

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

## Fifty Years of Preservation and Perseverance in Marietta, Pennsylvania: The Aftermath of Hurricane Agnes (1972-2022)

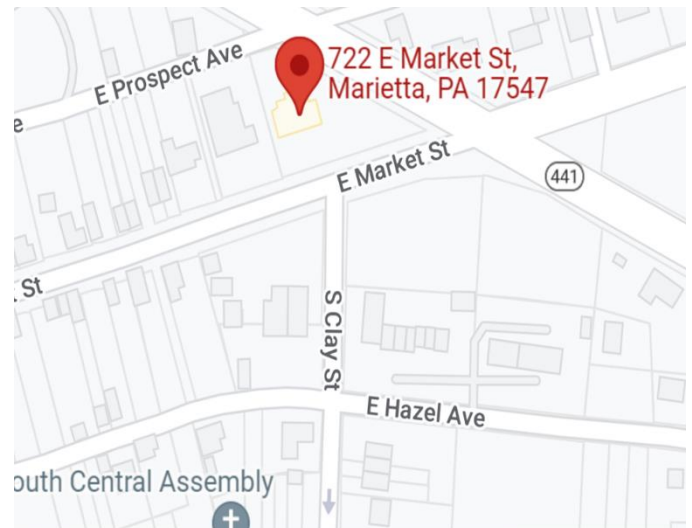
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Professor Jean-Paul Benowitz  
 Elizabethtown College

# Hiestand-Vanderslice Manse

722 East Market Street Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547



### Abstract:

Constructed in 1887 in the Queen Anne style this home was built by Benjamin Franklin Hiestand (1828-1919) proprietor of B. F. Hiestand Lumber Company in a neighborhood called Hiestand's Addition. The architect for this home was Cassius Emlen Urban (1836-1939) who also designed an eastern addition in 1924. This was the residence of Benjamin F. Hiestand's son B. Frank Hiestand (1861-1936) whose grandson, Lieutenant Benjamin Hiestand (1898-1918), son of Henry S. Hiestand (1869-1940), who lived next door at Sunnybank, also designed by C.E. Urban, was a flight instructor in the U. S. Air Corps and died in a plane crash in 1918. Lieutenant Hiestand's parents, in 1919, established the Marietta Community House at 264 West Market Street as a war memorial dedicated to their son.

## Prologue:

It has been 50 years since Hurricane Agnes (1972). Many historically significant properties in the Borough of Marietta, in Lancaster County, were almost obliterated. In June 1972, tropical cyclone Agnes made its way from the Yucatán Peninsula, up the U. S. Atlantic Seaboard, shifting its strength as it advanced over land and sea. Although the storm touched communities along its entire stretch, it has its greatest impact in Pennsylvania, where it caused an estimated \$2.1 billion in damage, destroying houses and infrastructure and leaving thousands of people homeless. The event was called “Pennsylvania’s most devastating natural disaster.”

The disastrous impact of Agnes spread to many of Pennsylvania’s neighboring Middle Atlantic states, New York, Maryland, and Delaware among them, but it was in Pennsylvania, especially along the branches of the Susquehanna River, where the damage was the worst; at least in records dating back to 1784.

Agnes was a “transitioning storm” meaning the hurricane changed from having the strongest winds and rain wrapped tightly around its core, a tropical cyclone structure, to being similar in structure to a low-pressure system typically affecting the region but much, much stronger. In both its tropical and transitioned phase, Agnes was made up of many tens of thunderstorms, therefore much larger than a single thunderstorm. This transition drove the volume of rain resulting in the devastating flooding.

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in a post storm evaluation in 1973, Agnes’ “slow development and movement permitted a large amount of moisture to be transported from the deep tropics into the storm system. This accounts for the extraordinarily heavy precipitation associated with the storm all the way from Cuba through the eastern tier of states from Florida into New York.”

An estimated 55,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, according to the Pennsylvania National Guard, which throughout the post-flood summer of 1972 handled relief operations in thirty-five of Pennsylvania’s sixty-seven counties. Farm crops were damaged and, according to the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, more than 2,700 businesses and one hundred and fifty factories were wiped out (resulting in 50,000 people out of work in the immediate aftermath of the storm). One hundred twenty-six bridges were destroyed. Twenty-four Pennsylvania National Guard units were activated for search and rescue duty, and armories around the state were being opened to serve as emergency shelters. The Pennsylvania National Guard reported the deaths of forty-nine individuals attributable to Agnes.

Nearly 1,000 Marietta residents fled their homes as the Susquehanna River continued to swell and flood the town. The river reportedly rose eight inches every hour, reaching a record height of thirty-two feet on Friday. Agnes damaged an estimated 1,500 to 1,800 buildings and homes in Lancaster County. By Sunday, June 25, an estimated 50,000 homes were abandoned across Pennsylvania. Less than one percent of homeowners carried flood insurance on their houses at the time.

Eleven years prior, 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 and historic preservation from Professor Scott T. Swank, Elizabethtown College Class of 1964, who taught at the college from 1966-1974. Professor Swank lived in Marietta, owned, and restored several historic properties in the borough.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

records in libraries, archives, museums, historic sites, and private collections as well as electronic and digital repositories. Cappucci worked carefully with representatives from the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc., Marietta Historic District, Marietta Borough Council, Social Enterprise Institute at Elizabethtown College, RiverStewards and Susquehanna Riverlands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the summer of 2022, student Eric Schubert engaged in a Summer Creative Arts and Research Program (SCARP) project entitled: “Launching A National Historic Preservation Trust ‘This Place Matters’ Campaign Supporting Marietta, Pennsylvania’s ‘Placemaking Heritage Plan,’ Through The National Honors Collegiate 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.

This year marked the Marietta Restoration Associates’ 56<sup>th</sup> 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.

This report is one of sixteen reports about historically significant homes in the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania in Lancaster County. These reports tell the story about the resilience of the people of Marietta who rebuilt their community in the aftermath of Agnes, weathered future storms, and became national leaders in the historic preservation movement, contributing to local economic development and addressing environmental and ecological challenges through exemplary stewardship of the earth and the built environment.

Jean-Paul Benowitz

Elizabethtown College Director of Public Heritage Studies

3 February 2023



## Property Details:

This property is located at 722 East Market Street in Marietta. The brick home was constructed in 1887 and stands two and half stories tall. In 1990 a garage apartment was added. The building is a commercial retail as bed and breakfast. The land is a total of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventeen square feet or 0.3700 acres. The total living space of the house is five thousand and eleven square feet. It has ten rooms containing six bedrooms, three full baths, one half-bath. The area of the basement is one thousand eight hundred and forty-six square feet. The house also contains a single three-story fireplace, an enclosed porch measuring three hundred and ninety-three square feet, an open slab porch measuring one hundred and twenty square feet, and a slab porch with roof measuring eight hundred and six square feet. The house is electric hook-up and is connected to public gas, sewage, and water.<sup>1</sup>

## Deed Search:

The land was purchased in 1885 by Benjamin F. Hiestand from Jacob Stahl (1 April 1885).<sup>2</sup> The house was then built three years later in 1888 for Hiestand's son.<sup>3</sup> Benjamin F. Hiestand gave the house to B. Frank Hiestand once it was completed (9 March 1888),<sup>4</sup> then Charles R. Loucks (30 December 1892),<sup>5</sup> then Henry S. Hiestand (25 April 1895),<sup>6</sup> then S. Laura Booker (31 March 1898),<sup>7</sup> then B. Frank Hiestand (4 August 1903),<sup>8</sup> then Henry S. Hiestand (15 December 1911),<sup>9</sup> then B. F. Hiestand & Sons (16 November 1907),<sup>10</sup> then B. Frank Hiestand (28 October 1914),<sup>11</sup> then Henry S. Hiestand (28 October 1914),<sup>12</sup> then Henry S. Hiestand (7 August 1920),<sup>13</sup> then B. Frank Hiestand (7 August 1920),<sup>14</sup> then William Young (10 August 1929),<sup>15</sup> then Nancy C. H. Vanderslice (1 July 1940),<sup>16</sup> then Calvin M. Smith and Christine L. Smith (26 June 1990),<sup>17</sup> then Janis M. Beitzer (27 June

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<sup>1</sup> "Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry," Lancaster County, last modified February 3, 2023.

<https://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4208178000000/2023>.

<sup>2</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book I, Vol. 12, 311 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>3</sup> James C. Landis, *Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015: Digest of Visitations for the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary* (Marietta, PA.: Marietta Restoration Associates Inc., 2015), 64 - 65.

<sup>4</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book B, Vol. 13, 508 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>5</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book Z, Vol. 14, 316 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>6</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book Y, Vol. 14, 265 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>7</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 15, 26 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>8</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book C, Vol. 17, 418 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>9</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book U, Vol. 20, 140 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>10</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book U, Vol. 20, 142 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>11</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book A, Vol. 22, 545 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>12</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book A, Vol. 22, 561 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>13</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 24, 281 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>14</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 25, 232 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>15</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 29, 468 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>16</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book L, Vol. 34, 327 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>17</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 2943, 152 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).



1996).<sup>18</sup> Currently 722 East Market Street is owned by H Dallas Fritz Jr and Pamela H Fritz (6 June 2000).<sup>19</sup>

### **Architectural Style:**

The front of the home is an eight bay façade and is two and half stories tall. This slate roof is designed in the hipped style. A Tudor style central pediment dormer with Shingle style details is flanked by two pedimented dormers on the roof. The roof on the two pedimented dormers is supported by wooden console brackets. The two pedimented dormers have thirty-six panels over one panel windows. The central pedimented dormer is supported by double wooden console brackets above a terracotta floral modillion. The central pedimented dormer has a single square in the middle surrounded by fourteen small squares over a one panel window. The roof joins the top floor with brick dentils cornices. The bricks are stepped out (corbelled) to form dentils common in designs from 1840-1910. Two chimneys are seen on the left and right sides of the home. An enclosed sleeping porch is located on the second floor on the right side of the home. The second story windows are a single square in the middle surrounded by fourteen small squares over a one panel windows. A bay window is located on the second story on the left side of the home. The first floor pedimented roof has a floral modillion on the front of it. The double eight panel Victorian doors are topped with a brick segmental arch. There is common bond brickwork. The first floor windows are one panel over one panel. The porch on the front of the house has Tuscan columns, and decorated balusters on a balustrade around the porch. The doors leading from the porch to the house are double eight panel doors with six panel windows on the side and four two panel windows on the top. Out in front of the house near the sidewalk is a stonewall in the form of ashlar masonry.

### **Queen Anne Style 1880 - 1910**

For many, the Queen Anne style typifies the architecture of the Victorian age. With its distinctive form, abundance of decorative detail, corner tower, expansive porches and richly patterned wall surfaces, the Queen Anne style is easy to identify. High style Queen Anne buildings are often considered local landmarks, ornate and showy attention getters. This style is present in communities across the country in numerous variations of form and detail. It was the most popular style for houses in the period from 1880 to 1900, but is often employed for large scale public buildings as well.

The style was first created and promoted by Richard Norman Shaw and other English architects in the late 19th century. The name refers to the Renaissance style architecture popular during the reign of England's Queen Anne (1702-1714). Actually, the Queen Anne style is more closely related to the medieval forms of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras in England. The style became popular in the United States through the use of pattern books and the publishing of the first architectural magazine "The American Architect and Building News."

The Queen Anne style evolved from those early English designs to become a distinctly American style with numerous, sometimes regional variations. The use of three dimensional wood trim called spindlework was an American innovation made possible by the technological advances in the mass production of wood trim and the ease of improved railroad transport. While the Queen Anne style can take a variety of forms, certain key elements are commonly found. Queen Anne buildings almost always have a steep roof with cross gables or large dormers, an asymmetrical front façade, and an expansive porch with decorative wood trim. A round or polygonal front corner tower with a conical roof is a distinctive Queen Anne feature on many buildings of this style. Wall surfaces are usually highly decorative with variety of textures from shingles to half timbering, to panels of pebbles or bas relief friezes.<sup>20</sup>

If you had to pick just one architectural style to represent the American Victorian house, you could do a lot worse than the Queen Anne. There were plenty of other house styles around in the Victorian age—which was, if nothing else, a period of rampant architectural enthusiasms. After the Civil War, American homebuilders, eager

<sup>18</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 5022, 00152 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>19</sup> United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 6662, 00187 Home | County of Lancaster, Office of Recorder of Deeds ([lancasterdeeds.com](http://lancasterdeeds.com)).

<sup>20</sup> "Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide," Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, last modified August 26, 2015, Home | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide ([state.pa.us](http://state.pa.us)).

to get their architectural bearings, tramped, metaphorically speaking, through centuries of European history, finding noteworthy relics everywhere they looked. Italianate, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Stick, Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, even Moorish and Egyptian Revival styles, all had their champions.

Yet it was the American Queen Anne, a ubiquitous symbol of prosperity, community, and family in the late 19th century, that won the heart of the nation. It popped up everywhere, in countless shapes, sizes, and combinations of building materials and decorative elements, in cities, suburbs, and rural areas. The Queen Anne style might be viewed as a reaction against the rather gloomy aspect of Gothic architecture on the one hand and the rigid formality of, say, the Second Empire mansard house on the other.

Queen Anne herself, ruler of Great Britain and Ireland from 1701 to 1714, would surely have been astonished had she lived to see how 19th-century America transformed the red-brick and half-timbered buildings of her era. Taking a cue from Richard Norman Shaw, Philip Webb, E.W. Godwin, and other mid-19th-century English architects who turned away from 18th-century classicism to revive earlier, post-medieval forms, American architects produced a scattered array of freewheeling Queen Anne-style buildings. The first and most famous of these was H.H. Richardson's wonderful Watts-Sherman House in Newport, Rhode Island (1874). With its broad, high gables and expansive, multipaned casement windows, Richardson's design suggested, without mimicking, houses of the actual Queen Anne period.

The informal, irregular massing of early Queen Anne-style houses evoked the haphazard construction history of late-medieval buildings. Inevitably, as the style was adopted by less talented architects and less wealthy owners, its outlines blurred into the comfortably asymmetrical, picturesque amalgam of gables, verandahs, steep roofs, bays, and turrets that we see in so many houses built between about 1880 and 1900.

In the same way, the choice of building materials changed. In the beginning, the hallmark of the Queen Anne house was masonry, particularly brick and half-timbering, with elaborate decorative stone accents. Over time, the importance of some of these elements faded, and even wooden houses laid claim to a Queen Anne heritage. They only had to boast irregular massing—preferably with an assortment of rooflines, maybe a turret or two, a few tall, corbel-capped brick chimneys, and possibly some heavy, carved ornament decorating the many gabled dormers and bays. The carved stone of earlier years was often replaced by wooden spindlework, courtesy of new machine-driven lathes and a seemingly endless supply of wood from the hitherto-untapped forests of the American heartland. Building materials were easy to come by—either close at hand or within reach by means of the nation's rapidly developing railroad system.

New printing technology and an advanced postal system also contributed to the spread of the Queen Anne style. It was given impetus on this side of the Atlantic by widely circulated planbooks from architects such as Henry Hudson Holly of New York, who published *Modern Dwellings in Town and Country* in 1876, including with his house plans a great deal of detailed advice about furnishing and painting them. The Connecticut firm of George and Charles Palliser (*New Cottage Homes*, published in 1887) similarly offered floor plans and elevations of Queen Anne houses and other buildings in their illustrated catalogs. George F. Barber established a booming architecture-by-mail business in Knoxville, Tennessee, furnishing both custom and stock designs to well-heeled clients all over the country. Many Barber houses survive today—there's probably at least one in a neighborhood near you—and many are so distinctive (some might say bizarre) that they are easily recognized by Barber aficionados. The earlier ones are quintessentially Queen Anne, with round wooden turrets and many gables.

Other noted architects producing Queen Anne designs included Samuel and Joseph Newsom of San Francisco, Peabody and Stearns of Boston, Bruce Price of New York, and G.W. and W.D. Hewitt of Philadelphia.

A great part of the appeal of the Queen Anne style lay in its versatility—the ease with which it could be adapted to houses of any size, from cottages to mansions, for families with incomes that ranged from decidedly moderate to exceptionally lavish. Queen Anne was as useful for narrow city row houses as it was for sprawling suburban mansions.

Added to this, there was also the appeal of the style's ability to serve the changing needs of the 19th-century family. Interior spaces often included generous tiled entry halls, prominent wooden staircases, paneled walls of oak and chestnut, inviting inglenook fireplaces with glazed decorative tiles, dining rooms with stained-glass windows and built-in china cabinets, modern kitchens with cast-iron cookstoves, hot and cold running water and convenient backstairs, fully plumbed bathrooms, and often, central heating systems.

On the exterior, big wraparound verandahs—not stiffly formal classical porticos—served as gracious extensions of the interior rooms, providing fine outdoor sitting rooms when the weather was clement and entrances sheltered from rain or snow when it wasn't. Smaller entrance and service porches were both decorative and useful.

Although there was an enormous fondness for diamond-paned casements and stained-glass windows, these were a far cry from their tiny medieval predecessors. Not only were they used in quantity, they were often impressively large. In many double-hung windows, small clear-glass panes (frequently in groups of 20 or more) formed the upper sash, while the lower sash held a single large pane, made possible by advanced glass-making machinery. They were used as well in myriad bays and oriels that adorned the Queen Anne house. Thus, the Victorian demand for light and air was served all through the house without sacrificing an ounce of stylishness. Even dormer windows in attics and upper storeys were not mere practicalities but further opportunities for ornamental expression.

Exterior doors were major statements of taste and prosperity. Of heavy paneled wood with gleaming hardware, these were designed to impress both visitors and passersby. Inside, versatile pocket doors might slide into the walls to turn two small rooms into one, or be closed to form more intimate spaces. Alternatively, spindlework screens might suggest a division between rooms or set off a stair hall from an entry hall.

The post-Civil War years were the golden age of elaborate cast-iron ornament, and the Queen Anne house provided plenty of excuses to use iron furbelows, from front-yard fences to rooftop cresting. In fact, this was a style that never faltered in the face of potential decorative meltdown. Half-timbering in gables and upper stories; multicolored, variously shaped slate or wooden shingles on rooftops and dormer roofs, shoulders, and faces; walls laid up in patterns of varicolored brick—oh, it may have been much too much, but it was so gloriously Victorian!

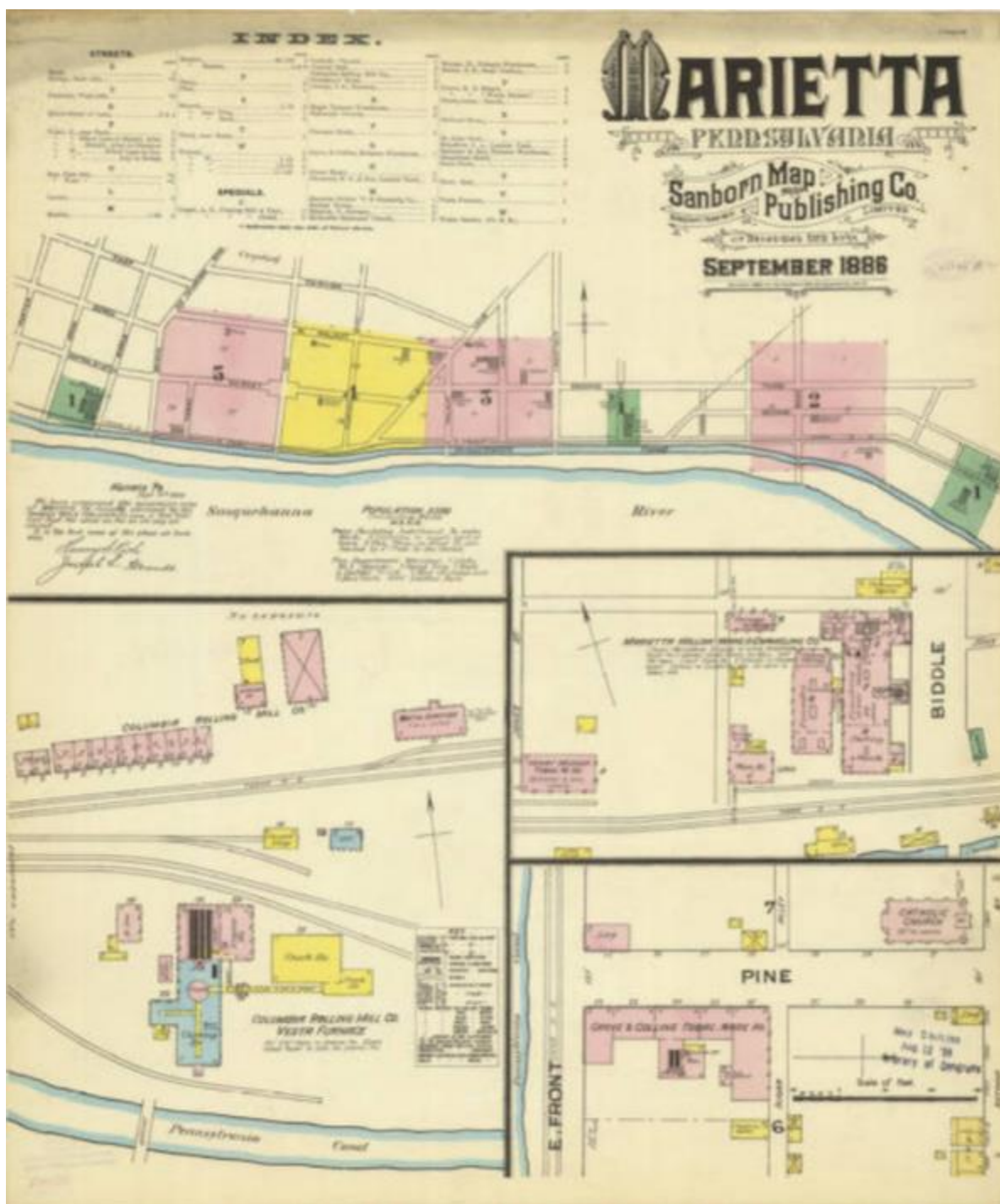
And should such natural materials prove too pallid for the homeowner's taste, there was always paint to enhance the effect. Henry Hudson Holly solemnly recommended a five-color palette (including buff, dark green, red, black, and a brilliant blue) for a recessed doorway—and then, of course, there would still be the windows and other trim to be dealt with.

With its emphasis on warmth, informality, and human scale, the Queen Anne house was a nearly perfect expression of the optimistic exuberance of Victorian America. As with all such youthful fantasies, though, there came a time when it really was too much, when the calmer lines of the up-and-coming Colonial Revival style seemed to make more sense. By about 1900, Queen Anne's day was clearly ending. Yet its legacy surrounds us, brightening city street fronts and old suburban neighborhoods with its slightly zany, anything-is-possible confidence.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "The Charm of Queen Anne Houses," *Old House Journal*, June 21, 2021. <https://www.oldhouseonline.com/house-tours/the-charm-of-queen-anne-houses/>.

## Sanborn 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 outbuilding; the location of windows, doors, fire walls, and porches; as well as the composition of building

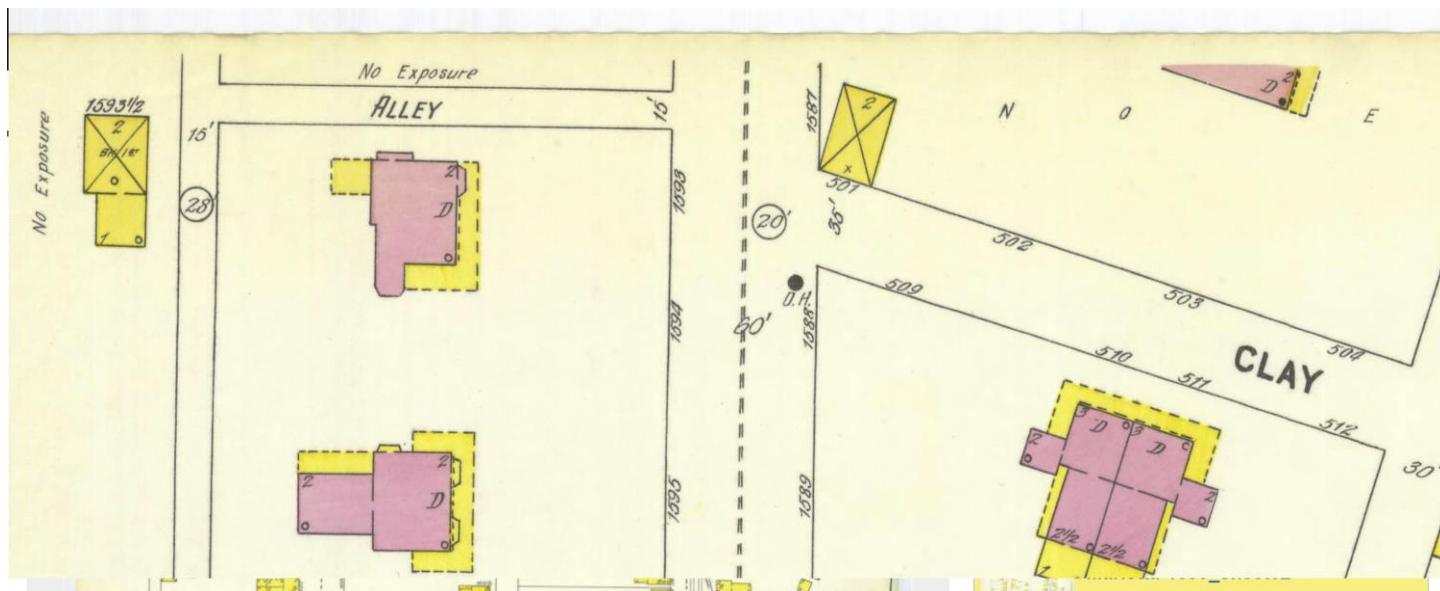
materials including the framing, flooring, and roofing materials; indicating building uses, sometimes even particular room uses; house and block numbers; street names, street and sidewalk widths, property boundaries; natural features such as rivers and canals; railroad corridors and the names of most public buildings, churches, and businesses. Sanborn maps are primarily found in the archives of special collections of historical libraries, town halls, and academic libraries. Sanborn maps facilitate historical research through the study of urban growth and decline patterns as well as researching the evolution of specific buildings, sites, and districts. Historic preservationists use Sanborn maps for understanding the significance of historical buildings, the historic use of buildings, and building materials in conservation and rehabilitation efforts as well as locating residences and workplaces of historically significant past residents and local community leaders and also to study the patterns of growth and migration of populations. Students in this class use Sanborn maps to trace the evolution of the historically significant property assigned to them as well as illustrate the growth of Marietta.

1886 – Not on the map.

1891 – Not on the map.

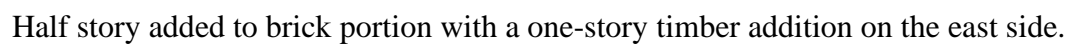
1896 - Not on the map.

1899 - Page 2

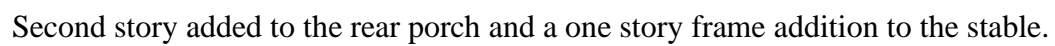


Two story brick dwelling with slate roof, wrap around porch southwest, with a porch in the rear. Two story stable with a one story addition, timber frame, slate roof.

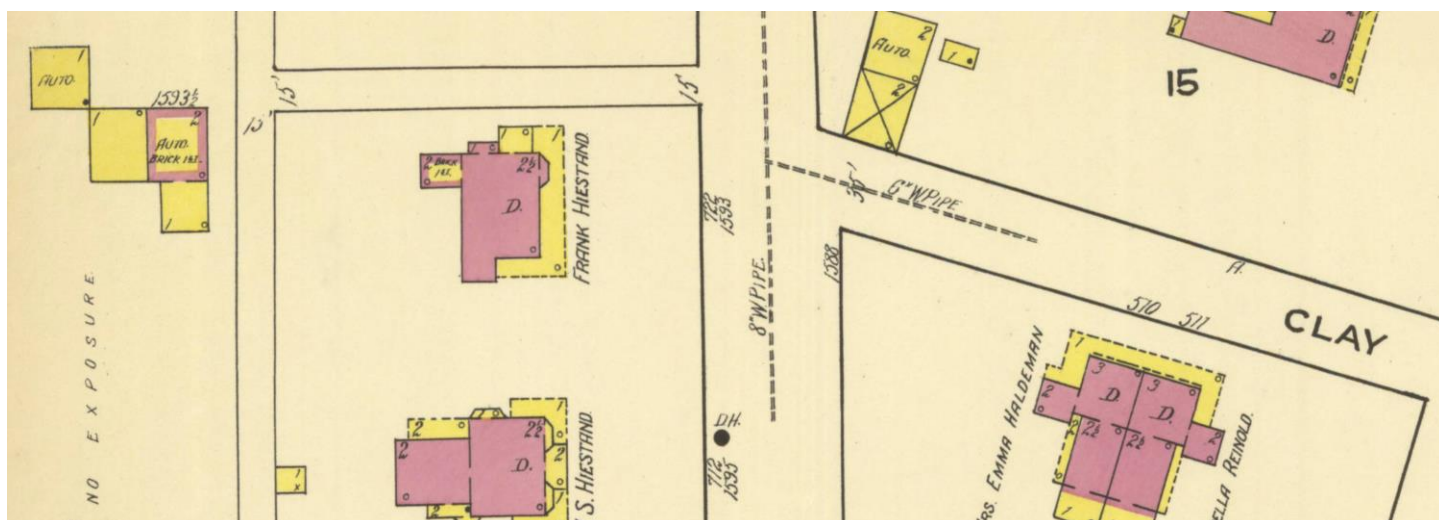




1909 – Page 2



1922 – Page 6



Two story stable now brick converted into an auto garage with a timber frame one story additional auto garage. The rear porch first floor now brick.

## History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

### *Founding Families of Marietta*<sup>22</sup>

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

Initially British fur traders, competing with French fur traders, established economic relations with indigenous populations along the Susquehanna River. Welsh fur trader Robert Wilkins was likely born around 1672 in Brecon, Wales,<sup>23</sup> arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup>

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,<sup>26</sup> served The Donegal Presbyterian Church. Born in Scotland ordained by Irvine Presbytery, 17 November 1708 in Virginia. Anderson arrived in the Rappahannock, Virginia on 22 April 1709, before settling in New Castle, Delaware in 1717 later accepting a call to a congregation in New York City, which, at the time was worshipping in the City Hall. On 24 September 1726, he received a final call to the Donegal Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy. He was installed the last Wednesday in August 1727.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> WeRelate, "Robert Wilkins" [https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert\\_Wilkins\\_\(7\)](https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_(7)), accessed May 19, 2021

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>



Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,<sup>28</sup> was elected as one of the first Commissioners of Lancaster County at its formation in 1729 and elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1732 dying soon after his appointment.<sup>29</sup> After George Stewart passed, his son John Stewart (1705-1749) inherited the land and sold it to David Cook, sometimes spelled Cooke. John Stewart was married to Ann Anderson (1716-1816), the daughter of The Reverend James Anderson.<sup>30</sup>

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.<sup>31</sup> Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,<sup>32</sup> the middle and last name represent two prominent Mennonite families and surnames in Lancaster County and specifically the Marietta area. Jacob Heistandt Neff (1727-1798) was from Manor Township.<sup>33</sup>

Marietta was founded by leaders and members of two prominent churches in Mount Joy. The Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) and the Mount Joy Mennonite Church (1790). The Donegal Presbyterian Church was founded in 1727 with the church being built in 1732. The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), primary founder of Marietta, was the minister.<sup>34</sup> The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was founded in 1790, with members meeting for worship in their homes, as was the custom of the time and remains the practice of the Old Order Amish. In 1812 a log meetinghouse on land donated by Peter Delebaugh Kraybill (1784-1869).<sup>35</sup> The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).<sup>36</sup> Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.<sup>37</sup>

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

### *The Pennsylvania Canal & Marietta, Pennsylvania*

The next time you are on the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail (2007) in Marietta, imagine the path of the Pennsylvania Canal (1824-1900) running parallel to the Susquehanna River. Take a moment to consider Nebuchadnezzar, the great ruler of Babylon in 500 B. C., remaking a canal which is believed to have first been dug more than a thousand years earlier. The Nebuchadnezzar Royal Canal connected the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.<sup>38</sup> 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.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Wikipedia, "Donegal Presbyterian Church

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

<sup>35</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

<sup>39</sup> Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China v. 4, p 3* (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

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.<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup>

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.<sup>42</sup> From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.<sup>43</sup> 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 Alleghany Rivers.<sup>44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup>

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.<sup>46</sup> 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.<sup>47</sup>

The Pennsylvania Canal was not the only waterway serving the local economy of Marietta. In 1797 the Conewago Canal began carrying riverboats around the Conewago Falls on the Susquehanna River near York Haven.<sup>48</sup> 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).<sup>49</sup> This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.<sup>50</sup>

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

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<sup>40</sup> H. M. J. Klein, Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

<sup>41</sup> Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

<sup>42</sup> Electa Kane Tritsch, Building Dedham (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

<sup>43</sup> Eric Sloane, Our Vanishing Landscape (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

<sup>44</sup> 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).

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 43.

<sup>46</sup> Sloane, 52.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, 53.

<sup>48</sup> 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).

<sup>49</sup> 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).

<sup>50</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 15.

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.<sup>51</sup> 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.<sup>52</sup>

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.<sup>53</sup> In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.<sup>54</sup> A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.<sup>55</sup> 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.<sup>56</sup> The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.<sup>57</sup> 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*<sup>58</sup>

As early as 8,000 BC Paleo-Indian settlements, the Susquehannocks flourished along the Susquehanna River with agricultural production and operating complex trade routes expanding throughout the continent. Every river valley and every tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks has considerable evidence of human habitation in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to European contact.<sup>59</sup>

In 1616 Etienne Brule (1592-1633) a French expert in the Algonquin language, who lived among the Susquehanna tribe in western New York, traveled down the Susquehanna River into the Chesapeake Bay. Along the way, Brule explored the tributaries of the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County and encountered the Susquehannock tribes living along the Susquehanna River.<sup>60</sup>

In 1629 Etienne Brule partnered with the British fur trader Sir David Kirke (1597-1654) establishing trade relations between the Europeans and Susquehannock tribes. By 1680-1690 no Susquehannock villages existed in Lancaster or York Counties. There was a migration to New York to settle among the Iroquois and Seneca and a movement south to Maryland.<sup>61</sup>

In 1681 British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted a land charter to Quaker leader William Penn (1644-1718) to repay a debt the King owed to Admiral William Penn (1621-1670). King Charles named it Pennsylvania,

<sup>51</sup> 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).

<sup>52</sup> William H. Shank, *The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1986), 49-51; Matthew Carey, *Pennsylvania Canals* (Philadelphia: n.p., 1828).

<sup>53</sup> *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

<sup>54</sup> Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

<sup>55</sup> Shank, 44.

<sup>56</sup> Abendschein, 100.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.16.

<sup>58</sup> This section of the property report was authored by Kyle C. Cappucci, Elizabethtown College Class of 2022 as a research paper entitled, "Marietta Pennsylvania Historic District & The Susquehanna National Heritage Area Designation ArcGIS Story Map" presented at the Landmark Conference Thursday 11 July 2019 as part of the college's Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts, and Research Projects (SCARP) program. It has been inserted here to give the reader context for the remainder of the report.

<sup>59</sup> Benowitz, Jean-Paul, Elizabethtown Advocate. "American Indians Were Major Part of Development of E-town" etownpa.com <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21,2019).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

meaning Penn's Woods: Penn and Sylvania from the Latin *silva* which translates forest or woods. There were no Susquehannocks living in this region by the time William Penn acquired the land from King Charles, II (1630-1685).<sup>62</sup>

In 1701 William Penn (1644-1718) gave a patent of 3,000 acres of land along the Susquehanna River to George Beale (British). By 1703 Consumed by debt, William Penn (1644-1718) charged his land agent James Logan (1674-1751) to send him in London "bear and buck skins for they [the creditors] bear an advance" and "urge the Pennsylvania assembly to establish a propriety monopoly in the Indian trade."<sup>63</sup>

In 1708 James Logan invited the French Expert Indian language interpreter Peter Bezaillion (1661-1742) to establish a fur trading post where the Conoy Creek meets the Susquehanna River in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania north 7.5 miles north of Marietta. By 1719 Bezaillion invited the Piscataway tribe to move from Maryland to Conoy Town. They assumed the name Canoise or corn shellers and were called the Conoy Indians.<sup>64</sup>

In 1717 Peter Logan did not only invite French and Indian fur traders to settle between the Conoy and Conewago Creeks along the Susquehanna River, he also sold land to the highest bidders among the Swiss-German (mostly Mennonite) Palatine farmers arriving in Pennsylvania in 1717. Simultaneously there was an influx of Ulster Scots or Scots-Irish settlers. William Penn's sons John (1700-1746), Richard (1706-1771), and Thomas (1702-1775) inherited a great deal of debt when their father died in 1718. The Penn brothers became alienated from Quaker beliefs and did not subscribe to their father's ideals for Pennsylvania.<sup>65</sup>

In 1717 one year before his death, William Penn reserved 16,000 acres in Lancaster County for various tribes as a reserved hunting ground. This promise by William Penn would not be kept by his sons. According to Mennonite historian the Reverend John L. Ruth, Mennonite settlers in Lancaster County anxiously paid up to four times more than the price the Penn brothers were asking for acres. Meanwhile the Scots-Irish settlers encouraged to move here by James Logan started living on the land without title. The obvious defense of one's claim to property was to construct buildings and begin to improve the land, even before it was legally acquired.<sup>66</sup>

In 1719 Robert Wilkins, Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots; Anglo-Irish Presbyterians), Indian Trader, acquired 300 acres along the Susquehanna River north of Chickies Creek. In 1719 George Stewart, Scotch-Irish, was sold a tract of land east of the Robert Wilkins tract. In 1727 Robert Wilkins sold the tract of Penn land to Scotch-Irish, The Reverend James Anderson, clergy at the Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) in Mount Joy, in East Donegal Township. Son James Anderson operated the ferry and built the Accomac Inn.<sup>67</sup>

In 1733 George Stewart's son and daughter-in-law, John and Ann Stewart, inherited and sold the James Anderson tract to David Cook. This tract of land was given to his son David Cook whose son, David Cook, laid out the town of New Haven. Additional acres of the Stewart tract were given to David Cook's son James.<sup>68</sup>

Peter Bezaillion built Old Peter's Road, as it is still known in parts of Lancaster County, to facilitate French and Indian fur trading linking Philadelphia to Bainbridge (1719). Bezaillion who, in partnership with the British, challenged France's control over the territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, a struggle which helped precipitate the French and Indian War. The French found the Algonquin tribes their allies, while the Iroquois sided with the British. Raids of British colonists occurred on both sides.<sup>69</sup>

By 1743, The Piscataway tribes had moved away from Bainbridge, migrating north along the Susquehanna River settling in Shamokin. British victories in Quebec (1759) and Montreal (1760) led to France surrendering all of New France to the British. The British took over all French forts on the frontier and became the new authoritarian power for the tribes in these regions during The French and Indian War (1755-1763).<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

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

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and York Counties over the Susquehanna River. The capitol of Continental Congress was in Lancaster City on 22 September 1777. Lancaster City was the capitol of Pennsylvania from 1799-1812. York City was the capitol of the Continental Congress from 1777-1778. The Articles of Confederation were drafted and adopted in York thus the establishing the first constituting and government for the United States of America. In 1789 Quaker leader Samuel Wright renamed Wright's Ferry as Columbia and petitioned the new U. S. Congress to make this the location of the U. S. Capitol.<sup>71</sup>

In 1804, the third generation of Anderson, grandson James Anderson, laid out the town of Waterford. By 1812, James Anderson and James Cook procured a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature and named their incorporated towns Marietta. The next year, 1813, Anderson's town Waterford and Cook's town New Haven were consolidated including a tract of land owned by John Myers east of Moravian Town and a tract of land owned by Benjamin Long north of Waterford.<sup>72</sup>

In the same year, 1813 John Pedan, James Mehaffey, and Colonel James Duffy purchased 161 acres west of the Anderson tract and laid out Irishtown. The founders named each north-south street after U. S. naval heroes: Biddle, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, Morris, Hull, and Porter. The east-west streets named for American sea vessels: Essex, United States, Wasp, and Constitution. United States Street would become Market Street when all the towns were incorporated into the borough of Marietta.<sup>73</sup>

The next year, 1814, the Cassels sell the Neff tract to Jacob Grosh who laid out Moravian Town, known locally as Bungletown. By this time the major industry in Marietta was lumber. By 1814 there were nine lumber merchants in Marietta. Planing mills, lumberyards, carpentry shops, and allied businesses were the backbone of the local economy. Marietta was a waypoint for shipping lumber, bundled into rafts, downriver. In 1807 Henry Cassel established a lumber business on the corner of Third and Bank Streets. In 1848 Henry Cassel was joined by his son A. N. Cassel who in 1872 built a planing mill associated with the business. In 1850 B. F. Hiestand & Sons Planing Mill was established on the Susquehanna River below Chickes Rock with the lumber offices located on the corner of Bank and Second Streets. In 1945 the Hiestand lumber properties were deeded to the Paul W. Zimmerman Foundries Company manufacturing brass, bronze, and aluminum castings. In 1954 Zimmerman Foundries Company, was acquired by the Donegal Manufacturing Corporation, later called Donegal Steel Foundry Company which manufactured carbon, low alloy and stainless steel castings primarily for tanks for the U. S. Army during the Korean War (1950-1953).<sup>74</sup>

During 1812-1814, The Columbia-Wrightsville covered bridge constructed over the Susquehanna River, at the time considered the longest covered bridge in the world. Greatly enhances the economy for Marietta. Between 1812-1815 the War of 1812 between the U. S. and Great Britain began over alleged British violations of American shipping rights, such as impressment, the forcing of American merchant sailors to serve on British ships. American forces unsuccessfully invaded Canada and the British retaliated by burning down Washington, D. C. Within weeks U. S. Forces repulsed sea and land invasions of the British at the Port of Baltimore, particularly Fort McHenry. The war ended with victory for the United States at the Battle of New Orleans. Two companies from Marietta marched to Maryland in defense of Baltimore. One of the companies was called the Marietta Grays commanded by Jacob Grosh.<sup>75</sup>

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

<sup>71</sup> Lloyd, Junie, YorkBlog, "How did they get across the wide Susquehanna when there were no bridges?" <https://yorkblog.com/universal/how-did-they-get-across-the-wide-susquehanna-when-there-were-no-bridges/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>72</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

James Anderson operated a ferry across the Susquehanna River. Two miles north Mennonite Christian Winiker operated a ferry known as Vinegar Ferry.<sup>76</sup>

The Economic Panic of 1819 was the first major peacetime financial crisis in the U. S. following the collapse of the economy in the transition from a colonial commercial status with Europe toward an independent economy. The downturn was driven by global market adjustments in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, its severity was compounded by excessive speculation in public lands. The Pennsylvania legislature did not build a bridge between Marietta and York. James Anderson lost most of his money building the Columbia Pike.<sup>77</sup>

Between 1826-1840 construction of the Pennsylvania Canal system to connect Philadelphia (1682) to Pittsburgh (1669) commenced. The Pennsylvania Rail Road (1846) eventually purchased the Pennsylvania Canal from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.<sup>78</sup>

In 1855 Eagle Furnace, anthracite iron furnace, opened. The iron industry in Marietta was dominated by Henry Musselman, Henry Miller Watts of Carlisle, and his father-in-law Dr. Peter Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh. The local iron industry was managed by Watts' son Ethelbert Watts (1846–1919) a U. S. diplomat who played important roles in the Spanish American War, Russo Japanese War, & WW I. These iron plants produced pig iron, sold under the brand name Vesta, transported on the Pennsylvania Canal and later by the railroad. In 1917 the iron plants, known as the Susquehanna Iron Company, sold the furnaces to E. J. Lavino who produced ferromanganese, used for high grade steel, during WW I. The manganese ores came from all over the world & the ferromanganese product was shipped to Youngstown, Ohio, Coatesville, and Pittsburgh. The production of iron ceased in the 1920s and the furnace was dismantled between 1928 and 1934.<sup>79</sup>

Between 1861-1865, during the American Civil War Marietta played a role in the Battle of Gettysburg 1-3 July 1863. Women from Marietta organized to prepare linen bandages and baked two wagonloads of bread dispatched to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (1806) 45 miles west of Marietta. Marietta was protected from an invasion of Confederate troops because on 28 June 1863 Union forces burned the Columbia-Wrightsville covered bridge to prevent an advance of Confederate troops approaching from Wrightsville, York County. The Pennsylvania Rail Road used the bridge piers to support a rail bridge crossing the river from 1868-1896 when it was destroyed by the Cedar Keys Hurricane. In 1810 David Muma built a stone house which David Cassel (1774-1855) turned into a hotel in 1823 called the Perry House Hotel named for War of 1812 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819). Perry House was a stronghold for Confederate sympathizers of Marietta where Copperheads and Unionists engaged in hostile political debates.<sup>80</sup>

In the post-Civil War years, by 1876 The Marietta Holloware and Enameling Company was established, by Colonel James Duffy among others, producing hollow castings such as toilet bowls, lavatory basins, cast iron cookware, ink pots for stencils, glue pots, teakettles, and cookware including sauce pans, and skillets.<sup>81</sup>

In 1882 Dr. H. M. Alexander used the methods of British physician and scientist, Edward Jenner (1749-1823) to create a vaccine for smallpox which he manufactured and sold commercially nationwide and globally. The work began in a chicken house adjacent to his office at 299 West Market Street. He purchased the H. McMullen Farm in the Irishtown neighborhood of Marietta located at Wasp and Biddle Streets and established the first commercial biological laboratory in the United States known as Dr. H. M. Alexander and Company and also as the Lancaster County Vaccine Farm.<sup>82</sup>

By the time of the First World War, in 1916, the heirs of Dr. Alexander sold their shares of the company to the Gilliland Laboratories, Inc. During the Second World War, in 1943 Gilliland Laboratories was acquired by the American Home Products Corporation. The following year, in 1944, The American Home Products

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Revolvly. "Panic of 1819" revolvly.com <https://www.revolvly.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>78</sup> Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. "Pennsylvania Canals- 1846" phmc.state.pa.us [www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html) (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>79</sup> Rivertownes. "The Furnaces of Rivertownes" rivertownes.org <http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm> (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>80</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

Corporation was incorporated into the Wyeth Laboratories, Inc. In 2005 Wyeth Laboratories was acquired by Britain's largest drugs maker, GlaxoSmithKline.

In 1889 Donegal Mutual Insurance Company, formerly Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established on West Market Street in Marietta. During 1960-1961 Donegal built their national headquarters in Colonial Revival style campus on River Road Pennsylvania Route 441 (PA 441).<sup>83</sup>

In 1893 The Columbia and Donegal Electric Railway (C&D), later purchased by The Pennsylvania Traction Company which was acquired by the Conestoga Traction Company (1899) was chartered to build a trolley car line connecting the four miles between Columbia and Marietta and building the Chickies Rock Park. The wooden cars, painted bright blue with yellow trim, were purchased from J. G. Brill Car Company (1868-1954) Philadelphia and the electric lines were installed by Westinghouse Electric Company (1886) Pittsburgh. Trolley tickets were purchased at the Libhart Drug Store.<sup>84</sup>

During 1917-1918 the United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917 more than two and a half years after the start of the First World War. Before entering the war, the U. S. remained neutral although it was an important supplier to Great Britain and the Allied Powers. The U. S. made its major contributions supplying raw material for the war effort. The U. S. military established the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point along the Susquehanna River. The primary mission was to receive and store Quartermaster, Ordnance, Medical, Engineer, and Signal Corps supplies until east coast ports were in a position to receive and ship materials overseas.<sup>85</sup>

During the Second World War, in 1941 the U. S. military expanded the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point to accommodate supplying the Lend Lease Act. In March 1941 Lend Lease was enacted distributing food, oil, warships, warplanes, and weaponry. In December 1941, four days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States, the U. S. Congress declared war against the Japanese Empire. Nazi Germany declared war against the U. S. in response to what was claimed to be a series of provocations by the United States when it was still officially neutral during the Second World War. The United States declared war on Germany.<sup>86</sup>

During this time, 1942-1945 there was an expansion of the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point which is officially designated as the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot. The depot encompassed over eight million square feet, over 400 acres, and employed more than 800 civilians in addition to military personnel.<sup>87</sup>

In 1947 Machinecraft, Inc. was established manufacturing automatic food shaping machines for mass production of hamburgers and French fries. The hydraulic valves for the first two air craft carriers built during the Second World War were designed and manufactured by Machinecraft. This technology allowed planes to be kept on an even keel during take-off and landing on the decks of the ships.<sup>88</sup>

In 1952 Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation built a natural gas compressor two miles west of the Marietta Air Force Station. This compressor station moves natural gas destined for markets in Philadelphia and New York.<sup>89</sup>

Between 1953-1955 the Transportation Material Command was established at the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot with the mission of supply control, cataloging, procurement, mobilization planning, and standardization and production engineering. In 1955 Marietta Transportation Corps Depot was transferred from the U. S. Army to the U. S. Air Force which created air station with the primary functions of receipt, storage, shipment, and disposal of Air Force material and equipment.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>83</sup> Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

<sup>84</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

<sup>89</sup> American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII" aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>90</sup> Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. "The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations" history[https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH\\_Pub\\_10-19.pdf](https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf) (accessed May 23, 2019).



In 1955 the United States Aluminum Corporation of Pennsylvania USALCO is established. Rectangular twenty-five pound “ingots” smelted from scrap aluminum were produced to make castings for automotive automatic transmissions, pistons, aluminum fry pans, and products for national defense purposes.<sup>91</sup>

In May 1957, New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation was organized and operated until 1961 as a shell molding foundry. The corporation existed under the laws of the State of New Jersey from 1957 to 1979 because Joe Nagy lived in New Jersey at the time of incorporation. In May 1957, the original one room block building on South Decatur Street in Marietta, PA was rented from the U.S. Expansion Bolt Company. On December 9, 1965, New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation purchased the block building from the U.S. Expansion Bolt Company. The original size of the building was 2,700 square feet. Due to the growing needs of the business, the foundry has been expanded over the years and currently houses over 18,000 square feet under roof. In 1962, the business was converted to a non-ferrous brass, bronze and aluminum green sand-molding foundry and remains as such today<sup>92</sup>

In the 1970s, a large part of the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot became the Armstrong World Industries Ceiling Manufacturing Plant. Currently part of the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot is owned by the General Services Administration (GSA). The GSA portion of the site is used for the storage of a variety of ores including manganese, chrome, beryl, zinc, and lead in the form of ingots. Access to both portions of the site is restricted by perimeter fencing which has either locked gates or is guarded. The current property owners are: AWI (302.4 acres); GSA (67.5 acres); AAAA Enterprises, Inc. (39.9 acres); PADOT (23.27 acres); Richard C. Yunginger (36.40 acres); and Frederick W. Bushong et ux (9.6 acres).<sup>93</sup>

This property is a superfund site which means the federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency, has identified parties responsible for hazardous substances releases to the environment and has either compelled them to clean up the sites or it may undertake the cleanup on its own using the Superfund (a trust fund) and costs recovered from polluters by referring to the U. S. Department of Justice.<sup>94</sup> Sites managed under this program are referred to as “Superfund” sites established as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The EPA identifies sites such as Marietta Transportation Corps Depot because they pose or had once posed a potential risk to human health and/or the environment due to contamination by one or more hazardous wastes. Marietta Transportation Corps Depot is currently registered as an Active superfund site by the EPA. However, it is not on the NPL (National Priorities List), which means the EPA does not consider it one of the nation's most hazardous waste sites.<sup>95</sup>

Established in 1970, Lawn Equipment Parts Company (LEPCO) is a family-owned and operated wholesale distributor of quality outdoor power equipment, parts, and accessories. Originally, LEPCO operated as an after-market parts distributor to independent lawn equipment dealers. Today, we handle nine major brands of power equipment and continue to supply aftermarket parts to over 1,300 dealers in the northeast region. Over the years, LEPCO has continued to grow, becoming one of the preferred distributors in the industry. Maintaining their reputation for outstanding customer service to its dealers continues to be their everyday focus. LEPCO's continued goal is to provide quality products and services to groups of independent dealers who, in turn, can provide a higher level of service and support to the end-users for all the brands represented. They sell exclusively to retail dealers in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.<sup>96</sup>

In 1981, Rich Kushner opened Swedish Motors at 7 North Decatur Street, advertising that his employees had a unique knowledge of Swedish cars and foreign parts. His niche was more than enough to preoccupy his

<sup>91</sup> USALCO, “About Us” [usalco.com https://www.usalco.com/company/history/](https://www.usalco.com/company/history/) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>92</sup> New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” [njshell.com http://njshell.com/history.htm](http://njshell.com/history.htm) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>93</sup> ProPublica. “Marietta Air Force Station” [projects.propublica.org https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799](https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>94</sup> Wikipedia. “Superfund” [Wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>95</sup> GovInfo. “Hazardous Waste: Information on Potential Superfund Sites” [govinfo.gov https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22/html/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22.htm](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22/html/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22.htm) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>96</sup> LEPCO. “About Us” [lepcos.com http://lepcos.com/about-us/](http://lepcos.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

technicians, some of whom have been with Rich since their service doors opened. Today, Swedish Motors offers the same reliable auto service while also selling and restoring preowned and vintage vehicles.<sup>97</sup>

Jagtrux, Inc, a contract/common carrier for tractor trailer transportation was incorporated in 1982 by Jim Germak. In 1998 Jagtrux, Inc. purchased an abandoned locomotive repair shop in Marietta, originally built in 1942, and completely renovated the building. Eventually Jagtrux acquired surrounding property and expanded into a seventy-five-acre facility with a full-service shop, cross dock facilities, and secure trailer storage lots. Germak established a strong relationship with Armstrong World Industries becoming a Core Carrier for Armstrong's facilities in Marietta.<sup>98</sup>

B.N. Excavating is a second-generation family business, specializing in residential, commercial and agricultural excavating services. Bob Nafziger started the company in 1986, after working as an employee for an excavating company in the area for over 15 years. Bob started the company with a single backhoe, dump truck and track loader and steadily built relationships with area contractors to build the business. Today, B.N. Excavating has grown from a small, one-man operation to a trusted leader in the excavating industry throughout Lancaster County and beyond. Headquartered in Marietta, PA, the company is now home to an experienced team of full-time excavators and a diverse line of professional excavation equipment that can meet the excavating needs of small businesses, home owners and agricultural operations.<sup>99</sup>

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

Founded by Matt Hiltz, a mechanical engineer who has many years of experience in the propane industry, Hiltz Propane Systems is family-owned and operated and comprised of a dedicated crew of propane installation and repair professionals. Specializing in complete turnkey propane system design and installation services, Matt and his dedicated crew bring extensive experience to the table in the areas of LPG system design, engineering, plant connection, fitting and maintenance services.<sup>100</sup>

Established in 1998, Vanguard Modular Building Systems, LLC acquired Schiavi Leasing Corp., the predominate modular builder and regional supplier of modular classrooms in Maine since 1986, as a wholly owned subsidiary. Vanguard successfully expanded on Schiavi's already extensive modular construction capabilities to include distinctively engineered and designed multi-story permanent modular buildings, while retaining the requirements for temporary modular space of all sizes and configurations. Vanguard's experienced modular sales and construction management teams are in offices throughout the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, enabling us to effectively serve more than 20 states. They provide construction management services and quality temporary and permanent modular buildings to the education, commercial, construction, healthcare, oil and gas, government, and religious markets.<sup>101</sup>

Hess Auctioneers, LLC began operations in June 2007 when John Hess (Hess Auction Group), Phil and Roger Garber (GFI Transport), and Jim Germak (Jagtrux), recognized a need for public truck, trailer and equipment auction and consignment auction in the Mid-Atlantic region. Since the company is conveniently located close to Harrisburg, Lancaster and York, the current site is convenient, secure and allows consignors to bring their equipment to the site in advance of the auctions, so buyers can preview the inventory.<sup>102</sup>

Lancaster Recumbent opened in December 2014, and today, the shop has over 75 different types of recumbent cycles – and continues to grow. The shop moved to a new location at 103 West Market Street in March 2018 – a larger space (for more cycles) located a block and a half off the

<sup>97</sup> Swedish Motors. "About Us" [swedishmotors.com http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors](http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>98</sup> Jagtrux. "Our Story" [jagtrux.com http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx](http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>99</sup> B.N. Excavating. "About Us" [bnexcavating.com https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php](https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>100</sup> Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" [hiltzpropanesystems.com https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/](https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

<sup>101</sup> Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" [vanguardmodular.com https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/](https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/) (accessed June 13, 2019).

<sup>102</sup> Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" [hessauctioneers.com https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/](https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

Northwest Lancaster County River Trail in Marietta, PA. Lancaster Recumbent offers rides for all of life's cycles, new and used semi-recumbent and recumbent cycles, offers personal customizations and adaptations to meet your specific needs. Lastly, they offer repairs and maintenance for practically anything with wheels – from recumbent to traditional upright cycles, from strollers to wheelchairs and walkers.<sup>103</sup>

In September 2017, after seven, sometimes controversial, years in the making, Pennsylvania's first large-scale commercial soybean-processing facility was opened at 1609 River Road in Conoy Township. Perdue Agribusiness's new \$60 Million soybean-processing plant has been long touted by Perdue as a boon to farmers from Lancaster County and the region, saving them transportation costs. The plant has received strong endorsement from local agriculture and business groups.<sup>104</sup> The state gave Perdue an \$8.75 million grant to build the plant in Pennsylvania. With processed water coming from the adjacent Lancaster County Waste-To-Energy Facility on the same campus, as well as steam, Perdue AgriBusiness said the plant is the most environmentally friendly soybean plant in the country. Perdue said the facility would have the lowest rate of hexane emissions of any soybean-processing plant in the United States. The plant will process soybeans and turn them into soymeal for livestock and dairy farms. The plant has 35 permanent employees. Perdue said its construction generated 150 jobs and the plant will spawn 500 jobs in crop production and transportation. Gov. Tom Wolf said, "This plant is a game changer for farmers in Pennsylvania, opening new lanes of supply, new markets, and new opportunities in the commonwealth's agricultural economy."<sup>105</sup>

Texas Eastern Pipeline (TETCo) is a major natural gas pipeline which brings gas from the Gulf of Mexico coast in Texas and Louisiana up through Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to deliver gas in the New York City area. It is one of the largest pipeline systems in the United States. It is owned by Enbridge. Enbridge connects people to the energy they need to help fuel their quality of life. In the United States alone, more than two million miles of pipelines deliver petroleum and natural gas products. Every year, Enbridge invests in the latest technology and training to meet the high environmental and safety standards our neighbors expect, and to keep pipelines the safest, most efficient and most reliable way to move energy resources.<sup>106</sup> 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**

This high Queen Anne Victorian mansion. Build in 1887, is lived in and lovingly cared for by the builders direct descendants. Both the original house and the east wing which was added in 1924 were designed by famed Lancaster County architect C. Emlen Urban for B. Frank Hiestand. The builders father Benjamin F. Hiestand, was a major figure in the thriving lumber business in Marietta in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>107</sup>

**The Hiestand Family** is one that is deeply engrained in the history of Marietta. Patriarch Benjamin F. Hiestand (1828-1919) was a successful lumber merchant.<sup>108</sup> His sons carried on the family business, building offices and warehouses all around Marietta. They were one of the most affluent families to live in the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and various Hiestand family members held title to this property for many years.<sup>109</sup> 1848 is

<sup>103</sup> Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>104</sup> Lancaster Online. "After long fight, Perdue to open \$60M soybean-processing plant Monday in Conoy Township" [lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article\\_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>105</sup> Lancaster Online. "10 facts about the new \$60M Perdue soybean plant in Conoy Township opening today" [lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article\\_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html) (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>106</sup> Wikipedia. "Texas Eastern Transmission Pipeline" [wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas\\_Eastern\\_Transmission\\_Pipeline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline) (accessed June 13, 2019)

<sup>107</sup> US Department of the Interior National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form "Marietta Historic District Boundary Increase," April 17, 1984.

<sup>108</sup> Marietta Restoration Associates, "2010 Pictorial Review" <http://www.mariettarestoration.org/2012-pictorial-review.html> accessed April 25, 2022

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

when B. F. Hiestand entered the lumber business forming a partnership with Samuel Hiestand. Until 1876, when he then made his sons D. Frank and Henry partners with George S. Hiestand. One of the founders of the First National Bank of Marietta, B.F. Hiestand served as director and vice-president before establishing the Exchange National Bank of Marietta, serving as president. In the local Presbyterian church, he was a religious leader.<sup>110</sup> The Hiestands created the Chickies Rolling Mill Company, Marietta Hollo-ware Works, and the Marietta Casting Company. He owned several tobacco farms near Marietta.<sup>111 112</sup>

**B. Frank Hiestand** was the son of Benjamin F. Hiestand and Martha Shock Hiestand. He was active in business and community affairs. B. Frank Hiestand followed in his father's footsteps as a business and community leader. He was president of both Marietta Castings company and the Exchange National Bank of Marietta. He was also involved in the Columbia hospital, B. F. Hiestand and Company Lumber Company, active church worker and a delegate to the Republican National convention with Herbert Hoover. B. Frank Hiestand was married twice, Mary Mehaffey and Sara Dale Cannon.<sup>113</sup>

Lieutenant Benjamin Hiestand (1898-1918) was son of **Henry S. and Elizabeth M. Hiestand** and heir of one of Marietta's wealthiest lumber families. Benjamin enlisted in the army and became a pilot in the U.S. Air Corps during World War I. On 10 June 1919, Lieutenant Hiestand was instructing a cadet in flying at Door Field, FL. The plane crashed, killing both teacher and student. In 1920, his parents purchased the residence build by Amos Bowman, and established The Marietta Community House as a memorial. Approximately 180 men from Marietta served during the war, and the cemetery has 80 WW1 veterans buried here.<sup>114</sup>

**Dallas Fritz Jr and Pamela H Fritz** currently own B.F. Hiestand Bed and Breakfast. They came from Philadelphia where they used to own a newspaper business but sold their business in the late 1990s. They stayed at a Bed and Breakfast in Kennebunkport, Maine which gave them the idea of opening their own Bed and Breakfast. They currently do their own organic gardening and make baked from scratch delectable goodies.<sup>115</sup>

### Property Owner Oral History Interview

Property owners did not respond to invitations for interviews.

<sup>110</sup> "Historical Newspaper Clippings", Newspapers.com: Lancaster New Era, July 29<sup>th</sup> 1919, "Facts and Fancies"

<sup>111</sup> "Historical Newspaper Clippings", Newspapers.com: Lancaster New Era, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1919, "Grand Old Man Of Marietta...Dead"

<sup>112</sup> Shubert, Eric. "Hiestand Lumber Company." Unpublished manuscript, April 19 2022, typescript.

<sup>113</sup> "Historical Newspaper Clippings", Newspapers.com: Sunday News, April 26 1936, "B. Frank Hiestand Dies in Marietta"

<sup>114</sup> James C. Landis, "History Reposed: A Walking Tour of the Marietta Cemetery," n.p., n.d., 3.

<sup>115</sup> "About Lancaster PA Innkeepers Pam and Dallas Fritz," B.F. Hiestand House: Bed and Breakfast, Google, last modified 2023, About Lancaster PA Innkeepers Pam and Dallas Fritz (bfhiestandhouse.com).



# Historic & Contemporary Photos of Property

