building at 514 Lackawanna now houses the AFA Gallery, a popular art gallery.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406228, -75.664614



# 500 RENAISSANCE

516 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY:  The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. In 1909, architect Louis Reisman designed a new store front for this building which would be occupied by the Acme Shoe company. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The brick building at 516 Lackawanna now houses Bella Faccias, a shop that specializes in handcrafted chocolates and gifts.
STYLE:  MATERIALS: Brick  NOTABLE FEATURES:  HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:  NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	

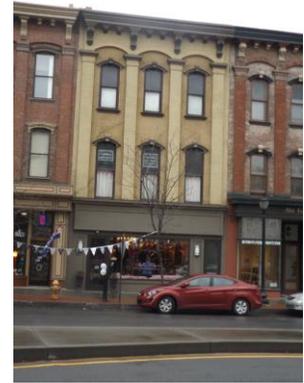


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406189, -75.664547



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

518 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	<b>HISTORY:</b>  The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The brick building at 518 Lackawanna now houses On&On, a marketplace for vintage and handmade items.
STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406150, -75.664479



# 500 RENAISSANCE

520 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The space at 520 and 522 is an open courtyard between buildings and serves as a gateway to the park and walkway in the rear of the buildings.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406100, -75.664401



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

522 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The brick building at 524 and 526 Lackawanna currently houses the Lackawanna Development Company, the company behind the redevelopment project.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406070, -75.664343



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

530 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1884

ARCHITECT:

STYLE:

MATERIALS:

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING  
ELEMENTS:

HISTORY:

The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The building at 528 and 530 was built in 1884 currently houses the Lackawanna Development Company, the company behind the redevelopment project.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.405943, -75.664134



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

532 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1875 ARCHITECT:	HISTORY:  The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The building at 532 Lackawanna was built in 1875 and currently houses the Pond Lehocky Stern Giordano Law Firm.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.405890, -75.664039



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# 500 RENAISSANCE

534 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	<b>HISTORY:</b> The 500 block of Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District. Several properties on the 500 block were renovated in 2004-2005, known as 500 Renaissance. The idea was to preserve the outer appearance of the structures, rehab the interior structure for artist space and retail businesses, as well as apartment units on the upper floors. The rear of the buildings features a park and scenic walkway along the railroad. The building at 534 Lackawanna currently houses the Arts Seen Gallery, Co-op and Cafe.
STYLE: MATERIALS: NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	

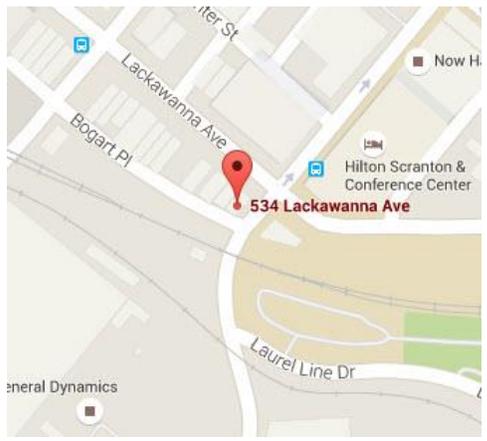


PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.405847, -75.663950



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# SCRANTON HOBBY CENTER

517 Lackawanna Avenue

<p>YEAR: ARCHITECT:</p>	<p>HISTORY: The brick building at 517 Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton houses Scranton Hobby Center and is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District that features brick row buildings, art studios, and businesses. It has operated as a hobby store since 1996 and includes the storefront and warehouse space.</p>
<p>STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:</p>	



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa

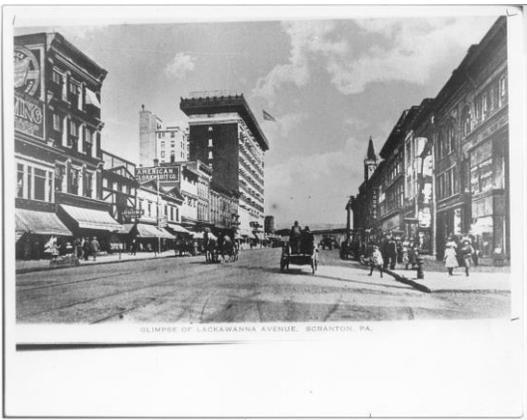


PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406517, -75.664125



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# CONEY ISLAND LUNCH

515 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: ARCHITECT:	HISTORY: The brick building at 515 Lackawanna Avenue in Scranton houses Coney Island Lunch and is part of the Lackawanna Avenue Historic District that features brick row buildings, art studios, and businesses.
STYLE: MATERIALS: Brick NOTABLE FEATURES: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE: NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:	It has operated as a restaurant since 1987, when Coney Island Lunch moved from its location around the corner on Cedar Avenue.



PHOTO CREDIT: Melissa Siracusa



PHOTO CREDIT: Lackawanna Historical Society

41.406566, -75.664205



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD



# HOTEL CASEY (DEMOLISHED)

555 Lackawanna Avenue

YEAR: 1911 - 2001

ARCHITECT:

HISTORY:

<http://thetimes-tribune.com/news/hotel-casey-symbolized-city-s-affluence-culture-1.400770>

STYLE:

MATERIALS:

NOTABLE FEATURES:

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

NON-CONFORMING ELEMENTS:



PHOTO CREDIT:



PHOTO CREDIT:

41.406432, -75.663985



CITY OF SCRANTON HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD

May 2016

#HISTORICSCRANTON



