

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic West Lawn (spelled Westlawn on occasion)

and or common Embassy House Apartments

2. Location

street & number 407 West Chestnut Street

not for publication

city, town Lancaster vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Lancaster code 071

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Owen Kugel

street & number Lancaster Federal Savings Building - 8 North Queen Street

city, town Lancaster vicinity of state Pennsylvania 17603

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds, Lancaster County Courthouse

street & number 50 North Duke Street

city, town Lancaster state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Lancaster City Architecture has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 - 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County,
BHP of the PHMC, City of Lancaster

125 North Prince Street, Lancaster

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The mansion originally called West Lawn, recently called the Embassy House Apartments, is located on the northwest corner of Charlotte Street and West Chestnut Street in Lancaster City. The residence has an overall T-shaped plan, being oriented with its facade facing West Chestnut Street. Built of brick laid in common bond, the exterior walls now are painted a light cream color; historical evidence tends to indicate that the walls originally were painted a light color or possibly covered with mastic. The front or main section of this house is of square plan, two full stories in height, with a mansard roof sheathed in slate. The original rear wing, located to the north of this front or main block, is of an elongated cruciform plan. This rear wing is also of two story height with a slate-covered mansard roof, except for the northernmost element, which is one story in height, with a low mansard roof.

The facade of West Lawn is three bays wide, with a central doorway. Both the woodwork and the brickwork of the exterior reveal many details of restrained elegance. There are brick quoins at the corners. At the roofline is a wood cornice with rectangular modillions and a plain frieze. The original dormer windows which project from the mansard roof have segmental-arched form heads. The original wood window caps or canopies survive in excellent condition; these vary slightly in both design and elaboration, according to their position on the exterior. Virtually all of the original window frames and sash remain in situ.

Although the overall character and architectural integrity of the exterior of West Lawn are very strong, some modifications to the original exterior were made about forty-three years ago. On the east elevation of the main or front block (facing Charlotte Street) is a two story brick wing of square plan. Originally, this was a projecting tower with mansard roof, three full stories in height. Originally, a very elaborate front porch or veranda extended across the entire facade of the house to the southeast corner of the projecting tower. This elegant porch had a total of twelve Corinthian Order columns, arranged in pairs, and two matching pilasters. In the c.1940 period remodelling, this porch was reduced to the present central entry portico. This portico reused the mouldings, pilasters, and some columns from the original porch. It may be noted that the reduction in the height of the tower, and the reduction in length of the original front porch, both done at the same time, actually created a balanced design. Hence, the work done more than four decades ago was sympathetic to the scale and quality of the original structure. Another minor alteration to the exterior is the enclosure of the side porch on the east elevation of the rear wing; fortunately, the roofline and cornice of this porch survive.

The floor plan of West Lawn features an entry foyer or vestibule and a central hall leading to the stair-hall at a ninety degree angle to the main entrance. Although West Lawn has been adapted to many uses in the past half century, many excellent original interior features survive. The stairway, in the L-shaped hall, rises three full stories; it has walnut balusters and handrail. From the front hall, original pocket doors lead to large rooms on each side. In the western large room is a fireplace with figurative tiles, possibly by Minton; this may be an installation of the c.1890-1900 period. One of the most intact rooms of the interior is the original library, located in the base of the tower. This room features an original mantel of marbleized slate, chestnut mouldings, and a wainscoat of chestnut and maple. Throughout the house are many elegant interior appointments, including plasterwork ceiling medallions, doors, mouldings, and interior window shutters (some of which are of walnut). One of the rarest of all the original interior features is the floor of marble mosaic in the original entry foyer or vestibule. Inspired by ancient Roman mosaics, this is the finest late Victorian floor mosaic known in Lancaster.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1873-1874 **Builder/Architect** J. Adam Burger/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

West Lawn, built as the suburban residence of Barton Bowman Martin (1821-1890) in 1873-1874, is significant for local and State history as architecture, and also as a tangible monument to the importance of Martin in commerce. In the context of architecture, West Lawn is among the finest of all villa type residences surviving in Lancaster County.¹ Contemporaries praised West Lawn as a building of rare quality; for example, in the 1874 publication, Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania, this mansion was praised as "... the handsomest specimen of architecture in the city, and, as a villa residence, one of the most elegant in the State."² As a villa type house, West Lawn is unique for Lancaster City, in that it combines the overall form and massing of the Italianate style with the mansard roof favored in the Second Empire Style.³ In the realm of scholarship on architectural history, West Lawn has two further facets of significance. It is one of the best preserved residences built by the Lancaster contractor John Adam Burger (1828-1903), a person who enjoyed a statewide reputation as a builder for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. Moreover, the basic design of the east elevation of West Lawn was derived closely from Plate 72, Design 19, in the 1869 book, Woodward's National Architect; this is the only known instance of the use of this specific plate in Lancaster County. As history, West Lawn is a symbol of the importance of Barton B. Martin in regional and State commerce in the second half of the nineteenth century. After the Civil War, Martin became one of the leading lumber merchants in Lancaster County; in fact, tax appraisals indicate that he was the most affluent of Lancaster's lumber and coal merchants in the 1870's. Martin owned tracts of woodlands in Cambria, Centre, and Clinton Counties. In the 1870's, Martin rose to greater prominence as a developer of coal mines in Cambria County; there he built a branch railroad from the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad. - Martin's holdings of bituminous coal at Trout Run in Cambria County were particularly important, being noted in the 1875 Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania for "the highest caharacter... cannot be surpassed by any coal in Pennsylvania..." Martin's prominence in the coal and lumber trade was further complemented by another important service to the state: in 1854, he was among the founders of the Millersville Normal School (now Millersville University).

1. The name West Lawn most likely was descriptive of the setting of the house at the time of its construction. Recently, the building has been known as the Embassy House Apartments, based on the unfounded belief that West Lawn had been copied from the Old British Embassy in Washington. This belief, which cannot be documented beyond the 1930's, appears to be unsubstantiated.

2. The house also was praised in the 1883 History of Lancaster County by Ellis and Evans, and in the 1903 book, Biographical Annals of Lancaster County.

3. The other extant houses in Lancaster City with strong attributes of the Italianate style do not possess clear signs of the influence of the Second Empire style, such as the mansard roof. One other house in Lancaster County, Riverview Towers near Marietta, has the composite Italianate/Second Empire stylistic character seen at West Lawn.

For further information on West Lawn and Barton B. Martin, see the attachment.

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Situated on the northwest corner of Lancaster's West Chestnut and North Charlotte Streets, West Lawn stands on part of a larger tract of land which was purchased by Barton B. Martin (1821-1890) and his younger brother Jonas B. Martin on December 28, 1871 for \$20,000. This tract was bounded, according to present day Lancaster City streets, by West Chestnut Street on the south, West Walnut Street on the north, Charlotte Street on the east, and North Mary Street on the west. Many years before 1871, this land was part of an experiment in sericulture; a one story cocoonery for the silkworms stood on the future site of West Lawn. On April 1, 1873, Jonas B. Martin conveyed his half interest in the lot at the northwest corner of West Chestnut and Charlotte Streets to his brother Barton for \$4,800. This transfer probably marks the approximate time of the beginning of construction; tax valuations on the site advanced markedly in the same year. Evidently West Lawn was completed sometime in the first half of 1874. Barton B. Martin was first listed at 407 West Chestnut Street in the Directory for 1874, indicating then-recent occupancy of a new house. Further, West Lawn was shown clearly on the large 1874 wall map of Lancaster City. Apparently, the reputation of West Lawn was almost immediately established; an 1874 Philadelphia publication praised it as "... the handsomest specimen of architecture in (Lancaster), and, as a villa residence, one of the most elegant in the State".

The name "West Lawn" seems nearly self explanatory, in view of the nature of the original setting at the time of construction. However, the current name for the apartments in the building - "Embassy House" - merits explanation. For many years, local tradition has claimed that the exterior design of West Lawn was a virtual "copy" of the British Embassy of the 1870 period in Washington. However, it should be noted that no printed account of West Lawn or B. B. Martin of the c.1874-1910 period ever claimed any relation between the British Embassy and West Lawn. Indeed, the reputed derivation of the design of West Lawn from the old British Embassy was first claimed in print in the 1930's. This tradition seems to have been publicized in Lancaster in the late 1960's and the early 1970's. Comparison of the original exterior appearance of West Lawn with the old British Embassy reveals only superficial similarities: both were large buildings with mansard roofs. And that is the beginning and ending of any apparent similarity. Hence, the purported stylistic derivation of West Lawn from the old British Embassy may be regarded as a colorful, but unsubstantiated local tradition.

Following the death of Barton B. Martin at West Lawn on August 4, 1890, the property passed to two of his daughters, Kate F. Alexander and Lillie E. Baumgardner. On October 18, 1928, these two sisters sold the property to the School District of Lancaster for \$45,000. For the next ten years, West Lawn was used as the Administration Building by the School District. On August 11, 1938 the School District decided to sell the building; the sale of the property to William J. Robinson for \$22,000 was finalized on April 17, 1939. About 1940, Robinson reduced the original large front porch to its present size; he also reduced the tower to its present height at that time. Through the following decade, West Lawn functioned as a funeral home. In the early 1950's, the mansion was sold to become the ZBT Fraternity House. This fraternity announced its closing in September, 1971, and by the Spring of 1972, the property was on the market.

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In May, 1972, West Lawn was nearly demolished to make way for what the Lancaster Intelligencer called a "two story, colonial style office building". A technicality of zoning law spared what once had been hailed as the City's "handsomest specimen of architecture". Nonetheless, the property remained unsold for nearly a year. In October, 1973, it was announced that West Lawn would be converted to apartments by George Medveczky of Malvern.

To say the least, West Lawn has had a singular and diverse history during the past 110 years. In many respects, its architectural character is also diverse and singular. In its elegant combination of the Italianate and the Second Empire styles, the house is diverse in its historical sources. However, the house, as built, was a singular and individualistic creation for Lancaster County. Many of its external features, such as the Corinthian Order front porch and the elaborate tower, were unique for Lancaster City and County buildings of the 1870's. (A few other buildings in Lancaster City and County of the 1870's also possessed towers, but none as rich as West Lawn's.)

Theories on the Architect and the Identity of the Builder

At present, there are no primary or secondary sources known which identify the architect for West Lawn. No printed accounts at the general time of construction even suggested the architect's name. Moreover, the absence of any large group of papers pertaining to the personal life or business career of Barton B. Martin seemingly precludes the possibility of documentation through such sources. Lancaster newspapers of the c.1873-1874 period never mentioned the house's construction. This absence of publicity was not uncommon at that time; a private residence was evidently considered to be very much a private matter.

However, there can be little reasonable doubt that the overall design of the east elevation was strongly influenced by Design No. 19, Plate 72, in George Woodward's 1869 book, Woodward's National Architect (Fig. 2). For the general form and composition of this elevation, and the massing of the major elements, this plate from Woodward's book was the major inspiration. However, West Lawn differs markedly from this plate in many details. For one example, the plate shows elaborate cornices in corbelled brick; West Lawn was built with the extant wooden cornices featuring modillions with a plain frieze.

In a theoretical context, several Philadelphia architects, including John Fraser, John McArthur, and Edwin F. Durang, seem to be very likely candidates for the original architect for West Lawn. In particular, West Lawn possesses many stylistic parallels to buildings in Philadelphia known to have been designed by McArthur. It is unlikely that West Lawn was designed by the Philadelphia architect Isaac Hobbs, for he did not mention it in his 1876 publication, Hobbs' Architecture.

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On the other hand, the possibility that Isaac Hobbs may have been the architect for West Lawn is strengthened by at least one piece of evidence. In many of West Lawn's interiors, the mouldings which enframe doors and windows have a distinctive relationship to the mouldings of the baseboards. The outer moulded part of the door and window frames forms a continuous element with the top part of the moulding of the baseboards. This design and method of constructing mouldings was claimed to be the exclusive invention of Isaac Hobbs, according to statements which he made in both Hobbs' Architecture and Godey's. However, it is not known if this treatment of mouldings was truly peculiar to buildings designed by Isaac Hobbs, or if the method may have been adapted (or plagiarized!) by other architects. In view of Barton B. Martin's position as a lumber dealer, it is evident that he would have been in a perfect position to borrow new ideas or designs. Thus, the attribution to Hobbs on the basis of the interior mouldings is plausible, but highly theoretical.

The builder-contractor for West Lawn was Lancaster's John Adam Burger (1828-1903). He was identified in this role in a sketch in the rare 1894 publication, Portrait and Biographical Record of Lancaster County. Burger may be best known as the builder of Lancaster's Central and Southern Markets. To his contemporaries, he was known as the leading builder in Lancaster City during the generation following 1870.

Biographical Information on Barton B. Martin

Barton Bowman Martin was born on a family farm near Goodville in East Earl Township, Lancaster County, in 1821. His ancestors were among the early Mennonite settlers of Swiss-Germanic lineage in the Weberthal (Weaverland) area. Martin's parents were respected and relatively prosperous Mennonite farmers; his education was limited to that usually given to rural boys in the early nineteenth century. At the age of fourteen, Martin's career in mercantile and commercial endeavors commenced, working as a clerk at a store in Rohrerstown. Before he was twenty one, he opened a general store in Millersville. This business prospered and became the basis of his subsequent success.

In the early 1840's, Martin married Catherine Rohrer; at this time he converted to the Lutheran faith. His wife was a member of a family of some prominence in central and western Lancaster County. However, it appears that she was a person of a very private character; she was almost never mentioned in contemporary accounts. The Martins had eleven children, of whom nine were living in 1890.

In 1859 Barton B. Martin closed his store in Millersville and opened a store in Lancaster in partnership with his younger brother, Jonas. Their general store was located at the southeast corner of West King and South Prince Street in Lancaster. After several years of business in partnership, B. B. Martin sold out his share to his brother and embarked in the coal and lumber trade.

Through the 1860's, Martin expanded his lumber business and his holdings of tracts of woodlands in northern and western Pennsylvania. His chief wholesale lumber yard was

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located in Columbia, with his retail facilities being in Lancaster. He acquired large tracts of timber land in Cambria, Centre, and Clinton Counties. By the late 1860's and early 1870's it was reported that his lumber business handled several million feet of lumber every year. In 1873, his total business exceeded six million dollars; he then was ranked as one of the leading lumber merchants in Pennsylvania.

Possibly as an outgrowth of his lumbering activities, Martin became interested in the mining and marketing of coal in the early 1870's. Most of his noted bituminous coal fields were located in Cambria and Clinton Counties. Under the name of Martin & Co., this coal business soon rose to prominence. Much of the management of the coal business actually was done by Martin's son, John C. Martin. The company kept offices in both Philadelphia and Lancaster, with wharves at Baltimore, South Amboy, and Greenwich. By the 1880's, B. B. Martin had turned most of his interests in coal mining and marketing over to his son, John.

Martin's great success in business was complemented by humanitarian and educational interests. In 1854, along with his brother Jonas, he was among the founders of the Millersville Normal School (now Millersville University). In fact, contemporaries credited his devotion and generosity as being crucial to the survival of this institution in its formative years. Less conspicuous was Martin's role as a philanthropist in aiding the poor of Lancaster. However, his obituary in the Lancaster New Era for August 4, 1890 termed him "generous to a fault ...". It further stated that "... he was probably instrumental in securing homes for more poor families than any other man in the city".

Martin's residence, West Lawn, was his full time home for the last sixteen years of his life. Not only imposing in itself, this building was the focal point for the development of the area encompassed within the bounds of Charlotte Street, West Chestnut Street, North Mary Street, and West Walnut Street which was developed by Martin and his brother. A biographical sketch of Martin published in 1903 noted that he "... was a pioneer in the march of improvement that has made the West End the most attractive part of Lancaster ...".

Mrs. Catherine Rohrer Martin died at West Lawn on December 8, 1886, aged sixty-six. Evidently, B. B. Martin's health declined about this time. He succumbed to kidney disease on August 4, 1890. His funeral was held at West Lawn on August 7, 1890. His obituary in the Lancaster New Era praised him as a "... man of decisive character and much public spirit". He was buried in the family plot at Woodward Hill Cemetery in Lancaster.

In many respects, West Lawn has been Barton Bowman Martin's most lasting achievement. Both his lumber and coal businesses later were sold by his descendants. Although Martin now has direct descendants scattered from Rhode Island to Arizona, the last of his line in Lancaster died in the early 1970's. His fortune was divided by nine children, and few of his papers or possessions now can be located. West Lawn, the object of praise when new, has survived not only as a monument to an illustrious career, but also as an elegant period piece of architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Refer to the attached list.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .54 acre

Quadrangle name Lancaster Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	8	3	8	7	9	0	0	4	4	3	2	8	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The property of West Lawn is bounded on the south for 119 feet by West Chestnut Street, on the west for about 200 feet northward by property of the Wolf Museum of Music and Art, thence eastward for 119 feet along property of J. Jarvis, and thence southward for about 200 feet along Charlotte Street to the northwest corner of the intersection of Charlotte Street and West Chestnut Street.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries.

state --- code --- county --- code ---

state --- code --- county --- code ---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John J. Snyder, Jr. - Architectural Historian

organization Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County date December, 1983

street & number 123 North Prince Street telephone (717) 291-5861

city or town Lancaster state Pennsylvania 17603

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



Larry E. Tise State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3/22/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	date
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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Books and Other Printed Sources

- A. J. Bicknell, Detail, Cottage, and Constructive Architecture, New York, published for A. J. Bicknell, 1873.
Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, Chicago (?), J. H. Beers & Co., 1903.
Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, October, 1874.
Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Everts & Peck, 1883.
W. U. Hensel, Resources and Industries of the City of Lancaster, Lancaster, Lancaster Board of Trade, 1887.
Historical & Illustrated Sketch of Lancaster, Penna., Lancaster, published for the Watt & Shand Department Store, December, 1897.
Isaac Hobbs, Hobbs's Architecture, Philadelphia, 1876.
Joseph West Moore, Picturesque Washington, Providence, J. A. & R. A. Reid Publishers, 1891.

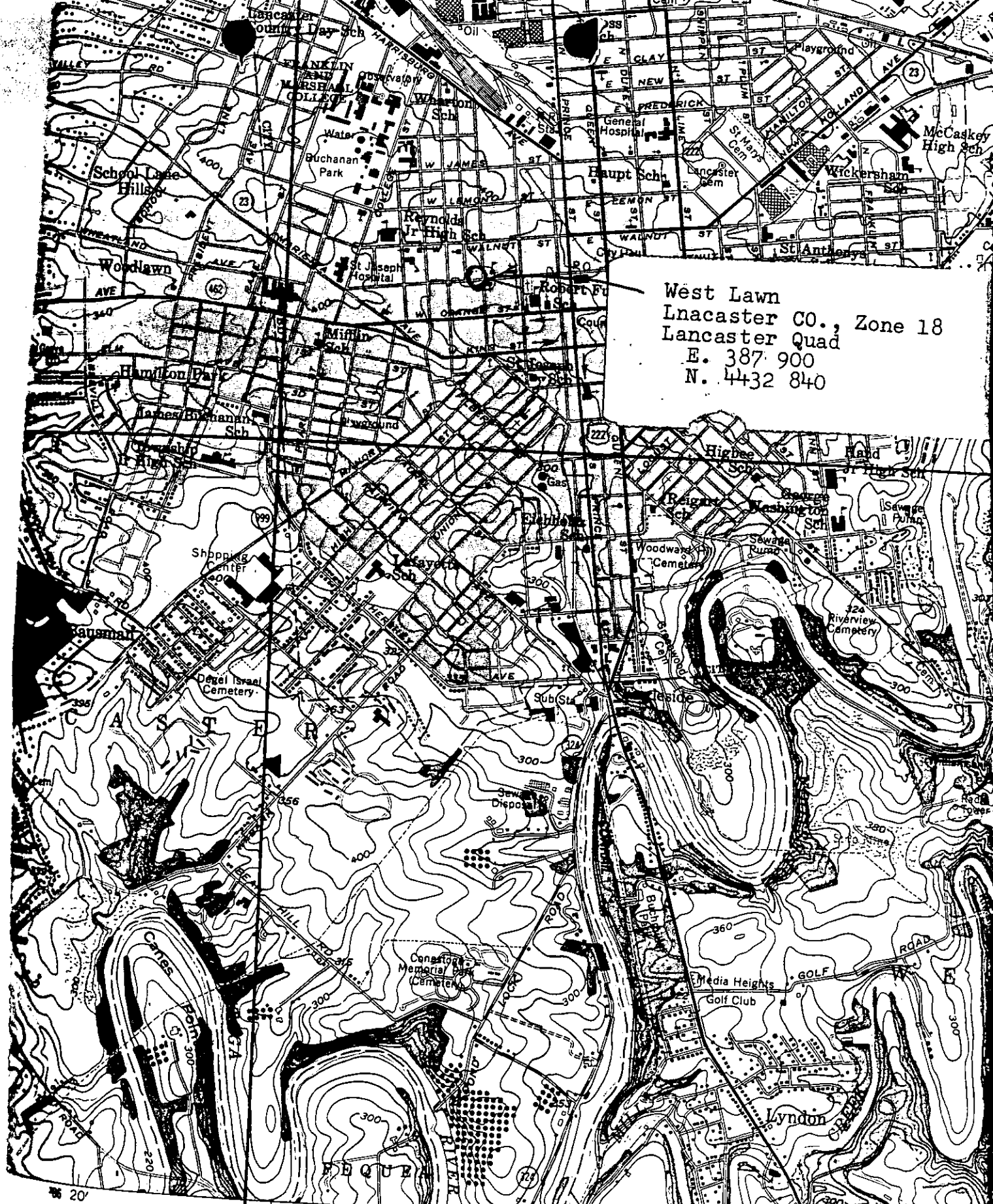
Newspapers

- College Days, newspaper published by students at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster: January, 1873, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 6; November, 1874, vol. II, no. 9.
Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal, October 22, 1938; June 6, 1972; August 8, 1972; May 31, 1972; and October 10, 1973.
Lancaster New Era, August 4, 1890; March 7, 1969; March 12, 1969; October 10, 1973.
Lancaster Sunday News, May 4, 1930.
Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Washington, C. C., 1875.
Frederick E. Seward, The Coal Mines of Pennsylvania - Anthracite and Bituminous, New York, 1880.
George Woodward, Woodward's National Architect, New York, published for George Woodward, 1869.

Unpublished Sources

- Deed Research, Archives, Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster.
Information Files, Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.
Lancaster City Wall Map, 1874, available at the Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.
Lancaster City Tax Lists, Fifth Ward, Lancaster Counth Historical Society, Lancaster.
Martin Genealogical Files, Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.
Martin Epitaphs at Weaverland Cemetery, East Earl Township, Lancaster County and Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster.
Martin Estate Files, Archives, Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster.
Newspaper Clippings Files, Lancaster Newspapers, Inc., Lancaster.

Some helpful information also has been supplied by several descendants of Barton B. Martin.



West Lawn
 Lancaster CO., Zone 18
 Lancaster Quad
 E. 387 900
 N. 4432 840

20'

387

(CONESTOGA)
 5763 IV NE
 SCALE 1:24000

NEW DANVILLE 1.1 MI.
 PEQUEA 11 MI.

17'30"

222 REFTON 5.5 MI
 QUARRYVILLE 12 MI

