

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

The American Sesquicentennial 1776-2026
The National Historic District of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
The Homes of United States Street

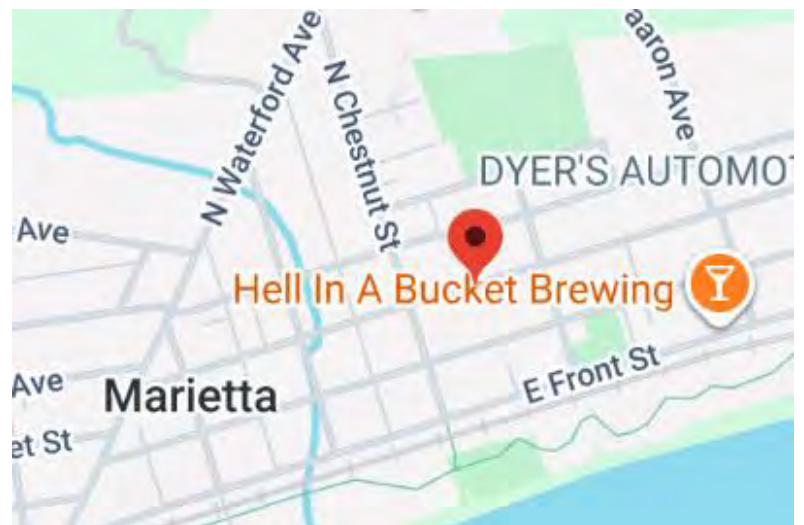


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David Cooke Jr. House

329 East Market Street Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547



Abstract:

Built in 1810 in the Federal architectural style (1780–1820) by David Cooke Jr., founder of New Haven. John Myers, founder of Myerstown, lived here before selling the property to Columbia merchant John Plitt. The sixth Governor of Pennsylvania, John Andrew Schulze, later owned the house, during which time it was occupied for several years by tenants. Mary Hoffman Geyer made the house her home for sixty-nine years, from 1889 to 1958. It was later the residence of Wyeth Laboratories bacteriologist John Brown and his wife Kathryn, an artist and potter. Since 2013, the house has been the home of Marietta's mayor, Rebecca Carroll Baltozer, a descendant of Marietta's prominent and historically significant Carroll family. The Carroll family has long been among Marietta's most prominent and historically significant families, with generations playing important roles in the borough's civic, commercial, and social life. Members of the family have been active in local government, business, and community organizations, contributing to the preservation and continued vitality of Marietta and its historic character.

Prologue

United States Semiquincentennial 1776-2026

One of The Signers

O storied vale of Merrimac
Rejoice through all thy shade and shine,
And from his century's sleep call back
A brave and honored son of thine.

Unveil his effigy between
The living and the dead to-day;
The fathers of the Old Thirteen
Shall witness bear as spirits may.

Unseen, unheard, his gray compeers
The shades of Lee and Jefferson,
Wise Franklin reverend with his years
And Carroll, lord of Carrollton!

Be thine henceforth a pride of place
Beyond thy namesake's over-sea,
Where scarce a stone is left to trace
The Holy House of Amesbury.

A prouder memory lingers round
The birthplace of thy true man here
Than that which haunts the refuge found
By Arthur's mythic Guinevere.

The plain deal table where he sat
And signed a nation's title-deed
Is dearer now to fame than that
Which bore the scroll of Runnymede.

Long as, on Freedom's natal morn,
Shall ring the Independence bells,
Give to thy dwellers yet unborn
The lesson which his image tells.

For in that hour of Destiny,
Which tried the men of bravest stock,
He knew the end alone must be
A free land or a traitor's block.

Among those picked and chosen men
Than his, who here first drew his breath,
No firmer fingers held the pen
Which wrote for liberty or death.

Not for their hearths and homes alone,
But for the world their work was done;
On all the winds their thought has flown
Through all the circuit of the sun.

We trace its flight by broken chains,
By songs of grateful Labor still;
To-day, in all her holy fanes,
It rings the bells of freed Brazil.

O hills that watched his boyhood's home,
O earth and air that nursed him, give,
In this memorial semblance, room
To him who shall its bronze outlive!

And thou, O Land he loved, rejoice

That in the countless years to come, 3
Whenever Freedom needs a voice,
These sculptured lips shall not be dumb!

John Greenleaf Whittier (1888)

As early as 8,000 BCE, Paleo-Indian populations established settlements in the region which would become present-day Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Among the most prominent Indigenous groups, the Susquehannocks flourished along the Susquehanna River, developing sophisticated agricultural systems and extensive trade networks that connected communities across the continent. Archaeological evidence demonstrates sustained human occupation along every river valley and tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks well before European contact, underscoring the region's long-standing cultural and economic significance.

Documented contact between the Susquehannocks and Europeans began in 1616, when Étienne Brûlé (1592–1633), a French interpreter and explorer fluent in Algonquin languages, traveled south along the Susquehanna River into the Chesapeake Bay. During this journey, Brûlé explored several tributaries within what is now Lancaster County and encountered Susquehannock communities established along the river corridor. These early interactions marked the beginning of profound and lasting transformations to the region's cultural landscape.

One hundred and sixty years later, in 1776, the signing of the *Declaration of Independence* in Philadelphia signaled the emergence of a new nation. In 1812, several neighboring villages along the Susquehanna River were incorporated as the Borough of Marietta. The community's founders designated the principal thoroughfare uniting these villages as United States Street, a name symbolically linking local identity to the broader national narrative.

As the United States approaches the semiquincentennial of its founding in 2026, it is particularly fitting how the historically significant properties highlighted in this commemorative year are the residences lining the roadway formerly known as United States Street. Together, these structures embody the layered history of Indigenous presence, early European contact, and American nation-building historic preservation seeks to recognize and sustain.

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

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.

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 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

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

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

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

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.

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.

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 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

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.

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.

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 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 an 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.

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

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 twenty reports presented as a poster presentation, accompanied by an ArcGIS map, entitled "The American Sesquicentennial 1776-2026: The National Historic District of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: The Homes of United States Street" by Honors students enrolled in the course Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community, at Elizabethtown College for Scholarship and Creative Arts Day on Tuesday 21 April 2026.

Jean-Paul Benowitz
Elizabethtown College Director of Public Heritage Studies
12 January 2026

Property Details:

Two story residence, exterior walls masonry, common brick, Roofing: metal preformed, slab porch with roof, two-story fireplace, heating/cooling system hot water radiators, fuel type: oil. connected to electricity and public gas, sewage, and water, total number of rooms: 7, four bedrooms and one full bath, wood frame storage shed.³⁶

Deed Search:

The property was originally built by David Cook Jr. ca. 1810, a founder and local builder of New Haven, Marietta. It was then sold as part of an eighteen-acre plot to investor John Meyers on 11/03/1813,³⁷ who sold lot 53 with this home to John Plitt the following year on 9/9/1814.³⁸ Between 1818 and 1858 the house was occupied by tenants, and the property was owned by Pennsylvania Governor John Andrew Shulze, appearing to be his investment property. In 1846 the home was sold by Sherrif sale to George and Elizabeth Gleim.³⁹ In 03/24/1865 the home was sold by George and Elizabeth Gleim to Conrad and Rebecca Marks.⁴⁰ On 03/01/1894 it was sold by John and Isabella Smyser to Mary Geyer,⁴¹ remaining in the family for over 64 years before being purchased by John and Kathryn Brown on 12/17/1958.⁴² In 4/25/1960 the home was sold to Donald F. Mohr,⁴³ remaining in the family until 3/7/2013 when it was purchased by Rebecca Carroll and Justin D. Baltozer.⁴⁴

Architectural Style:

According to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission's Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, the architectural style of this property is Federal.

Federal Style 1780 –1820

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

³⁶ "Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry," Lancaster County, last modified January 14, 2026,

<https://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4203965300000/2024#PropertyCharacteristics>

³⁷ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 7, 069.

<https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND4472409?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>

³⁸ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 9, 00407.

<https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND4473093?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>

³⁹ Sherrif Deed Book Volume 1, 417. <https://co.lancaster.pa.us/DocumentCenter/View/12154/Sheriff-Deed-Grantee-Index?bidId=>

⁴⁰ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book K, Vol. 09, 108. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND4535346?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>

⁴¹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book M, Vol. 14, 335. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND4544920?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>

⁴² United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book Z, Vol. 46, 469. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2711673?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>

⁴³ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book F, Vol. 49, 457. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2695610?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>

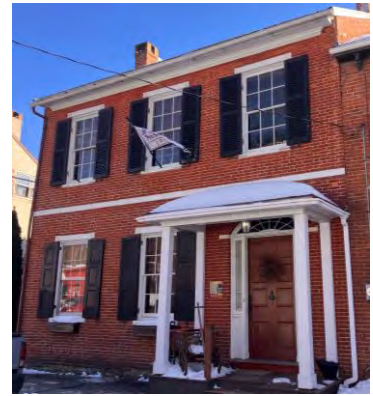
⁴⁴ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, ID 6062067.

<https://lancastercountypa->

[web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND3478353?isRelatedDocument=true&search=DOCSEARCH138S1](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND3478353?isRelatedDocument=true&search=DOCSEARCH138S1)

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.⁴⁵

Identifiable Features: Symmetrical form and fenestration, Elliptical fan light over paneled front door, Side lights flanking front door, Classical details, similar to the Georgian style, but more delicate in size and scale, Flat lintels over windows, often with bull's eye corners, Cornice with decorative moldings, often dentils, Low pitched side-gable or hipped roof, Double hung windows with thin muntins separating the panes (6 panes over 6 most common), Decorative front door crown or entry porch, Tripart or Palladian window,⁴⁶_{OBJ}⁴⁷

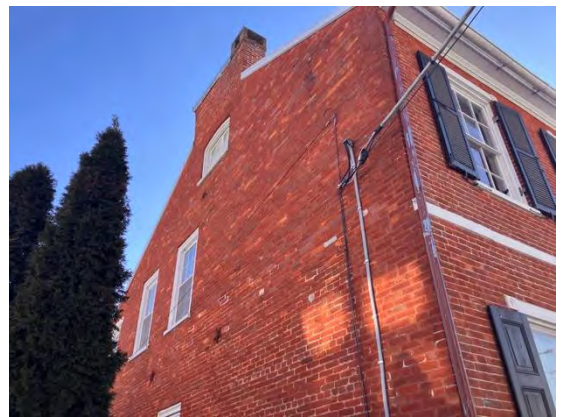


Front porch with square pillars, elliptical fan light with side lights, white belt course between stories, louvered shutters on the upper story, Flemish bond brick style, simple Tuscan columns on front porch, eight-panel door, hipped roof, six-over-six window panes, U-shaped elliptical stairs with spiraling handrail, open string steps, flat lintels decorated with bull's eye corner rosettes, arched pediment, Federal fireplace mantle, star anchor plate bolts.

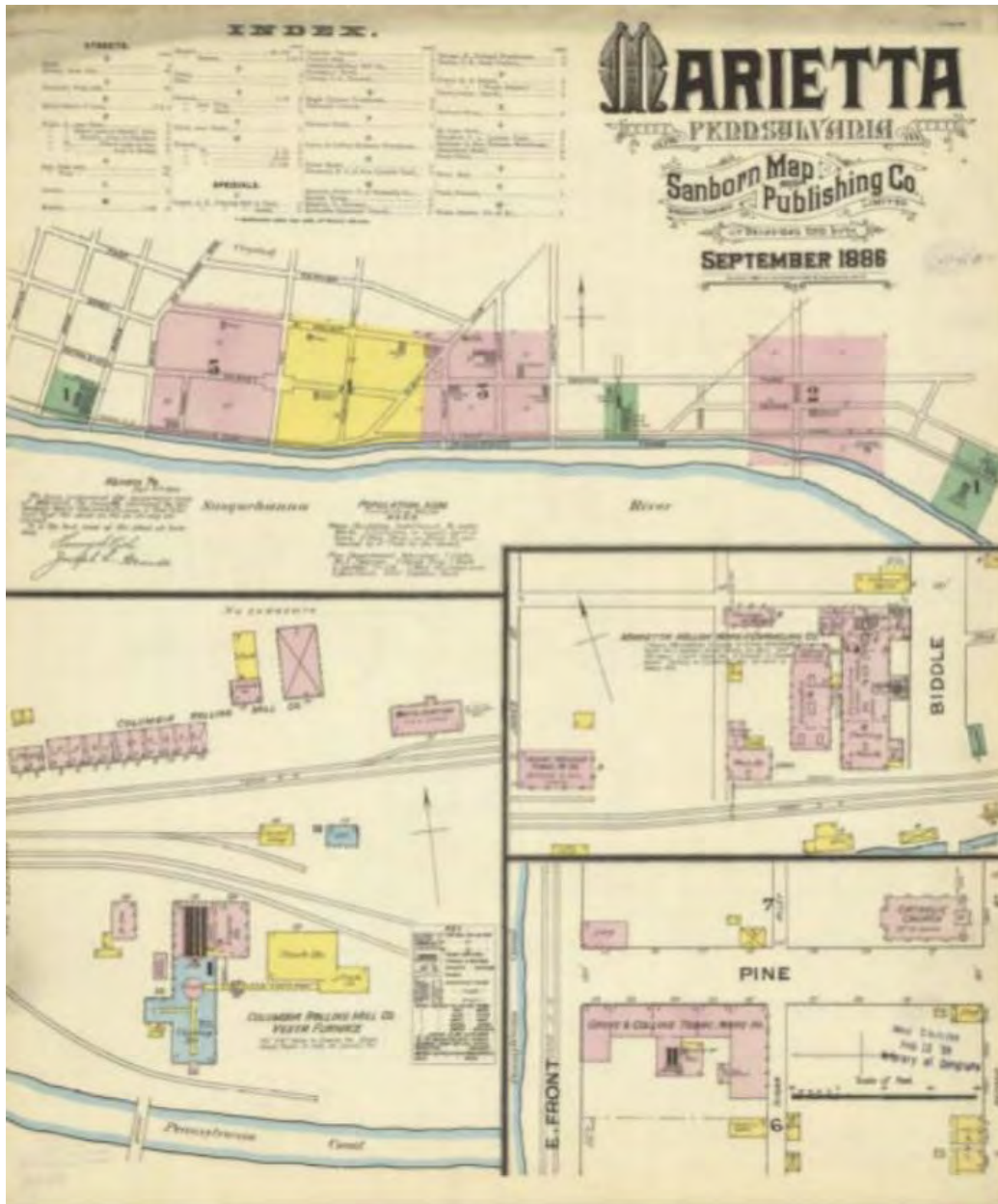


⁴⁵ "Federal Style 1780-1820," *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide*, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, accessed February 12, 2026, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/federal.html>.

⁴⁷ Ibid.



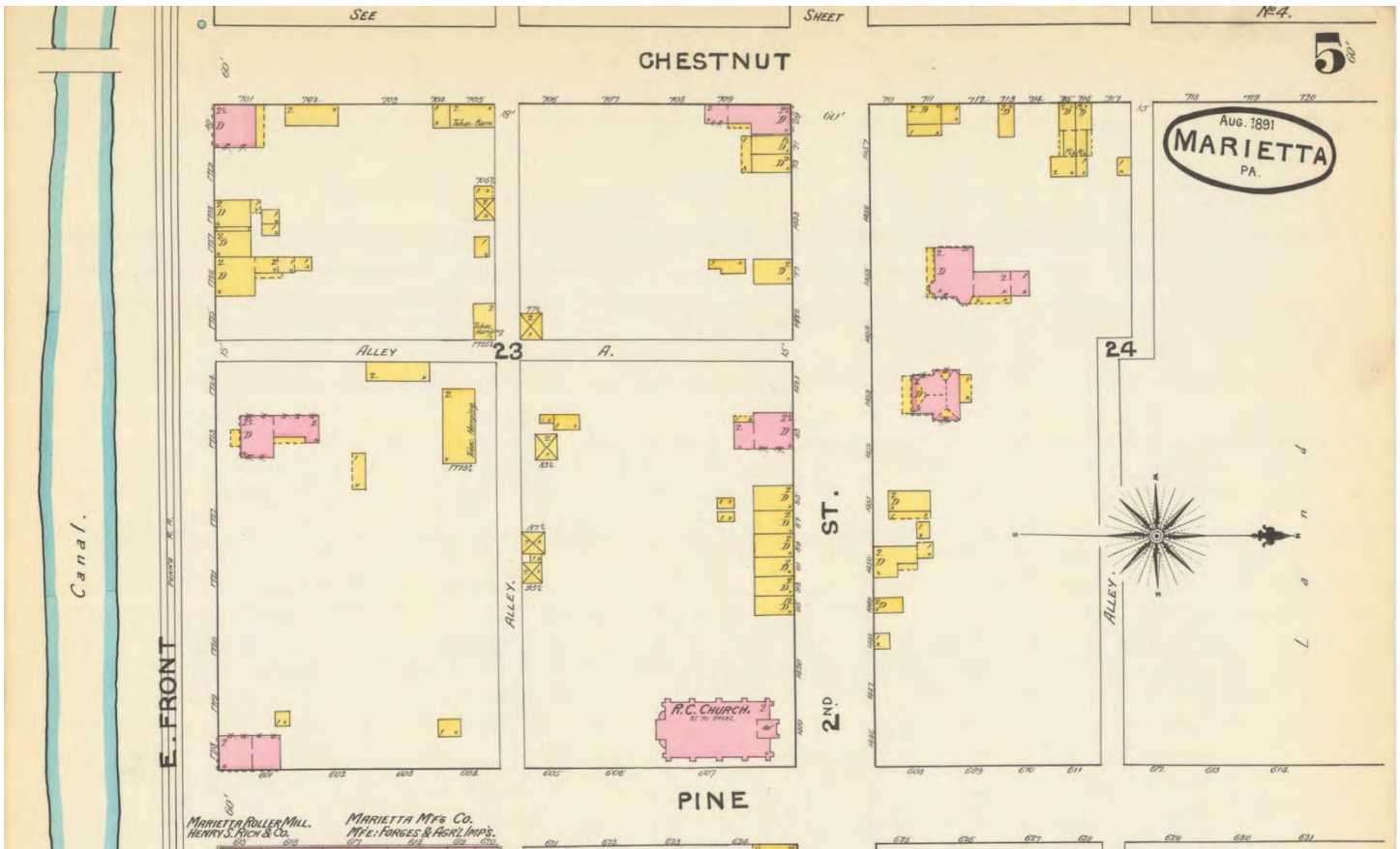
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps:



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

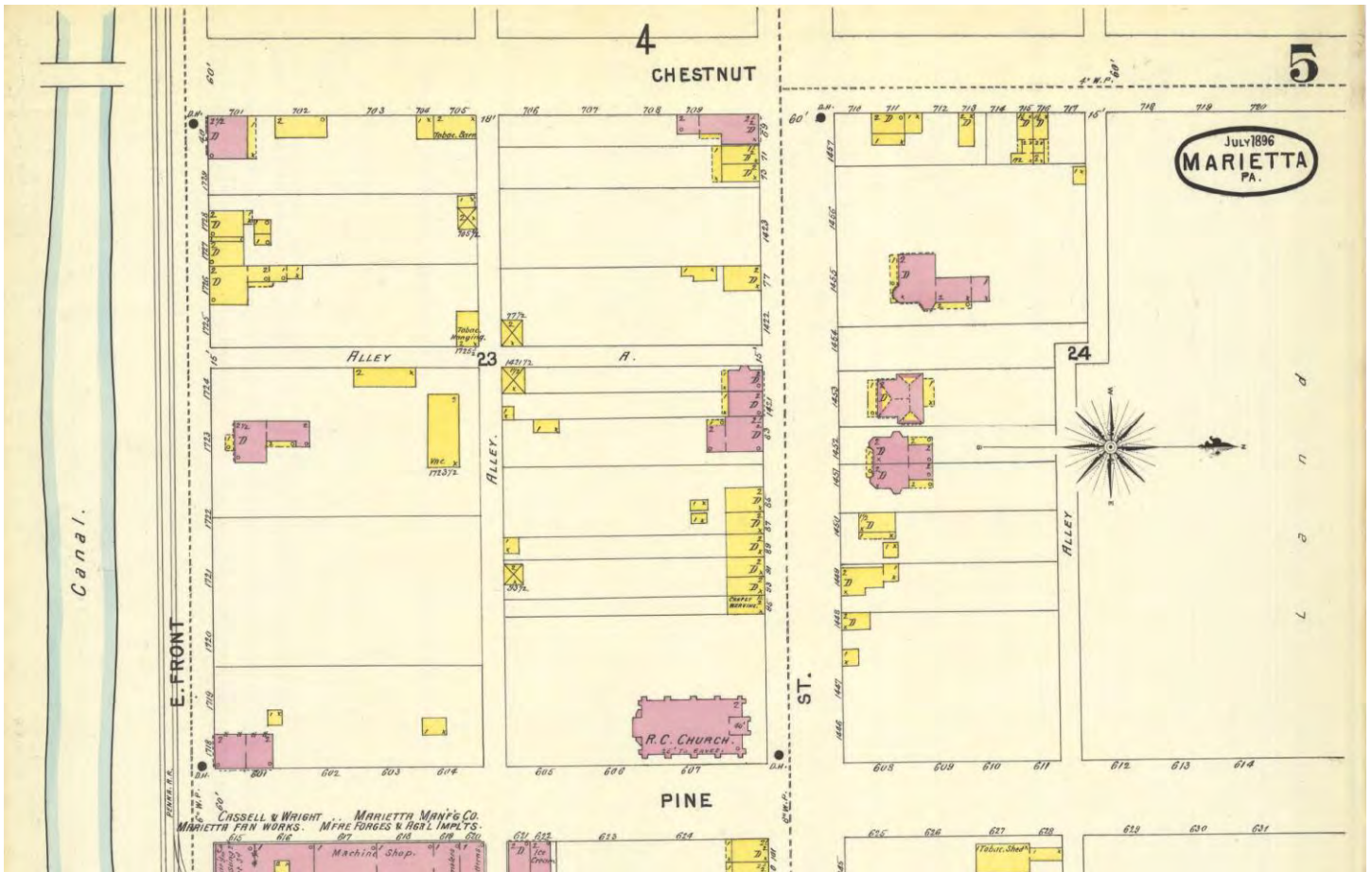
researching the evolution of specific buildings, sites, and districts. Historic preservationists use Sanborn maps for understanding the significance of historical buildings, the historic use of buildings, and building materials in conservation and rehabilitation efforts as well as locating residences 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.

Sanborn Map 1891 – Sheet Number 5 – Lot # 83A 329



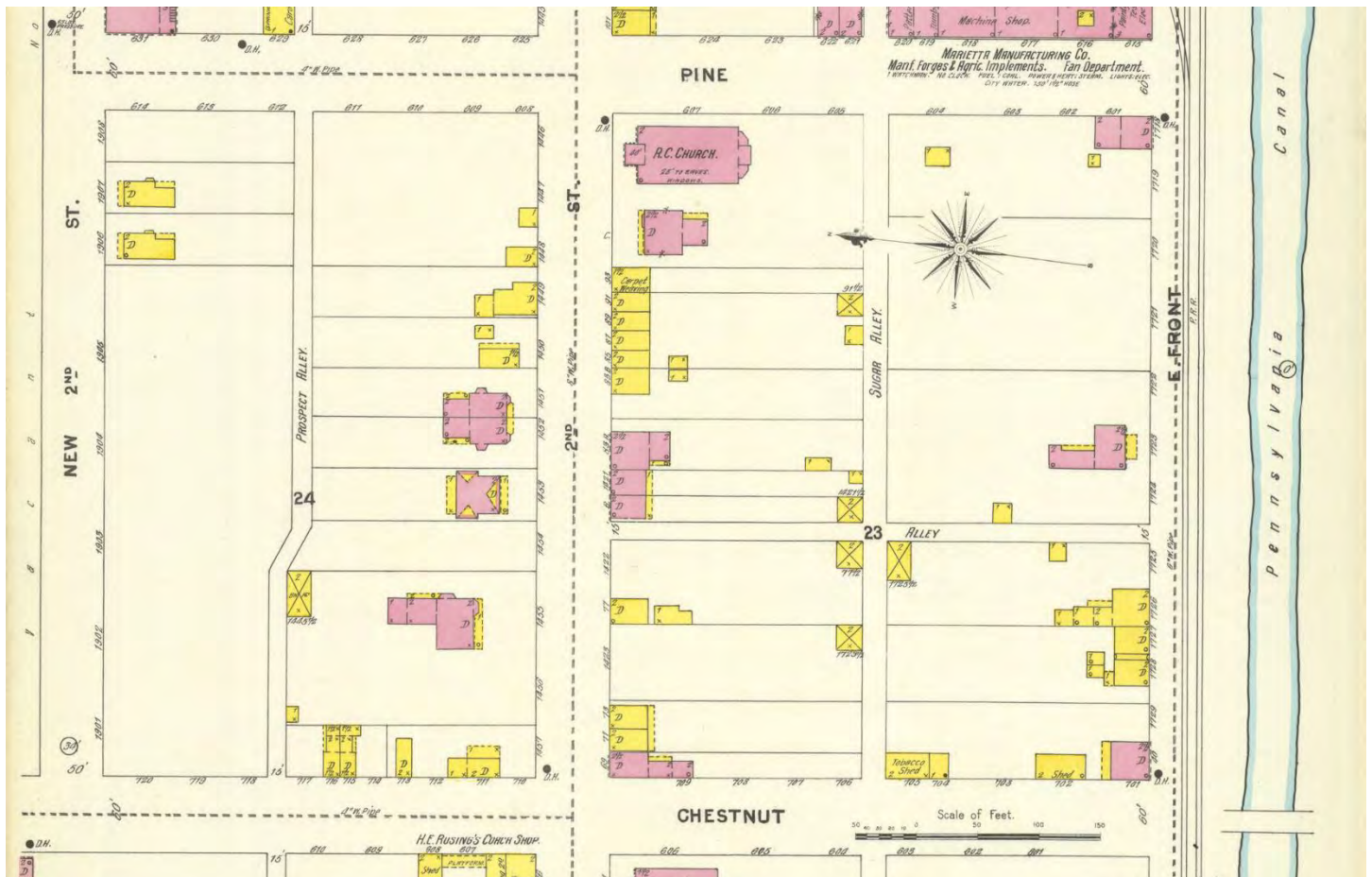
Two story brick dwelling with one story wood frame porch on rear addition to the residence along with a two story wood frame hip roof carriage house and two one story wood frame outbuildings.

Sanborn Map 1896 – Sheet Number 5 – Lot # 83A



Two story brick dwelling with one story wood frame porch on rear addition to the residence, the two-story wood frame hip roof carriage house razed and one of the one-story wood frame outbuildings razed.

Sanborn Map 1899 – Sheet Number 4 – Lot # 83A

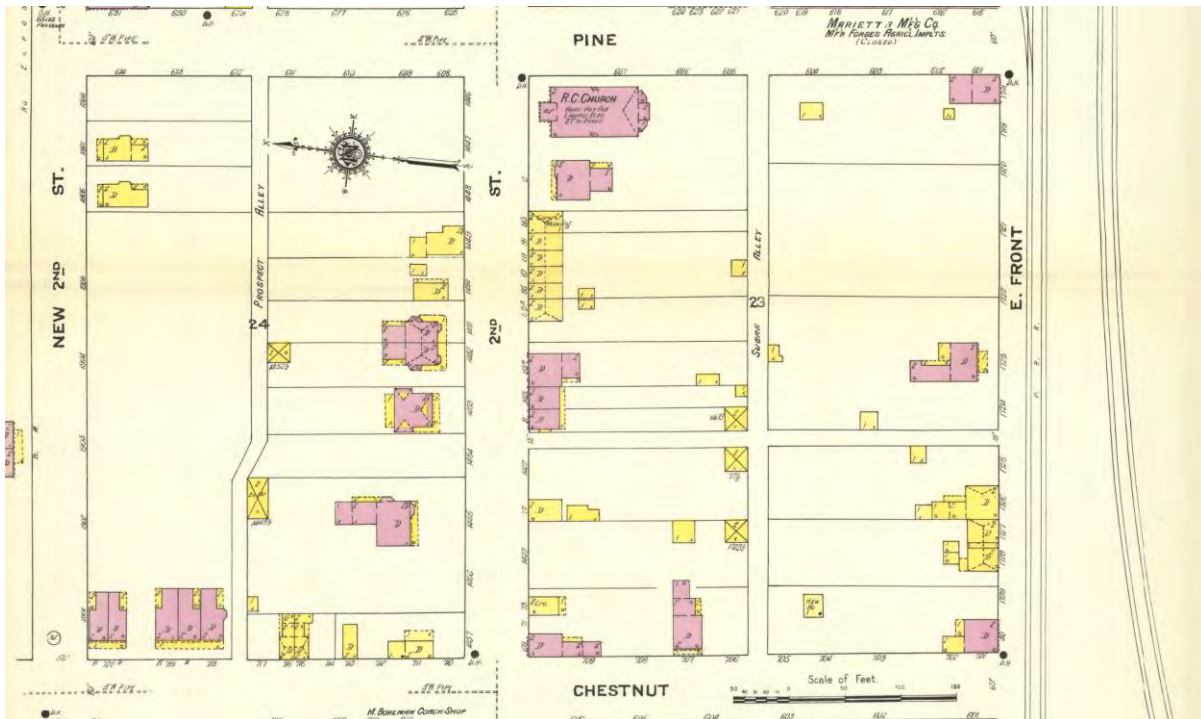


Two story brick dwelling with one story wood frame porch on rear addition to the residence, the two-story wood frame hip roof carriage house razed and one of the one-story wood frame outbuildings razed.

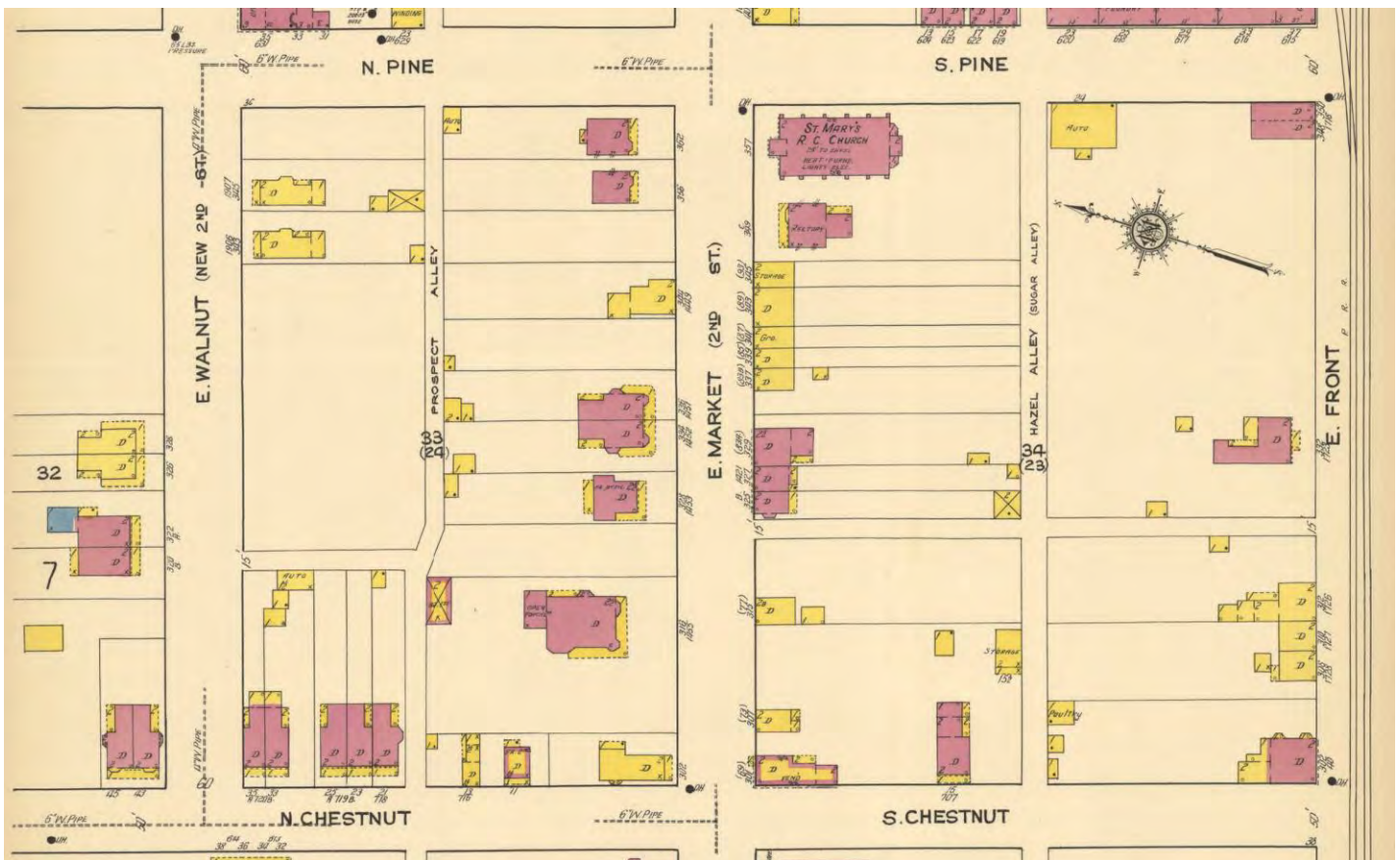


Two story brick dwelling with one story wood frame porch on rear addition to the residence, the two-story wood frame hip roof carriage house razed and one of the one-story wood frame outbuildings razed.

Sanborn Map 1909 – Sheet Number 4 – Lot # 83A



Two story brick dwelling with one story wood frame porch on rear addition to the residence, the two-story wood frame hip roof carriage house razed and one of the one-story wood frame outbuildings razed.



Two story brick dwelling with one story wood frame porch on rear addition to the residence, the two-story wood frame hip roof carriage house razed and one of the one-story wood frame outbuildings razed.

History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

*Founding Families of Marietta*⁴⁸

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,⁴⁹ arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.⁵⁰ Wilkins first settled along the Conestoga Creek, next to Richard Carter who settled

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ 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

⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,⁵² 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 1727.⁵³

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.⁵⁷ Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹

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.⁶⁰ 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).⁶¹ The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).⁶² Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.⁶³

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.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

⁵⁴ Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ 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

⁶¹ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

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.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸ From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰ 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 1845.⁷¹

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.⁷² 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.⁷³

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

⁶⁴ A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

⁶⁵ Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China* v. 4, p 3 (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

⁶⁶ H. M. J. Klein, *Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History* v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

⁶⁷ *Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania* (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

⁶⁸ Electa Kane Tritsch, *Building Dedham* (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

⁶⁹ Eric Sloane, *Our Vanishing Landscape* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

⁷⁰ 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).

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 43.

⁷² Sloane, 52.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 53.

Haven.⁷⁴ 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).⁷⁵ This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷ 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 1900.⁷⁸

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.⁷⁹ In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.⁸⁰ A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.⁸¹ 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.⁸² The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.⁸³ 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.

*History of Marietta, Pennsylvania*⁸⁴

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.⁸⁵

⁷⁴ 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).

⁷⁵ 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).

⁷⁶ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 15.

⁷⁷ 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).

⁷⁸ William H. Shank, *The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1986), 49-51; Matthew Carey, *Pennsylvania Canals* (Philadelphia: n.p., 1828).

⁷⁹ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

⁸⁰ Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

⁸¹ Shank, 44.

⁸² Abendschein, 100.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 16.

⁸⁴This 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.

⁸⁵ 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/) <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21, 2019).

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.⁸⁶

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.⁸⁷

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).⁸⁸

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 proprietary monopoly in the Indian trade."⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰

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.⁹¹

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.⁹²

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.⁹³

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.⁹⁴

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁹⁴ Ibid.

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.⁹⁵

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).⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

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.⁹⁸

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.⁹⁹

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 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).¹⁰⁰

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

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ 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).

⁹⁸ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

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.¹⁰¹

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.¹⁰²

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.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴

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 1934.¹⁰⁵

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 (1774-1855) 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.¹⁰⁶

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.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Revolvly. "Panic of 1819" revolvly.com <https://www.revolvly.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹⁰⁴ 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).

¹⁰⁵ 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).

¹⁰⁶ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

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.¹⁰⁸

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).¹⁰⁹

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.¹¹⁰

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, Ordnance, Medical, Engineer, and Signal Corps supplies until east coast ports were in a position to receive and ship materials overseas.¹¹¹

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.¹¹²

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.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

¹¹⁰ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

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.¹¹⁵

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.¹¹⁶

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.¹¹⁷

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 today¹¹⁸

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).¹¹⁹

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.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹

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

¹¹⁵ American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁶ Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” historyhttps://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁷ USALCO, “About Us” usalco.com <https://www.usalco.com/company/history/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁸ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” njshell.com <http://njshell.com/history.htm> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹¹⁹ ProPublica. “Marietta Air Force Station” projects.propublica.org <https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁰ Wikipedia. “Superfund” Wikipedia.org <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²¹ 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).

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.¹²²

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.¹²³

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.¹²⁴

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.¹²⁵

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.¹²⁶

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

¹²² LEPCO. "About Us" lepcocom <http://lepcocom/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹²³ Swedish Motors. "About Us" swedishmotors.com <http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁴ Jagtrux. "Our Story" jagtrux.com <http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁵ B.N. Excavating. "About Us" bnexcavating.com <https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁶ Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" hiltzpropanesystems.com <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.¹²⁷

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.¹²⁸

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.¹²⁹

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.¹³⁰ 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.”¹³¹

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.¹³² 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

¹²⁷ Vanguard Modular Building Systems. “Vanguard History” [vanguardmodular.com https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/](https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/) (accessed June 13, 2019).

¹²⁸ Hess Auctioneers. “About Us” [hessauctioneers.com https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/](https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁹ Lancaster Recumbent. “About Us” [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁰ 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).

¹³¹ 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).

¹³² 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)

David Cooke Jr.

David Cooke Jr. (1750-1824) was a founder and planner of New Haven, Marietta. “David Cook was born in 1750, upon the farm upon which he laid out the town of New Haven.... His grandfather, James Cook, was one of the pioneer settlers in Donegal township.”¹³³ His father, David Cooke (1722-1786), bought 371 acres of land for the purpose of farming which eventually became the neighborhood called “New Haven” in Marietta. 212 acres of this land was inherited by David Cooke Jr. upon the death of his father, and he began laying out lots and selling them by “lottery.” Each ticket was sold at \$50, and “the titles to the lot were to be in fee simple and free from ground rents.”¹³⁴ “On the 25th day of November, 1748, John Stewart and his wife, Ann, sold the land to David Cook, who gave his son David two hundred and twelve acres adjoining Mr. Anderson's land, who laid out the town of New Haven.”¹³⁵ In 1810 on lot 52, David Cooke Jr. built the home at 329 E. Market Street.¹³⁶ “David Cook (who then resided in Lancaster, with his son-in-law, Hugh Wilson) sold eighteen acres and eight perches for \$29,650, fronting on the river, to John Myers, who laid it out into eighty-three building lots, and called it "J. Myers' Addition."”¹³⁷ “When David Cook laid out New Haven he purchased a lot, erected a house, and opened a store. He moved to Waterford in 1807, where he also was assessed as a store-keeper, and he also commenced the purchase of lumber until he accumulated a large stock. During his time he was the most successful of all the businessmen in the place. He was the only prominent person in the town who was not ruined by the financial crash which followed the war of 1812. Although his losses were heavy, he gradually accumulated a large estate.”¹³⁸ David Cooke Jr. Died in 1824.



East Market St. looking towards David Cooke's New Haven¹³⁹

John Andrew Shulze

¹³³ Ibid, 643.

¹³⁴ Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men*, by Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans (Philadelphia, Evansville, Ind., Pennsylvania: Everts & Peck, Unigraphic, 1883), 624.

¹³⁵ Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, 624.

¹³⁶ Lyn Baker Alarie et al., *The Scoop on Marietta: A Small River Town* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Lyn Baker Alarie, 2012), 15.

¹³⁷ Ibid, 625.

¹³⁸ Ibid, 644.

¹³⁹ C. E. McChaby Pack, 580 East Market Marietta.

John Andrew Shulze (1775-1852) became the sixth governor of Pennsylvania, in office from December 16th, 1823, to December 15th, 1829.¹⁴⁰ His ancestry links him to a dynasty of prominent figures in early Pennsylvania German history. His grandfather was Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (1711-1787) whose wife, Anna Maria, was the daughter of John Conrad Weiser (1696-1760). Their eldest daughter, Eve Elizabeth, born in 1748, married the Rev. Emanuel Shulze, a Lutheran clergyman at Tulpehocken. Emanuel and Eve Elizabeth were the parents of The Rev. John Andrew Melchior Schulze.¹⁴¹ He was born in Burks County in 1775. After studying at Franklin College (now Franklin and Marshall College) he was ordained as a Lutheran minister in 1796, in which position he maintained for six years until illness caused him to change professions, becoming a merchant in Myerstown, Pennsylvania. Having later moved to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, he was chosen for the state senate in 1822. In 1823 he won the popular vote for governor of Pennsylvania by 25,717¹⁴³ over Federalist Andrew Gregg. He won the election again in 1826, triumphing over Federalist John Sergeant by an astounding 72,710 to 1,175¹⁴⁴ votes, with 98.38% of the popular vote. His popularity among the people of Pennsylvania could hardly be clearer. His support for the massive state-funded projects of building railroads and canals kept his popularity high, as did his support for building a system of public schools to make childhood education broadly accessible.¹⁴⁵ He died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on November 18, 1852, at the age of 77. 329 East Market Street was owned by John Andrew Shulze between 1818 and 1858 and occupied by tenants, proving to be his investment property.



The Centre Democrat portrait of Shulze¹⁴⁷

SHULZE, John Andrew, governor of Pennsylvania (1823 - 29), was born July 19, 1775, in Tulpehocken, Berks Co., Pa., of German parentage. His father was a Lutheran clergyman who carefully instructed him in the rudiments of German and English. He then studied at academies in York and Lancaster, Pa. After completing a classical course in New York he studied theology in that city under his uncle, Rev. Dr. Kunze, was ordained a Lutheran minister in 1796, and for six years was pastor of several churches in the rural districts of his native county. Owing to a rheumatic affection he retired from the ministry and became a merchant in Myerstown, Pa., where he prospered in business. In 1806-9 he was an active and efficient member of the state legislature. In 1813 he declined the position of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, but accepted the office of protonotary of Lebanon county. In 1821 he was chosen to the assembly, and the following year to the state senate by the republican or democratic party. In 1823 he was elected governor by a majority of 25,000 votes. He was nominated



John Andrew Shulze Biography¹⁴²

THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA



Pennsylvania has been governed by duly constituted governors since 1790. Prior to that time the governors were by appointment or presidents of the executive council.

The governors have been:

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790

Thomas Mifflin, December 21, 1790, to December 17, 1799.	William Bigler, January 20, 1822, to January 16, 1855.
Thomas McKean, December 17, 1799, to December 20, 1808.	James Pollock, January 16, 1855, to January 19, 1858.
Simon Snyder, December 20, 1808, to December 16, 1817.	William Fisher Packer, January 19, 1858, to January 15, 1861.
William Findlay, December 16, 1817, to December 19, 1820.	Andrew Gregg Curtin, January 15, 1861, to January 15, 1867.
Joseph Hiestor, December 19, 1820, to December 16, 1823.	John White Geary, January 15, 1867, to January 21, 1873.
John Andrew Shulze, December 16, 1823, to December 15, 1829.	John Frederick Hartranft, January 21, 1873, to January 18, 1876.
George Wolf, December 15, 1829, to December 15, 1835.	UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1873
Joseph Ritner, December 15, 1835, to January 15, 1839.	John Frederick Hartranft, January 18, 1876, to January 21, 1879.
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838	Henry Martyn Boyd, January 21, 1879, to January 16, 1883.
David Ritzenhouse Porter, January 16, 1838, to January 21, 1845.	Robert Emory Pattison, January 16, 1883, to January 18, 1887.
Francis Rawn Shunk, January 21, 1845, to July 9, 1848. (Resigned July 9, 1849.)	James Adams Beaver, January 18, 1887, to January 20, 1891.
William Freame Johnston, July 20, 1848, to January 20, 1852. (Vice Shunk, resigned.)	Robert Emory Pattison, January 20, 1891, to January 15, 1895.
	Daniel Hartman Hastings, January 15, 1895, to January 17, 1899.
	William A. Stone, January 17, 1899, to January 20, 1903.
	Samuel W. Penepacker, January 20, 1903, to January 15, 1907.
	Edwin S. Stuart, January 15, 1907, to January 17, 1911.
	John K. Tener, January 17, 1911 -

List of Pennsylvania governors¹⁴⁶



¹⁴⁰ *The Mount Union Times*, VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 37, January 27, 1911.

https://www.newspapers.com/image/325157119/?clipping_id=new

¹⁴¹ "B. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg," PA Society of the Cincinnati, September 29, 2020,

https://pasocietyofthecincinnati.org/gallery_post/b-gen-peter-muhlenberg/.

¹⁴² *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Volume 2, 286. J.T. White, 1921.

¹⁴³ Wilkes.edu. Accessed April 1, 2026. <https://staffweb.wilkes.edu/harold.cox/gov/PaGov1823.html>.

¹⁴⁴ Wilkes.edu. Accessed April 1, 2026. <https://staffweb.wilkes.edu/harold.cox/gov/PaGov1826.html>.

¹⁴⁵ J. T. White, 286.

¹⁴⁶ *The Mount Union Times*, January 27, 1911.

¹⁴⁷ "Governors of Pennsylvania." *The Centre Democrat*. November 11, 1909.

**GOVERNOR SHULZE'S
INAUGURAL
ADDRESS**
ON HIS INDUCTION INTO OFFICE.
FELLOW CITIZENS,

ENTERTAINING AS I do the opinion, that nothing should be more desirable to a good citizen than the esteem of a virtuous and free people, I will not attempt to disguise the pleasure, with which I now tender to you my most grateful thanks, for the testimony you have given me of your confidence and regard.

And although the small services I have been enabled to perform in the course of my public duties, were wholly inadequate to the attainment of so splendid a distinction, yet I am not insensible to the expectations of my fellow citizens as manifested in the gratifying result of the late election. For without the vanity to suppose, that they intended by their suffrages to express their approbation of my former conduct, there is an implied persuasion of the purity of my motives and the soundness of my political principles. It shall therefore be my unremitted endeavor, in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, to justify this favorable sentiment; and to that effort, I will dedicate the utmost exertions of my humble abilities with an honest zeal for the public good.

A frequent and anxious examination of the conduct of their magistrates, is an indispensable duty of freemen. It is essential to the preservation of liberty, that it should be guarded with jealous eyes. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, though diffident of my capability of executing the arduous trust with which I have been honored, I would not deprecate, but on the contrary, would respectfully invite the attention of my fellow citizens to the measures of their government. I must, however, bespeak their indulgence for the errors of judgment which in so difficult a station must frequently occur. All I can additionally promise is, that my inclinations will heartily second the solemn injunctions of the obligation by which I have just bound myself, to support our excellent constitutions. Bred up with a profound veneration for those illustrious charters, every day of my life enforces the conviction, that they are to be ranked among the most important benefits, that human wisdom has conferred upon mankind. At any other period, it might be deemed superfluous to commend the principles, which they contain, to the reverence and fostering care of my fellow-citizens. But the present times are distinguished by extraordinary events,

A combination the most formidable the world ever witnessed, exists among the potentates of Europe, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prostration of the rights of man. The barriers of national independence have been forced, and a crusade carried on against the liberties of nations whose only offence was a calm and peaceful attempt to improve their condition. We have moreover seen a despotism whose very existence is a stain upon the escutcheon of christian Europe, exercising the most unheeded atrocities upon a christian people who were struggling to be free. The "Holy Alliance" looked on with folded arms, whilst the Turkish barbarians were polluting the altars, plundering the temples, burning the cities, and butchering the inhabitants of christian Greece. Neither the ties of a common faith, nor the admiration of her ancient splendor and heroic virtues, excited in the bosoms of that heartless conspiracy the least sympathy for the mother of republics.

They regarded the regeneration of liberty in Greece, as adverse to the cause of thrones. In support of that cause doctrines have been promulgated by the league of despots in direct and deadly hostility to the principles upon which our institutions are founded. Whether the light of freedom is destined to be extinguished in Europe or to beam forth with brighter effulgence, we shall have equal reason to cherish the generous flame which animated the valor of our forefathers, and to preserve unsullied the liberties which they have handed down. In either case it will behoove us, not only to rejoice in the advantages which we possess, in a government founded upon the consent of the people and maintained by their authority, but from a two-fold motive of gratitude to our ancestors and love to our children, to transmit to posterity those advantages unimpaired.

It will not be expected, fellow-citizens of the General Assembly, that I should at this time attempt to call your attention to the subjects which

Shulze's Inaugural Address¹⁴⁹


may be proper for your consideration during your session. Your own experience and better wisdom will suggest them in the regular course of your proceedings. I can only assure you that every measure for relieving the embarrassment of the community, for the improvement of the resources of our state, and for the promotion of the public welfare, will be supported by the ready and unreserved co-operation of the executive branch of government.

You will allow me nevertheless to submit a few remarks upon one or two topics of paramount importance. Former Legislatures turned their attention with a liberality which did them great honor, to the subject of education. It must be acknowledged, however, that much remains to be accomplished in this respect, and that the requisitions of the constitution are still in a great measure unanswered. The object of the convention seems to have been, to diffuse the means of rudimentary education so extensively, that they should be completely within the reach of all—the poor who could not pay for them, as well as the rich who could. Convinced that even liberty without knowledge, is but a precarious blessing, I cannot therefore too strongly recommend this object to your consideration.

Another point which I would respectfully suggest, relates to the encouragement of industry at home. As this is a subject more peculiarly within the province of the national government, I would submit the propriety of your requesting our representation in congress, to exert its influence in establishing a tariff, which will completely protect American manufactures. The experience of seven years, has shewn that little dependence is to be placed upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products. It has been the policy of the most enlightened and prosperous nations of Europe, to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which they can themselves produce. One nation, by pursuing an opposite course, has sunk into an abyss of poverty and imbecility, though supported by all the mines of Mexico and Peru. These examples teach a lesson too intelligible to be misunderstood.

Tendering to you individually my best wishes for your personal happiness, I conclude with a sincere prayer that our efforts and deliberations may be crowned with success in the advancement of the true interests of our constituents, and that an all-gracious Providence will shower its blessings upon the commonwealth entrusted to our charge.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.
December 16, 1823.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN
Stroudsburg, Pa. Oct. 23, 1840.
Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$0.25, half yearly; and \$0.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.
FOR PRESIDENT:
Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
SENATORIAL.
John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,
DISTRICTS.

1 Levis Passmore,	12 John Dickson,
2 John Price Wetherill	13 John M'Keehan,
3 Thomas P. Cope,	14 John Reed,
4 Jona. Gillingham,	15 Ashbel B. Wilson,
5 Amos Ellmaker,	16 Ner Middleswarth,
6 Abr'm R. M'Ilvain,	17 George Walker,
7 John K. Zeilin,	18 Bernard Connelly jr,
8 Robert Stinson,	19 Joseph Markle,
9 William S. Hendrie	20 Justice G. Fordyce,
10 J. Jenkins Ross,	21 T. M. T. M'Kenpan,
11 Peter Filbert,	22 Harmer Denny,
12 William Adams,	23 Joseph Buffington,
13 John Harper,	24 Henry Black,
14 Wm. M'Ilvain,	25 John Dick.

Electoral Ticket, 1823¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁸ "Candidates of the People." *Jeffersonian Republican*. October 23, 1840.

¹⁴⁹ "Governor Shulze's Inaugural Address." *Bellfonte Patriot*. December 24, 1823.

Conrad Marks was born in 1826, and his wife Rebecca was born in 1827. At age 37 Conrad was drafted into the Union Army with his occupation listed as a mason.¹⁵⁰ He was also cited as the ferryman of a raft on which a Mariettan man, Christian White was “knocked overboard” and went missing. His body was found later, washed up on the shore of Safe Harbor alongside another Mariettan man, Philip Krempel, who reportedly fell from a raft while gathering wood around the same time. On September 10, 1859 they listed their home on 329 East Market Street as a public sale.

**DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY
AT PUBLIC SALE.**
ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10,
the undersigned will sell at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Donegal House, Marietta, that desirable residence situate on Second street, one square east of the Methodist E. Church. The building is brick and has just undergone complete repairs from garret to cellar. The main building is 28 by 31; the back, 15 by 18½ feet; the lot is 40 by 210 feet. There is an excellent well of water near the kitchen door, a new smoke house in the yard and a stable at the foot of the lot. For further particulars inquire of
aug 24 3t-39
CONRAD MARKS.

Public Sale of 329 E Market Street¹⁵¹

Mr. Conrad Marks of this borough has just received a letter from the family of Captain Adam Nace, formerly of this place, who was supposed to have been killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, but who had his foot shot off and was taken prisoner. He writes to his family saying he is well treated—all things considered—has had his foot amputated and is anxiously awaiting an exchange. That he intends getting a cork foot and once more taking the field.

Marietta Items.—The bodies of Christian White and Philip Krempel, both Mariettians, were found at Safe Harbor on Monday last. White was knocked from Conrad Marks' raft a short time since, and Krempel fell from a raft lying at the upper end of town, while gathering wood, on Saturday the 23d ultimo.—Both have families and some property and were well-to-do Germans. Philip Troutwine, belonging to town, went to

Marietta Items¹⁵²

Marks Conrad R 37 a Mason

¹⁵³Draft Card: Conrad Marks, Age 37, Mason

Having Received A Letter From Captain Adam Nace.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵⁰ Ancestry.com, “Ancestry Record (Shared Link),” accessed April 13, 2026, <https://www.ancestry.com/sharing/58785084>.

¹⁵¹ “Article,” *Lancaster Examiner and the Semi-Weekly News* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/194613046/>.

¹⁵² “Article,” *Lancaster Examiner and the Semi-Weekly News* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/194613165/>.

¹⁵³ Ancestry.com, “Ancestry Record (Shared Link),” accessed April 13, 2026, <https://www.ancestry.com/sharing/58785084>.

¹⁵⁴ “Article,” [Newspaper Title], June 14, 1862, Pennsylvania Newspaper Archive, <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1862-06-14/ed-1/seq-3/>.

Mary Hoffman Geyer

Mary Geyer was born in 1862.¹⁵⁵ She attended the English Presbyterian Church of Marietta. She was the widow of Jonas G. Geyer, and there are no records of her remarrying.¹⁵⁶ A tragic story unfolded at 329 East Market Street in 1950. Viola Geyer, her daughter, died of burns after catching on fire when burning rubbish in the backyard. Neighbors came running when they heard her screams, but it was too late, and she was taken to the hospital, dying from her burns within days. Their home on 329 East Market Street has a “quiet but friendly ghost” named Viola whose stories have been attached to the home ever since. Mary Hoffman Geyer died in her 90th year in 1952.¹⁵⁷ Three years later in 1955 her son, Clayton E. Geyer of the same address, died.

CLAYTON E. GEYER
Clayton Eby Geyer, sixty-four, 329 E. Market St., Marietta, died Tuesday at 5:55 p. m. in the Columbia Hospital after an illness of 18 months.
Born in Marietta, a son of the late Jonas E. and Mary Hoffman Geyer, he was a member of the English Presbyterian Church, Marietta; also the Columbia Lodge of Artisans. He was last employed at the Columbia Malleable Casting Co. His deceased wife was Jennie S. Menchey before marriage.
Surviving are four sons and daughters: John H., Florin; S-Sgt. William Eby Geyer, stationed in Greenland, Helen, wife of Isaac E. Getz, Columbia, and Nancy E., to shoot a Concordville, Pa., physician who had been called by Hitch's wife to treat her husband for a head injury.
The flurry of bullets took place on the second floor of the Hitch home and started when the occupant took a shot at the trooper and missed. Buckmaster in turn fired twice at Hitch and both bullets took effect.
at home; and four grandchildren and one step-grandson. He was the last of his immediate family.
MISS ELIZABETH SNYDER
Miss Elizabeth Snyder, eighty, of the Akerstock Nursing Home, Leola, died at 8:20 p.m. yesterday at the Lancaster General Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Geyer, 89, Dies in Marietta
Mrs. Mary H. Geyer, 89, widow of Jonas G. Geyer, died yesterday at 9:30 p. m. at her home, 329 E. Market St., Marietta, after an illness of 18 months.
A daughter of the late Benjamin and Elizabeth Rhoads Hoffman, Conoy Twp., she was a member of the English Presbyterian Church of Marietta and the Ladies Bible Class. Ladies Missionary Society and Ladies Aid Society of that church.
She is survived by a son, Clayton E. Geyer, at home; a brother, Mrs. M. Geyer Norman H. Hoffman, Bainbridge; four grandchildren, John H. Geyer, Florin; S-Sgt. William E. Geyer, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.; Helen, wife of Isaac Getz, Columbia; and Nancy E. Geyer, at home; also three great grandchildren.



Clayton Eby Geyer Obituary¹⁵⁹

MARIETTA WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Miss Viola Geyer, sixty-four, 329 E. Market St., Marietta, died at 2:20 a. m. Monday in St. Joseph's Hospital of burns received when her clothing caught fire while she was burning rubbish at the rear of her home on Aug. 4.
Dr. Charles P. Stahr, deputy coroner, said death was caused by second and third degree burns.



The woman was severely burned about the lower part of her body, arms and hands. After emergency treatment by a Marietta physician, she was removed to the hospital in the Marietta Fire Co. ambulance.
Neighbors said the woman was alone when the mishap occurred and her shouts for help brought Harvey Penwell, Sr., and Harold Welker to her rescue. They stripped off her flaming garments and summoned Dr. Henry D. Lawrence, who administered first aid.
Her mother, Mrs. Mary Geyer, eighty-nine, is ill at her home. She was told of the death of her daughter Monday morning.
In addition to her mother she is survived by a brother, Clayton, at home; also two nieces and two nephews. She was a member of the English Presbyterian Church, Marietta.

Marietta Woman Dies of Burns¹⁶⁰ Country Woman Dies of Burns¹⁶¹

Public Sale
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND ANTIQUES
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1958
AT 10:30 A. M.
LOCATED AT 329 E. MARKET ST., MARIETTA, PA.

7-ROOM BRICK DWELLING
on a LOT OF GROUND fronting 49 ft. on East Market Street, 210 feet deep. House has Bath, Hot Water Heat, Oil-fired Furnace, Electricity and other conveniences. Sale of Real Estate at 2:30 P. M.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Three-piece Maple Bedroom Suite, Four-piece Living Room Suite, Electric Stove, Upright Piano, Wash Machine, Cook Stove, Sewing Machine, Several Tables, Lamps, many Chairs, Rocker, Set of Living Room Chairs, Coal Heater, Chest of Drawers, Radio, Bookcase Desk, Hull Table, Capeswood Chairs, Dining Room Table and Chairs, Large Wardrobe, Couch, Old Books, several Picture Frames of all sizes, Cooking Utensils and Dishes, 12x12 Living Room Rug, G.E. Ironer, Silverware, Baskets, Bedding, Old Hats and many other household items.

ANTIQUES
Four Marble-top Tables, Two White Marble-top Bedroom Suits, 1 Brown Marble-top Bedroom Suite, Dougherty, Stuffed Love Seat and Chairs, Oval Frames, Old Stroller, High-chair, Plank Chairs, Plank High-chair, Acorn Rope Bed, Flatirons, lots of Glassware and Dishes, Porcelain Soup Tureens, Goblets, Sals, and many unlisted items.

This property formerly owned by Mary H. Geyer, dec'd. Home and Real Estate may be viewed October 29, from 7 to 9 p. m. Terms by

John H. Geyer
J. Omar Landis, Auctioneer,
Differdorfer & Harby, Clerks.
Phone Mount Joy OJ. 1-359
Refreshments Served.

Public Sale¹⁵⁸

COUNTY WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Clothing Ignited by Rubbish Fire on Aug. 4

Miss Viola Geyer, sixty-four, 329 E. Market St., Marietta, died today at 2:20 a. m. in St. Joseph's Hospital of burns received when her clothing caught fire while she was burning rubbish at the rear of her home on Aug. 4.

Dr. Charles P. Stahr, deputy coroner, said death was caused by 2nd and 3rd degree burns.

The woman was severely burned about the lower part of her body, arms and hands. After emergency treatment by a Marietta physician, she was removed to the hospital in the Marietta Fire Co. ambulance.

NEIGHBORS SAID the woman was alone when the mishap occurred and her shouts for help brought Harvey Penwell, Sr., and Harold Welker to her rescue. They stripped off her flaming garments and summoned Dr. Henry D. Lawrence, who administered first aid.

Her mother, Mrs. Mary Geyer, eighty-nine, is seriously ill at her home. She was told of the death of her daughter this morning.

In addition to her mother she is survived by a brother, Clayton, at home; also two nieces and two nephews. She was a member of the English Presbyterian Church, Marietta.

Mary Geyer Obituary¹⁶²

¹⁵⁵ FamilySearch, “Record for Individual,” accessed April 13, 2026, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MZP6-G9C>.

¹⁵⁶ “Obituary for Mary,” *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-obituary-for-mary/194607495/>.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ “Public Sale,” *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Elizabethtown, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-public-sale/194608206/>.

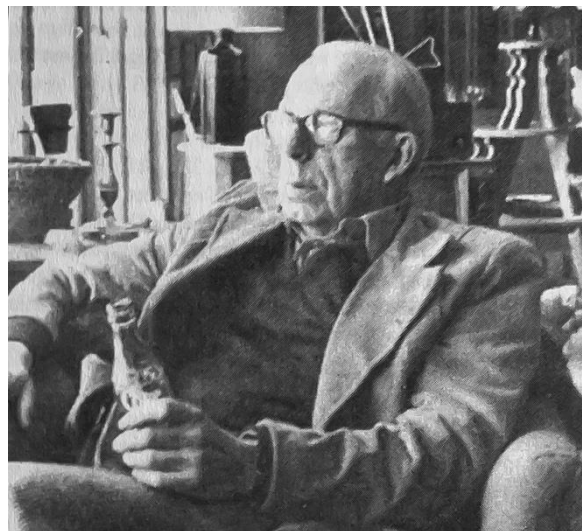
¹⁵⁹ “Obituary for Clayton,” *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-obituary-for-clayt/194607768/>.

¹⁶⁰ “Marietta Woman Dies,” *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-marietta-woman-die/194607642/>.

¹⁶¹ “County Woman Dies of Burns,” *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-county-woman-dies-of-b/194608137/>.

¹⁶² “Obituary for Mary H. G.,” *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-obituary-for-mary-h-g/194608380/>.

John H. Brown and his wife Kathryn Brown are prominent figures in the community history of Marietta. Dr. John H. Brown was “an internationally known bacteriologist who supervised the mass production of polio vaccine.”¹⁶⁴ Dr. Brown started working at the Wyeth Laboratories at Marietta in 1932 (which was then called Gilliland Laboratories,) continuing his work as a distinguished bacteriologist and virologist for 42 years before his retirement in 1975. On June 15, 1944, John was drafted into World War II service as class 2-B, a “man necessary to the war production program.”¹⁶⁵ In addition to his career at Wyeth, he was involved in many community ventures throughout his life, including acting as chairman of the advising committee for Dauphin Deposit and Trust Company of Columbia, the director of the Pequa Valley Vineyard and Winery,¹⁶⁶ and the president of Marietta Gravity Water Company.¹⁶⁷ John died at his residence at Meeting House Bluff in September 2nd, 1990.



Kathryn and John attended the Donegal Presbyterian Church. Like John, Kathryn was also very active in the local community, teaching pottery to the blind, teaching kindergarten in Marietta and Maytown, a consultant for multiple cookbooks, and a Girl Scouts leader. She was elected to a two-year term as president of the Women’s Garden Club of Lancaster County. Evidently, she had a green thumb, as their luscious backyard greenhouse displayed. She died on December 21st, 1992.¹⁶⁸ Both John and Kathryn (Kitty) are honored and listed as having been “officers, committee chairpersons, directors or members of the associates and have devoted much time and energy to the restoration and preservation of Marietta.”¹⁶⁹



Kathryn Brown Pottery¹⁷⁰

¹⁶³ FamilySearch, “Record for Individual,” accessed April 13, 2026, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVKF-N8HQ>.

¹⁶⁴ Lyn Baker Alarie et al., *The Scoop on Marietta: A Small River Town* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Lyn Baker Alarie, 2012), 631.

¹⁶⁵ “Draft Classification,” *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-draft-classificati/194616055/>.

¹⁶⁶ “Winery Officers,” *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-winery-officers/194616773/>.

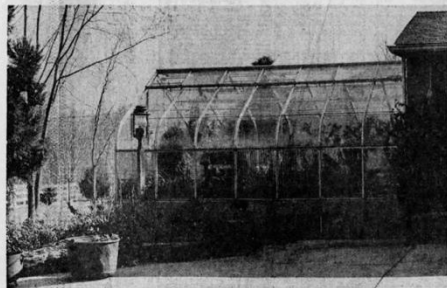
¹⁶⁷ Lyn Baker Alarie, 631.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid*, 632.

¹⁶⁹ “Article,” *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal/195466470/>.

¹⁷⁰ “Marietta Woman Creates...,” *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-woman-creates/194616296/>.

The Sunday News **WOMEN'S NEWS AND VIEWS** Family-Fashions-Food
 Edited By Cathy Barnett



Mrs. John Brown of Marietta R1 frequently enjoys her morning coffee among a lavish display of fragrance and color. The 13 by 19 foot greenhouse (shown in the photo above left) was constructed by her husband as a Christmas present three years ago.

Photos by Jack Leonard



Greenhouses
A Constant Source
Of Pleasure



Dr. Norman Kornfield's greenhouse, attached to the back of his home at 160 River Drive, serves a decorative as well as productive purpose. Opening onto the pool patio, the greenhouse features an abundance of perennial as well as exotic plants. One of the doctor's favorites is the beautifully groomed begonia shown above, which hangs majestically from the ceiling in a rough rope container.

Winter's bleak landscape of angular brown trees and stark gray skies is suddenly upon us. Out of doors, only an occasional touch of soft green Winter crops blankets the ground.

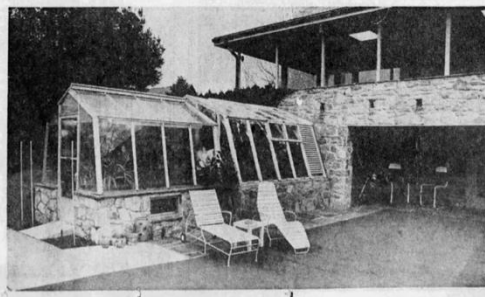
For many county residents, however, Spring blooms eternally in family greenhouses. More frequently visible than ever, the greenhouses dot the landscape with moist, earthy greenery peering from behind steamy windows.

The benefits of these ventures are personal ones, with the sense of accomplishment and joy of seeing life grown from fresh brown earth the primary motivations for con-

struction. Most house the perennial favorites — geraniums, fuchsias, ferns and philodendrons — and some nurture exotic specimens to delight the growers.

Shown on this page, and continued inside the section, are three different greenhouses located in Lancaster County. All are filled from floor-to-ceiling with lush, green plants that show the tender loving care provided by their owners.

To find out more about these local ventures, and how they fit into the lifestyles of their owners, please read Deborah Brandt's story appearing on page A-4.



¹⁷¹ "Women's News and Views," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-womens-news-and-views/194617524/>.



Begonia, fuchsia, geraniums, even a tiny tomato plant — Mr. and Mrs. Abram Graybill of Little R2 have a little bit of everything in the greenhouse attached to the front of their home. Many of the plants are suspended from the unit's ceiling, while others adorn shelves and troughs along the sides. The atmosphere is complete with a wee waterfall and goldfish in one fragrant corner.



Photos by Jack Leonard

Greenhouses: A Constant Source Of Pleasure

From Page A-1
By DEBORAH BRANDT

The joys of gardening have been known to man since the early part of his illustrious history. Lush, leafy fronts and a rainbow of blossoms bring warmth and life to any surroundings. But in a geographical area such as ours, with marked seasonal changes, it's difficult to keep the greenery going over the winter months.

Consequently, greenhouses are springing up in residential areas all over the county, attached to, or on the grounds of, private homes. One such greenhouse is the delight of Dr. and Mrs. John Brown of Marietta. When the Browns purchased the land for their home some 12 years ago, it was a desolate tobacco field. Now the grounds are abundantly landscaped with unusual shrubs and trees, and are a haven for the fan-tail pigeons which have made their home there, as well as Ferdinand, a peacock of ponderous plumage, and Donald, a six-year-old cat.

To provide a tolerable growing area for plants, Dr. Brown constructed a slab house to the rear of the home. It now shelters hardy plants, and in the summer will protect many of the varieties now in the Brown's greenhouse.

A Christmas present to Mrs. Brown three years ago, the greenhouse was constructed by Dr. Brown with the assistance of another man. "It really has a rather poor exposure, but I wanted the greenhouse placed where it could be enjoyed," commented Mrs. Brown. It was constructed adjacent to her studio, where Mrs. Brown keeps a kiln and potter's wheel for ceramics.

Mrs. Brown often enjoys her morning coffee in the greenhouse, surrounded by the warm earthy fragrance of subtle scents of roses, verbena and moist, fertile soil. All the plants in the greenhouse are put out during the summer. "It's just a winter place for them," added Mrs. Brown. "I really don't have anything exotic — just a hedge-podge of everything — even some things that should be growing in this area!"

"We keep the night temperature down to 36 degrees, but in the daytime, the sun takes care of everything. The roof of the greenhouse opens and closes automatically."

The 13 by 19 foot greenhouse contains numerous specimens of cacti, ornamental green in the Browns by friends, as well as waxy ferns, sweet-smelling geraniums, and a multitude of non-blooming plants.



Dr. Norman Kornfield has many of his plants in ornamental containers which can be easily moved indoors, or out onto the patio area, for decorative purposes.

At Little R2, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Graybill share the Browns' love of plants, and they've filled their greenhouse to the brim with dazzling fuchsias and brilliant begonias and impatiens. Mrs. Graybill is a perfect example of the proverbial "green thumb" and her husband chuckled, "I tell her she'd better not leave her thumb in the soil too long — it would probably grow her!"

The Graybills have enjoyed their greenhouse for 19 years, bringing some plants in from the garden, and starting many from slips. "We've always had plants," Mrs. Graybill added, "and my husband built the greenhouse with the help of our grandsons."

The greenhouse, attached to the Graybill's home, is next to their dining room, and the colorful blooms are clearly visible through the window. "Every time we look out there, we see more work," the couple smiled. But each plant is fastidiously cared for, and the Graybills surround themselves with cuttings and seedlings not only in the greenhouse, but in their home.

Mrs. Graybill cares for many plants in the home's basement with the help of indoor lighting. Coddies of African violets, fragile, airy ferns, and a stunning hibiscus rest comfortably under cool fluorescent lights. There, Mrs. Graybill nudges along plants back to health, and provides an excellent growing environment for a variety of favored plants.

The joy of the gardening hobby, and the beauty of growth was the motivation for yet another greenhouse built. Dr. Norman Kornfield, 360 River Drive, became interested in plants about 12 years ago at a medical center in New Jersey. There, the chief of surgery showed Dr. Kornfield a plant he had rooted himself. With some guidance and encouragement, the Lancaster doctor tried the propagation, and his interest in greenery has been growing ever since.

The first section of Kornfield's greenhouse was built in 1964, and a small addition was constructed last summer. Heated from the house furnace with a separate circulator, the floors and plants in the greenhouse are simply sprayed with water when humidity is needed.

Outside, the base of the greenhouse is of gray fieldstone, matching that of the house, and inside, the greenhouse is a profusion of color. Containing such favorites as begonias, wandering jew, fuchsias, geraniums, philodendrons, dieffenbachia, rubber trees, and various succulents, the growing area is meticulously ordered. Each side of the greenhouse is flanked with raised table planting areas, and rows of hanging containers are suspended from the ceiling in rock-rop holders.

On the exotic line, Dr. Kornfield boasts a magnolia tree, grown from a seed from Williamsburg, the home of the son, Donald, and a night-blooming cereus. The latter blooms only in summer at nightfall, and legend has it when the plant blooms, the owner should invite a friend over because it is such a rare sight.



The staghorn fern — appropriately named and highly decorative — was placed in a specially-made container in Dr. Kornfield's greenhouse.

Also housed in Kornfield's greenhouse are a staghorn fern which is planted in a special square container lined with moss, and a dwarf banana plant. "I'm trying desperately to get a banana out of that plant!" Kornfield chuckled.

Many of the doctor's plants are gifts from friends, and most are started from a small plant or slip. All of the specimens in the greenhouse are beautifully shaped and cared for. Many ornamentation ideas came from Kornfield's travels to Longwood Gardens and journeys to "various parts of the world."

Dr. Kornfield contends all it takes to raise plants is plain common sense and work. Many of his plants are in movable containers so they can be easily placed in various parts of his home and patio. They've also been lent to friends for enjoyment, and Kornfield always keeps some smaller ones on hand to give as gifts to unexpected guests.

"Most people don't think of plants as living things which need warmth, water and light — they often place a plant in a dark corner and then don't understand why it won't grow," Kornfield commented. The transportation of most plants requires sunlight, either direct or filtered. If a plant is kept near a window during its strongest growth periods, it can be temporarily moved to a darker spot when it is needed for decorative purposes.



Plants need constant attention, as Mrs. John Brown well knows. Dead blooms and old growth must frequently be removed from plants so all the strength is spent in making seeds.

Greenhouses, A Constant Source of Pleasure¹⁷²

¹⁷² "Greenhouses a Constant Source..." *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-greenhouses-a-constant-sour/194617359/>.



Robert Cresswell John Brown



Aline DeVitry Mary Cresswell

Marietta Group Cites 10 Aides

Ten members of the Marietta Restoration Associates were presented life memberships at a special recognition ceremony Thursday night following a covered dish supper at the Marietta Community House.

Presented by the president of the associates, Margaret Landis, the awards went to Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Cresswell, Aline deVitry, John W. W. Loose, John Goodling Sr., Elsie McCloskey and Nancy Vanderslice. The latter five did not attend the ceremony.



Kitty Brown

All recipients have been officers, committee chairpersons, directors or members of the associates and have devoted much time and energy to the restoration and preservation of Marietta.

Marietta Group Cites 10 Aides¹⁷⁵

Clubs List Activities

The WOMEN'S GARDEN CLUB of Lancaster County announces the following new officers elected to two-year terms: Mrs. John H. Brown, Marietta, president; Mrs. Richard Boothman, first vice president; Mrs. James Miller, second vice president and director, and Mrs. Robert Lombard, corresponding secretary.

Members are holding a "garden sharing" day on Saturday during which they will give extra bulbs and ground cover plants to persons living in the southeastern part of the City.

On Monday, more than 100 potted plants donated by club members will be presented to people living in the Church Street Tower.

The HOLY CROSS ALUMNAE of Sacred Heart Academy will honor its 50-year graduates at its annual banquet at 1 p.m. Oct. 5 at the Sheraton-Conestoga Inn.

Honored will be Sister M. Ireneaus, the former Genevieve Buddinger of Cresson; Helen M. Stumpf, Harrisburg and Mary Cosgrove Lutz, Lancaster.

The banquet is open to all alumnae members, and reservations should be made Wednesday with Ella Fritsch, 533 Ruby St., or Marie Lowell, 538 E. Orange St.

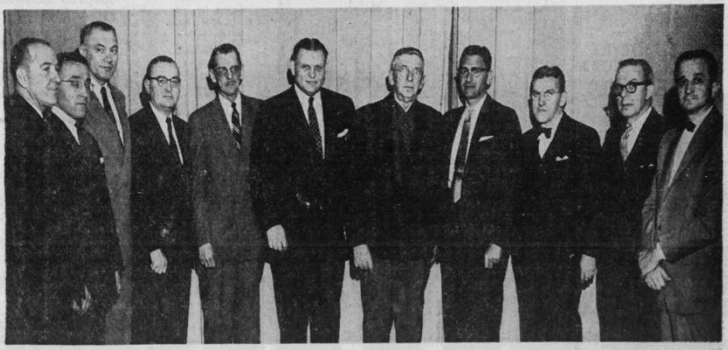
The Central Pennsylvania ASSOCIATION of Industrial Nurses will meet at 7 p.m. Oct. 8 at the Sheraton Inn, Gettysburg. Guest speaker will be Dr. Vin-

Clubs List Activities¹⁷³



Mrs. Brown, Easter Cloche¹⁷⁴

City, County Civic Leaders Meet To Spark Industrial Development Plans



Civic leaders from county boroughs meet with members of the Lancaster County Industrial Development Committee during a dinner meeting of the committee last night in the Stevens House. Left to right are J. Edward Mack, president of the Manufacturers Association; Manno B. Rohrer, Litz; Robert W. Herr, Quarryville; Norman L. Bowers, Landisville; Daniel L. Diehl, Allentown, manager of the Argv. Development Department of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co.; speaker; C. Abram Snyder, chairman of the Lancaster County Industrial Development Program; Amos Stauffer, Akron; Lewis H. Wessinger, Chamber of Commerce president; Henry F. Huth, chairman of the Industrial Development Committee of the C. of C.; Dr. John H. Brown, Marietta; and David E. Good, Ephrata. (Instell Photo)

County Civic Leaders Meet (John Brown, second to right)¹⁷⁶

¹⁷³ "Club List Activities," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-club-list-activities/194617439/>.

¹⁷⁴ "Easter," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-easter/194617915/>.

¹⁷⁵ "Article," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal/195466470/>.

¹⁷⁶ "City-County Civic...", *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-city-county-civic/194616549/>.

Bank Adviser

Dr. John H. Brown, Marietta, has been named to the advisory board of the Columbia office of the Dauphin Deposit Trust Co.

Dr. Brown, managing director and assistant vice president of Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., has served as director of the Lancaster Community Chest, Marietta borough councilman, secretary and president of the Marietta Lions Club, and is a member of the Legislative Council of the University of Pennsylvania.

Bank Adviser¹⁷⁷

800 ATTEND TALK BY DR. HOUSTON

Approximately 800 persons attended a lecture by Dr. Charles S. Houston, one of America's foremost mountain climbers, last night in Hensel Hall of Franklin and Marshall College.

Dr. Houston's talk was sponsored by National Branch, American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, and inaugurated the branch's 22nd consecutive series of lectures.

Dr. James M. Darlington, dean of F and M and president of the branch, introduced the speaker, who was a member of the American expedition which attempted a climb of K2, second highest mountain in the world. An authority on the effects of acclimatization to high altitudes, Dr. Houston began mountain climbing at the age of eleven in the Swiss Alps.

Dr. Darlington announced that the second of the series will be held at 8:15 p.m. Dec. 1 when Dr. John H. Brown, Marietta, production manager of Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., at Marietta, will speak on "Poliomyelitis Vaccine. Development, Preparation and Testing."

Dr. Brown Lecture¹⁷⁸

Scribbler: Vaccine history

Continued from A3
the efforts of Alexander and his successors in producing mass quantities of vaccine, the World Health Organization declared smallpox eradicated in 1979. It was the first disease ever entirely wiped out.

This was not because nobody tried to produce smallpox vaccine in large amounts before Alexander and Wyeth Labs. It was because producing and preserving vaccine — any vac-

cine — especially in large quantities, is difficult and often ineffective.

Four decades ago, the Scribbler interviewed the late John H. Brown, of Marietta, retired head of Wyeth Labs. When WHO called for help to kill smallpox worldwide, Brown led Wyeth's response.

"We put more effort into smallpox vaccine than anyone else," Brown said in a 1979 interview. Wyeth developed a freeze-dried vaccine that

would last longer, especially in tropical countries, and could be used in a jet gun to inoculate many people quickly.

More important, Brown said, Wyeth created a bifurcated (two-tined) needle. When dipped into vaccine, the tines captured sufficient substance between them to ensure a vaccination

would succeed. Meanwhile, Wyeth was successfully producing other pharmaceuticals. One product that did not make money was influenza vaccine. After two decades of production, Wyeth stopped making flu shots in 2004. Wyeth Pharmaceuticals closed that year. GlaxoSmithKline quickly revived the business, revitalized the site and began manufacturing vaccines for various

diseases, including hepatitis A and diphtheria. It also began producing vaccine adjuvants.

Adjuvants increase a person's immune response and so make vaccines stronger and longer lasting. GlaxoSmithKline is now working with several vaccine producers in hopes an adjuvanted COVID-19 vaccine can be made available "by the second half of 2021," according to the company's website.

Whether GlaxoSmithKline's collaborative effort helps resolve this dreadful situation, the company can trace its vaccine-related history to the work of a small-town doctor in a Marietta chicken house nearly 140 years ago.

Jack Brubaker, retired from the LNP staff, writes "The Scribbler" column every Wednesday. He welcomes comments, and contributions at scribblerlnp@gmail.com.

HEAR PAST THE MASK

All of a sudden your entire life is about hearing people

Vaccine History¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁷ "Bank Adviser," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-bank-adviser/194616885/>.

¹⁷⁸ "800 Attend Talk By..." *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-800-attend-talk-by/194617034/>.

¹⁷⁹ "Scribbler: Vaccine..." *LNP* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lnp-always-lancaster-scribbler-vaccine/194618201/>.

THE SCRIBBLER

Wyeth and Smallpox

By JACK BRUBAKER

Smallpox, one of the most vicious diseases of mankind, a scourge on the earth which has killed millions of people and scarred and blinded other millions, as of today is no more.

Science and technology developed in Lancaster County helped to end the centuries of suffering.

Today officials of the Geneva-based World Health Organization (WHO) are in Nairobi, Kenya to declare that smallpox officially has been eradicated from the earth. It is the first disease that man has entirely wiped out.

Wyeth Laboratories of Marietta played a major role in the process of eradication. John H. Brown, of Marietta, retired head of Wyeth, guided the company's response to WHO's call to help kill smallpox worldwide.

The story of smallpox treatment begins in 1796 when Edward Jenner, a British physician, developed the first vaccine in history. He took a mild infection from cows, called cowpox, and used it to develop smallpox immunity in man.

Until the late 19th century, however, producing and preserving vaccine was a difficult and often infelicitous process.

An outbreak of the disease in New York City forced massive development of vaccine in a municipal laboratory. Later St. Louis set up its own vaccine-producing lab.

The third laboratory in this country to produce vaccine, and the first commercial laboratory to do so, was located in Marietta. That forerunner of Wyeth Labs was established by Dr. H.M. Alexander in 1882 on W. Market Street.

Alexander vaccinated calves and then passed the vaccine to his patients. He taught one man, his first employee, how to do the same.

When John Brown joined Wyeth in 1922, that same one man was making all the vaccine. Eventually, Brown says, he "got next to the man and he finally let me vaccinate a heifer. It was fortunate because he developed cataracts and after a time he couldn't do it."

"I wasn't as secretive and taught other people how to do it."

Eventually, Wyeth Labs taught the world.

Although many people knew how to make vaccine when WHO embarked on a decade-long effort to eradicate the disease in 1967, much of the vaccine being made was of inferior quality.

"We put more effort into smallpox vaccine than anyone else," notes Brown, and as a result, Wyeth vaccine and the Wyeth method of producing vaccine were spread around the globe.

Wyeth developed a freeze-dried vaccine that would last far longer under all conditions and was especially important in tropical countries. It also could be used in the jet gun, which is used to inoculate many people as quickly as possible.

The most important single contribution Wyeth made to the smallpox-eradication effort, Brown notes, was development in the late 1960s of a bifurcated (two-tined) needle. When dipped into vaccine, the tines capture enough of the substance between them to ensure that a vaccination would "take" after a few jabs.

Wyeth waived patent rights to the bifurcated needle and shared the secrets of quality vaccine with the world. Brown received a plaque from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta recognizing the company's contribution.

On Oct. 26, 1977, a Somali developed the last case of smallpox in the field. (Last August, live smallpox virus escaped from a laboratory in England and killed two people, but that accident occurred under supposedly controlled conditions.)

Although the disease has been vanquished in man, scientists are not absolutely sure there is no reservoir in animals. Old smallpox scabs might be a risk. Smallpox virus conceivably might be used in warfare.

Therefore, Wyeth continues to keep millions of doses of freeze-dried vaccine in Marietta — enough for New York City and most of the rest of the nation. As it has been for many years, that stockpile is the world's best, continuing insurance against any unexpected outbreak of the disease.

Magnified tip of two-tined needle



Dr. Brown Dr. Awkerman

Countians earn alumni awards

Dr. John H. Brown of Marietta and Dr. Loy Cuyler Awkerman of Manheim have received the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine's Alumni Award of Merit.

Brown was director of laboratories at Wyeth Laboratory from 1958 until his retirement in 1975. He was a bacteriologist, who made contributions to the early manufacture of polio vaccine.

Awkerman, a small animal practitioner in Manheim, has been active in the veterinary alumni association and fund-raising activities for 25 years. He also received the school's Centennial Award of Merit in 1984.

Countians Earn Alumni Awards¹⁸⁰



Mrs. John H. Brown, Marietta, demonstrates her technique of sugar-molding eggs to fellow Garden Club member Mrs. Adolphe Koehler.

Garden Club Members¹⁸³



DR. JOHN H. BROWN

Dr. J. H. Brown Wyeth Director

Dr. John H. Brown, Marietta, has been named managing director of the Marietta biological laboratories of Wyeth Laboratories, Inc.

The announcement was made by John D. Cash, vice president of the corporation, Radnor.

He succeeds Dr. B. Scott Fritz, Marietta, who is recovering from an illness. Dr. Fritz will continue his association with the company as a resident officer.

Dr. Fritz is now in Stone Harbor, N. J. and is reported much improved.

Dr. Brown has been associated with the organization for 26 years.

Former Instructor

Born in Orwigsburg, Pa., he received his degree as Doctor of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his graduation he became an instructor of bacteriology and immunology at the University. At the same time he studied as a research fellow at the Henry Phipps Institute, specializing in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. He joined the staff of Wyeth, Inc., after completing that project.

He is an authority on public health and poliomyelitis vaccines.

He is a member of the Marietta Lions Club and a director of the Marietta Gravity Water Co.

Wyeth Director¹⁸²

¹⁸⁰ "Countians Earn Alumni Awards," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), August 26, 1990, Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-countians-earn-alumni-awards/194618302/>.

¹⁸¹ "Wyeth and Smallpox," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-wyeth-and-smallpox/194617609/>.

¹⁸² "Dr. J. H. Brown, Wyeth," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-dr-jh-brown-wyeth-d/194616382/>.

¹⁸³ "Garden Club Member," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-garden-club-member/194615858/>.

An eighth-generation resident of Marietta, Rebecca Carroll-Baltozer knows the borough as well as anyone could, growing up “playing softball, cheering at our War Memorial Park, and attending the rec program.”¹⁸⁴ She was involved for years with the Marietta Candlelight Tour, Haunted Marietta, and bringing back the Marietta Traveler. She also worked with the Susquehanna Stage Company and Marietta Restoration Associates. Her early career included traveling the world for the Department of Defense, then moving back to Marietta with her husband Justin Baltozer and restoring their historic home on 329 Market Street. She served as the Borough Counciler for two years before becoming mayor of Marietta in 2021.¹⁸⁵



Mayor Rebecca Carroll with Lancaster Bike Club¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁴ Carroll, Rebecca. “The next Mayor of Marietta Introduces Herself.” *The Marietta Traveler*, December 2, 2021. <https://www.themariettatraveler.com/2021/12/02/the-next-mayor-of-marietta-introduces-herself/>.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ Facebook. “Photo.” Accessed April 13, 2026. <https://www.facebook.com/100081922362807/photos/402336762507066/>