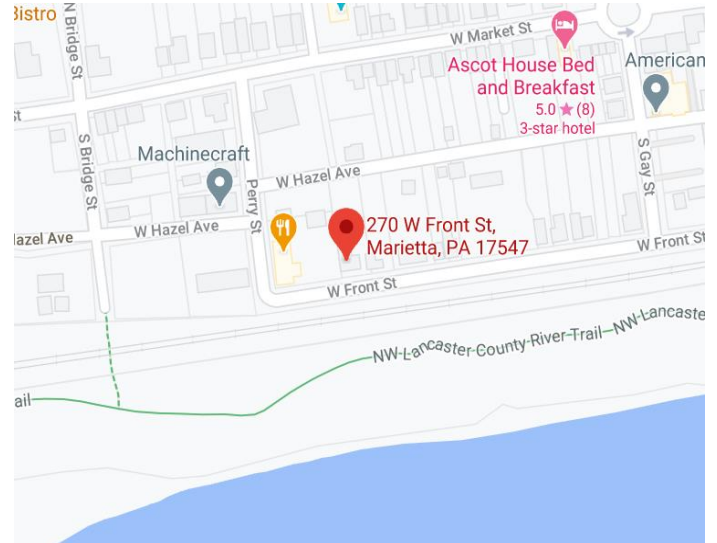


### Anderson-Nagle House: 270 West Front Street; Marietta, Pennsylvania



#### Abstract:

Constructed in 1810, by Coleman Taylor, in the Federalist style, this home is directly related to the history of the Pennsylvania Canal. James Anderson, IV operated the Anderson Ferry business and founded the town of Waterford in 1804. Inherited by Joseph Tate Anderson the home was rented to tenants, one of whom, John Ferry, operated the Ferry House Tavern and Inn during the 1820s. Benjamin Taylor, proprietor of the Jefferson Hotel on West Market Street, sold the Ferry House to Simon Nagle who established the Nagle House. By 1922 Clayton and Alice Bell converted the house into two sections creating a separate address for business. During the historic preservation initiatives of the 1960s and in the aftermath of Hurricane Agnes (1972) Jerold Martin restored the property naming it Waterford House.

#### Prologue

This is one report in a collection of seventeen reports about historically significant properties in Marietta, Pennsylvania a National Historic District. These reports form a collective study entitled, “Marietta, Pennsylvania’s Historic Homes On Front Street: Transportation, Trade, Triumph, and Tragedy Along The Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal.”

These reports seek to re-create life in Marietta on Front Street along the Pennsylvania Canal and the Susquehanna River. The homes, counting houses, warehouses, taverns, restaurants, hotels, public houses, serving the coal and lumber yards and transportation system of the canal and the river.

Imagine Front Street in Marietta with teams of mules moving along the tow path guiding canal boats to the docks. Imagine the log rafts floating down the river and the crisscrossing of ferry boats connecting Lancaster and York Counties.

In 2014, Arcadia Publishing (Charleston, South Carolina) published a book entitled, *Elizabethtown College* as part of their *Campus History Series: Images of America*, authored by Jean-Paul Benowitz, who teaches History at Elizabethtown College. In 2015, Arcadia Publishing asked Jean-Paul to write a history of Elizabethtown Borough, published under the title, *Elizabethtown: Images of America*. In the fall semester of 2016 Elizabethtown College began offering an Honors First Year Seminar, taught by Jean-Paul, called

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Kyle Cappucci and Eric Schubert as part of The Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts and Research Projects (SCARP) 2021.

“Landmarks and Legends: Learning Local History.” In the spring semester of 217 Elizabethton College began offering an Honors research methods course, taught by Jean- Paul called, “Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community.” These courses helped Elizabethtown College secure a Mellon Grant, in 2018, called “Confronting Challenges with Confidence: Humanities for Our World Today.”

Jean-Paul’s courses were supported by this grant as part of the “Development and Delivery of Global and Regional Heritage Studies Courses/Experiences.” The Mellon Grant and these local history courses led to the creation in 2019 of a Certificate in Public Heritage Studies for History majors at Elizabethtown College.

These courses are based, in part, on The National Collegiate Honors Council program called “Partners in the Parks.” This is an outdoor experiential learning program offered through a collaboration between NCHC and the National Park Service. NCHC also offers programming called “Place As Text” 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.

In the spring of 2016 the course, “Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community,” involved a partnership with the Lancaster Preservation Trust and Elizabethtown Borough. Students conducted archival and field research in an effort to prevent the historically significant Moose Lodge building in Elizabethtown from being razed. This successful historic preservation project attracted the attention of the Architectural Historian for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Engineering District 8.

In the spring of 2017 the course, “Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community,” involved a partnership with PennDOT. Students engaged in archival and field research to conduct National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Reviews of local historic properties. Student research findings were published through the digital humanities project: ArcGIS story maps. Students’ reports were used by PennDOT, Elizabethtown Borough, and the federal Department of Transportation regarding historic preservation initiatives and public works projects concerning rebuilding the Market Street Bridge.



Corner of East Market & North New Haven Streets  
Marietta, Pennsylvania

In the spring semester 2019, the course, “Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community,” involved a partnership with RiverStewards, Inc. The students conducted NHPA Section 106 Reviews of historically significant properties in the Marietta Historic District(s) and the Chickies Historic District. The students published their findings online through an ArcGIS map. The students presented their findings at Scholarship and Creative Arts Day (SCAD) at Elizabethtown College on Tuesday 16 April 2019 and at Marietta Day on Saturday 11 May 2019 in Marietta. One of the students in the class, Kyle C. Cappucci, expanded the project for a Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts, and Research Project (SCARP) in the summer of 2019. Cappucci broadened the Community Based Learning project to include Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc.; RiverStewards, Inc.; Rivertownes PA USA, Inc.; and Susquehanna Heritage, Inc. Cappucci expanded the scope of the map beyond historical significance to illustrate the contemporary relevance of Marietta.

Cappucci presented his scholarship to the Marietta Borough Council meeting on Tuesday 9 July 2019 and to the general public at the former First National Bank on Wednesday 17 July 2019. His presentations entitled: “Putting Historic Marietta on The Map: This Place Matters!” illustrated how the scholarship by the Honors students at Elizabethtown College can bring positive attention to the Marietta Historic District, the Chickies Historic District, and the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail. To this end, Cappucci suggested the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. take the lead in launching a historic

preservation awareness campaign created by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, called “This Place Matters!”

“This Place Matters!” 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.

In the summer of 2020, Kyle Cappucci worked, in the remote, on an Elizabethtown College Summer Scholarship, Creative Art and Research Program Project entitled: “This Place Matters! The National Trust for Historic Preservation and Economic Revitalization in Marietta, Pennsylvania.” Through this SCARP project Elizabethtown College partnering with various stakeholders in Marietta, will be launching a This Place Matters campaign for Marietta. 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.

In the summer of 2021 Kyle Cappucci will commence work on a Elizabethtown College Summer Scholarship, Creative Art and Research Program Project entitled: “Ecological and Economic Revitalization Through Historic Preservation of the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail in the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania” which will serve as the basis for his Honors in the Discipline Senior Thesis. Cappucci is exploring the relationship between historic preservation and economic development in Historic Districts.

This is one report, in a series of seventeen reports being used to inform the Marietta This Place Matters campaign.

*Jean-Paul Benowitz*  
Thursday 25 March 2021

### **Property Details:**

The property is located at 270 West Front Street in Marietta, PA 17547. The land is a total of 13,504 sq. feet, or .31 acres. The home was constructed in 1810 and stands two stories tall. The total living area is 3,220 sq. feet, with eight rooms contained in the home. The building is a single-family dwelling, with two bedrooms and one full bath. The area of the basement is 1,085 sq. feet. The home includes eight fireplaces and several porches. There is a twelve sq. foot open slab porch, a 199 sq. foot enclosed porch with screened walls, and a 220 sq. foot slab porch with a roof. The property also includes a 352 sq. foot brick patio. In 1960, a 280 sq. foot wood-frame storage shed was erected on the land. Another wood-frame shed was built in 1967, totaling 380 sq. feet.<sup>2</sup> On the sidewalk in front of the home is the original carriage step. Previously, as early as 1862, the property contained a smoke house, carriage house, frame barn, and well with a pump.<sup>3</sup> As early as 1922, a second door was added to the front façade of the home, but it was later removed to restore the original symmetry.<sup>4</sup> The property is connected to the public gas, sewer, and water systems. It is also hooked up to electricity.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Lancaster County PA. “Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry,” DEVNET Inc, accessed 30 March 2021.  
<http://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4207702100000/2021>

<sup>3</sup> Sheriff’s Deed Book, Volume 3, Page 93.

<sup>4</sup> March 1922. “Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.” Sanborn Map Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07798\\_007/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07798_007/).

<sup>5</sup> Lancaster County PA “Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry,” DEVNET Inc, accessed 30 March 2021.  
<http://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4207702100000/2021>

### Deed Search:

Upon its completion in 1810, the home was first owned by James Anderson.<sup>6</sup> After his death in 1815, James Anderson passed ownership of several properties to his wife, Mary, until his children were old enough to inherit them.<sup>7</sup> Their son, Joseph Tate Anderson, inherited the Anderson-Nagle House in 1838.<sup>8</sup> When Joseph Anderson died in 1854, the estate was entrusted to Abraham Cassel and James Wilson.<sup>9</sup> The pair sold the home in 1855 to Benjamin Taylor.<sup>10</sup> Due to bankruptcy, Benjamin Taylor's property was sold via a Sheriff's Deed in 1862 (under Sheriff S.W.P. Boyd) to Andrew Good.<sup>11</sup> In 1863, Andrew Good sold the home to Simon S. Nagle.<sup>12</sup> Seventeen years later, in 1880, Nagle sold the property to Fritz Henry Arnold.<sup>13</sup> Fritz Henry Arnold and his wife, Justina, sold the property in 1888 to Amos Grove.<sup>14</sup> After his death, Amos Grove's widow, Sarah, took control of the property. She sold it in 1914 to Clayton and Sallie Bell.<sup>15</sup> When Sallie Bell died in 1967, Clayton Bell added his wife, Alice, to the deed for the home.<sup>16</sup> Alice Bell sold the home in 1976 to Jerrold Martin.<sup>17</sup> In addition to this transaction, several in the Bell family gave up their rights to the property to Jerrold Martin via a quit-claim deed in the same year.<sup>18</sup> Some land was added on to the property with a transaction between the Borough of Marietta, Marlin McConnell, Paul Herr, Sarah Herr, and Jerrold Martin being recorded. This added the area once known as Cherry Alley onto the property in 1976.<sup>19</sup> In 1979, Jerrold Martin sold the property to Clarence Kell Jr and Janet Kell.<sup>20</sup> The Kells, along with their trustee in bankruptcy James Leonard Jr, sold the home in 1983 to Thomas Bradford and Richard Weller.<sup>21</sup> In 1992, the home was purchased by the current owners, Edwin and Phyllis Stellfox.<sup>22</sup>

### Architectural Style:

Between 1780-1820, Federal style homes dominated in the newly minted United States. These homes were the successors to the Georgian style house, which was popular through the colonial period of American history. The Federal style is also referred to as the Adam style, honoring the British architects James and Robert Adam who first developed the style in Europe. Because of its popularity in England, the Federal style quickly gained traction in the United States as a new and more contemporary style for the time.<sup>23</sup>

The Federal style imitates many of the hallmarks of Georgian style homes: symmetry, Roman and Greek influence, and gabled roofs. However, Federal style architecture can be easily spotted in two primary ways. These homes typically will have an elliptical fan light over the front door or Palladian windows.<sup>24</sup> In addition, Federal style homes are often more simple and subtle in its decorative style than a Georgian home. These muted aspects of Georgian style show the ancestry of the Federal style.<sup>25</sup> These homes also feature a hipped roof, often with

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<sup>6</sup> James C Landis. 2015. *Candlelight Tours of Marietta: 1966 to 2015*. Marietta Restoration Associates Inc.

<sup>7</sup> Will of James Anderson, 1815.

<sup>8</sup> Deed Book A, Volume 9, Page 685.

<sup>9</sup> Deed Book N, Volume 8, Page 270.

<sup>10</sup> Deed Book A, Volume 9, Page 685.

<sup>11</sup> Sheriff's Deed Book 3, Page 93.

<sup>12</sup> Deed Book L, Volume 11, Page 310.

<sup>13</sup> Deed Book L, Volume 11, Page 312.

<sup>14</sup> Deed Book B, Volume 13, Page 563.

<sup>15</sup> Deed Book T, Volume 21, Page 34.

<sup>16</sup> Deed Book D, Volume 57, Page 452.

<sup>17</sup> Deed Book Q, Volume 67, Page 274.

<sup>18</sup> Deed Book Q, Volume 67, Page 277.

<sup>19</sup> Deed Book Q, Volume 68, Page 337.

<sup>20</sup> Deed Book I, Volume 78, Page 423.

<sup>21</sup> Deed Book G, Volume 88, Page 53.

<sup>22</sup> Deed Book 3578, Page 659.

<sup>23</sup> Bruce Wentworth. "Federal." Wentworth Inc. Accessed March 15, 2021. <http://www.askthearchitect.org/architectural-styles/federal-style-architecture>

<sup>24</sup> "Federal Style 1780-1820." Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. Accessed March 15, 2021. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/federal.html>

<sup>25</sup> Wentworth.

dormers attached. Windows are symmetrical and are built with six panes over six panes of glass, typical for the time period. These windows may be topped with a flat lintel, decorated with bull's eyes in the corners. Federal style homes may have a decorative entry porch or front door crown, with lights on either side of the door.<sup>26</sup>

The home at 270 West Front Street was built by Coleman H. Taylor in 1810<sup>27</sup>, squarely in the middle of the Federal style's popularity. Accordingly, this home shows a variety of traditionally Federal elements. The home has a five-bay façade of six over six pane windows, with five windows on the second floor and four windows on the first (two windows flanking each side of the door). This symmetry is the most distinctive feature of the home which defines it as a Federal style home. Two pedimented dormer windows sit on a hipped roof, another common decoration of the Federal style. The pedimented dormers in particular are a trait of Georgian style homes which carried over into the Federal style. These types of windows are attached to the roof of the building and are decorated with a triangle, arch, or other shape over the window. On top of these arched windows is a keystone, paying homage to the state of Pennsylvania. A small entry porch with steps flanked by balustrades leads to the six-paneled front door. The six-paneled door is seen any time after 1750, indicating this door could be of any age. A lantern sits to the left of the door and a simple, rectangular transom sits over the doorway. Transoms can be a variety of shapes, such as rectangular or arched, and are windows which sit over a door. The combination of these elements (the transom, entry porch, and lantern) are typical of Federal style. The home is made of brick aligned in two different patterns. Below the first set of windows, the brick is in the Common bond pattern, where same size bricks are lined up: several rows of longer bricks interspersed by rows of smaller brick. The rest of the brick is Flemish bond pattern, where each row includes long and short bricks in an alternating pattern. This is due to an alteration of the original façade, which would have included two doors instead of the current one.<sup>28</sup> This additional door was added around 1922 but was later removed to restore the original Federal façade.<sup>29</sup> The dimensions of the home are thirty-two by thirty-six feet.<sup>30</sup>

## Founding Families of Marietta

**Editor's Note:** *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. It has been inserted here to give the reader context for the remainder of the report.*

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,<sup>31</sup> arriving in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.<sup>32</sup> Wilkins first settled along the Conestoga Creek, next to Richard Carter who settled

<sup>26</sup> "Federal Style 1780-1820." Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. Accessed March 15, 2021. <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/federal.html>

<sup>27</sup> James C Landis. 2015. *Candlelight Tours of Marietta: 1966 to 2015*. Marietta Restoration Associates Inc.

<sup>28</sup> Interview with homeowner, 27 March 2021.

<sup>29</sup> "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania." Sanborn Map Company (March 1922). Retrieved from the Library of Congress. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07798\\_007/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07798_007/).

<sup>30</sup> Sheriff's Deed Book 3, Page 93.

<sup>31</sup> 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

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.



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.<sup>33</sup>

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup>

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup>

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.<sup>39</sup> Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>42</sup>. 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)<sup>43</sup>. The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819<sup>44</sup>). Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy<sup>45</sup>.

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.

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<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> 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](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

<sup>43</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

## History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

**Editor's Note:** *This 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 reminder of the report.*

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.<sup>46</sup>

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.<sup>47</sup>

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.<sup>48</sup>

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).<sup>49</sup>

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."<sup>50</sup>

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.<sup>51</sup>

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.<sup>52</sup>

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

<sup>46</sup> 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).

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> 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.<sup>53</sup>

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.<sup>54</sup>

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.<sup>55</sup>

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.<sup>56</sup>

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).<sup>57</sup>

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.<sup>58</sup>

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.<sup>59</sup>

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.<sup>60</sup>

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

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> 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).

<sup>59</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.



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 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).<sup>61</sup>

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.<sup>62</sup>

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.<sup>63</sup>

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.<sup>64</sup>

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.<sup>65</sup>

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.<sup>66</sup>

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

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Revolv. "Panic of 1819" revolv.com <https://www.revolv.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>65</sup> Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. "Pennsylvania Canals- 1846" [phmc.state.pa.us](http://phmc.state.pa.us) [www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html) (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>66</sup> Rivertownes. "The Furnaces of Rivertownes" [rivertownes.org http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm](http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm) (accessed May 21, 2019).

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 (1774-1855) 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.<sup>67</sup>

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.<sup>68</sup> In 2020, this site was developed into The Riverside Foundry Apartment Complex, managed by Property Management Unlimited, LLC, was built by Inch and Company of York partnering with Burkentine Builders.

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.<sup>69</sup>

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).<sup>70</sup>

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.<sup>71</sup>

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.<sup>72</sup>

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

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<sup>67</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> Landis, John C., *Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015* (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

<sup>71</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

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.<sup>73</sup>

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.<sup>74</sup>

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.<sup>75</sup>

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.<sup>76</sup>

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.<sup>77</sup>

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.<sup>78</sup>

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.<sup>79</sup>

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).<sup>80</sup>

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

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<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>77</sup> Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” history[https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH\\_Pub\\_10-19.pdf](https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>78</sup> USALCO, “About Us” usalco.com <https://www.usalco.com/company/history/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>79</sup> New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” njshell.com <http://njshell.com/history.htm> (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>80</sup> ProPublica. “Marietta Air Force Station” projects.propublica.org <https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799> (accessed May 23, 2019).

trust fund) and costs recovered from polluters by referring to the U. S. Department of Justice.<sup>81</sup> 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.<sup>82</sup>

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.<sup>83</sup>

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.<sup>84</sup>

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.<sup>85</sup>

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.<sup>86</sup>

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

<sup>81</sup> Wikipedia. “Superfund” Wikipedia.org <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>82</sup> 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> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>83</sup> LEPCO. “About Us” lepcoco.com <http://lepcoco.com/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

<sup>84</sup> Swedish Motors. “About Us” swedishmotors.com <http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors> (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>85</sup> Jagtrux. “Our Story” jagtrux.com <http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>86</sup> B.N. Excavating. “About Us” bnexcavating.com <https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php> (accessed May 29, 2019).

and his dedicated crew bring extensive experience to the table in the areas of LPG system design, engineering, plant connection, fitting and maintenance services.<sup>87</sup>

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 temporary and permanent modular buildings to the education, commercial, construction, healthcare, oil and gas, government, and religious markets.<sup>88</sup>

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.<sup>89</sup>

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.<sup>90</sup>

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.<sup>91</sup> 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."<sup>92</sup>

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,

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<sup>87</sup> Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" [hiltzpropanesystems.com https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/](https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

<sup>88</sup> Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" [vanguardmodular.com https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/](https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/) (accessed June 13, 2019).

<sup>89</sup> Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" [hessauctioneers.com https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/](https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>90</sup> Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>91</sup> 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).

<sup>92</sup> 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).

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.<sup>93</sup> Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

### **Genealogical Background About the Anderson, Nagle, Bell, Schaffner, Mehaffey, Fairfax, Franciscus, Bitner, Snyder, Libhart, Ranke, Leader, Heistand, Stibgen, and Grosh Families**

**Editor's Note:** *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. It has been inserted here to give the reader context for the reminder of the report.*

*Several prominent families contributed to the economic development of Front Street, the Susquehanna River, and the Pennsylvania Canal. First, on West Front Street, regarding the Canal House Colonel James Duffy and James Mehaffey played a major role in the founding of Irishtown, the Pennsylvania Canal, and the Canal House. Second, on East Front Street, regarding taverns and hotels relating to the Pennsylvania Canal, much of the land was owned by Captain Judge Jacob Grosh.*

**James Duffy (c.1771-1836)** was a native of Newtowncunningham, County Donegal, Ireland. He came to America in 1800, "locating first in Lancaster, and later in Marietta, in the organization of which borough he took an active part. Prior to the war of 1812, he, in company with James Mahaffy and John Pedan, bought of Mrs. Frances Evans 164 acres of land, paying therefor the sum of \$35,000....On this land they laid out and platted the Mahaffy, Pedan and Duffy additions to the borough, and started what is now an important part of Marietta."<sup>94</sup> His son, Colonel **James Duffy** (1818-1888) was born in Marietta and like his father, was a noted local resident and merchant who, newspapers report, was a friend of General Ulysses S. Grant. Duffy married **Martha Park** (1839-1917) in 1863. The couple had several children including a younger **Colonel James Duffy** (1868-1941). "As soon as he was able, Col. Duffy engaged in rafting on the Susquehanna River, rising in time to the then important position of pilot. He followed this responsible work until 1846, and the following year took a trip to Europe. In 1848 Colonel Duffy established a line of boats for transporting coal from Pottsville to New York, in the interests of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He was also connected with James Mahaffy in the lumber business, and remained therein until 1865."<sup>95</sup>

**James Mehaffey (1781-1851)**, one of the founders of Irishtown, was a significant lumber merchant in Marietta.<sup>96</sup> He was one of the progressive and successful business leaders of Irishtown, and he was one of the founders of Waterford, later incorporated into Marietta. James Mehaffey was the son of **James Mehaffey** (1740-1814), a native of County Antrim, Ireland who came to the British Colonies in North America, settling in Pennsylvania perhaps sometime in the mid-1760s.<sup>97</sup> James Mehaffey was one of the few Marietta business entrepreneurs to survive the Panic of 1819. This Scotch-Irish family has deep roots and connections with Marietta to this day. The origins in Scotland of the family is unknown but perhaps Glasgow was their home town.<sup>98</sup>

<sup>93</sup> 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)

<sup>94</sup> Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, PA, 1903 by J.H. Beers

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> "Ancestry.com, "Online Family Trees," accessed May 19, 2021

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.



**Captain Judge Jacob Grosh** (1776-1860),<sup>99</sup> native son of Marietta, the Grosh family, Mennonites, came from Rommersheim, Germany.<sup>100</sup> **John Valentin Grosch Jr.** (1734-1808), likely came to colonial America before 1765.<sup>101</sup> Captain Judge Jacob Grosh was nominated in 1811 for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was reelected to the Pennsylvania Legislature for the sessions of 1813, 1814, and 1816. In 1818 he was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate, and served four years, making his legislative service eight years, four in the House and four in the Senate. After, he served nine years as a judge of the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas.

*Most of the properties and industries regarding ferries and the Pennsylvania Canal, established by The Reverend James Anderson and his descendants, became the economic interest of the Nagle family.*

**Simon Snyder Nagle** (1810-1886) was a railroad contractor and Civil War veteran, who married Bridget Malone of Ireland.<sup>102</sup> The Nagles were a German family tracing their ancestry back to Mennonite **Christopher Nagle** (1741-1812), who likely arrived in colonial Pennsylvania via the port of Philadelphia in 1751.<sup>103</sup> Simon Nagle's brother was **Thomas Nagle** (1818-?), who married into the Bell family.<sup>104</sup> Simon Nagle was a butcher, politician, and postmaster.

*The lumber, coal, ice, and sand industries in Marietta were dominated by the Schaffner, Heistand, and Stibgen families.*

**Calvin Schaffner** (1826-1891), at one time the postmaster of Marietta, was the son of German Reformed Church clergy The Reverend **Henry B. Schaffner** (1784-1852), who also served congregations in Maytown, Columbia, Elizabethtown and more, and **Catherine Greenwalt** (1786-1848), all buried in Marietta Cemetery.<sup>105</sup> Calvin Schaffner's wife was Presbyterian. There is little to no documentation on the genealogical origins of the family past his parents The Reverend **Henry** (1784-1852) and **Catherine Schaffner** (1786-1848), although it is known his parents were **Henrich Schaffner** (lifespan unknown) and his mother was the former **Anna Christina Bleetz** (lifespan unknown)<sup>106</sup> of German heritage it seems, Heinrich or one of his closest ancestors likely came to colonial America perhaps around 1750, and it is interesting to note how the Schaffner name is prominent amongst Mennonite-German listings of immigrants coming to the colonial Pennsylvania.<sup>107</sup>

**Benjamin Franklin Hiestand** (1828-1919), arguably one of Lancaster County's wealthiest men was President of First National Bank of Marietta 1863-1874.<sup>108</sup> The Heistand family traces back to **Johannes Heistand** (1707-1784), who arrived from Germany to colonial Pennsylvania in 1727.<sup>109</sup> Benjamin Franklin Hiestand was in the lumber business c.1848-1878 with relative Samuel Hiestand until his sons took it over. Benjamin Franklin Hiestand organized the Chickies Rock Milling Company and later in life tobacco leaf cultivation. He was born in East Donegal to Mennonites **Andrew Hiestand** (1787-1863) and **Annie Miller (1791-1874)**.<sup>110</sup> His grandmother was Anna Hershey.<sup>111</sup> **Ludwig (Lewis) Leider (Leader)**, (1754-1851), born in colonial Pennsylvania to German immigrant parents.<sup>112</sup> He was a town "craftsperson" –family likely moved to York.

**Simon Stibgen (1846-1910)**, was a brother-in-law of Annabelle Spangler, who was the daughter of prominent Marietta resident and financier **Barr Spangler (1822-1922)**.<sup>113</sup> The Stibgen family can be traced back

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<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid.

to Mennonite **Christian Stibgen**, who arrived in colonial Pennsylvania from Germany sometime in the 1700s.<sup>114</sup> The Stibgen family was headed by **Abraham Kauffman Stibgen** (1797-1853), a carpenter and farmer.<sup>115</sup>

*Businesses related to the Pennsylvania Canal and related industries, such as taverns, pubs, hotels, restaurants, and bakeries (there were several bakeries in Marietta according to the Sanborn Maps) involved the Fairfax, Franciscus, Ranck, and Bitner families.*

**Josiah Fairfax** (1850-1929) was born in Wrightsville.<sup>116</sup> The Fairfax family of Maryland likely arrived in Marietta as part of the migration of fugitive slaves across the Mason Dixon Line to the iron producing towns on the east side of the Susquehanna River. Fairfax was a skilled barber, he therefore did not need to work in the iron furnaces, and operated his barbershop at 132 West Front Street.

**Charles C. Franciscus** (1853-1936) descendant of **Ludwig Christophel Franciscus** of Rohrbach, Germany, who came to Colonial Pennsylvania sometime between 1710-1718.<sup>117</sup> Charles Franciscus' mother, was Mennonite, **Susan Ann Lutz** (1819-1901).<sup>118</sup> Charles was a noted sportsman and Marietta resident.

**Matthias Ranck** (1783-1837) was born in Lancaster County to **Philip Ranck** (1734-1815) of Lititz, and his wife, **Anna Barbara Stauffer** (1738-1808), a Mennonite family, as his father Phillip is listed in the records of Lancaster and York County Mennonite churches. Matthias Ranck served as a Private in the War of 1812 and died in Indiana on 21 January 1837. He is buried in the Ranck Cemetery in Union County, Indiana, with many of his descendants. The Ranck family origin likely came to colonial Pennsylvania in 1728, aboard the British ship The Mortonhouse.<sup>119</sup> The Ranck family ancestor, Johan, arrived at this time, and he was a Mennonite – from Manheim, Germany.<sup>120</sup>

**Jacob Bitner** (1758-1848) and his wife, **Veronica “Fanny” Siegrist Bitner** (1763-1853)<sup>121</sup> purchased a large section of land in Marietta at the southeastern most point, where they built a two-story frame house is still standing today. The German Mennonite Bitner family arrived in colonial Pennsylvania around 1747, while the Siegrist Mennonite family likely arrived in colonial Philadelphia from Switzerland around 1744. The Bitners did not stay in Marietta very long. They sold the two-story house to **Jacob Ludwig (Ludwick)** of the town of Waterford. Ludwig owned the home until his death some point prior to 1850.

### Genealogical Context and Historic Purpose:

James Anderson, IV was an extremely influential figure in the history of Marietta. To start, he took on the responsibility of running Anderson's Ferry, established by his father, across the Susquehanna. In 1799, he inherited the three hundred acres of land previously owned by his grandfather, Reverend James Anderson. With this land, James Anderson, IV laid the foundation for the town of Waterford in 1804. He divided his new town into plots fifty feet by two hundred six feet, and began to establish what would become a thriving town.<sup>122</sup> One of these plots, lot number one hundred three, now known better as 270 West Front Street, was purchased by Anderson soon after construction on the home was completed in 1810.<sup>123</sup> In 1812, Anderson and his brother-in-law, David Cook II, combined their blossoming towns and created Marietta.<sup>124</sup> Although the following years would bring national turmoil in the War of 1812, Marietta flourished because of ample river traffic. Irishtown and

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<sup>114</sup> Ibid.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

<sup>116</sup> Ibid.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid.

<sup>119</sup> Ibid.

<sup>120</sup> Ibid.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

<sup>122</sup> “Boom and bust in early Marietta.” *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 17 (2 May 1979).

<https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1979-05-02/ed-1/seq-1/>.

<sup>123</sup> James C Landis. 2015. *Candlelight Tours of Marietta: 1966 to 2015*. Marietta Restoration Associates Inc.

<sup>124</sup> “Boom and bust in early Marietta.” *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 17 (2 May 1979).

<https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1979-05-02/ed-1/seq-1/>.

Moravian Town were also established adjacent to Marietta during this time period, between 1813-14.<sup>125</sup> Suffering from ill health, James Anderson died in 1815, leaving behind his wife and several children.<sup>126</sup>

Upon James Anderson's death, his wife, Mary, inherited much of his wealth and numerous properties in Marietta and the surrounding area. Several properties in Marietta, including lot one hundred three, were to be distributed among his children after her death.<sup>127</sup> Although Mary Anderson did not die until 1845<sup>128</sup>, in 1838 their son Joseph Tate Anderson inherited the home on lot one hundred three.<sup>129</sup> Joseph Tate Anderson was born in 1800, not long before his father would found the town of Waterford.<sup>130</sup> In the wake of the War of 1812, several military battalions were organized in the local area. Anderson served as adjutant for the Union Battalion of Donegal from 1833-1838.<sup>131</sup> Additionally, Anderson was a part of the "Donegal Rangers", and was at one point elected as the "Orderly Sergeant".<sup>132</sup> Anderson settled in Marietta in 1833, where he worked as a pharmacist.<sup>133</sup> Between this time and Anderson's death, Marietta's economy thrived following the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, especially as the lumber and iron industries take a foothold in the town.<sup>134</sup> Anderson died in 1854, leaving behind a widow and three children.<sup>135</sup> His three children, Joseph, Mary, and James were all assigned guardians through the Orphan's Court after his passing.<sup>136</sup> He left his property to be managed by his administrators, James Wilson and Abraham N. Cassel.<sup>137</sup>

Wilson and Cassel sold the property at lot one hundred three in 1855, to Benjamin Taylor.<sup>138</sup> Taylor was extremely active in the community of Marietta: he was elected assistant constable in 1867<sup>139</sup> and ran several taverns in Marietta. Newspapers list several arrests he made in his time as constable<sup>140</sup>, as well several applications for eating licenses in Marietta.<sup>141</sup> From 1820-1855, Taylor operated a tavern on West Market Street called the Jefferson Hotel. He also operated the Waterman's Home Hotel in the early 1860s.<sup>142</sup> After Benjamin Taylor's purchase of lot one hundred and three in 1855, it too becomes a tavern house, featuring a forty-four-foot dining room and several outbuildings.<sup>143</sup> Taylor owned the property for a short time, but it was sold not long after the beginning of the Civil War. In 1862, Taylor's house was taken by Sheriff S.W.P Boyd and sold via a Sheriff's Deed to Andrew Good.<sup>144</sup>

<sup>125</sup> "Marietta History." Marietta Restoration Associates, accessed March 2, 2021. <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/history.html>.

<sup>126</sup> York County Archives. "Last Will and Testament of James Anderson." 14 June 1815.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid.

<sup>128</sup> "Pennsylvania Deaths and Burials, 1720-1999." Jos. Tate Anderson (1854). <https://www.familysearch.org>

<sup>129</sup> Deed Book A, Volume 9, Page 685.

<sup>130</sup> James C. Landis. "History Reposed: A walking Tour Of The Marietta cemetery." 28 October 2018, pg 2.

<sup>131</sup> "Local Military Reminisces" *The Mariettian* 11, no. 39 (6 May 1865). [https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-05-06/ed-1/seq-](https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-05-06/ed-1/seq-1/#city=&rows=20&proxtext=Joseph+Tate+Anderson&searchType=basic&sequence=0&index=0&words=Anderson+Joseph+Tate&page=1)

[1/#city=&rows=20&proxtext=Joseph+Tate+Anderson&searchType=basic&sequence=0&index=0&words=Anderson+Joseph+Tate&page=1](https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-06-24/ed-1/seq-1/#sort=date&city=&rows=20&words=Anderson+Joseph&language=&sequence=0&lccn=&index=10&date1=&county=Lancaster&date2=&frequency=&ortext=&proxtext=Joseph+Anderson&year=&phrasertext=&andtext=&proxValue=&dateFilterType=&page=1).

<sup>132</sup> "Local Military Reminisces: 'Donegal Rangers'." *The Mariettian* 40, no. 46 (24 June 1865).

[https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-06-24/ed-1/seq-](https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-06-24/ed-1/seq-1/#sort=date&city=&rows=20&words=Anderson+Joseph&language=&sequence=0&lccn=&index=10&date1=&county=Lancaster&date2=&frequency=&ortext=&proxtext=Joseph+Anderson&year=&phrasertext=&andtext=&proxValue=&dateFilterType=&page=1)

[1/#sort=date&city=&rows=20&words=Anderson+Joseph&language=&sequence=0&lccn=&index=10&date1=&county=Lancaster&date2=&frequency=&ortext=&proxtext=Joseph+Anderson&year=&phrasertext=&andtext=&proxValue=&dateFilterType=&page=1](https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-06-24/ed-1/seq-1/#sort=date&city=&rows=20&words=Anderson+Joseph&language=&sequence=0&lccn=&index=10&date1=&county=Lancaster&date2=&frequency=&ortext=&proxtext=Joseph+Anderson&year=&phrasertext=&andtext=&proxValue=&dateFilterType=&page=1)

<sup>133</sup> Landis, 2.

<sup>134</sup> "Marietta History." Marietta Restoration Associates (2015). <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/history.html>

<sup>135</sup> Landis, 2.

<sup>136</sup> Deed Book N, Volume 8, Page 270; Deed Book N, Volume 8, Page 269.

<sup>137</sup> Deed Book A, Volume 9, Page 685.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid.

<sup>139</sup> "The Election of Yesterday." *The Mariettian* (16 March 1867).

<sup>140</sup> *The Mariettian* (25 May 1867); *The Mariettian* (18 May 1867).

<sup>141</sup> "Eating House Licenses." *Lancaster Intelligencer* (8 July 1856); "Application for Tavern Licenses." *Lancaster Intelligencer* (19 April 1859).

<sup>142</sup> *The Mariettian* (13 September 1862); *The Mariettian* (9 March 1861).

<sup>143</sup> Sheriff's Deed Book 3, Page 93.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid.

Andrew Good owned the property for a brief stint from 1862-63, before selling the property to Simon S. Nagle.<sup>145</sup> By this time, the town of Marietta was certainly seeing the effects of the Civil War. Five companies of soldiers came out of Marietta to fight for the Union in 1861. When Nagle bought the property in 1863, Confederate troops were making their advance from Gettysburg. Despite these impending threats, Nagle made a name for himself in Marietta. Long before the Civil War, he had established himself as one of the “Pennsylvania Greys” (a local military organization) in 1831.<sup>146</sup> Nagle is credited with being one of the founders of the Pioneer Fire Company in 1840, the oldest local fire company.<sup>147</sup> In the 1850 census, Nagle is listed as a postmaster.<sup>148</sup> Later, Nagle was elected to be an assessor in the borough council from 1863-1867.<sup>149</sup> Sometime between 1850 and 1860, Nagle left his job as postmaster to become an innkeeper.<sup>150</sup> At one of his properties, the Railroad Hotel, Nagle kept a six hundred pound Pennsylvania elk, earning him the admiration of residents and visitors to Marietta.<sup>151</sup> Lot one hundred three was transformed into the Nagle House, which was entrusted to renter George Heckrothe in 1869. Heckrothe was a popular, local hotel keeper who tended to the Nagle House while the owner saw to other business ventures in Marietta.<sup>152</sup>

In 1880, the Nagle House was sold to Fritz Henry Arnold. He and his wife, Justina, held the property for eight years.<sup>153</sup> In this decade, Marietta played host to President Grant and President Cleveland, Supreme Court justices, and railroad presidents. Mansions in Marietta became sites for luxury entertainment, with many famous figures passing through the town.<sup>154</sup>

Amos Grove and his wife Sarah purchased the home in 1888.<sup>155</sup> In 1862, Amos Grove had served as a Private in Captain Miller’s Company, known as the “Marietta Braves”, in the midst of the Civil War.<sup>156</sup> After his time in the military, Grove became involved in the Pioneer Fire Company and served as its secretary in 1883.<sup>157</sup> Throughout the majority of his life, however, Amos Grove made his living as a house painter.<sup>158</sup> After his death, Sarah Grove continued to live on the property.<sup>159</sup> In 1893, Columbia and Donegal Electric Railway ran its first car to Marietta, symbolizing a new era of electrical technology going into the twentieth century. Contrastingly, in 1911 the last raft floated down the Susquehanna into Marietta.<sup>160</sup> This signified an end to the traditional lumber industry which bolstered the economy of Marietta in its early years.

In 1914, the property was transferred to Clayton and Sallie Bell.<sup>161</sup> They lived in the home through the First World War—in which almost two hundred Marietta locals serve.<sup>162</sup> Clayton Bell himself was drafted in 1917, although he requested an exemption because he had to support his wife and child.<sup>163</sup> To support his family, Bell worked as a cigar maker with the Newman and Mayer Cigar Company in Marietta.<sup>164</sup> During the time the Bells own the home, a second door is added (as early as 1922) to the front façade and the property is split into

<sup>145</sup> Deed Book L, Volume 11, Page 310.

<sup>146</sup> “Local Military Reminiscences.” *The Mariettian* 40, no. 37 (22 April 1865).

<sup>147</sup> “Oldest local fire co.” *Susquehanna Times* 78, no. 12 (29 March 1978).

<sup>148</sup> “United States Census, 1850.” Simon S. Nagle (1810). <https://www.familysearch.org>

<sup>149</sup> “Borough Election.” *The Mariettian* 9, no. 35 (28 March 1863); *The Mariettian* 13, no. 46 (22 June 1867).

<sup>150</sup> “United States Census, 1860.” Simon S. Nagle (1810). <https://www.familysearch.org>

<sup>151</sup> *The Weekly Mariettian* 7, no. 29 (2 February 1861).

<sup>152</sup> “The Nagle House, Marietta.” *The Columbia Spy* 40, no. 26 (6 February 1869).

<sup>153</sup> Deed Book L, Volume 11, Page 312; Deed Book B, Volume 13, Page 563.

<sup>154</sup> “Marietta History.” Marietta Restoration Associates (2015). <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/history.html>

<sup>155</sup> Deed Book B, Volume 13, Page 563.

<sup>156</sup> “Muster Roll of ‘The Marietta Braves’.” *The Mariettian* 9, no. 3 (16 August 1862).

<sup>157</sup> “Oldest local fire co.” *Susquehanna Times* 78, no. 12 (29 March 1978).

<sup>158</sup> “United States Census, 1870.” Amos Grove (1837). <https://www.familysearch.org>; “United States Census, 1880.” Amos Grove (1837). <https://www.familysearch.org>

<sup>159</sup> Deed Book T, Volume 21, Page 34.

<sup>160</sup> “Marietta History.” Marietta Restoration Associates (2015). <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/history.html>

<sup>161</sup> Deed Book T, Volume 21, Page 34.

<sup>162</sup> “Marietta History.” Marietta Restoration Associates (2015). <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/history.html>

<sup>163</sup> “United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918.” Clayton Bell (1891). <https://www.familysearch.org>

<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*

270 and 272 West Front Street.<sup>165</sup> Given the history of the home, this second door most likely served as a business entrance. The Bells still owned the home at the time of the historic Pennsylvania Flood in 1936, causing devastation along riverside Front Street.<sup>166</sup> Today, a high-water marker on the side of the home serves as a memory of this flood. Clayton and Sallie Bell also owned the home throughout the Great Depression, the Second World War, the Korean War, and part of the Vietnam War. In 1967, Sallie Bell died.<sup>167</sup> Clayton Bell then shared ownership of the home with Alice S. Bell, until it is sold in 1976.<sup>168</sup>

Jerrold Martin purchased the Anderson-Nagle House in 1976.<sup>169</sup> Around this time, historic preservation and restoration becomes an important goal for the community. Martin is notable for serving in the important role of architectural consultant for the restoration of Marietta's Union Meeting House.<sup>170</sup> The original Union Meeting House began construction in 1818, and was intended to be a place of worship open to all religious denominations.<sup>171</sup> The building had been modified several times, and Martin played an important role in the restoration of the historic building.<sup>172</sup> One of the biggest changes made during the restoration of the property was the removal of the tower affixed to the building, a change made at Martin's recommendation.<sup>173</sup> At 258 West Front Street, Martin restored the workshop of the blacksmith who built the property.<sup>174</sup> Later on, he requested permission from the Marietta Zoning Hearing Board to operate a blacksmith shop at the Anderson-Nagle House.<sup>175</sup> Additionally, Martin was requested to serve as a consultant for another historic building, the Elicott House in Lancaster.<sup>176</sup> When he was not serving as architectural consultant to various buildings, Martin operated a blacksmith and tinsmith studio<sup>177</sup> and served on the housing committee in Marietta.<sup>178</sup>

Clarence and Janet Kell became the owners of the Anderson-Nagle House in 1979.<sup>179</sup> That year, the home was featured in Marietta's Christmas By Candlelight Tour, although it was undergoing some renovation at the time.<sup>180</sup> The couple owned Mabiis Marketing Systems in Marietta and had many years of advertising and marketing experience. Both were advocates for businesses in the local area; one newspaper records the brunch they hosted in 1980 to discuss with community members how to facilitate business development in the town.<sup>181</sup> At this time, Marietta was becoming the target for many revitalization efforts. Historic preservation and restoration were coming to the forefront, and refreshing the business and economy of the area was another goal for the town. Clarence and Janet Kell were active members of the community, supporting and leading Marietta residents on multiple occasions.<sup>182</sup> Janet Kell led many residents in a collective effort to complain about the U.S Aluminum Foundry Plant and its pollutive effects on the community. Clarence and Janet Kell then became part of the Environment Quality Control Advisory Committee to investigate the issue.<sup>183</sup> In this instance, Janet Kell was outspoken in advocating for the safety of those in the community who were affected by the pollution.

<sup>165</sup> "Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania." Sanborn Map Company (March 1922). Retrieved from the Library of Congress. [https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07798\\_007/](https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn07798_007/).

<sup>166</sup> "Marietta History." Marietta Restoration Associates (2015). <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/history.html>

<sup>167</sup> Deed Book D, Volume 57, Page 452.

<sup>168</sup> Deed Book Q, Volume 67, Page 274.

<sup>169</sup> Deed Book Q, Volume 67, Page 274.

<sup>170</sup> "Union Meeting House Plans." *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 16 (25 April 1979).

<sup>171</sup> "Bell Tower down." *Susquehanna Times* 78, no. 43 (25 October 1978).

<sup>172</sup> "Union Meeting House Plans." *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 16 (25 April 1979).

<sup>173</sup> "Marietta Borough Council: Smoke, Destruction, Fines, More." *Susquehanna Times* 78, no. 42 (18 October 1978).

<sup>174</sup> "Christmas by Candlelight tour." *Susquehanna Times* 77, no. 46 (30 November 1977).

<sup>175</sup> "Public Notice." *Susquehanna Times* 76, no. 7 (18 February 1976).

<sup>176</sup> "Did You Hear...." *Susquehanna Times* 77, no. 3 (19 January 1977).

<sup>177</sup> "Marietta Zoning Hearing Board." *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 26 (4 July 1979); "Marietta Candlelight Tour." *Susquehanna Times* 80, no. 48 (3 December 1980).

<sup>178</sup> "Marietta Council passes ban on new trailers in most areas." *Susquehanna Times* 76, no. 7 (18 February 1976).

<sup>179</sup> Deed Book I, Volume 78, Page 423.

<sup>180</sup> "Christmas by Candlelight Tour this Sunday." *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 47 (28 November 1979).

<sup>181</sup> "Association of commerce, Industry helps Mariettans form own ass'n." *Susquehanna Times* 80, no. 5 (30 January 1980).

<sup>182</sup> "Did You Hear?" *Susquehanna Times* 80, no. 42 (22 October 1980).

<sup>183</sup> "Marietta council acts on foundry complaints." *Susquehanna Times* 80, no. 50 (17 December 1980).

In 1983, the Kells sold the Nagle House to Thomas Bradford and Richard Weller.<sup>184</sup> Weller had previously established himself in the community at 17 West Market Street, where he sold antiques, furniture, and quilts. Kenneth Fortney also operated his shop, “Earthly Delights”, on the same property with Weller.<sup>185</sup> Thomas Bradford owned the property at 17 West Market Street while Fortney and Weller operated their businesses there.<sup>186</sup> The antique shop was later moved and re-opened on the first floor of the Anderson-Nagle House.<sup>187</sup> This business exemplified Marietta in the time period: establishing new businesses in the town while honoring its extensive history. Bradford and Weller sold the property in 1992 to its current owners, Edwin and Phyllis Stellfox.<sup>188</sup>

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<sup>184</sup> Deed Book G, Volume 88, Page 53.

<sup>185</sup> “Fortney & Weller open exotic shop in Marietta; to sell earthly delights coffees, teas, spices, antiques, ect.” *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 38 (3 October 1979).

<sup>186</sup> “Christmas by Candlelight Tour this Sunday.” *Susquehanna Times* 79, no. 47 (28 November 1979).

<sup>187</sup> Interview with Homeowner, 27 March 2021.

<sup>188</sup> Deed Book 3578, Page 659.



## Appendix:



Photograph taken in 1936 during the major flood from the nearby Susquehanna. On the far-right side the second door which was added in the 1920s (but has since been restored) can be seen.

Photo from the *Susquehanna Times* newspaper in 1979. The second door has been removed at this point in time.



This is a photo of the original carriage step on the front sidewalk in front of the home. The carriage step is a reminder of the home's time as an inn and tavern during the nineteenth century.





A tag on the side of the home marks the level the water reached during the historic 1936 flood.

Alternate view of the home.



A direct front view of the home.

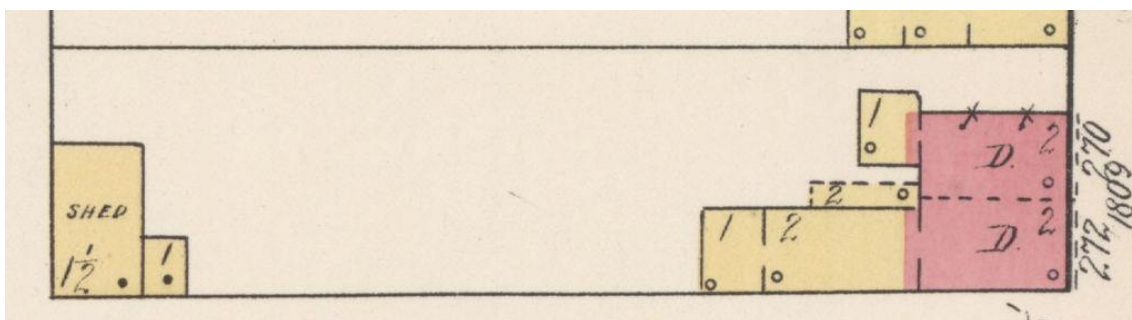




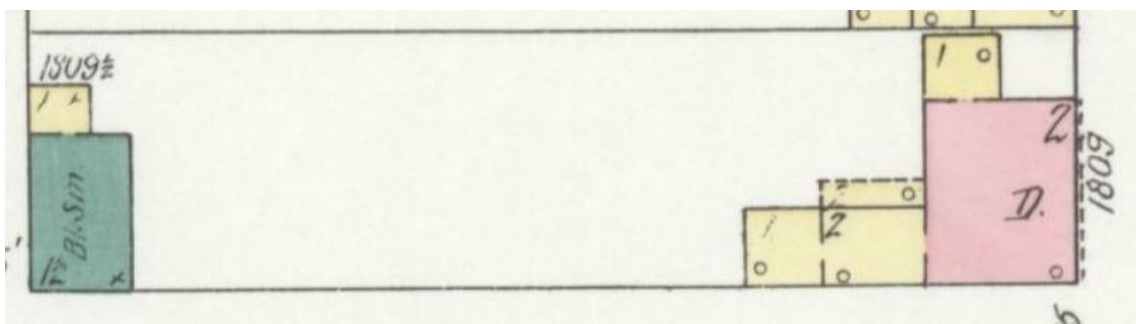
Additional view of the home.

Additional view of the home.





A photo of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (from the Library of Congress database) from 1922. This is the first evidence of the home being split into two different properties.



The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (from the Library of Congress) from 1909. The home was not yet split into two properties, but a blacksmith's shop had been added to the back of the property.