

HONORS 201/ PUBLIC HERITAGE STUDIES 201/
WESTERN CULTURAL HERITAGE/ GUIDED WRITING AND RESEARCH/COMMUNITY BASED LEARNING
ELIZABETHTOWN HISTORY: CAMPUS AND COMMUNITY

Anderson's Ferry Grounds & Old Town of Waterford
West Market Street Formerly High Street
Marietta, Pennsylvania
The Homes of Israel Goodman (1824-1903)

David J. Bray

17 April 2025

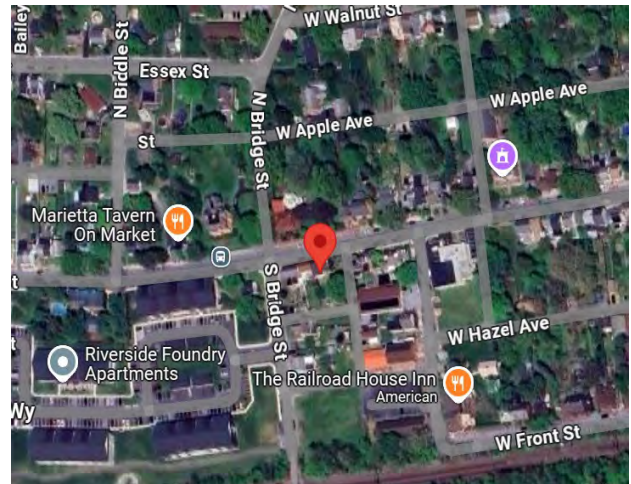
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Alexander, Ingram, Rutherford, Carroll House

251 West Market Street Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547 (south)



Abstract:

Built in 1845 in the Federalist style (1780-1820) by local contractor James Wilson (1790-1868) and remodeled in High Victorian Gothic style (1860-1890) by Israel Goodman (1824-1903). Goodman was a land surveyor, builder, architect, and watchman for the Exchange Bank who served on the Marietta Borough Council as councilman, triennial assessor, and borough regulator. He was the publisher of six local newspapers *The Ant*, *Argus*, *Marietta*, *The Register*, *The Marietta Orb*, and *The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*. Several neighboring homes were built or re-designed by Goodman. This was the home of Dr. Hamill M. Alexander (1851-1903) who developed the vaccine for smallpox in the chicken house adjacent to his office in this house. Alexander established the Lancaster County Vaccine Farms now the global biopharma company Glaxosmithkline. Local physician Dr. Theodore E. Ingram (1858-1934) practiced medicine here in his home. This was home to two prominent families in Marietta, the Rutherfords and the Carrolls.

Prologue

This spring semester 2025 the focus of these honors guided research and writing reports are historically significant properties located on West Market Street, previously named High Street, on the former Anderson Ferry Grounds and the old Town of Waterford, many of the homes were built or remodeled by the local builder and publisher Israel Goodman (1824-1903). Goodman was a land surveyor, builder, architect, and watchman for the Exchange Bank who served on the Marietta Borough Council as councilman, triennial assessor, and borough regulator. He was the publisher of six local newspapers *The Ant*, *Argus*, *Marietta*, *The Register*, *The Marietta Orb*, and *The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*.

As early as 8,000 BC Paleo-Indian settlements, the Susquehannocks flourished along the Susquehanna River with agricultural production and operating complex trade routes expanding throughout the continent. Every river valley and every tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks has considerable evidence of human habitation in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to European contact.¹

In 1616 Etienne Brule (1592-1633) a French expert in the Algonquin language, who lived among the Susquehanna tribe in western New York, traveled down the Susquehanna River into the Chesapeake Bay. Along the way, Brule explored the tributaries of the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County and encountered the Susquehannock tribes living along the Susquehanna River.²

In 1629 Etienne Brule partnered with the British fur trader Sir David Kirke (1597-1654) establishing trade relations between the Europeans and Susquehannock tribes. By 1680-1690 no Susquehannock villages existed in Lancaster or York Counties. There was a migration to New York to settle among the Iroquois and Seneca and a movement south to Maryland.³

In 1681 British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted a land charter to Quaker leader William Penn (1644-1718) to repay a debt the King owed to Admiral William Penn (1621-1670). King Charles named it Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods: Penn and Sylvania from the Latin *silva* which translates forest or woods. There were no Susquehannocks living in this region by the time William Penn acquired the land from King Charles, II (1630-1685).⁴

In 1701 William Penn (1644-1718) gave a patent of 3,000 acres of land along the Susquehanna River to George Beale (British). By 1703 Consumed by debt, William Penn (1644-1718) charged his land agent James Logan (1674-1751) to send him in London "bear and buck skins for they [the creditors] bear an advance" and "urge the Pennsylvania assembly to establish a propriety monopoly in the Indian trade."⁵

In 1708 James Logan invited the French Expert Indian language interpreter Peter Bezaillion (1661-1742) to establish a fur trading post where the Conoy Creek meets the Susquehanna River in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania north 7.5 miles north of Marietta. By 1719 Bezaillion invited the Piscataway tribe to move from Maryland to Conoy Town. They assumed the name Canoise or corn shellers and were called the Conoy Indians.⁶

In 1717 Peter Logan did not only invite French and Indian fur traders to settle between the Conoy and Conewago Creeks along the Susquehanna River, he also sold land to the highest bidders among the Swiss-German (mostly Mennonite) Palatine farmers arriving in Pennsylvania in 1717. Simultaneously there was an influx of Ulster Scots or Scots-Irish settlers. William Penn's sons John (1700-1746), Richard (1706-1771), and Thomas (1702-1775) inherited a great deal of debt when their father died in 1718. The Penn brothers became alienated from Quaker beliefs and did not subscribe to their father's ideals for Pennsylvania.⁷

In 1717 one year before his death, William Penn reserved 16,000 acres in Lancaster County for various tribes as a reserved hunting ground. This promise by William Penn would not be kept by his sons. According to Mennonite historian the Reverend John L. Ruth, Mennonite settlers in Lancaster County anxiously paid up to four times more than the price the Penn brothers were asking for acres. Meanwhile the Scots-Irish settlers encouraged

¹ Benowitz, Jean-Paul, Elizabethtown Advocate. "American Indians Were Major Part of Development of E-town" etownpa.com <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21,2019).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

to move here by James Logan started living on the land without title. The obvious defense of one's claim to property was to construct buildings and begin to improve the land, even before it was legally acquired.⁸

In 1719 Robert Wilkins, Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots; Anglo-Irish Presbyterians), Indian Trader, acquired 300 acres along the Susquehanna River north of Chickies Creek. In 1719 George Stewart, Scotch-Irish, was sold a tract of land east of the Robert Wilkins tract. In 1727 Robert Wilkins sold the tract of Penn land to Scotch-Irish, The Reverend James Anderson, clergy at the Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) in Mount Joy, in East Donegal Township. Son James Anderson operated the ferry and built the Accomac Inn.⁹

In 1733 George Stewart's son and daughter-in-law, John and Ann Stewart, inherited and sold the James Anderson tract to David Cook. This tract of land was given to his son David Cook whose son, David Cook, laid out the town of New Haven. Additional acres of the Stewart tract were given to David Cook's son James.¹⁰

Peter Bezaillion built Old Peter's Road, as it is still known in parts of Lancaster County, to facilitate French and Indian fur trading linking Philadelphia to Bainbridge (1719). Bezaillion who, in partnership with the British, challenged France's control over the territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, a struggle which helped precipitate the French and Indian War. The French found the Algonquin tribes their allies, while the Iroquois sided with the British. Raids of British colonists occurred on both sides.¹¹

By 1743, The Piscataway tribes had moved away from Bainbridge, migrating north along the Susquehanna River settling in Shamokin. British victories in Quebec (1759) and Montreal (1760) led to France surrendering all of New France to the British. The British took over all French forts on the frontier and became the new authoritarian power for the tribes in these regions during The French and Indian War (1755-1763).¹²

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and York Counties over the Susquehanna River. The capitol of Continental Congress was in Lancaster City on 22 September 1777. Lancaster City was the capitol of Pennsylvania from 1799-1812. York City was the capitol of the Continental Congress from 1777-1778. The Articles of Confederation were drafted and adopted in York thus the establishing the first constituting and government for the United States of America. In 1789 Quaker leader Samuel Wright renamed Wright's Ferry as Columbia and petitioned the new U. S. Congress to make this the location of the U. S. Capitol.¹³

Marietta was established in the eighteenth century which is in contrast to some histories of the community placing the origins between 1800-1812. Marietta was settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Swiss German Mennonites which is in contrast to some histories claiming the community was settled exclusively by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians founders focused on transportation along the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal, while the Mennonites founders initiated lumber production and related industries. Both entrepreneurial founding groups relied on transient workers.

Initially British fur traders, competing with French fur traders, established economic relations with indigenous populations along the Susquehanna River. Welsh fur trader Robert Wilkins was likely born around 1672 in Brecon, Wales,¹⁴ arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.¹⁵ Wilkins first settled along the Conestoga Creek, next to Richard Carter who settled Warwick Township. In 1718, Wilkins took up 200 acres of land along the Susquehanna River, and in 1727 he sold it to The Reverend James Anderson, primary founder of Marietta.¹⁶

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Lloyd, Junie, YorkBlog, "How did they get across the wide Susquehanna when there were no bridges?"

<https://yorkblog.com/universal/how-did-they-get-across-the-wide-susquehanna-when-there-were-no-bridges/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹⁴ WeRelate, "Robert Wilkins" [https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_\(7\)](https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_(7)), accessed May 19, 2021

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,¹⁷ served The Donegal Presbyterian Church. Born in Scotland ordained by Irvine Presbytery, 17 November 1708 in Virginia. Anderson arrived in the Rappahannock, Virginia on 22 April 1709, before settling in New Castle, Delaware in 1717 later accepting a call to a congregation in New York City, which, at the time was worshipping in the City Hall. On 24 September 1726, he received a final call to the Donegal Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy. He was installed the last Wednesday in August 1727.”¹⁸

Wilkins’ neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,¹⁹ was elected as one of the first Commissioners of Lancaster County at its formation in 1729 and elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1732 dying soon after his appointment.²⁰ After George Stewart passed, his son John Stewart (1705-1749) inherited the land and sold it to David Cook, sometimes spelled Cooke. John Stewart was married to Ann Anderson (1716-1816), the daughter of The Reverend James Anderson.²¹

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.²² Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,²³ the middle and last name represent two prominent Mennonite families and surnames in Lancaster County and specifically the Marietta area. Jacob Heistandt Neff (1727-1798) was from Manor Township.²⁴

Marietta was founded by leaders and members of two prominent churches in Mount Joy. The Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) and the Mount Joy Mennonite Church (1790). The Donegal Presbyterian Church was founded in 1727 with the church being built in 1732. The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), primary founder of Marietta, was the minister.²⁵ The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was founded in 1790, with members meeting for worship in their homes, as was the custom of the time and remains the practice of the Old Order Amish. In 1812 a log meetinghouse on land donated by Peter Delebaugh Kraybill (1784-1869).²⁶ The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).²⁷ Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.²⁸

This points to the significance of the Presbyterians and Mennonites settling in Lancaster County after arriving in Philadelphia and Delaware, eventually realizing the economic significance of developing the land along the Susquehanna River associated with westward expansion of the nation. The early settlers settled in Mount Joy and not within the dangerous flood plain of the Susquehanna River. It also demonstrates the socio-economic bias of the settlers, believing poor lives were dispensable, poor transient workers living and working along the Susquehanna River, if they lost their lives and/or livelihood from flooding or from rowdy living, there are many histories of the community documenting drunken brawling in taverns, pubs, and hotels, the lives of these transient workers were not important, while the wealthy, benefiting from commerce along the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal, lived on higher safer ground in Mount Joy.

In current day Marietta, heading west from Cherry Lane to Bridge Street, is the area formerly called Anderson Ferry Grounds. James Anderson, IV (1767-1815), who operated Anderson Ferry owned this property until April of 1813 when he sold it to Henry Share.²⁹ Mennonite mill owner Heinrich Schaerr (1763-1830) aka

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

¹⁹ Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Wikipedia, "Donegal Presbyterian Church

Complex" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donegal_Presbyterian_Church_Complex#:~:text=NRHP%20reference%20No.&text=Donegal%20Presbyterian%20Church%20Complex%20is,building%20with%20a%20gambrel%20roof, accessed May 20, 2021

²⁶ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ James C. Landis, email message, to Jean-Paul Benowitz, February 2, 2025.

Henry Share and his business partners otherwise known as "Share & Company" operated the ferry while laying out and selling lots for buildings.³⁰

Heading west on Market Street (beginning at Waterford Avenue/Elbow Lane), these buildings are in James Anderson IV's (1767-1815) plan of Waterford which he laid out in 1804. Waterford ended at Cherry Lane (formerly Cherry Alley) which is the alley running along the western side of The Marietta Community House property.³¹ In 1733 George Stewart's son and daughter-in-law, John and Ann Stewart, inherited and sold the James Anderson tract to David Cook. This tract of land was given to his son David Cook whose son, David Cook, laid out the town of New Haven.³² By 1812, James Anderson and James Cook procured a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature and named their incorporated towns Marietta. The next year, 1813, Anderson's town Waterford and Cook's town New Haven were consolidated including a tract of land owned by John Myers east of Moravian Town and a tract of land owned by Benjamin Long north of Waterford.³³

Historically, several homes in the Anderson Ferry Grounds and Old Town Waterford were owned by people associated with GlaxoSmithKline a global biopharma company, located in Marietta, originally called the Lancaster County Vaccine Farm. In 1882 Dr. H. M. Alexander used the methods of British physician and scientist, Edward Jenner (1749-1823) to create a vaccine for smallpox which he manufactured and sold commercially nationwide and globally.

The work began in a chicken house adjacent to his office at 299 West Market Street. He purchased the H. McMullen Farm in the Irishtown neighborhood of Marietta located at Wasp and Biddle Streets and established the first commercial biological laboratory in the United States known as Dr. H. M. Alexander and Company and also as the Lancaster County Vaccine Farm.³⁴ By the time of the First World War, in 1916, the heirs of Dr. Alexander sold their shares of the company to the Gilliland Laboratories, Inc. During the Second World War, in 1943 Gilliland Laboratories was acquired by the American Home Products Corporation. The following year, in 1944, The American Home Products Corporation was incorporated into the Wyeth Laboratories, Inc. In 2005 Wyeth Laboratories was acquired by Britain's largest drugs maker, GlaxoSmithKline.

In 2024 GlaxoSmithKline announced an 800-million-dollar new multi-purpose facility capable of manufacturing sterile liquid vaccines with a house a state-of-the-art R&D pilot plant to manufacture medicines for clinical trials. Additionally, GSK will establish a new vaccines drug substance facility at the site, dedicated to manufacturing products based on the company's novel MAPS technology. This expansion will double the size and capacity of the Marietta site.³⁵

In 1961, The Marietta Recreation Association hosted an event called, "A Day in Marietta Homes," held on 13 May 1961, showcasing the rich variety of historic architecture and telling the stories of the historical significance of these properties. One year later, on 19 May 1962, the second annual "A Day in Marietta Homes," historic architecture house tour was held in conjunction with celebration events for the Marietta Sesquicentennial (1812-1962). Planning for the Marietta Sesquicentennial (1812-1962) started Monday 11 September 1961 with a committee.

Civically engaged residents of the Marietta Borough who organized The Marietta Sesquicentennial (1812-1962) celebration events and the two annual historic architecture house tours; chartered, on 23 June 1965, a non-profit organization named the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. The purpose of this grass roots community organization was "...to promote, encourage, and conduct the restoration, development, and preservation of the historical, cultural, and aesthetic aspects of the Borough of Marietta, and vicinity thereof, and to do all things necessary, proper, and incidental to the accomplishment of such purpose."

In 1965 the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster was created to "stem the rapid destruction of historic properties in Lancaster County," the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County's mission is to "encourage and facilitate historic preservation throughout the county. The Trust has been directly involved in

³⁰ Eric J. Schubert, email message, to Jean-Paul Benowitz, February 3, 2025.

³¹ James C. Landis, email message, to Jean-Paul Benowitz, February 2, 2025.

³² Ibid.

³³ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ <https://us.gsk.com/en-us/media/press-releases/gsk-invests-up-to-800-million-in-pennsylvania-site-largest-manufacturing-investment-in-us/>

preserving more than three dozen important Lancaster County landmarks and has provided advice, assistance and guidance in the protection of others.”

In the autumn of 1966, President Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908-1973), signed into law, on 15 October 1966, The National Historic Preservation Act to preserve historic and archeological sites in the United States through creating The National Register of Historic Places, the List of National Historic Landmarks, and State Historic Preservation Offices.

In 1966 Edward F. LaFond, Jr. was appointed the Field Curator of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties in Harrisburg and the State Preservation Officer for the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Properties.

In December 1966 the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. resumed the annual historic house tour calling the event “Christmas by Candlelight” later known as “Candlelight Tours of Marietta.

In 1969, a History Major from Elizabethtown College, Carl H. Doan, Class of 1973; was taking courses about local history and historic preservation from Professor Scott T. Swank, Elizabethtown College Class of 1964, who taught at the college from 1966-1974. Professor Swank lived in Marietta, owned, and restored several historic properties in the borough.

Professor Swank secured for his student, Carl Doan, the very first college student internship working with the recently established State Historic Preservation Office, in Harrisburg, with Edward LaFond. Until he graduated from the College in 1973, Doan was conducting National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Reviews of Marietta, ten years before Marietta was listed as a National Historic District.

In the summer of 1973, the summer Carl Doan graduated from Elizabethtown College, Hurricane Agnes hit from 14 June through 6 July 1972. In the aftermath of this tropical cyclone, residents of Marietta, particularly through the leadership of the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. saved most of the historic properties, launched a nationally recognized historic preservation initiative which continued to sustain the local economy.

On 18 July 1978 the Borough of Marietta was designated a National Historic District. On 17 August 1984 the Marietta National Historic District was expanded. On 26 December 2005 the Chickies National Historic District established to incorporate the former lumber, iron, and steel manufacturing-built landscape and ruins adjacent to the Marietta National Historic District.

Within the Marietta National Historic District three properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: New Haven Counting House, 104 East Front Street, listed on 7 September 1979; the Silk Mill Condominiums, 50 North Pine Street, listed on 27 June 1980, and the Linden House, 606 East Market Street, listed on 6 January 1983.

In the spring semester 2019, Honors students enrolled in HON-PHS 201 - HNR Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community, taught by Professor Jean-Paul Benowitz conducted National Historic Preservation Act (NHPC) Section 106 Reviews documenting historic properties in the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania. On two occasions students presented their research findings: Elizabethtown College Scholarship and Creative Arts Day SCAD16 April 2019 and Marietta Day Community Festival 11 May 2019 in Marietta.

During the summer of 2019 as a Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts and Research Projects (SCARP), Honors student Kyle C. Cappucci plotted the student scholarship on an ArcGIS map, available online. This ongoing project will include: every house/building in Marietta listed on the: National Historic Register (NRHP), Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County (HPTLC), Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County Watch List, Marietta Historic District (MHD), Chickies Historic District (CHD) to be plotted on the ArcGIS maps.

To illustrate which historic properties, in the Marietta National Historic District, are plotted on the ArcGIS map, for SCARP 2019 Cappucci designed signs, 8.5x11 printed as window clings to be displayed inside a windowpane of each of the houses and properties on his inventory of historically significant properties in Marietta. These signs contain information about the history and the families with direct ties to the property.

Cappucci built on the research conducted during the spring 2019 semester and expanded the scope of the project. Cappucci utilized primary sources found in archival collections and historic collection libraries, conducted oral history interviews, worked with government documents such as deeds, tax records, and property assessment reports, consulted with professional historians in academia, state, and federal agencies, and compared

primary sources to secondary sources. The repositories for sources used in his research was a mixture of print records in libraries, archives, museums, historic sites, and private collections as well as electronic and digital repositories. Cappucci worked carefully with representatives from the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc., Marietta Historic District, Marietta Borough Council, Social Enterprise Institute at Elizabethtown College, RiverStewards and Susquehanna Riverlands.

Cappucci's research about the historical significance of Marietta, Pennsylvania, published through the ArcGIS map, contributed to the work of RiverStewards and Susquehanna Riverlands to have the Susquehanna Pennsylvania Heritage Area designated simultaneously as a National Heritage Area. The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) administers twelve (12) Pennsylvania Heritage Areas. The Pennsylvania Heritage Areas Program is a multi-region asset-based economic development program rooted in the commonwealth's rich natural, cultural, and industrial history. Heritage Areas create cross-sector partnerships enhancing a region's "sense of place" and strengthens regional economies. These partnerships create vibrant livable communities attracting private investment and housing the products and places driving Pennsylvania's tourism industry. Five of Pennsylvania's Heritage Areas share a national designation through the National Park Service. Pennsylvania has more federally designated Heritage Areas than any other state, a testament to the important role this commonwealth played in the development of the United States and globally. The Economic Impact of Pennsylvania Heritage Areas report from the Center for Rural Pennsylvania, found in 2014: Tourists spent an estimated 7.5 million days and nights in Pennsylvania's Heritage Areas, purchasing more than \$2 billion worth of goods and services; 70 percent of this spending was purely reliant on heritage-related attractions; the total contribution of heritage visitor spending to the state economy was 25,708 jobs and \$798 million in labor income.

This summer 2022 the leadership for the Susquehanna National Heritage Area just released their draft of a management plan for the Susquehanna National Heritage Area. Lancaster and York Counties were officially designated as a Susquehanna National Heritage Area and America's 55th National Heritage Area on 12 March 2019, when the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act was signed into law in Washington, D. C. The National Historic District of Marietta, PA is part of the SNHA which involves collaboration with the National Parks service for heritage interpretation, education, historic preservation, land conservation, and cultural heritage tourism. This Susquehanna National Heritage Area designation was made possible, in part, by the scholarship produced by Professor Benowitz's Public Heritage courses and the scholarship produced over four years of Elizabethtown College Summer Creative Arts and Research Program (SCARP) projects conducted by Kyle Cappucci.

This ongoing SCARP project has created a partnership between the Elizabethtown College's Honors Program and 13 community partners: The Lancaster Economic Development Company, The Lancaster County Planning Department, The Lancaster County Redevelopment Authority, The National Main Street Center, The Pennsylvania Downtown Center, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Pennsylvania, The Trust for Historic Preservation Lancaster County, The Marietta Restoration Associates, Our Marietta, RiverStewards, Susquehanna Riverlands, Marietta Area Business Association, and the Marietta Borough.

Collectively these groups have been working together to identify, conserve, and preserve Marietta's heritage resources as a basis for retaining and enhancing strong community character and sense of place. Integrating the conservation and preservation of heritage resources in the economic development and revitalization of Marietta. Ensuring new economic development respects and complements the patterns, character, and scale of Marietta's traditional communities and rural landscapes. Promoting strong leadership, collaboration, awareness, and responsibility in the conservation of Marietta's heritage resources among the public, private, and non-profit sectors celebrating and promoting Marietta's heritage resources. This work contributes to ensuring adequate financial resources and incentives are available to implement the Marietta's heritage preservation goals through employing a strategy developed by The National Trust for Historic Preservation (1949) called "This Place Matters!"

This Place Matters is a national campaign, created by the National Historic Preservation Trust, encouraging people to celebrate places meaningful to them and to their communities. Since 2015, participants have shared more than 10,000 photographs of themselves and their favorite places on social media using the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters. 'This Place Matters' started in 2008 as a way for people to shine a spotlight on the

historic places playing a role in their lives. Basically, it is like crowdsourcing people's personal connections to the built environment," says Jason Clement, director of community outreach at the National Trust. "And the best part -- there are zero rules. These can be places large or small, nationally significant or personally priceless, historic or maybe just old. They just have to mean something to you." The project is simple: Visit the Saving Places website to download the tool kit and print a sign. Take photos with the sign at the places mattering the most to you and share the photos with others on social media with the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters. The virtual preservation project offers people opportunities to add their personal narratives to the history of places meaningful to them, whether those places are community churches, elementary schools, a barn on an old family farm, or the old corner. The project has a very DIY feel to it and has no long-term political or high-cost agenda, yet it encourages people to reignite those connections to places having and continuing have importance to them. Every person out there has a place meaning something to them, and "This Place Matters" provides a platform -- adapted to our changing world of social media and selfie sticks -- to preserve, remember, and share this love of these places. This campaign is not just public awareness through photography and social media. It is about telling the stories of why these places hold historical significance. Through This Place Matters, the National Historic Preservation Trust, encourages and inspires an ongoing dialogue about the importance of place and preservation.

The Borough of Marietta has a Heritage Plan and with this objective: "Integrate the conservation and preservation of heritage resources in the economic development and revitalization of the Marietta borough's varied resources. Promote historic and cultural resource conservation and preservation as an economic tool in the revitalization of Marietta and its neighborhoods. Develop additional heritage tourism opportunities as a form of economic development both sustainable and asset-based."

This Community Based Learning (CBL) project, a collaboration between the Elizabethtown College Honors Program and Marietta Borough's Our Marietta initiative utilizes an asset-based planning process through a grass roots local community action task force called "Our Marietta."

This effort endeavors both to cultivate viable working relationships among local government and business leaders, residents, community based organizations, and regional agencies to enact a plan benefiting the community and economic development future of Marietta Borough in collaboration with the Marietta Historic District, the Chiques Historic District, the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail, Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc.; RiverStewards, Inc.; Rivertownes PA USA, Inc.; and Susquehanna Heritage, Inc.

This CBL project involves the Susquehanna Riverlands Conservation Landscape initiative's objectives to revitalize the Rivertown communities of Marietta, Columbia, and Wrightsville. The Northwest Lancaster County River Trail has positioned Marietta to provide recreational opportunities, important conservation benefits, tourism, and historic preservation projects helping spur revitalization in Marietta Borough. This project will involve collaboration with the Lancaster County Planning Commission, the Lancaster County GIS Department, and the Economic Development Company of Lancaster County.

This project employs the active learning pedagogy from the National Collegiate Honors Council's City as Text™. The National Collegiate Honors Council's Signature Program "The City As Text" is where students immerse themselves in the local community exploring the culture and geography of the local neighborhood. Students are challenged to be sensitive and reflect about the human experience in the local built environment. Through City As Text Honors students explore the architectural landscape of the neighborhood, conduct research in repositories of the public record i.e. libraries or archives. Books read, images acquired, sounds heard, tastes and smells ingested, and observations all become materials contributing to the students' experience about not only how much is normally missed in an ordinary day of one's life but also how much might be seen and heard. City As Text is an active learning approach helping students regard the world as a book to be read and to see their journey through it as a cartographer's task of charting the personal paths they take to uncover and discover the local environment around them.

This project draws heavily on research methods taught in the course HON 201 - HNR Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community (PHS 201) and the ArcGIS maps created by students in this class illustrating the history and economic development of Marietta, Pennsylvania. The major objective of this project is to contribute to Our Marietta's asset-based planning process to identify and mobilize existing as well as

unrecognized resources such as physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political, cultural, and historical assets.

Kyle Cappucci gave a presentation entitled: “Putting Historic Marietta on The Map: This Place Matters!” presented: Scholarship and Creative Arts Day (SCAD) at Elizabethtown College on Tuesday 16 April 2019. Members of the Marietta Borough Council attended the presentation and invited Cappucci to give his presentation at the Marietta Borough Council meeting on Tuesday 9 July 2019. The Mayor of Marietta extended this same invitation to Cappucci, when he heard Cappucci’s presentation at Marietta Day on Saturday 11 May 2019. Cappucci also presented at the Landmark Conference Landmark Research Symposium for SCARP at Elizabethtown College on Thursday 11 July 2019. Cappucci accepted an invitation to speak at a Marietta town hall forum hosted by “Our Marietta” regarding historic preservation and economic development on Wednesday 17 July 2019.

In 2021 Cappucci’s SCARP project was entitled, “Ecological and Economic Revitalization Through Historic Preservation of the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail in the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania.” The Maryland-based Chesapeake Bay Trust awarded Marietta Borough a \$237,515 grant. The funding was used to improve a section of the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail running through Marietta. Previously a gravel section of trail was replaced with porous pavement and lined with water-capturing rain gardens. The project also made the trail compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Marietta Borough secured the grant, in part, through Honors students’ scholarship published online with ArcGIS maps (SCARP 2019 and 2020).

A local township engineer and historian commented on how the Elizabethtown College Honors Program’s Community Based Learning/Civic Engagement ArcGIS maps have been a “very compelling way of engaging a broader audience with the beauty of built history and importance of preservation. The current proprietor of the Rail Road House and McCleary’s Pub, Freddy States, is a local entrepreneur serving on the Marietta Borough Council who has a vision for economic development in Marietta in conjunction with the Lancaster County River Trail. Freddy States has made Marietta a destination for tourists. Marietta is located in Lancaster County drawing millions of visitors who contributed \$2.91 billion in tourism in 2018. For seven decades, the local tourism industry has been a major contributor to the economy of Lancaster County. The number of tourism industry direct jobs makes tourism Lancaster County’s sixth largest private sector, non-farm category in the local economy. In 2018, some 8.85 million visitors came to Lancaster County, up 2.5% from the previous year.

Marietta Borough, a National Historic District, received a “Placemaking” grant from the Lancaster County Conservancy’s Susquehanna Riverlands program and a grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Federation. Marietta Borough leadership has created a Heritage Plan to promote and protect its historical, recreational, environmental, arts and cultural resources making it a destination location and spurring economic development. The specific goals for this project are dictated by the goals of Marietta’s Placemaking Heritage Plan: Identify, conserve, and preserve Marietta’s heritage resources as a basis for retaining and enhancing strong community character and a sense of place; Integrate the conservation and preservation of heritage resources in the economic development and revitalization of Marietta’s various resources; Promote historic and cultural resource conservation and preservation as an economic tool in the revitalization of Marietta and its neighborhood; Develop additional heritage tourism opportunities as a form of economic development both sustainable and asset-based; Strengthen the involvement of the Marietta Borough Council in heritage conservation, and ensure it is an integral part of the municipal plan; Encourage local residents to volunteer in interpretative programs at publicly and privately operated historic and cultural venues; Build the public’s awareness of heritage resources and the value of conserving and preserving these resources.

At the end of the Spring Semester 2022, Kyle Cappucci defended his Honors in the Discipline (HID) program in the School of Business Project: “Community Economic Development In the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania.” Cappucci had two surveys posted in the Marietta community. One survey was for persons patronizing local business and the second survey was for persons engaging in recreation on the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail. Both surveys illustrate why persons visit and live in Marietta. Both surveys revealed what persons who live and visit Marietta believe can contribute to the economic development of the local community. I have shared these findings with the leadership of Marietta Borough

contributing to their asset-based planning process identifying and mobilizing existing as well as unrecognized resources such as physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political, cultural, and historical assets.

In the summer of 2022, student Eric Schubert engaged in a Summer Creative Arts and Research Program (SCARP) project entitled: “Launching A National Historic Preservation Trust ‘This Place Matters’ Campaign Supporting Marietta, Pennsylvania’s ‘Placemaking Heritage Plan,’ Through The National Honors Colligate Council’s ‘Place As Text.’” Using the toolkit provided by the National Historic Preservation Trust, Schubert collaborated with the leadership on the Marietta Borough and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation’s historian and archeologist in designing a plan for launching a social media campaign for Marietta. Schubert’s context for this campaign was recognizing the resilience of the people of Marietta in the fifty years since Hurricane Agnes. Schubert secured funding from local businesses to underwrite the cost of printing and mailing a poster, foldable, with instructions on how to post This Place Matters selfies on social media. These posters were mailed out to residents in the Marietta National Historic District prior to the first public event introducing the This Place Matters Campaign. The This Place Matters campaign for Marietta was rolled out at the Marietta Community House, as part of their “Town Talks” programming where Schubert presented: “This Place Matters: Historic Preservation & Economic Development in Marietta.” Schubert’s presentation provided the local community with the necessary context for launching the This Place Matters Campaign for Marietta while simultaneously contributing to a wider community series of events recognizing the resilience of the Marietta community in the 50 years since Hurricane Agnes. Schubert presented at the 13th Annual Landmark Conference Undergraduate Research Symposium at Moravian University, his poster presentation was entitled: “Launching A National Historic Preservation Trust ‘This Place Matters’ Campaign Supporting Marietta, Pennsylvania’s ‘Placemaking Heritage Plan,’ Through The National Honors Collegiate Council’s ‘Place As Text.’”

Cappucci and Schubert joined Professor Benowitz in presenting at the 56th Annual Conference of the National Collegiate Honors Council in Orlando, Florida 27-31 2022; about their experiential learning, civic engagement, and their SCARP projects related to earning the Certificate in Public Heritage Studies. The theme of the conference was "Reimagine Honors: Past, Present, Future,," Cappucci and Schubert’s presentation was entitled, “Honors Community-Based Learning Uninterrupted: Pandemic Possibilities.” At the conference, NCHC released a monograph entitled, Place, Text, Community: City As Text in the Twentieth Century. Professor Benowitz authored the chapter entitled, "Transforming Community Based Learning Through City As Text" in Part 3: "Designing City As Text Integrative Learning Experiences." In his chapter Professor Benowitz discusses how he has integrated the NCHC pedagogy City As Text into the field work required in courses for the Public Heritage Studies Certificate.

2022 marked the Marietta Restoration Associates’ 56th Annual “Marietta Candlelight Tour of Homes.” The Marietta Restoration Associates invited Elizabethtown College students, earning the Certificate in Public Heritage Studies (most of whom are in the Honors Program) to present their scholarship about historic preservation in Marietta at this event on Sunday 4 December 2022. More than 1,000 visitors toured the Union Meeting House (1818) where students gave poster presentations and shared their ArcGIS maps illustrating historic preservation efforts in Marietta.

On Sunday 16 April 2023, Honors students, enrolled in Professor Benowitz’s course Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community, showcased their Civically Engaged Research project, launching a National Trust for Historic Preservation “This Place Matters” campaign, for the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania. The event called “Fifty Years Since Hurricane Agnes (1972-2022) This Place Matters! National Trust for Historic Preservation: Celebrating Historic Preservation & Economic Development in Marietta” was held in the Marietta Community House.

Employing the National Honors Collegiate Council’s pedagogy “Place as Text,”TM Honors students engaged in fourteen weeks conducting field work examining, interpreting, recording the architecture of historically significant properties in Marietta. Students delved into historic records conducting meticulous archival research using primary and secondary sources and government records. As part of the NCHC Place as Text experience, students conducted numerous oral history interviews with the owners of historically significant properties assigned to them as the focus of their course project.

Using the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Process, students authored thorough reports about the architecture, biographical narrative of all the property owners over a course of more than 200 years, the historical context and significance of the property and the property owners and documented the resilience of a river community's history of addressing flooding, re-building, historic preservation, and economic development.

June 14-July 6, 1972, Hurricane Agnes devastated Marietta. Based on federal, state, and local legislation for historic preservation, passed just before Hurricane Agnes, Marietta was well positioned to re-build after Agnes and set the example, nationally, for historic preservation and economic development. The students told this story through poster board presentations entitled, "Fifty Years of Preservation and Perseverance in Marietta, Pennsylvania: The Aftermath of Hurricane Agnes (1972-2022)."

Every summer Elizabethtown College sponsors student and faculty research collaboration projects through a program called the Summer Scholarship Creative Arts and Research Program. Since 2019, for four consecutive summers, Kyle Cappucci, Elizabethtown College Class of 2022 and Eric Schubert, Elizabethtown College Class of 2023; were involved with SCARP projects building the foundation for launching a National Trust for Historic Preservation "This Place Matters" campaign, for the National Historic District of Marietta.

Through their research, scholarship, and leadership they established a partnership with Elizabethtown College's Honors program and Public Heritage Studies program with thirteen community partners: The Lancaster Economic Development Company, The Lancaster County Planning Department, The Lancaster County Redevelopment Authority, The National Main Street Center, The Pennsylvania Downtown Center, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Pennsylvania, The Trust for Historic Preservation Lancaster County, The Marietta Restoration Associates, Our Marietta, River Stewards, Susquehanna Riverlands, Marietta Area Business Association, and the Marietta Borough.

This partnership has been working together for (1) identifying, conserving, and preserving Marietta's heritage resources (2) retaining and enhancing strong community character and sense of place (3) integrating the conservation and preservation of heritage resources in Marietta's economic development and revitalization (4) ensuring new economic development respecting and complementing the patterns, character, and scale of Marietta's traditional communities and rural landscapes (5) promoting strong leadership, collaboration, awareness, and responsibility in conserving Marietta's heritage resources among the public, private, and non-profit sectors (6) celebrating and promoting Marietta's heritage resources.

This work contributes to ensuring adequate financial resources and incentives are available for implementing Marietta's heritage preservation goals. The Elizabethtown College Public Heritage Studies program works with Marietta Borough in implementing their "Placemaking Heritage Plan." Placemaking is a people-centered approach to the planning process, design and management of public spaces. Put simply, it makes people feel good about where they live, work or play.

The concepts behind placemaking originated in the 1960s, when activist Jane Jacobs (1916-2006), in her book, The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961), offered groundbreaking ideas about designing communities catering to people. Jane Jacobs' work focused on the importance of lively neighborhoods and inviting public spaces. The term came into use in the 1970s by landscape architects, architects, and urban planners to describe the process of creating squares, plazas, parks, streets and waterfronts attracting people because these places are pleasurable or interesting. The work continues through the Jane Jacobs Center for the Living City which serves as a model for the Civically Engaged Research and Community Based Learning projects of Honors students enrolled in Public Heritage Studies courses at Elizabethtown College.

As part of this event, a civic engagement information fair was hosted by representatives from Marietta Restoration Associates, Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, Main Street Program (Pennsylvania Downtown Center), Lancaster County Planning Department, and the Susquehanna National Heritage Area at Columbia Crossing.

At this event on Sunday Cappucci and Schubert gave a PowerPoint presentation entitled "Fifty Years Since Hurricane Agnes (1972-2022) This Place Matters! National Trust for Historic Preservation: Celebrating Historic Preservation & Economic Development in Marietta." In this presentation Marietta Mayor Rebecca Carroll Baltozer spoke about Marietta Restoration Associates and 50 years of historic preservation in Marietta. Historic preservationist architect Daniel Gagliano, representing The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, spoke about 50 years of historic preservation in Lancaster County. PennDOT Architectural Historian,

Jeremy Ammerman spoke about 50 years of historic preservation in Pennsylvania. Carl Doan Elizabethtown College Class of 1973 spoke about his time as a history major at Elizabethtown College in the 1960s when President Lyndon Johnson passed national legislation for historic preservation and how, when, he was a student he conducted fieldwork, research, photography, writing documenting historically significant properties in Marietta in the months just prior to Hurricane Agnes. Marietta Borough Council Vice President and Chair of Public Works, Freddy States spoke about past, present, and future historic preservation, and economic development projects for Marietta. Professor Benowitz spoke about the history of Marietta and the history of historic preservation and asset based economic development.

This is one of ten reports presented as a poster presentation, accompanied by an ArcGIS map, entitled “Anderson’s Ferry Grounds & Old Town of Waterford: West Market Street, Formerly High Street Marietta, Pennsylvania; The Homes of Israel Goodman (1824-1903);” by Honors students enrolled in the course Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community, at Elizabethtown College for Scholarship and Creative Arts Day on Tuesday 22 April 2025.

Jean-Paul Benowitz

Elizabethtown College Director of Public Heritage Studies

11 February 2025

Property Details:

The dimension of the property contains 5,663 square feet or 0.13 acres of land. The property is a two-story end unit residential property with 1888 square feet of total living area. The home includes an additional 920 square feet of area in the basement. The exterior walls of the property contain common brick masonry, encompassing the property. The property contains a composition shingle roof covering 1888 square feet, four bedrooms, one full bathroom, six rooms, and one unit of permanent stairs. The property has a slab porch with a roof covering 354 square feet and has gas fuel with warm and cool air throughout the property. The property has a detached residential structure with a wood frame storage shed with 96 square feet of living area. There is a second residential detached building labeled as a concrete patio with 189 square feet of total living area.

Deed Search:³⁶

The structure was originally built around 1845 by James Wilson in partnership with his spinster sister-in-law, Ann Whitehill. A family member of the Whitehill family, John Whitehill sold the property to Israel Goodman on March 30, 1867.³⁷ Israel, along with his spouse Catherine Goodman, sold the property to H.M Alexander on March 31, 1880.³⁸ H.M and Martha H. Alexander sold the property on April 1, 1890, to Ellen Ingram. Ingram sold the property on December 13, 1914, to Winnie L. Rutherford and Susanna Rutherford. The Rutherford family passed the property down through generations, with Edwin P. and Mary B. Rutherford passing the property to Winnie L. Rutherford on August 2, 1928. Winnie L. Rutherford and Joseph G. Rutherford passed the property to J. Farrell Garvey on September 14, 1928, receiving the property back on the same date shortly after. Winnie L. and Joseph G. Rutherford passed the property back and forth through Agnes Dinkel on October 18, 1946, to add Edwin E. Rutherford to the deed. Edwin E. Rutherford and his spouse Naomi A. Rutherford sold the property out of the family to Joseph J. Carroll and Betty R. Carroll. The Carroll family sold the property to Bernard R. and

³⁶ Before 1867, there were a few gaps between the rental passing of the home until it became a permanent residence in the late 1860s. The end of the deed search ended around 1853, however, the original builder constructed the property in the 1840s, with the passing of the deed showing the changes of rental owners over the short period of time.

³⁷ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Book O, Vol. 9, 677.
<https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com/>

³⁸ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Book L, Vol. 15, 440.
<https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com/>

Patricia A. Wise on October 27, 1986. Bernard and Patricia Wise passed on the property to Timothy L. Grove and Lisa M. Grove on March 25, 2002. Steven W. Strickler purchased the property from the Grove family on April 10, 2008. Steven Strickler and his spouse Victoria Strickler sold the property to Meagan K. Alan on July 21, 2017. Alan sold the property shortly after the purchase, with Christopher J. Sandrolini and Amy E. Roth Sandrolini purchasing the property. The Sandrolini family sold the property to Owen E. Heller and his spouse Rebecca A. Sears on December 10, 2021, who are the current residents of the property.

Architectural Style:

The Federal style is also known as the Adam style, after the Adam brothers, British architects who developed this style in England. It is really a refinement of the Georgian style, which was popular in the years preceding the Federal style. Like the Georgian style, the Federal style is designed around center hall floor plan, or side hall for narrow row houses. The Federal style has many of the same elements of the Georgian style - symmetry, classical details and a side gabled roof - yet it is different in its ornamentation and sophistication. Federal details are more delicate, slender and finely drawn than their Georgian counterparts and may feature swags, garlands and urns. Also, more formal elements were introduced in the Federal style, such as the front door fanlight window, sometimes with flanking sidelights, and more elaborate door surrounds and porticos. The Federal style is also known for dramatic windows, three-part or Palladian windows with curved arches. Another outstanding - yet less common - Federal feature is the use of curving or polygonal window projections.

The Federal style became popular throughout the colonies after the American Revolution and was dominant until about 1820, when it was supplanted by the Greek or Classical Revival Style. The easiest way to identify a Federal style building from a Georgian one is to look for the elliptical fan light over the front door or the Palladian windows - not that those design features do not appear in later styles as well. The Federal house in Pennsylvania is usually a brick two or three story building.³⁹

The High Victorian Gothic style developed in England in around the mid point of the 19th century. English architect John Ruskin, author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" (1849) was a major proponent of the style, finding "constructural coloration" superior to superficially applied color. Initially, this style was inspired by English medieval architecture, but later it drew from medieval French and German building traditions as well. The High Victorian Gothic style did not fully emerge in the United States until after the Civil War. Since this style was most often employed for high-style public buildings or mansions, it was essentially an urban building type. It was often used for the design of schools and libraries. One of Pennsylvania's best examples of this style is the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia , designed by Frank Furness in 1876.

The High Victorian Gothic style is similar to the earlier Gothic Revival style, but is a more heavier, more substantial version of the style. The High Victorian Gothic style was used mostly for large scale public buildings like schools, churches, or government offices, but was sometimes chosen for mansions or homes of substantial size. Always executed in brick or stone, High Victorian Gothic buildings are distinguished by the use of polychrome bands of decorative masonry. Stone quoins, pressed brick, and terra cotta panels were commonly used. Windows and doors were accented with brick or stone trim, often in contrasting colors. The Gothic pointed arch may be present at windows, entrances, and decorative dormers and cross gables. Round turrets with corbelled brickwork and conical roofs are common to this style as well.⁴⁰

³⁹ <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/federal.html>

⁴⁰ <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/high-victorian-gothic.html>



From the outside of the property, the home has many significant features present from the distinct Victorian renovation completed in the late 1800s. The home itself has a three bay façade and was called a single house in the eighteenth and nineteenth century.



The windows show the age of the property, being the original windows. The 2x2 or four-paned windows present the Victorian style, coinciding with the renovation of the property.



The brick structure imbedded into the home is built with a Flemish bond, consisting of an alternating pattern of headers and stretchers. The masonry of the bricks appears to be cut stone, with straight edges lining each brick.



The home features a bay window, protruding out the side of the property, built with a porch. Most bay window additions were in the timeframe of 1850-1930.



Along the porch, there is a balustrade that encloses the area, including a small gate for an entrance. Most porches in the Lancaster County area were built around the period of 1850-1920.



Inside the porch, there are brackets detailing the inside of the enclosure. The brackets are often found in Victorian buildings dating from 1850-1900. Brackets were also found inside the home, again showcasing the Victorian architecture.



The roofing of the home used to be gravel before it was covered over with the metal sheeting that it has on its exterior today. The gravel roofing was introduced in the Victorian period, hence the material used. Metal sheeting was also used in the Victorian period, which is a modern touch on the home which keeps architectural significance. The cornice and the frieze are decorative pieces of the roof, which are on display at the top of the exterior.



The roofing on the property is hipped. There is a porch on the second floor in the back of the property, however, there is no balustrade.



Outside the porch windows, small square portions line the roofline, which are dentils, showcased in the image above.



The door of the property has two windows followed by two square panels at the bottom, which represent a Victorian door in the time frame of 1860-1900.



The top of the doorway features many different architectural parts. Immediately noticeable is the triangular pediment, crowning the doorway. The door also has a rectangular transom above the door, currently a red stained-glass pane. In between the door and the transom window, the door features a lintel separating the two parts. The door also has a keystone centered under the pediment, purely for decorative purposes.



Inside the property, the basement is lined with a rock structure. The interior is made of bricks and has large wood planks for flooring in certain parts of the first floor. The furnace, as pictured on the left, is fully made of stone and has a chute that connects to the chimney on the roof. The other chimney on the roof does not have a connection.



Outside the property in the rear, there are two walls of the former barn that resided behind the property. The barn featured stone walls, mostly covered with plantation today. The flat ground and the walls wrapping around the back and the left side of the area show the presence of what the barn was.

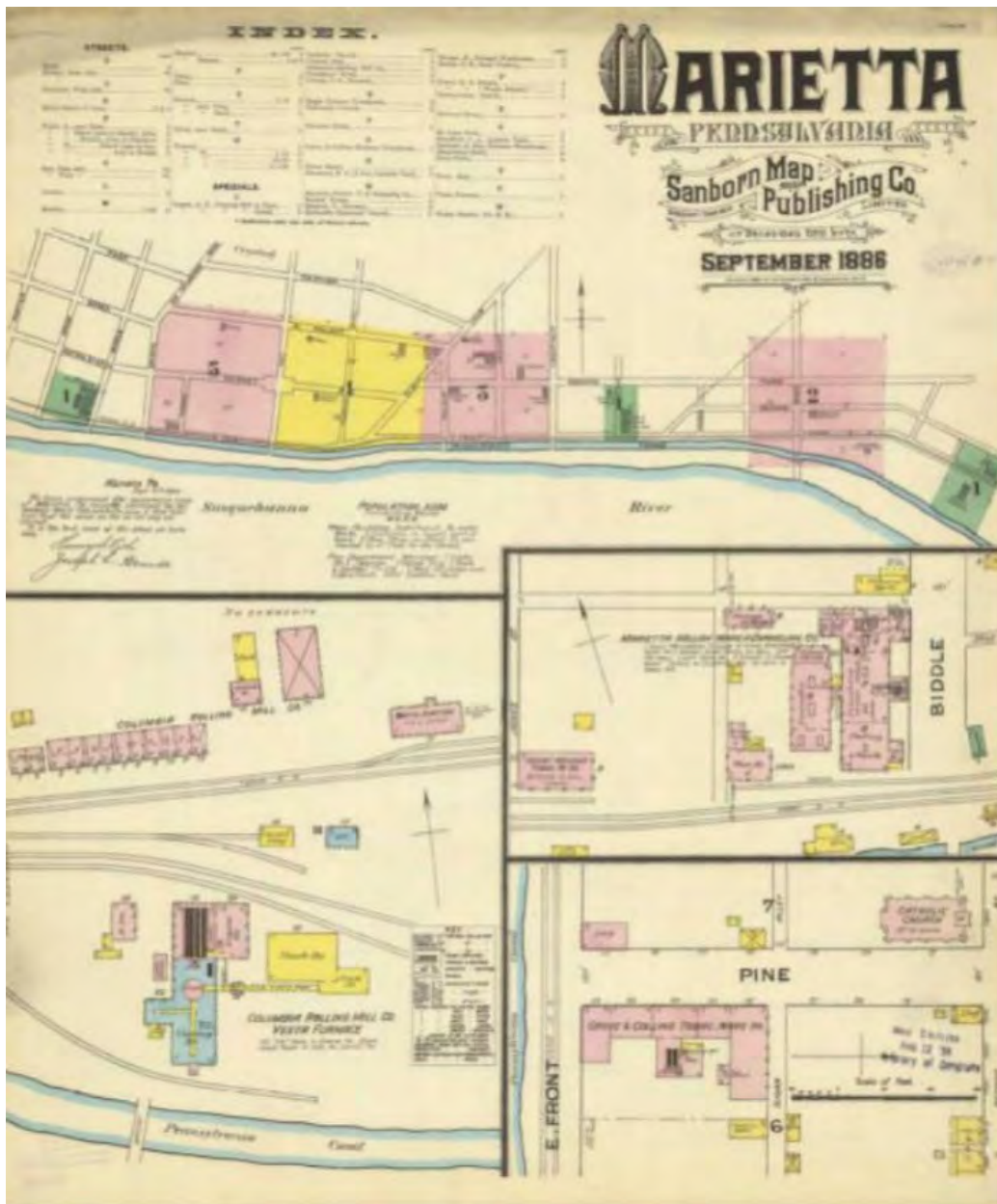


Next to the former barn is a small shed. The small shed features a six-paned and a 15-paned window. The roof is hipped with a pent roof covering the entrance of the door.



The bricks leading up to the property of the home are in a herringbone style, which became a common style around the 1920s and 1930s, possibly added by the homeowners around that time period.

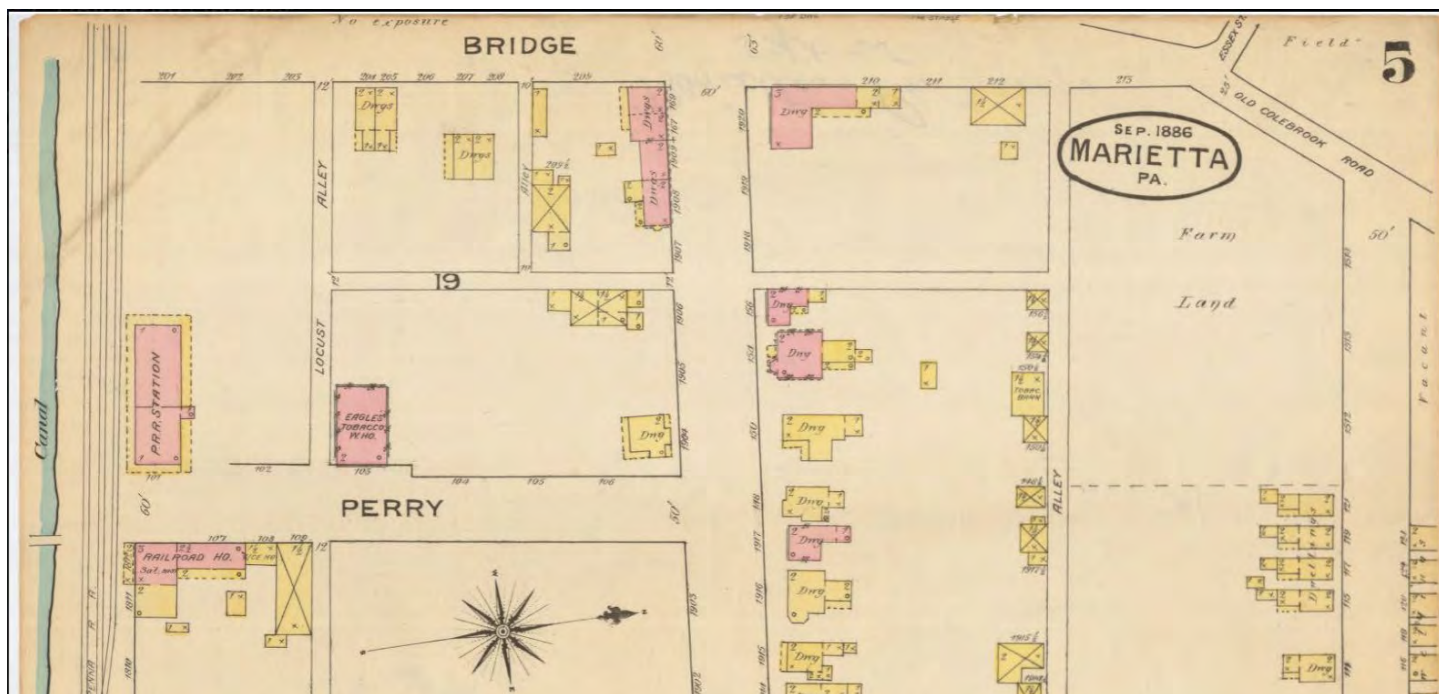
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps:



Sanborn Maps are named for civil engineer and surveyor Daniel Alfred Sanborn (1827-1883) founder of the Sanborn Map Company (1866-1996). Sanborn maps are detailed maps of U. S. cities and towns originally created for insurance companies to assess liability in urbanized area of the U. S. after the Civil War (1861-1865). The Homestead Act (1862), transcontinental railroad construction (1863-1869), the Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914), and massive European immigration to the U. S. (1882-1914) all fostered increased population, urbanization, and a heightened demand for mapping. Sanborn maps are valuable for documenting changes in the built environment of American cities over many decades. Sanborn maps include outlines of each building and 13 “Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide,” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, last modified August 26, 2015, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/index.html>. 11 outbuilding; the location of windows, doors, fire walls, and porches; as well as the composition of building materials including the framing, flooring, and roofing materials; indicating building uses, sometimes even particular room uses; house and block numbers; street names, street and sidewalk widths, property boundaries; natural features such as rivers and canals; railroad corridors and the names of most public buildings, churches, and businesses. Sanborn maps

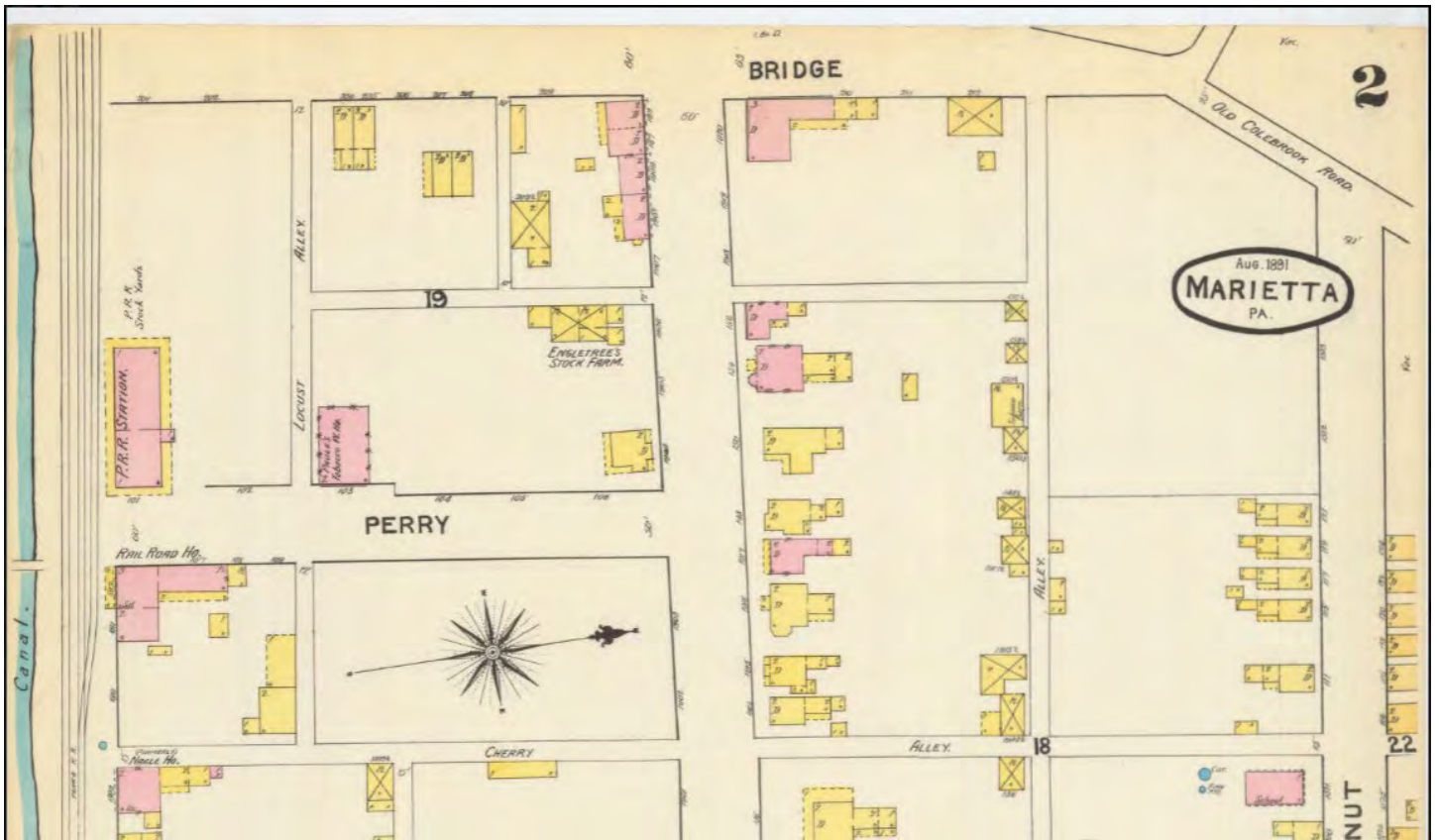
are primarily found in the archives of special collections of historical libraries, town halls, and academic libraries. Sanborn maps facilitate historical research through the study of urban growth and decline patterns as well as researching the evolution of specific buildings, sites, and districts. Historic preservationists use Sanborn maps for understanding the significance of historical buildings, the historic use of buildings, and building materials in conservation and rehabilitation efforts as well as locating residences and workplaces of historically significant past residents and local community leaders and also to study the patterns of growth and migration of populations. Students in this class use Sanborn maps to trace the evolution of the historically significant property assigned to them as well as illustrate the growth of Marietta.

1886 Page 5



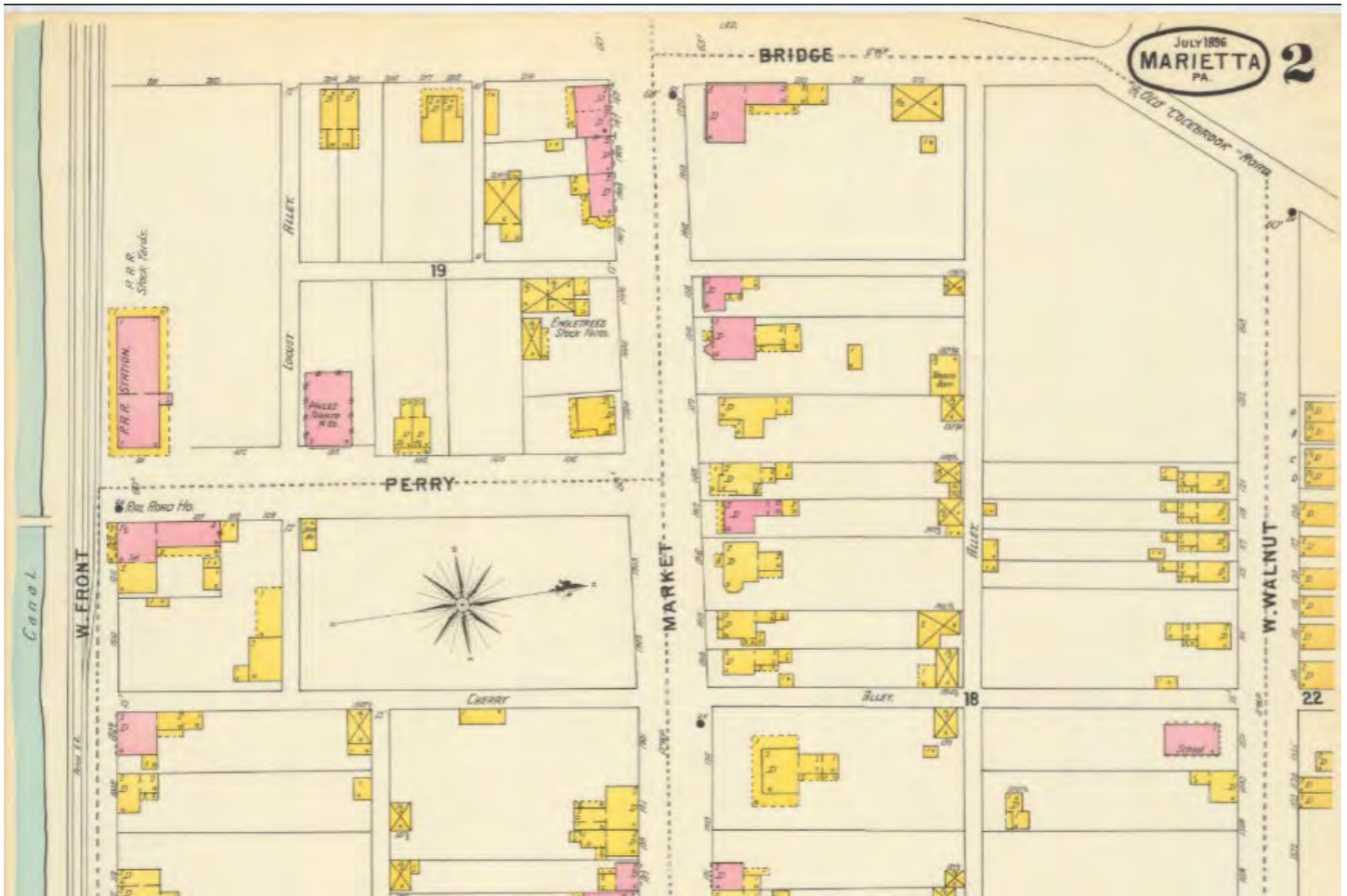
Two story brick dwelling wood frame bay window south side of residence. Two story wood frame porch southwest side of residence. Two story wood frame addition northwest side of residence. Two story wood frame carriage house with a hipped roof and a one story wood frame addition on the south side of the carriage house.

1891 – Page 2



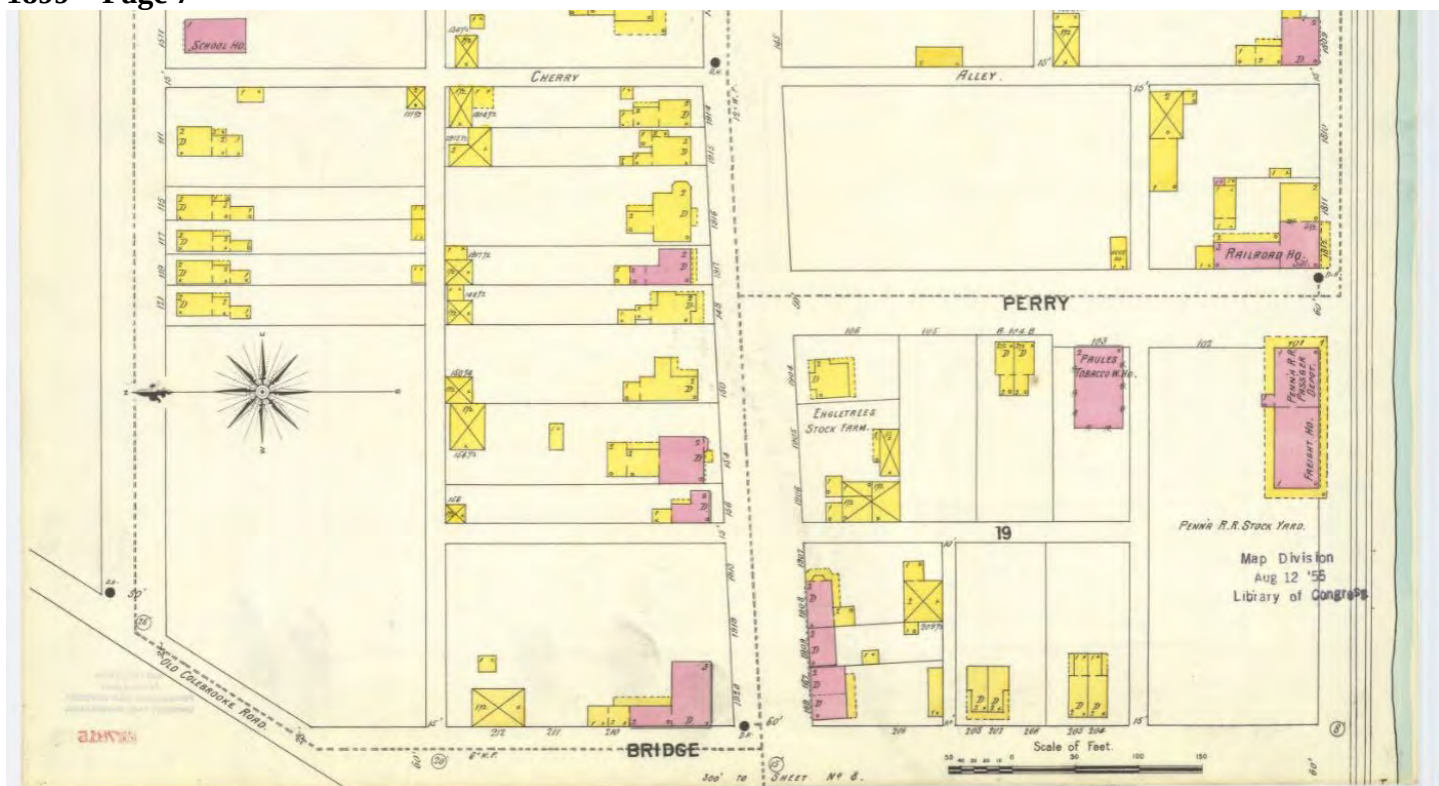
No change.

1896 – Page 2



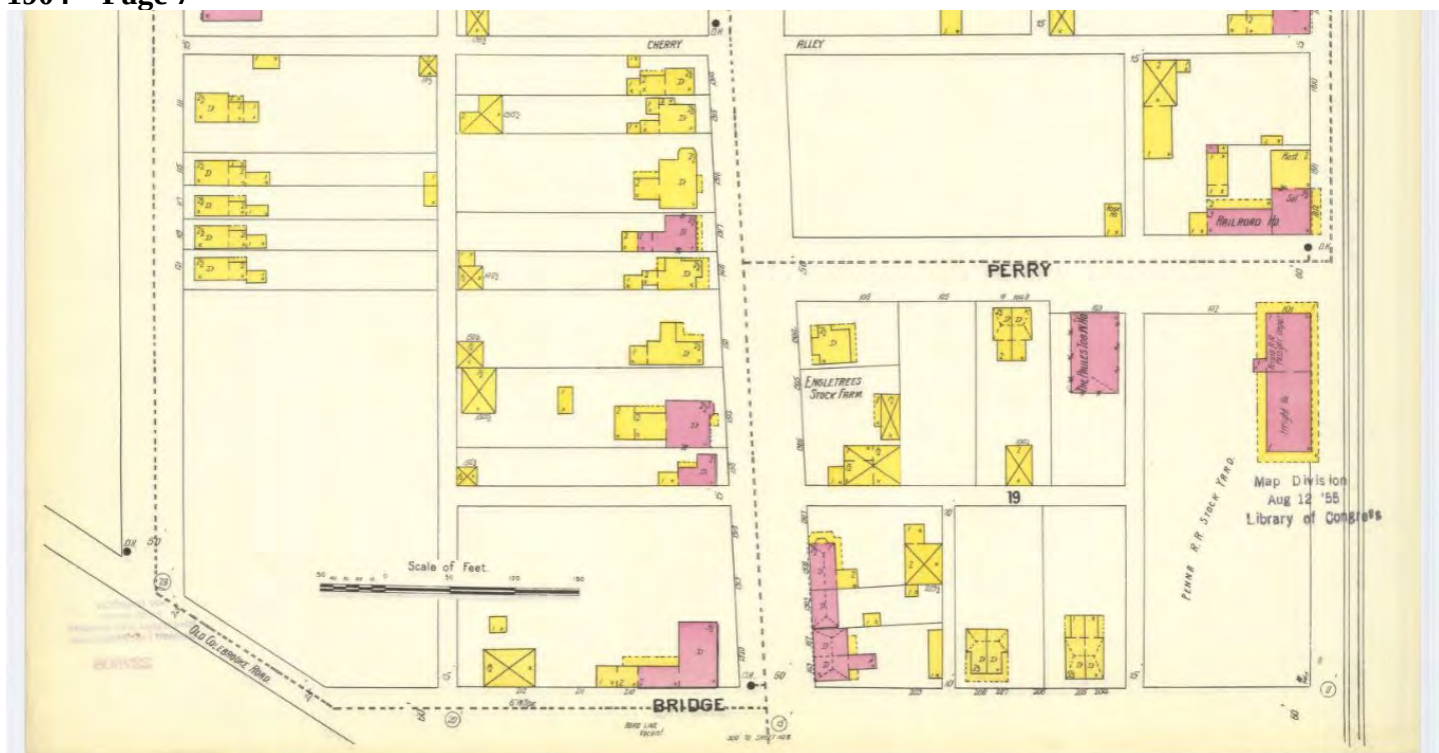
One story wraparound wood frame porch south side of residence.

1899 – Page 7



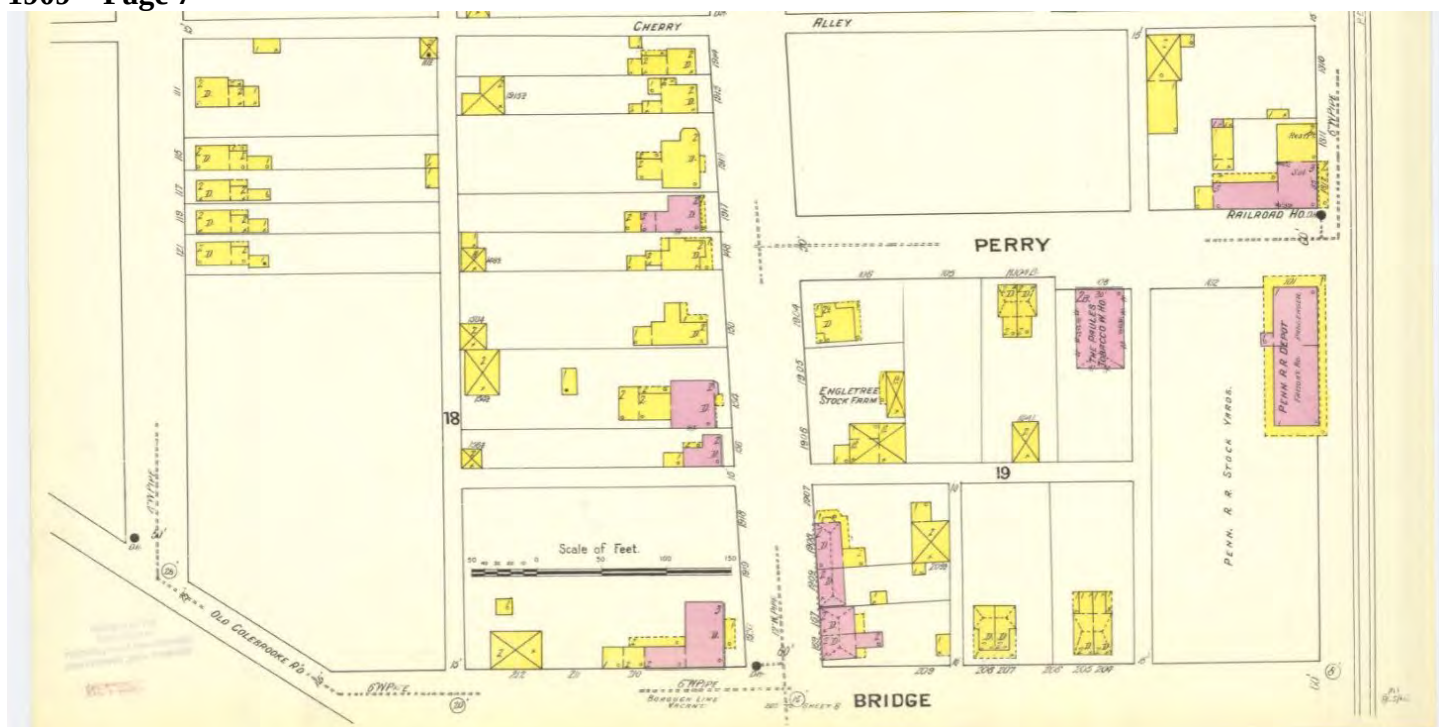
No change.

1904 – Page 7



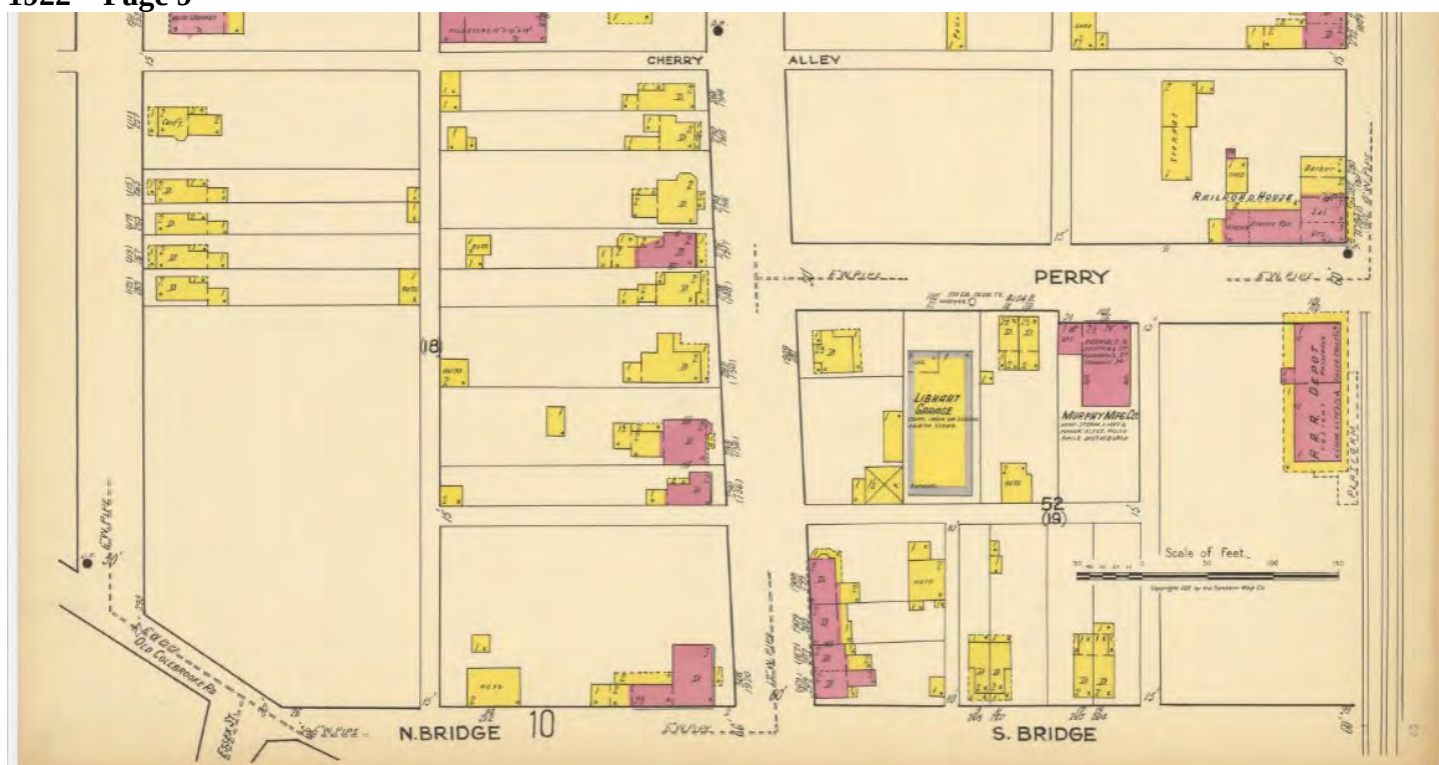
No change.

1909 – Page 7



No change.

1922 – Page 9



Carriage house converted into an auto garage.

History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

*Founding Families of Marietta*⁴¹

Marietta was established in the eighteenth century which is in contrast to some histories of the community placing the origins between 1800-1812. Marietta was settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Swiss German Mennonites which is in contrast to some histories claiming the community was settled exclusively by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians founders focused on transportation along the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal, while the Mennonites founders initiated lumber production and related industries. Both entrepreneurial founding groups relied on transient workers.

Initially British fur traders, competing with French fur traders, established economic relations with indigenous populations along the Susquehanna River. Welsh fur trader Robert Wilkins was likely born around 1672 in Brecon, Wales,⁴² arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.⁴³ Wilkins first settled along the Conestoga Creek, next to Richard Carter who settled Warwick Township. In 1718, Wilkins took up 200 acres of land along the Susquehanna River, and in 1727 he sold it to The Reverend James Anderson, primary founder of Marietta.⁴⁴

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,⁴⁵ served The Donegal Presbyterian Church. Born in Scotland ordained by Irvine Presbytery, 17 November 1708 in Virginia. Anderson arrived in the Rappahannock, Virginia on 22 April 1709, before settling in New Castle, Delaware in 1717 later accepting a call to a congregation in New York City, which, at the time was worshipping in the City Hall. On 24 September 1726, he received a final call to the Donegal Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy. He was installed the last Wednesday in August 1727.⁴⁶

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,⁴⁷ was elected as one of the first Commissioners of Lancaster County at its formation in 1729 and elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1732 dying soon after his appointment.⁴⁸ After George Stewart passed, his son John Stewart (1705-1749) inherited the land and sold it to David Cook, sometimes spelled Cooke. John Stewart was married to Ann Anderson (1716-1816), the daughter of The Reverend James Anderson.⁴⁹

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.⁵⁰ Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,⁵¹ the middle and last name represent two prominent Mennonite families and surnames in Lancaster County and specifically the Marietta area. Jacob Heistandt Neff (1727-1798) was from Manor Township.⁵²

Marietta was founded by leaders and members of two prominent churches in Mount Joy. The Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) and the Mount Joy Mennonite Church (1790). The Donegal Presbyterian Church was founded in 1727 with the church being built in 1732. The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), primary founder of Marietta, was the minister.⁵³ The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was founded in 1790, with members meeting for worship in their homes, as was the custom of the time and remains the practice of the Old Order

⁴¹ This section of the property report was authored by Eric J. Schubert, Elizabethtown College Class of 2023, History and Political Science major, Founder and Genealogist of ES Genealogy, for a presentation by students in this class, entitled "Marietta, Pennsylvania's Historic Homes On Front Street: Transportation, Trade, Triumph, and Tragedy Along The Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal" at Elizabethtown College for Scholarship and Creative Arts Day Tuesday 20 April 2021.

⁴² WeRelate, "Robert Wilkins" [https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_\(7\)](https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_(7)), accessed May 19, 2021

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

⁴⁷ Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Wikipedia, "Donegal Presbyterian Church Complex" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donegal_Presbyterian_Church_Complex#:~:text=NRHP%20reference%20No.&text=Donegal%20Presbyterian%20Church%20Complex%20is,building%20with%20a%20gambrel%20roof, accessed May 20, 2021

Amish. In 1812 a log meetinghouse on land donated by Peter Delebaugh Kraybill (1784-1869).⁵⁴ The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).⁵⁵ Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.⁵⁶

This points to the significance of the Presbyterians and Mennonites settling in Lancaster County after arriving in Philadelphia and Delaware, eventually realizing the economic significance of developing the land along the Susquehanna River associated with westward expansion of the nation. The early settlers settled in Mount Joy and not within the dangerous flood plain of the Susquehanna River. It also demonstrates the socio-economic bias of the settlers, believing poor lives were dispensable, poor transient workers living and working along the Susquehanna River, if they lost their lives and/or livelihood from flooding or from rowdy living, there are many histories of the community documenting drunken brawling in taverns, pubs, and hotels, the lives of these transient workers were not important, while the wealthy, benefiting from commerce along the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal, lived on higher safer ground in Mount Joy.

The Pennsylvania Canal & Marietta, Pennsylvania

The next time you are on the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail (2007) in Marietta, imagine the path of the Pennsylvania Canal (1824-1900) running parallel to the Susquehanna River. Take a moment to consider Nebuchadnezzar, the great ruler of Babylon in 500 B. C., remaking a canal which is believed to have first been dug more than a thousand years earlier. The Nebuchadnezzar Royal Canal connected the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.⁵⁷ Imagine China's Grand Canal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, 1,000 miles long connecting Hangzhou and Tientsin, built in 500 B. C. Reflecting on how there are more than 26,000 miles of canal in all parts of the world, suddenly Marietta feels much older and more connected to the world than it seems today.⁵⁸

When you walk around Marietta and you come across the Duffy-Rottmund House (1863) on Market Street, formerly Irishtown, think about Colonel James Duffy (1818-1888) as a boy, growing up along the Susquehanna River, working on the log rafts as a draftsman until earning the rank of pilot and making a successful career in river transportation.⁵⁹ In 1846 he traveled through Europe making a study of canals and returning to Marietta he fulfilled his goal of making the Pennsylvania Canal through Marietta a major corridor for transporting coal. By 1848 Colonel Duffy established a line of boats for transporting coal from Pottsville to New York, in the interests of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.⁶⁰

When you think about Marietta and the Pennsylvania Canal remember it was based on a model established in 1639 when Mother Brook, the first canal was built connecting the Charles and Neponset Rivers in Dedham, Massachusetts.⁶¹ From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.⁶² Construction on the Pennsylvania Canal started in 1824, it was a system of canals, dams, locks, tow paths, aqueducts, viaducts, tunnels, and bridges facilitating shipment of heavy bulk goods between Philadelphia (1682) and Pittsburgh (1758). The Pennsylvania Canal System developed in response to the growing markets in the Northwest Territory reached by the Ohio River through connecting the Susquehanna, Juniata, Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, and Allegheny Rivers.⁶³ When finished in 1834 the trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, via the Main Line of Public Works (1826), could be made in three to five days. By 1830, more than 4,000 miles of canals in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana were started or planned between 1825 and 1845.⁶⁴

⁵⁴ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

⁵⁸ Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China* v. 4, p 3 (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

⁵⁹ H. M. J. Klein, *Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History* v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

⁶⁰ *Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania* (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

⁶¹ Electa Kane Tritsch, *Building Dedham* (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

⁶² Eric Sloane, *Our Vanishing Landscape* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

⁶³ William H. Shank, *Indian Trails to Super Highways* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1988), 42; Robert McCullough, *The Pennsylvania Main Line Canal* (York, PA: American Canal and Transportation Center, 1973).

⁶⁴ Ibid., 43.

The wonder of it all was the fact there were no American engineers at the time, and neither was there any excavating machinery. With no more than the ingenuity of local surveyors and such simple tools as shovels and wheelbarrows, these artificial rivers were cut through the most difficult countryside.⁶⁵ The equally amazing thing is how the canals are still functioning. Today we find modern railroads using ancient canal beds for their own track beds. Sometimes we drive through a high-walled section of farmland which was first a canal way before it became a highway. We might have thought a ditch running parallel to a railroad was for drainage. Actually it was once a canal; the present railway tracks are built on what was once the tow path. Or we might come upon some lofty bridge piers across a river where there is no roadway: we would hardly suspect they once held a wooden aqueduct and canal way, carrying it and the canal traffic high across the roaring river below.⁶⁶

The Pennsylvania Canal was not the only waterway serving the local economy of Marietta. In 1797 the Conewago Canal began carrying riverboats around the Conewago Falls on the Susquehanna River near York Haven.⁶⁷ The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, built between 1836-1840, connected Wrightsville (1811) with Havre de Grace, Maryland (1785). The Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal facilitated transportation of lumber, coal, and raw materials from Marietta (1719) and Columbia (1724) to the Port of Baltimore (1729).⁶⁸ This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.⁶⁹

The origins of the Pennsylvania Canal date back to 1690 when William Penn proposed building a canal connecting Philadelphia with the Susquehanna River. It took 102 years until in 1792, as an initiative of the Washington administration (1789-1797), the Union Canal, was completed in 1828. Running eighty-two miles, the Union Canal connected Middletown (1755) on the Susquehanna River to Reading (1748) on the Schuylkill River.⁷⁰ By 1834 the Main Line of Public Works, composed of interlocking canals, was transporting passengers and freight across 1,243 miles. Incrementally the canals system was integrated into and eventually replaced by the rail roads. In 1859, one hundred and sixty-nine years after William Penn's canal proposal, all canals owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were sold. The Pennsylvania Rail Road (1846) formed the Pennsylvania Canal Company and continued to use canals for freight transportation. The canal business, however, declined steadily in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and most Pennsylvania canals no longer functioned after 1900.⁷¹

The last canal boat to enter Marietta was in August of 1900. Captain Morris Nagle piloted a canal boat carrying coal from Nanticoke (1800) in Luzerne County. Captain Nagle docked the boat at Gay Street. The boat was dismantled and buried beneath the railroad bed when the Pennsylvania Rail Road was installed over the canal tow path.⁷² In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.⁷³ A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.⁷⁴ In the winter the canal was drained to minimize damage from ice blocks and in the spring flooding (good for river transportation) washed out sections of the canal.⁷⁵ The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.⁷⁶ Thus in the transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries, transportation along the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal were entirely replaced by the rail road network, changing the physical landscape of Marietta and the culture as well.

⁶⁵ Sloane, 52.

⁶⁶ Ibid., 53.

⁶⁷ Robert J. Kapsch *Canals* (New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 2004), 13-14; William Young, *Account of the Conewago Canal On the River Susquehanna* (Philadelphia: Whitehall Press, 1798).

⁶⁸ James Weston Livingood, *The Philadelphia – Baltimore Trade Rivalry, 1780-1860* (Philadelphia: Ayer Publishing, 1970), 43-45; Theodorick Bland, *Report by The Maryland Commissioners On A Proposed Canal from Baltimore to Conewago* (Baltimore: F. Lucas, 1823).

⁶⁹ Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 15.

⁷⁰ Dean M. Aungst, *The Two Canals of Lebanon County* (Lebanon, PA: Lebanon County Historical Society, 1968), 9; John C. Clark, *The Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: John C. Clark Printer, 1853).

⁷¹ William H. Shank, *The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1986), 49-51; Matthew Carey, *Pennsylvania Canals* (Philadelphia: n.p., 1828).

⁷² Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

⁷³ Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

⁷⁴ Shank, 44.

⁷⁵ Abendschein, 100.

⁷⁶ Ibid. 16.

*History of Marietta, Pennsylvania*⁷⁷

As early as 8,000 BC Paleo-Indian settlements, the Susquehannocks flourished along the Susquehanna River with agricultural production and operating complex trade routes expanding throughout the continent. Every river valley and every tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks has considerable evidence of human habitation in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to European contact.⁷⁸

In 1616 Etienne Brule (1592-1633) a French expert in the Algonquin language, who lived among the Susquehanna tribe in western New York, traveled down the Susquehanna River into the Chesapeake Bay. Along the way, Brule explored the tributaries of the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County and encountered the Susquehannock tribes living along the Susquehanna River.⁷⁹

In 1629 Etienne Brule partnered with the British fur trader Sir David Kirke (1597-1654) establishing trade relations between the Europeans and Susquehannock tribes. By 1680-1690 no Susquehannock villages existed in Lancaster or York Counties. There was a migration to New York to settle among the Iroquois and Seneca and a movement south to Maryland.⁸⁰

In 1681 British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted a land charter to Quaker leader William Penn (1644-1718) to repay a debt the King owed to Admiral William Penn (1621-1670). King Charles named it Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods: Penn and Sylvania from the Latin *silva* which translates forest or woods. There were no Susquehannocks living in this region by the time William Penn acquired the land from King Charles, II (1630-1685).⁸¹

In 1701 William Penn (1644-1718) gave a patent of 3,000 acres of land along the Susquehanna River to George Beale (British). By 1703 Consumed by debt, William Penn (1644-1718) charged his land agent James Logan (1674-1751) to send him in London "bear and buck skins for they [the creditors] bear an advance" and "urge the Pennsylvania assembly to establish a propriety monopoly in the Indian trade."⁸²

In 1708 James Logan invited the French Expert Indian language interpreter Peter Bezaillion (1661-1742) to establish a fur trading post where the Conoy Creek meets the Susquehanna River in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania north 7.5 miles north of Marietta. By 1719 Bezaillion invited the Piscataway tribe to move from Maryland to Conoy Town. They assumed the name Canoise or corn shellers and were called the Conoy Indians.⁸³

In 1717 Peter Logan did not only invite French and Indian fur traders to settle between the Conoy and Conewago Creeks along the Susquehanna River, he also sold land to the highest bidders among the Swiss-German (mostly Mennonite) Palatine farmers arriving in Pennsylvania in 1717. Simultaneously there was an influx of Ulster Scots or Scots-Irish settlers. William Penn's sons John (1700-1746), Richard (1706-1771), and Thomas (1702-1775) inherited a great deal of debt when their father died in 1718. The Penn brothers became alienated from Quaker beliefs and did not subscribe to their father's ideals for Pennsylvania.⁸⁴

In 1717 one year before his death, William Penn reserved 16,000 acres in Lancaster County for various tribes as a reserved hunting ground. This promise by William Penn would not be kept by his sons. According to Mennonite historian the Reverend John L. Ruth, Mennonite settlers in Lancaster County anxiously paid up to four times more than the price the Penn brothers were asking for acres. Meanwhile the Scots-Irish settlers encouraged to move here by James Logan started living on the land without title. The obvious defense of one's claim to property was to construct buildings and begin to improve the land, even before it was legally acquired.⁸⁵

⁷⁷This section of the property report was authored by Kyle C. Cappucci, Elizabethtown College Class of 2022 as a research paper entitled, "Marietta Pennsylvania Historic District & The Susquehanna National Heritage Area Designation ArcGIS Story Map" presented at the Landmark Conference Thursday 11 July 2019 as part of the college's Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts, and Research Projects (SCARP) program. It has been inserted here to give the reader context for the remainder of the report.

⁷⁸ Benowitz, Jean-Paul, Elizabethtown Advocate. "American Indians Were Major Part of Development of E-town" etownpa.com <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21,2019).

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

In 1719 Robert Wilkins, Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots; Anglo-Irish Presbyterians), Indian Trader, acquired 300 acres along the Susquehanna River north of Chickies Creek. In 1719 George Stewart, Scotch-Irish, was sold a tract of land east of the Robert Wilkins tract. In 1727 Robert Wilkins sold the tract of Penn land to Scotch-Irish, The Reverend James Anderson, clergy at the Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) in Mount Joy, in East Donegal Township. Son James Anderson operated the ferry and built the Accomac Inn.⁸⁶

In 1733, George Stewart's son and daughter-in-law, John and Ann Stewart, inherited and sold the James Anderson tract to David Cook. This tract of land was given to his son David Cook whose son, David Cook, laid out the town of New Haven. Additional acres of the Stewart tract were given to David Cook's son James.⁸⁷

Peter Bezaillion built Old Peter's Road, as it is still known in parts of Lancaster County, to facilitate French and Indian fur trading linking Philadelphia to Bainbridge (1719). Bezaillion who, in partnership with the British, challenged France's control over the territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, a struggle which helped precipitate the French and Indian War. The French found the Algonquin tribes their allies, while the Iroquois sided with the British. Raids of British colonists occurred on both sides.⁸⁸

By 1743, The Piscataway tribes had moved away from Bainbridge, migrating north along the Susquehanna River settling in Shamokin. British victories in Quebec (1759) and Montreal (1760) led to France surrendering all of New France to the British. The British took over all French forts on the frontier and became the new authoritarian power for the tribes in these regions during The French and Indian War (1755-1763).⁸⁹

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and York Counties over the Susquehanna River. The capitol of Continental Congress was in Lancaster City on 22 September 1777. Lancaster City was the capitol of Pennsylvania from 1799-1812. York City was the capitol of the Continental Congress from 1777-1778. The Articles of Confederation were drafted and adopted in York thus the establishing the first constituting and government for the United States of America. In 1789 Quaker leader Samuel Wright renamed Wright's Ferry as Columbia and petitioned the new U. S. Congress to make this the location of the U. S. Capitol.⁹⁰

In 1804, the third generation of Anderson, grandson James Anderson, laid out the town of Waterford. By 1812, James Anderson and James Cook procured a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature and named their incorporated towns Marietta. The next year, 1813, Anderson's town Waterford and Cook's town New Haven were consolidated including a tract of land owned by John Myers east of Moravian Town and a tract of land owned by Benjamin Long north of Waterford.⁹¹

In the same year, 1813 John Pedan, James Mehaffey, and Colonel James Duffy purchased 161 acres west of the Anderson tract and laid out Irishtown. The founders named each north-south street after U. S. naval heroes: Biddle, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, Morris, Hull, and Porter. The east-west streets named for American sea vessels: Essex, United States, Wasp, and Constitution. United States Street would become Market Street when all the towns were incorporated into the borough of Marietta.⁹²

The next year, 1814, the Cassels sell the Neff tract to Jacob Grosh who laid out Moravian Town, known locally as Bungletown. By this time the major industry in Marietta was lumber. By 1814 there were nine lumber merchants in Marietta. Planing mills, lumberyards, carpentry shops, and allied businesses were the backbone of the local economy. Marietta was a waypoint for shipping lumber, bundled into rafts, downriver. In 1807 Henry Cassel established a lumber business on the corner of Third and Bank Streets. In 1848 Henry Cassel was joined by his son A. N. Cassel who in 1872 built a planing mill associated with the business. In 1850 B. F. Hiestand & Sons Planing Mill was established on the Susquehanna River below Chickes Rock with the lumber offices located

⁸⁶ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Lloyd, Junie, YorkBlog, "How did they get across the wide Susquehanna when there were no bridges?" <https://yorkblog.com/universal/how-did-they-get-across-the-wide-susquehanna-when-there-were-no-bridges/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁹¹ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁹² Ibid.

on the corner of Bank and Second Streets. In 1945 the Hiestand lumber properties were deeded to the Paul W. Zimmerman Foundries Company manufacturing brass, bronze, and aluminum castings. In 1954 Zimmerman Foundries Company, was acquired by the Donegal Manufacturing Corporation, later called Donegal Steel Foundry Company which manufactured carbon, low alloy and stainless steel castings primarily for tanks for the U. S. Army during the Korean War (1950-1953).⁹³

During 1812-1814, The Columbia-Wrightsville covered bridge constructed over the Susquehanna River, at the time considered the longest covered bridge in the world. Greatly enhances the economy for Marietta. Between 1812-1815 the War of 1812 between the U. S. and Great Britain began over alleged British violations of American shipping rights, such as impressment, the forcing of American merchant sailors to serve on British ships. American forces unsuccessfully invaded Canada and the British retaliated by burning down Washington, D. C. Within weeks U. S. Forces repulsed sea and land invasions of the British at the Port of Baltimore, particularly Fort McHenry. The war ended with victory for the United States at the Battle of New Orleans. Two companies from Marietta marched to Maryland in defense of Baltimore. One of the companies was called the Marietta Grays commanded by Jacob Grosh.⁹⁴

In 1817 James Anderson built a road over Chickies Mountain, the Old Columbia Pike, linking Columbia, Pennsylvania, formerly Wright's Ferry, (1726) 3.6 miles south of Marietta. Anderson was preparing for the state legislature to build a bridge across the Susquehanna River connecting Marietta to York, Pennsylvania (1741). James Anderson operated a ferry across the Susquehanna River. Two miles north Mennonite Christian Winiker operated a ferry known as Vinegar Ferry.⁹⁵

The Economic Panic of 1819 was the first major peacetime financial crisis in the U. S. following the collapse of the economy in the transition from a colonial commercial status with Europe toward an independent economy. The downturn was driven by global market adjustments in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, its severity was compounded by excessive speculation in public lands. The Pennsylvania legislature did not build a bridge between Marietta and York. James Anderson lost most of his money building the Columbia Pike.⁹⁶

Between 1826-1840 construction of the Pennsylvania Canal system to connect Philadelphia (1682) to Pittsburgh (1669) commenced. The Pennsylvania Rail Road (1846) eventually purchased the Pennsylvania Canal from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.⁹⁷

In 1855 Eagle Furnace, anthracite iron furnace, opened. The iron industry in Marietta was dominated by Henry Musselman, Henry Miller Watts of Carlisle, and his father-in-law Dr. Peter Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh. The local iron industry was managed by Watts' son Ethelbert Watts (1846-1919) a U. S. diplomat who played important roles in the Spanish American War, Russo Japanese War, & WW I. These iron plants produced pig iron, sold under the brand name Vesta, transported on the Pennsylvania Canal and later by the railroad. In 1917 the iron plants, known as the Susquehanna Iron Company, sold the furnaces to E. J. Lavino who produced ferromanganese, used for high grade steel, during WW I. The manganese ores came from all over the world & the ferromanganese product was shipped to Youngstown, Ohio, Coatesville, and Pittsburgh. The production of iron ceased in the 1920s and the furnace was dismantled between 1928 and 1934.⁹⁸

Between 1861-1865, during the American Civil War Marietta played a role in the Battle of Gettysburg 1-3 July 1863. Women from Marietta organized to prepare linen bandages and baked two wagonloads of bread dispatched to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (1806) 45 miles west of Marietta. Marietta was protected from an invasion of Confederate troops because on 28 June 1863 Union forces burned the Columbia-Wrightsville covered bridge to prevent an advance of Confederate troops approaching from Wrightsville, York County. The Pennsylvania Rail Road used the bridge piers to support a rail bridge crossing the river from 1868-1896 when it was destroyed by the Cedar Keys Hurricane. In 1810 David Muma built a stone house which David Cassel (1774-

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Revolv. "Panic of 1819" revolv. com <https://www.revolv. com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁹⁷ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. "Pennsylvania Canals- 1846" phmc. state. pa. us www.phmc. state. pa. us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁹⁸ Rivertownes. "The Furnaces of Rivertownes" rivertownes. org <http://www.rivertownes. org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm> (accessed May 21, 2019).

1855) turned into a hotel in 1823 called the Perry House Hotel named for War of 1812 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819). Perry House was a stronghold for Confederate sympathizers of Marietta where Copperheads and Unionists engaged in hostile political debates.⁹⁹

In the post-Civil War years, by 1876 The Marietta Holloware and Enameling Company was established, by Colonel James Duffy among others, producing hollow castings such as toilet bowls, lavatory basins, cast iron cookware, ink pots for stencils, glue pots, teakettles, and cookware including sauce pans, and skillets.¹⁰⁰

In 1882 Dr. H. M. Alexander used the methods of British physician and scientist, Edward Jenner (1749-1823) to create a vaccine for smallpox which he manufactured and sold commercially nationwide and globally. The work began in a chicken house adjacent to his office at 299 West Market Street. He purchased the H. McMullen Farm in the Irishtown neighborhood of Marietta located at Wasp and Biddle Streets and established the first commercial biological laboratory in the United States known as Dr. H. M. Alexander and Company and also as the Lancaster County Vaccine Farm.¹⁰¹

By the time of the First World War, in 1916, the heirs of Dr. Alexander sold their shares of the company to the Gilliland Laboratories, Inc. During the Second World War, in 1943 Gilliland Laboratories was acquired by the American Home Products Corporation. The following year, in 1944, The American Home Products Corporation was incorporated into the Wyeth Laboratories, Inc. In 2005 Wyeth Laboratories was acquired by Britain's largest drugs maker, GlaxoSmithKline.

In 1889 Donegal Mutual Insurance Company, formerly Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established on West Market Street in Marietta. During 1960-1961 Donegal built their national headquarters in Colonial Revival style campus on River Road Pennsylvania Route 441 (PA 441).¹⁰²

In 1893 The Columbia and Donegal Electric Railway (C&D), later purchased by The Pennsylvania Traction Company which was acquired by the Conestoga Traction Company (1899) was chartered to build a trolley car line connecting the four miles between Columbia and Marietta and building the Chickies Rock Park. The wooden cars, painted bright blue with yellow trim, were purchased from J. G. Brill Car Company (1868-1954) Philadelphia and the electric lines were installed by Westinghouse Electric Company (1886) Pittsburgh. Trolley tickets were purchased at the Libhart Drug Store.¹⁰³

During 1917-1918 the United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917 more than two and a half years after the start of the First World War. Before entering the war, the U. S. remained neutral although it was an important supplier to Great Britain and the Allied Powers. The U. S. made its major contributions supplying raw material for the war effort. The U. S. military established the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point along the Susquehanna River. The primary mission was to receive and store Quartermaster, Ordinance, Medical, Engineer, and Signal Corps supplies until east coast ports were in a position to receive and ship materials overseas.¹⁰⁴

During the Second World War, in 1941 the U. S. military expanded the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point to accommodate supplying the Lend Lease Act. In March 1941 Lend Lease was enacted distributing food, oil, warships, warplanes, and weaponry. In December 1941, four days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States, the U. S. Congress declared war against the Japanese Empire. Nazi Germany declared war against the U. S. in response to what was claimed to be a series of provocations by the United States when it was still officially neutral during the Second World War. The United States declared war on Germany.¹⁰⁵

During this time, 1942-1945 there was an expansion of the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point which is officially designated as the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot. The depot encompassed over eight million square feet, over 400 acres, and employed more than 800 civilians in addition to military personnel.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁹ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

¹⁰³ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

In 1947 Machinecraft, Inc. was established manufacturing automatic food shaping machines for mass production of hamburgers and French fries. The hydraulic valves for the first two air craft carriers built during the Second World War were designed and manufactured by Machinecraft. This technology allowed planes to be kept on an even keel during take-off and landing on the decks of the ships.¹⁰⁷

In 1952 Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation built a natural gas compressor two miles west of the Marietta Air Force Station. This compressor station moves natural gas destined for markets in Philadelphia and New York.¹⁰⁸

Between 1953-1955 the Transportation Material Command was established at the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot with the mission of supply control, cataloging, procurement, mobilization planning, and standardization and production engineering. In 1955 Marietta Transportation Corps Depot was transferred from the U. S. Army to the U. S. Air Force which created air station with the primary functions of receipt, storage, shipment, and disposal of Air Force material and equipment.¹⁰⁹

In 1955 the United States Aluminum Corporation of Pennsylvania USALCO is established. Rectangular twenty-five pound “ingots” smelted from scrap aluminum were produced to make castings for automotive automatic transmissions, pistons, aluminum fry pans, and products for national defense purposes.¹¹⁰

In May 1957, New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation was organized and operated until 1961 as a shell molding foundry. The corporation existed under the laws of the State of New Jersey from 1957 to 1979 because Joe Nagy lived in New Jersey at the time of incorporation. In May 1957, the original one room block building on South Decatur Street in Marietta, PA was rented from the U.S. Expansion Bolt Company. On December 9, 1965, New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation purchased the block building from the U.S. Expansion Bolt Company. The original size of the building was 2,700 square feet. Due to the growing needs of the business, the foundry has been expanded over the years and currently houses over 18,000 square feet under roof. In 1962, the business was converted to a non-ferrous brass, bronze and aluminum green sand-molding foundry and remains as such today.¹¹¹

In the 1970s, a large part of the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot became the Armstrong World Industries Ceiling Manufacturing Plant. Currently part of the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot is owned by the General Services Administration (GSA). The GSA portion of the site is used for the storage of a variety of ores including manganese, chrome, beryl, zinc, and lead in the form of ingots. Access to both portions of the site is restricted by perimeter fencing which has either locked gates or is guarded. The current property owners are: AWI (302.4 acres); GSA (67.5 acres); AAAA Enterprises, Inc. (39.9 acres); PADOT (23.27 acres); Richard C. Yunginger (36.40 acres); and Frederick W. Bushong et ux (9.6 acres).¹¹²

This property is a superfund site which means the federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency, has identified parties responsible for hazardous substances releases to the environment and has either compelled them to clean up the sites or it may undertake the cleanup on its own using the Superfund (a trust fund) and costs recovered from polluters by referring to the U. S. Department of Justice.¹¹³ Sites managed under this program are referred to as “Superfund” sites established as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The EPA identifies sites such as Marietta Transportation Corps Depot because they pose or had once posed a potential risk to human health and/or the environment due to contamination by one or more hazardous wastes. Marietta Transportation Corps Depot is currently registered as an Active superfund site by the EPA. However, it is not on the NPL (National Priorities List), which means the EPA does not consider it one of the nation's most hazardous waste sites.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹⁰⁹ Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁰ USALCO, “About Us” [usalco.com https://www.usalco.com/company/history/](https://www.usalco.com/company/history/) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹¹ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” [njshell.com http://njshell.com/history.htm](http://njshell.com/history.htm) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹¹² ProPublica. “Marietta Air Force Station” [projects.propublica.org https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799](https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹³ Wikipedia. “Superfund” [Wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁴ GovInfo. “Hazardous Waste: Information on Potential Superfund Sites” [govinfo.gov https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22/html/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22.htm](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22/html/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22.htm) (accessed May 23, 2019).

Established in 1970, Lawn Equipment Parts Company (LEPCO) is a family-owned and operated wholesale distributor of quality outdoor power equipment, parts, and accessories. Originally, LEPCO operated as an after-market parts distributor to independent lawn equipment dealers. Today, we handle nine major brands of power equipment and continue to supply aftermarket parts to over 1,300 dealers in the northeast region. Over the years, LEPCO has continued to grow, becoming one of the preferred distributors in the industry. Maintaining their reputation for outstanding customer service to its dealers continues to be their everyday focus. LEPCO's continued goal is to provide quality products and services to groups of independent dealers who, in turn, can provide a higher level of service and support to the end-users for all the brands represented. They sell exclusively to retail dealers in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.¹¹⁵

In 1981, Rich Kushner opened Swedish Motors at 7 North Decatur Street, advertising that his employees had a unique knowledge of Swedish cars and foreign parts. His niche was more than enough to preoccupy his technicians, some of whom have been with Rich since their service doors opened. Today, Swedish Motors offers the same reliable auto service while also selling and restoring preowned and vintage vehicles.¹¹⁶

Jagtrux, Inc, a contract/common carrier for tractor trailer transportation was incorporated in 1982 by Jim Germak. In 1998 Jagtrux, Inc. purchased an abandoned locomotive repair shop in Marietta, originally built in 1942, and completely renovated the building. Eventually Jagtrux acquired surrounding property and expanded into a seventy-five-acre facility with a full-service shop, cross dock facilities, and secure trailer storage lots. Germak established a strong relationship with Armstrong World Industries becoming a Core Carrier for Armstrong's facilities in Marietta.¹¹⁷

B.N. Excavating is a second-generation family business, specializing in residential, commercial and agricultural excavating services. Bob Nafziger started the company in 1986, after working as an employee for an excavating company in the area for over 15 years. Bob started the company with a single backhoe, dump truck and track loader and steadily built relationships with area contractors to build the business. Today, B.N. Excavating has grown from a small, one-man operation to a trusted leader in the excavating industry throughout Lancaster County and beyond. Headquartered in Marietta, PA, the company is now home to an experienced team of full-time excavators and a diverse line of professional excavation equipment that can meet the excavating needs of small businesses, home owners and agricultural operations.¹¹⁸

R & T Mechanical, Inc. was founded in 1987. R & T Mechanical is a contracting company which provides services including plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and other similar work. R & T is in the East Donegal Industrial Park along with several other companies and organizations including Hess Auctioneers, LLC, Jaxtrux, Inc, Vanguard Modular Building Systems., LLC, and Hiltz Propane.

Founded by Matt Hiltz, a mechanical engineer who has many years of experience in the propane industry, Hiltz Propane Systems is family-owned and operated and comprised of a dedicated crew of propane installation and repair professionals. Specializing in complete turnkey propane system design and installation services, Matt and his dedicated crew bring extensive experience to the table in the areas of LPG system design, engineering, plant connection, fitting and maintenance services.¹¹⁹

Established in 1998, Vanguard Modular Building Systems, LLC acquired Schiavi Leasing Corp., the predominate modular builder and regional supplier of modular classrooms in Maine since 1986, as a wholly owned subsidiary. Vanguard successfully expanded on Schiavi's already extensive modular construction capabilities to include distinctively engineered and designed multi-story permanent modular buildings, while retaining the requirements for temporary modular space of all sizes and configurations. Vanguard's experienced modular sales and construction management teams are in offices throughout the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, enabling us to effectively serve more than 20 states. They provide construction management services and quality

¹¹⁵ LEPCO. "About Us" [lepco.com http://lepco.com/about-us/](http://lepco.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹¹⁶ Swedish Motors. "About Us" [swedishmotors.com http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors](http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹¹⁷ Jagtrux. "Our Story" [jagtrux.com http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx](http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁸ B.N. Excavating. "About Us" [bnexcavating.com https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php](https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹¹⁹ Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" [hiltzpropanesystems.com https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/](https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

temporary and permanent modular buildings to the education, commercial, construction, healthcare, oil and gas, government, and religious markets.¹²⁰

Hess Auctioneers, LLC began operations in June 2007 when John Hess (Hess Auction Group), Phil and Roger Garber (GFI Transport), and Jim Germak (Jagtrux), recognized a need for public truck, trailer and equipment auction and consignment auction in the Mid-Atlantic region. Since the company is conveniently located close to Harrisburg, Lancaster and York, the current site is convenient, secure and allows consignors to bring their equipment to the site in advance of the auctions, so buyers can preview the inventory.¹²¹

Lancaster Recumbent opened in December 2014, and today, the shop has over 75 different types of recumbent cycles – and continues to grow. The shop moved to a new location at 103 West Market Street in March 2018 – a larger space (for more cycles) located a block and a half off the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail in Marietta, PA. Lancaster Recumbent offers rides for all of life's cycles, new and used semi-recumbent and recumbent cycles, offers personal customizations and adaptations to meet your specific needs. Lastly, they offer repairs and maintenance for practically anything with wheels – from recumbent to traditional upright cycles, from strollers to wheelchairs and walkers.¹²²

In September 2017, after seven, sometimes controversial, years in the making, Pennsylvania's first large-scale commercial soybean-processing facility was opened at 1609 River Road in Conoy Township. Perdue Agribusiness's new \$60 Million soybean-processing plant has been long touted by Perdue as a boon to farmers from Lancaster County and the region, saving them transportation costs. The plant has received strong endorsement from local agriculture and business groups.¹²³ The state gave Perdue an \$8.75 million grant to build the plant in Pennsylvania. With processed water coming from the adjacent Lancaster County Waste-To-Energy Facility on the same campus, as well as steam, Perdue AgriBusiness said the plant is the most environmentally friendly soybean plant in the country. Perdue said the facility would have the lowest rate of hexane emissions of any soybean-processing plant in the United States. The plant will process soybeans and turn them into soymeal for livestock and dairy farms. The plant has 35 permanent employees. Perdue said its construction generated 150 jobs and the plant will spawn 500 jobs in crop production and transportation. Gov. Tom Wolf said, "This plant is a game changer for farmers in Pennsylvania, opening new lanes of supply, new markets, and new opportunities in the commonwealth's agricultural economy."¹²⁴

Texas Eastern Pipeline (TETCo) is a major natural gas pipeline which brings gas from the Gulf of Mexico coast in Texas and Louisiana up through Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to deliver gas in the New York City area. It is one of the largest pipeline systems in the United States. It is owned by Enbridge. Enbridge connects people to the energy they need to help fuel their quality of life. In the United States alone, more than two million miles of pipelines deliver petroleum and natural gas products. Every year, Enbridge invests in the latest technology and training to meet the high environmental and safety standards our neighbors expect, and to keep pipelines the safest, most efficient and most reliable way to move energy resources.¹²⁵ Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

Biographical Significance & Historic Purpose of Property

¹²⁰ Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" [vanguardmodular.com https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/](https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/) (accessed June 13, 2019).

¹²¹ Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" [hessauctioneers.com https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/](https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²² Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²³ Lancaster Online. "After long fight, Perdue to open \$60M soybean-processing plant Monday in Conoy Township" [lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁴ Lancaster Online. "10 facts about the new \$60M Perdue soybean plant in Conoy Township opening today" [lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁵ Wikipedia. "Texas Eastern Transmission Pipeline" [wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline) (accessed June 13, 2019)

This structure was originally built in about 1845 by James Wilson (1790-1868) in partnership with his spinster, sister-in-law, Ann Whitehill (1784-1860). They owned several other similar properties throughout the borough and operated them as rental units. In 1867, the plain brick house was purchased and completely renovated by Israel Goodman (1824-1903), a carpenter and general contractor who lived in town. During a career that spanned more than half a century, Goodman erected and/or remodeled a number of fine residences in Marietta. For this project, Israel embellished the exterior with decorative to create a classic example of Victorian-era architecture. Structurally, he added the bay window and enlarged the living space with a rear extension of the frame. From 1880 to 1890, this home was the residence of Dr. Hamill M. Alexander (1851-1903), America's first commercial producer of smallpox vaccine in a large barn that originally stood at the rear of the property. Although it was often referred to as a carriage house, tax records from 1862 to 1867 called this structure a lodge. It was possibly the home to a temperance group called the Good Templars who were very active in Marietta in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1880, this lodge building became the offices of Dr. Alexander and the successor to his medical practice, Dr. Theodore E. Ingram (1858-1934). This office was later converted into a residence and was finally torn down in 1985 to clear the backyard for construction of an in-ground swimming pool. (Unfortunately, the pool was never installed.) The house was renovated in 1957, retaining many of the Victorian features such as high ceilings, decorative picture molding, hand-blown window glass, and deeply paneled Victorian doors.¹²⁶

The home after a period of renting back and forth was initially owned by Israel Goodman, born in 1824 and was a major part of the original establishment of Marietta. Goodman, before he began renovating and building properties around the town, was a journalist and publisher, originally starting a paper called *The Washingtonian*.¹²⁷ The paper was started in 1842 and was a temperance paper, which was eventually succeeded by *The Orb*.¹²⁸ Goodman then produced a second publication called *The Weekly Argus* in 1844.¹²⁹ The publication covered political matters involving the Whig Party at the time and was eventually abandoned in 1847, around the time of the decline of the political party. Goodman went on to publish the infamous *Mariettian* newspaper, a neutral political paper which had a view of advancing the material interests in the borough. During his time as a publisher for



The Mariettian, Goodman was part of the Amateur Band and took a trip to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He himself published in *The Mariettian* about the trip titling the name of the band as "Our Band" and he played the triangle.¹³⁰ After his tenure as a publisher for newspapers and publications in Marietta, he became a contractor and worked as a part of revitalizing buildings around the area in the Victorian style. Goodman was part of a committee that inspected buildings in Marietta in 1874 and ensured that Central Hall on 111 East Market Street was built according to plans and specifications set out by the committee.¹³¹ Goodman was considered and approved of the Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1846.¹³² Henry Libhart, an artist in the Marietta area, incorporated the first edition of the *Mariettian* from April 11, 1854, in his painting celebrating the town of Marietta.¹³³

Lewistown.
In 1840 Thomas Taylor brought out the *Ant*. Next year **Israel Goodman** started the *Orb*. Then in 1842 Taylor and **Goodman** together founded a temperance paper called the *Washingtonian*. In 1844 **Goodman** and Frederick L. Baker began publication of the *Weekly Argus*. About the same time John F. Weischampel was publishing the *Little Missionary* in Marietta.
In 1854 the first issue of the *Mariettian* appeared on the newsstands. **Israel Goodman**, John J. Libhart, James P. Wickersham, Abraham N. Cassel, Samuel Patterson, Dr. William K. Mehaffey, and Frederick L. Baker all had a hand at different times in publishing the *Mariettian*. It was the first paper in Marietta to endure for more than a few years.

¹²⁶ James C. Landis, *Candlelight Tours of Marietta: 1966 to 2015 Digest of Visitations for the 50th Anniversary* (Landisville, PA.: Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc., 2015), 87.

¹²⁷ Lyn Baker Alarie, *The Scoop on Marietta: A Small River Town* (Landisville, PA.: Yurchak Printing, 2012), 260.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 263.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 257.

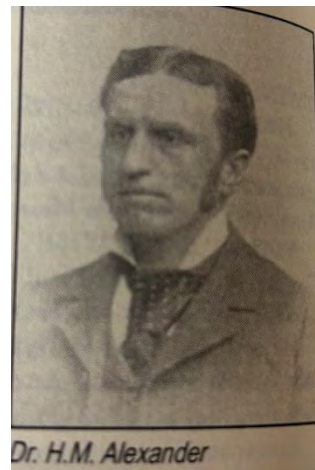
¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, 154-155.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, 81.

¹³² *Ibid.*, 254.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, 466.

After Goodman, a man by the name of Hamil Marr Alexander, more commonly known as H. M. Alexander, bought the property and utilized the property behind the home as his laboratory. H. M. graduated from the Bucknell Medical Department in 1876 and worked in a hospital for a short amount of time before he opened his office in Marietta. All of his work was done in the chicken house adjacent to his office at 299 West Market Street.¹³⁴ Within a year, he expanded by purchasing a farm, located on Wasp and Biddle Streets from H. McMullen where he built the first commercial biology laboratory in the USA. Despite his youth, he delivered lectures on the subject before well-learned medical societies. “In the United States, few studied the developments of science more eagerly than Dr. Hamil Marr Alexander, a young graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He read everything he could find on vaccines, their production and their effect. He wrote abroad for information more complete than available in the United States.”



Alexander chose Marietta due to the high abundance of cows that he could harbor the diseases he hoped to find cures for and use the cows as tests for the vaccines. In 1882, he took live smallpox from a child and developed diphtheria antitoxin, rabies vaccine, smallpox vaccine, tuberculin and tetanus antitoxin.¹³⁵ Alexander Laboratories, later named Gilliland Labs and now the current GSK, brought Marietta into prominence, as the town was the home to the largest vaccine farm in the United States.¹³⁶ The prevailing business depression

at the time did not appear to reach Dr. Alexander’s company. Over two hundred heads of young cattle were being fed at the farms, from which the virus was being produced to supply the market all over the civilized world. An order for ten thousand vaccine points daily by China was placed around this time in 1894.¹³⁷ As stated by a local newspaper “Persons coming to Marietta, should not fail to visit Dr. H.M. Alexander & Co.’s Lancaster County Vaccine Farms, as it is a place of great



interest. The doctor will greet you with a broad smile and show you around. Under his guidance and instruction, you cannot help but be interested and profited.”¹³⁸ People who had been bitten by rabid animals had to undergo 21 painful injections over a three-period. The serum had to be provided fresh daily in a specific dosage which had varied. The Vaccine Farm held around 15 million doses of the smallpox vaccine in the late 2000s. Rumor has it among the community that the vials have deteriorated, however, those are just rumors as Barbara Reynolds from the CDC confirms, “The green color of the vaccine has changed over time, but our periodic tests consistently have shown that the vaccine has not lost its potency and will work if, God forbid, it is ever needed”.¹³⁹ Per Vivian Carroll, former employee of Wyeth Laboratories, those doses have been taken out by the Army and moved



to their camps.¹⁴⁰ During WWII, Wyeth cooperated with ten other US firms to produce smallpox vaccine sufficient enough to vaccinate 12 million servicemen and women. In 1943, a small smallpox outbreak broke out,

¹³⁴ Alarie, 701 and 727.

¹³⁵ Ibid., 701-703.

¹³⁶ Ibid., 377.

¹³⁷ The Semi-Weekly New Era, *Marietta’s Vaccine Farms*, May 12, 1894, Lancaster, PA

¹³⁸ Lancaster Intelligencer, February 28, 1894

¹³⁹ Alarie, 903.

¹⁴⁰ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca “Interview with David Bray” April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA

where smallpox vaccines were readily available for dosages to be used.¹⁴¹ Today, Wyeth Laboratories (current name of Alexander Laboratories) produces the last and only portions of the smallpox vaccine in the United States. The laboratories used to be the largest source of employment in the area, where people from Maytown, Marietta, Colombia, and other small towns would come into work¹⁴², however, the employees over the years have been sourced from outside areas, losing the local charm it once had.¹⁴³ Alexander practiced from around 1876-1889 when he eventually handed the company over. He married Martha Hulme, and they had 6 kids, Edith, Mertie, H. B., Lillian, Marion, and Hume. Hume died at a young age at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 from spinal meningitis. Alexander was internationally famous for his work with vaccines, earning a premium for the purest vaccine manufactured anywhere in the world.¹⁴⁴ By 1902, there were only 13 establishments producing vaccines. Alexander held the #3 and #4 spots for his facilities in Marietta and Conewago.¹⁴⁵ An account from Charles Kelly, a resident of Marietta states, "My grandmother (Mary Kelly) worked at Wyeth all her working career as far as I can remember. She knew Dr. Alexander, the founder of the then Alexander Laboratories. She talked about playing with Dr. Alexander's daughter."¹⁴⁶ Alexander was invited by the Pennsylvania State Board of Health to deliver an address before the sanitary convention in Pittsburgh on May 31, 1899, the day the infamous Johnstown flood occurred. Joining in with strangers who were at the convention, and having friends in Johnstown, many of whom



Another city survived **flooding** 100 years ago

By Jennifer C. Yates
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

JOHNSTOWN — As it tumbled toward the city, the 33-foot wave of rain-swollen water churned over and onto itself like a giant snowball, swallowing trees, boulders, homes and anything else in its path. In minutes, the powerful rush flattened homes, uprooted trees and moved buildings hundreds of feet. It left behind 2,209 people dead — including 40 entire families — and 1,600 homes destroyed.

More than 116 years before Hurricane Katrina destroyed New Orleans, a flood in Johnstown exposed the rift between rich and poor, the kindness of strangers and, in

the end, the power of the human spirit to rebuild.

"It's more than just a disaster. It was the biggest story of the late 19th century," said Richard Burkert, executive director of the Johnstown Flood Museum.

In 1889, flooding wasn't anything new to the approximately 25,000 residents in this valley town about 60 miles east of Pittsburgh. But the heavy rains on May 31 brought on something much more catastrophic.

Fourteen miles away, the South Fork Dam burst on man-made Lake Conemaugh. The rock and clay dam, which held back 20 million tons of water, had been poorly maintained by an exclusive fishing and hunting club whose members included industrialists

Andrew Carnegie and Henry Clay Frick.

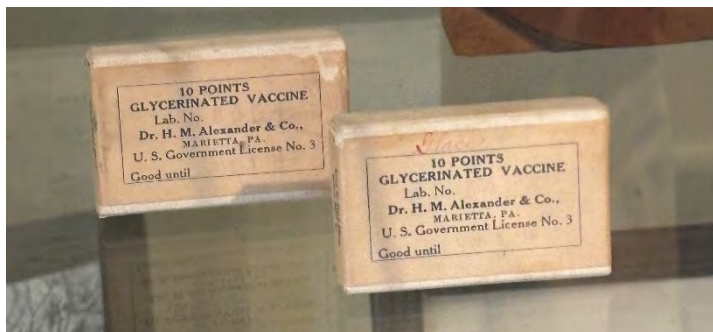
The water barreled into Johnstown, tearing down nearly everything in its path. The city was left in ruins; buildings and homes were destroyed, stunned survivors were stranded on rooftops and fires broke out.

There were reports of looting, and some residents formed groups to deputize themselves before the state militia came in two weeks later and took control.

Blame centered on the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club because it had made changes to the dam. A screen to prevent game fish from escaping the lake trapped sediment, and lowering the dam to accommodate larger carriages proved a fatal mistake.

drowned, he aided in loading cars with drug relief supplies during the Saturday and went down on the first train that night. Leaving the train at Sanghollow, Alexander and a man by the name of Mr. Turner were the only ones who would venture to cross the six miles into Johnstown, over the dangerous landslides and wash-out to reach that place. They carried some medical supplies and blankets, reached the stone bridge on Sunday morning, and remained for five days

working with the relief department in that stricken city. Once the doctor fell into the Conemaugh river, by the breaking of a temporary bridge, and one night he spent sleeping against an oak tree, having sat down in the rain to rest for a few minutes, and failing to rise until the next morning. His labors consisted in what help he could render from a medical standpoint, and what other outside assistance fell in his way. On his return home he was called upon by his fellow citizens to deliver an address on the subject, the receipts going to swell the funds for the relief of the sufferers. H. M. Alexander led the call for better mail facilities in Marietta, Route agents were asked for trains passing through Marietta and the newspaper *The Register* devoted about four columns to the subject. Alexander was an original stockholder of the Exchange Bank of Marietta and held 5 shares of the 34,500 shares of stock of \$154k.¹⁴⁷ His wife and himself notably owned the property of 264 West Market Street, otherwise



¹⁴¹ Old Town Hall, *Smallpox*, Marietta, PA

¹⁴² Alarie, 24.

¹⁴³ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca "Interview with David Bray" April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA

¹⁴⁴ Alarie, 371.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid., 379.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid., 1001.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., 684.

known as the Community House.¹⁴⁸ Dr. Alexander served as a school director in East Donegal Township as well as a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He was involved with various medical matters and became one of the first promoters of the American Exhibitors Association which was organized at the World's Fair in Chicago and later became the Vice-President of the organization. During the Exposition, he was awarded the only gold premium for smallpox vaccine at the time.¹⁴⁹ In 2009, an exhibit was put up on the Old Town Hall in the center of Marietta about how the town found ways to develop life-saving vaccines to honor the findings of Dr. Alexander.¹⁵⁰ Dr. H.M. Alexander headed the call for better mailing facilities in Marietta where route agents were asked for trains passing through Marietta. The newspaper *The Register* devoted four columns to the subject.¹⁵¹ In 1912, Alexander's Vaccine Company was a part of the Old Home Week Parade to celebrate the local businesses in Marietta.¹⁵² Dr. Alexander's son, Hamil Bayard Alexander, otherwise known as H.B., was a soldier in WWI and was the general manager for Gilliland Laboratories.¹⁵³ H.B. was a selectee in the draft for WWI in County District No. 1.¹⁵⁴

After Alexander moved his practice from the rear of the home to the current site that the Vaccine Farm is located today, Theodore E. Ingram and Ellen Ingram occupied the home. After Mrs. Mary Francis Gallagher died at the home of Naomi Rutherford, a man by the name of T.E. Ingram arrived at the home, however he was too late to assist in recitation efforts.¹⁵⁵ Ellen Ingram was a part of the Marietta Auxiliary to Columbia Hospital or MATCH in 1901.¹⁵⁶ Dr. Ingram appeared to go by a few aliases, referred to as Dr. P.E. Ingram in Marietta. Dr. Ingram was a general practitioner, practicing as a traditional doctor, helping those who were sick or injured. In a certain case, Dr. Ingram was tasked with assisting a patient who had fallen off his motorbike. The man, Mr. Frank Yost, had suffered the fracture of two ribs. After misjudging a curve in his return from Columbia, he was badly injured and unable to get up, needing the help of several men who rushed to assist him. He was hurried to Marietta where Dr. Ingram treated him for his injuries. Yost sustained multiple bruises on his face, hands, and body.¹⁵⁷

¹⁴⁸ Ibid., 83.

¹⁴⁹ Marietta Sesquicentennial, 42

¹⁵⁰ Alarie, 93-94.

¹⁵¹ Ibid., 215.

¹⁵² Ibid., 463.

¹⁵³ Ibid., 506.

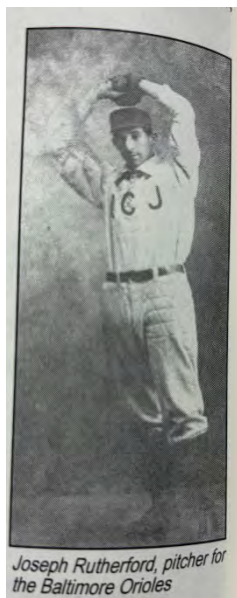
¹⁵⁴ Ibid., 495.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., 1019.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., 230.

¹⁵⁷ Mount Joy Bulletin "Thrown off his Motorcycle: Mr. Frank Yost Sustains Fracture of Two Ribs" (Mount Joy, PA: August 13, 1913), 1

Ellen Ingram sold the home to Winnie L. and Susanna Rutherford, who occupied the home for four generations. Winnie was married to Private Joseph G. Rutherford and bought the home in joint with Joseph's mother, Susanna.



Winnie and Joseph had two children, Edwin E. Rutherford and Winnie S. Rutherford. Joseph was a major-league baseball player who would find himself in pitching battles with Charles McCacharen from Colombia in the 1890s. In 1899, Joseph joined the Baltimore Orioles and was one of their pitching mainstays. He later pitched for the New York Giants for a year and took on managerial positions for 15 years after his retirement.¹⁵⁸ Joseph was in the Spanish American War at Major Eckman Camp.¹⁵⁹ Tragically, Joseph succumbed to a short illness on January 31st and Winnie died a mere 31 hours after, also suffering an illness on February 1st. Edwin E. Rutherford married Naomi Rutherford, a schoolteacher who taught second and third grade at the former school in Marietta, now named the Susquehanna Waldorf School.¹⁶⁰ Naomi was part of the after-school program offered for students in grades 4, 5, and 6 where he taught the students. Sallie Vanderslice recalled on her recollection of Naomi saying, "Oh, kindergarten! You know Naomi Rutherford in Marietta? Well, her mother Naomi Rutherford was my kindergarten teacher at the Community House. I had spent the second half of second grade at home because I was so sick at the

time. I had Mrs. Rutherford as a tutor, and I learned so much during that time."¹⁶¹ Naomi was responsible for the fishpond at the first meeting of the War Memorial Association for the Children's Fair in 1947.¹⁶² Listed as an Unexpected Happening in Marietta, Mrs. Mary Francis Gallegher fell dead at the residence of her niece, Naomi



Rutherford's home, while watching the parade of the GAR during the Old Home Week Celebration. The first baby delivered by Dr. Edward C. Kottcamp in Marietta was from Naomi Rutherford.¹⁶³ After Edwin and Naomi lived at 299 West Market Street, they relocated to 111 West Walnut Street and were neighbors of Mary Smith, who stated, "Naomi and I talked a lot. I remember when Eddie (her son) passed away. She said to me "You know Mary, when you lose a husband it's not as bad as losing a child." And she lost two sons."¹⁶⁴ Naomi Rutherford outlived almost the entire Rutherford family, passing away in 1996 at the age of 92, one of the oldest people to ever live in Marietta.¹⁶⁵ Edwin E. Rutherford was the Assistant Secretary of the Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Group in 1938¹⁶⁶ who later became the Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Donegal Mutual Insurance Company in 1964.¹⁶⁷ Naomi and Edwin E. had three kids, Henry, Edwin Jr, and Naomi Jr. The kids all had nicknames, with Eddie Jr having the name "Loady", Naomi with "Ann", and Henry nicknamed "Honey Joe".¹⁶⁸ Henry J. Rutherford earned a perfect report for the second period in 1942-43¹⁶⁹ and was the first editor-in-chief for the Marietta School Yearbook named

¹⁵⁸ Ibid., 598.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., 521.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., 729.

¹⁶¹ Alarie, 762.

¹⁶² Ibid., 383.

¹⁶³ Ibid., 644.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., 563.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., 46.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid., 688.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid., 689.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid., 621.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., 799.

The Mariettian.¹⁷⁰ He graduated from Dickinson College and was the class president for several years prior to his graduation from law school. Henry became the assistant district attorney in 1958 and established the Consumer Protection Commission and a pollution strike force. He was active in court reform and stated his opposition to the death penalty. Henry was part of the board of directors for medical services in Marietta, voting to purchase an ambulance for the town, which was later traded in for a Cadillac in 1963.¹⁷¹ He hosted the Marietta Alumni Banquet at the Presbyterian Social Hall in 1962 as president and was the Master of Ceremonies for the Marietta



Presbyterian Church. Henry provided the Memorial Address during the Memorial Day Service at the War Memorial Park in 1970.¹⁷² He was the Master of Ceremonies for the Marietta High School Alumni Association in 1972.¹⁷³ Henry became Lancaster County's first full-time district attorney in 1972.¹⁷⁴ He eventually moved to 126 West Walnut Street after his tenure in 299 West Market Street.¹⁷⁵ Henry Rutherford passed away from a stroke in 1973 at 40 years old, serving less than 36 months as the district attorney, and died because of a ruptured cerebral blood vessel. President Judge William G. Johnstone Jr had high praise for Rutherford, stating "Mr. Rutherford was our first full time district attorney, and he was doing an excellent job." Judge Wilson Bucher who grew up in Marietta with Rutherford said "I'm saddened to hear about his death. I've known him all his life. He was an able lawyer, an outstanding district attorney, and a good citizen." February 15th was declared by Mayor Bernard McDevitt as Henry Rutherford Day in Marietta, which is his birthday. The ceremony held for him in 1977 by the Marietta Restoration Associates was attended by his mother Naomi and his sister Naomi, along with his wife Dolores and Ann his daughter.¹⁷⁶ According to Sallie Vanderslice, "Vandie's (her husband) best friend was Henry Rutherford. He was a DA for Lancaster. He was the best man

at our wedding. His kids and our kids swam in their pool when they went to visit their grandparents in Marietta. Henry died; dropped over like the other men in his family. It was a shock. They had a wonderful life in Marietta in that they could walk to where their relatives lived."¹⁷⁷ Henry's wife Dolores was the Invitational Committee Chairman at the Centennial Service at the St. Mary's Catholic Church in Marietta.¹⁷⁸ She was also a typist. Henry's daughter Ann won the Daughters of the American Revolution Award in 1974. Naomi and Edwin Jr were twins.¹⁷⁹ Eddie Jr received the funniest costume award in the Boy Scouts Halloween Party in 1947.¹⁸⁰ Edwin E. Rutherford Jr was also the Fire Police Captain for the Pioneer Fire Company #1 in Marietta.¹⁸¹ Eddie was an employee at Wyeth Laboratories in Marietta, served in the US Army, and was a member of the fire department in Marietta. He was in the US Army and the Pennsylvanian National Guard for some time and married Patricia S. Shetter.¹⁸² Eddie passed away unexpectedly at 32 years old of a stroke in 1970 when living in Elizabethtown. Naomi Rutherford graduated from Donegal High School in 1955, its first graduating class. She



¹⁷⁰ Ibid., 803.

¹⁷¹ Ibid., 210.

¹⁷² Ibid., 393.

¹⁷³ Ibid., 470.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid., 374.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., 728.

¹⁷⁶ Alarie, 657-658.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid., 581.

¹⁷⁸ Ibid., 350.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid., 625.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid., 246.

¹⁸¹ Ibid., 206.

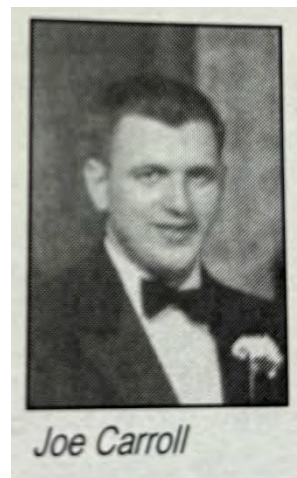
¹⁸² Ibid., 520.

worked in retail and enjoyed people, sports, and going to the movies, plus a good meal out.¹⁸³ Naomi and Barbara Hiestand were leaders for the Senior Scouts with the Girl Scouts.¹⁸⁴ Just like her mother, Naomi passed away at the old age of 84 in Columbia, PA in 2022. The only surviving member of the Rutherford family is Ann who lives in Portland, Oregon.¹⁸⁵

The ownership of the home was transferred to Joseph James Carroll, a veteran in WWII, as a pilot in the Air Force.¹⁸⁶ Joseph was the vice chair of the Marietta Borough Authority in 1969.¹⁸⁷ As a part of the program, he helped plan the new sewer system that was to be implemented in the area, costing \$800,000. They let the contract for the construction go to Atco Construction from Reading.¹⁸⁸ He retired as a manager of Quality & Reliability Assurance of RCA, Lancaster in 1982. Carroll graduated from Marietta High School and Drexel University with a degree in Electrical Engineering. The group which he flew with in WWII was the Martin Marauders. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Colombia, PA. Joseph passed away in 2006 at the age of 81 due to cancer at the Jupiter



Medical Center in Jupiter, Florida.¹⁸⁹ Joseph was a fourth-generation veteran, beginning with his great-grandfather Robert Carroll, who was a soldier in the Civil War. He was captured in South Carolina during the war and was later released back to Marietta.¹⁹⁰ His grandfather, Joseph Norris Carroll was a Spanish American War private¹⁹¹ and later was the chairman of the United Spanish War Veterans Memorial Marine Service in 1943.¹⁹² His father, Joseph Carroll was a World War I veteran and was stationed at the base hospital in Augusta, Georgia. Joseph J. Carroll's brother Robert was also a war veteran, serving in the Korean War and was a corporal and an Army Ranger.¹⁹³ Joseph J. Carroll was married to Betty Carroll for 57 years, who was a part of the Marietta Auxiliary to Colombia Hospital in 1976.¹⁹⁴ In MATCH, Betty became the Vice President of the program and was the President in the program at a point. For the 75th anniversary of the program, a luncheon was held, where Betty and Vivian Carroll both



attended.¹⁹⁵ Often times, the MATCH group meetings would be held at Betty Carroll's house, being 299 West Market Street.¹⁹⁶ When the president of MATCH could not attend meetings, Betty Carroll would control the business portion of the meeting.¹⁹⁷ Betty was the chair of the "Queen of the Fair" feature at the "World's Fair" themed fair in Marietta for girls in the fourth

¹⁸³ Staff Writer, "Naomi A. Rutherford" LNP, June 5, 2022, https://lanasteronline.com/obituaries/naomi-a-rutherford/article_c62efa2c-c3ad-543c-9e2c-4a16ca8982f4.html

¹⁸⁴ Alarie, 997.

¹⁸⁵ Staff Writer, "Naomi A. Rutherford" LNP, June 5, 2022, https://lanasteronline.com/obituaries/naomi-a-rutherford/article_c62efa2c-c3ad-543c-9e2c-4a16ca8982f4.html

¹⁸⁶ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca "Interview with David Bray" April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA

¹⁸⁷ Alarie, 221.

¹⁸⁸ Mount Joy Bulletin, *Near Ready To Begin New Sewers*, (Mount Joy, PA: May 7, 1969), 8.

¹⁸⁹ Staff Writer "Joseph J. Carroll" LNP, May 4, 2006, https://lanasteronline.com/obituaries/joseph-j-carroll/article_63342462-98a0-5b30-ac51-ce367269bc91.html

¹⁹⁰ Alarie, 547.

¹⁹¹ Ibid., 509.

¹⁹² Ibid., 182.

¹⁹³ Ibid., 509.

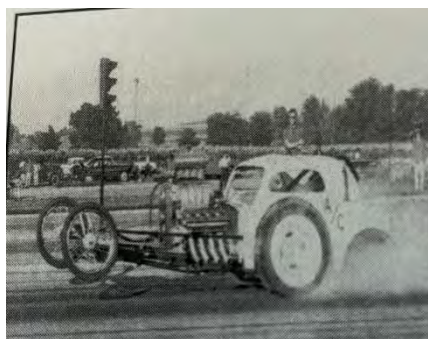
¹⁹⁴ Ibid., 231.

¹⁹⁵ *Susquehanna Times, Marietta Aux. Holds Luncheon*, (Marietta, PA: September 17, 1976), 10.

¹⁹⁶ *Susquehanna Times, Marietta Aux. to C. Hospital meets May 12*, (Marietta, PA: May 7, 1980), 4.

¹⁹⁷ *Susquehanna Times, Marietta Hospital Aux. give \$500*, (Marietta, PA: January 21, 1976), 3.

and fifth grades.¹⁹⁸ In 1977, Betty would arrange an International Market Place where craft demonstrations were exhibited, and products would be offered for sale at the Sponsors Foreign Food Festival.¹⁹⁹ Betty opened a shop on 589 East Market Street²⁰⁰ called the Betty Jo Dress Shop in lower Marietta.²⁰¹ Joseph J. Carroll was a first lieutenant, flying 47 combat missions as a bomber pilot, decorated with the Air Medal with eight oakleaf clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and with the Presidential Unit Citation.²⁰² The plane that Joseph piloted was the B26.²⁰³ Joseph's brother Robert noted Joe as "very bright" and were very close even when they were older.²⁰⁴ After the brothers had finished



their war campaigns, Joseph and Robert moved next to each other, with Robert and his wife Vivian living at 303 West Market Street, next door to Joseph and Betty.²⁰⁵ Joseph had one brother, Robert, and two sisters, Dorothy and Anna, who was a schoolteacher at the Marietta School for fifth grade.²⁰⁶ After Robert returned from the Korean War, he rejoined Joseph in his life in Marietta, starting a business with his brother and racing cars. They opened the first speed shop in the United States and raced in the "hot rod" division.²⁰⁷ They won two trophies at Indianapolis Speedway working alongside each other, with many more awards and trophies over the years won.²⁰⁸ The two brothers'

shop was called Carroll's Custom Auto Parts and was centered in Marietta.²⁰⁹ Joseph J. and Betty Carroll were originally involved in the beginning of the MRA in Marietta.²¹⁰

In 1976, Joseph Carroll III was the speaker for the annual alumni banquet of the former Marietta High School. He narrated a film taken in Marietta in 1937, sponsored by the Marietta Lions Club.²¹¹ Joseph J. Carroll was known for being a specialist in "flamboyant desserts" and had a famous recipe for bananas flambe, consisting of 4 bananas, ¼ lb. of butter, 4 Tbs of brown sugar, ½ of a lemon, vanilla ice cream, and a 4 ounce mixture of ½ Grand Marnier, ¼ brandy, and ¼ dark rum. The butter was melted into a dish with the bananas peeled, sliced lengthwise, and placed cut face down, sautéing for three minutes while sprinkling one half of the brown sugar. The slices would be turned over, sautéed for three more minutes, and sprinkled with the rest of the brown sugar. Once nearly mushy, the lemon juice would be squeezed over the bananas and the mixture of the spirits would be poured on, flaming the bananas and moving the pan in a circular motion. After the sauce slightly thickens, the sautéed mixture would have been served over vanilla ice cream.²¹² The last living member of the Carroll family, Vivian Carroll, wife of Robert Carroll, spoke about how Marietta is the only place



Betty Jo and Joe Carroll preparing Bananas Flambe as Ralph Miller watches

¹⁹⁸ Alarie, 384.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., 462.

²⁰⁰ Ibid., 719.

²⁰¹ Ibid., 549.

²⁰² Alarie, 509.

²⁰³ Ibid., 549.

²⁰⁴ Ibid., 549.

²⁰⁵ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca "Interview with David Bray" April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA

²⁰⁶ Alarie., 561.

²⁰⁷ Ibid., 552.

²⁰⁸ Ibid., 608.

²⁰⁹ Ibid., 678.

²¹⁰ Ibid., 747.

²¹¹ *Susquehanna Times*, *Joseph Carroll to address alumni banquet*, (Marietta, PA: May 26, 1976), 8.

²¹² Alarie, 908.

she has lived, other than a short stint in Georgia, and is the only place she would want to live.²¹³ She also talked about how the Carroll family all stayed within the town of Marietta, with the exception of one family member moving out.²¹⁴ The impact of the railroads through the town was important to the town's flourishing, with Robert Carroll using the train's loud noise to sneak in and out of the back door of Vivian's home when they were dating. (Carroll, April 6, 2025)²¹⁵ The current mayor of Marietta, Rebecca Carroll-Baltozer, a sixth-generation Carroll, talked about how Marietta has turned into a great place to live and how more tourists are coming into the town for its historical background. Carroll-Baltozer spoke of the proximity of the Carroll family and how nice it is to have her family all near each other. (Carroll-Baltozer, April 6, 2025)²¹⁶ Joseph J. Carroll is the grandfather of the current mayor of Marietta.

²¹³ Carroll, Vivian "Phone Interview with David Bray" April 3, 2025, Elizabethtown, PA

²¹⁴ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca "Interview with David Bray" April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA

²¹⁵ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca "Interview with David Bray" April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA

²¹⁶ Carroll, Vivian and Carroll-Baltozer, Rebecca "Interview with David Bray" April 6, 2025, Marietta, PA