

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

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

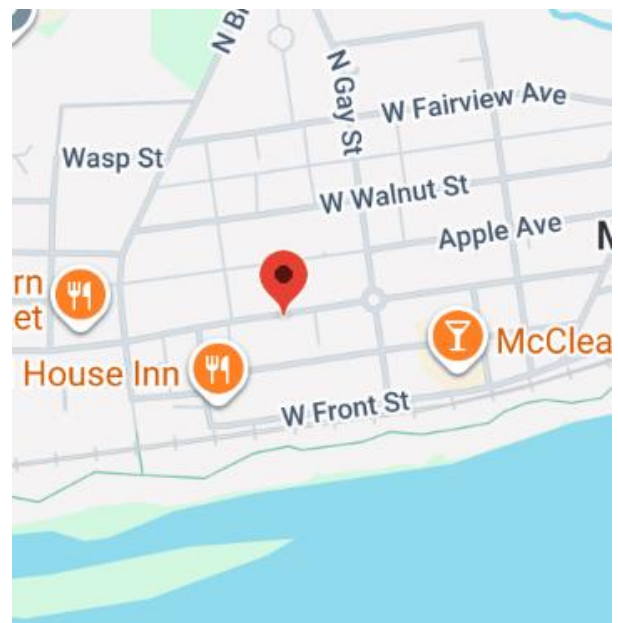


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## **James Whitehill House**

245 West Market Street Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547



**Abstract:**

Built in 1812 in the Federal (1780-1820) architectural style by saloon keeper and hotelier James M. Whitehill proprietor of Marietta's White Swan Hotel. Marietta butcher Charles Kelly owned this home when he was the secretary of the local temperance organization and served as a delegate from Marietta to the Democratic Party Convention of 1850. Marietta dentist Dr. Richard C. Howell owned this home. Proprietress Nancy Cartabiano lived here where she opened her boutique for toddlers called "Anklebiters." This was the home of Marietta educator and local historian, Bertha Sue Gramm, a leader in historic preservation efforts particularly the iron master mansions.

**Prologue**

*United States Semiquincentennial*  
1776-2026

**One of The Signers**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And thou, O Land he loved, rejoice  
That in the countless years to come,  
Whenever Freedom needs a voice,  
These sculptured lips shall not be dumb!

*John Greenleaf Whittier* (1888)

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

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

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

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

As early as 8,000 BC Paleo-Indian settlements, the Susquehannocks flourished along the Susquehanna River with agricultural production and operating complex trade routes expanding throughout the continent. Every river valley and every tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks has considerable evidence of human habitation in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to European contact.<sup>1</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>2</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>3</sup>

In 1681 British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted a land charter to Quaker leader William Penn (1644-1718) to repay a debt the King owed to Admiral William Penn (1621-1670). King Charles named it Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods: Penn and Sylvania from the Latin *silva* which translates forest or woods. There were no Susquehannocks living in this region by the time William Penn acquired the land from King Charles, II (1630-1685).<sup>4</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>5</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

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<sup>1</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>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

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>6</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>7</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>8</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>9</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>10</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>11</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>12</sup>

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

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</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).

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>14</sup> arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.<sup>15</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>16</sup>

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,<sup>17</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>18</sup>

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,<sup>19</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>20</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>21</sup>

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.<sup>22</sup> Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,<sup>23</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>24</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>25</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>26</sup> The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).<sup>27</sup> Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.<sup>28</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

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<sup>14</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>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

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

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

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</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>26</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

Mount Joy and not within the dangerous flood plain of the Susquehanna River. It also demonstrates the socio-economic bias of the settlers, believing poor lives were dispensable, poor transient workers living and working along the Susquehanna River, if they lost their lives and/or livelihood from flooding or from rowdy living, there are many histories of the community documenting drunken brawling in taverns, pubs, and hotels, the lives of these transient workers were not important, while the wealthy, benefiting from commerce along the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal, lived on higher safer ground in Mount Joy.

In current day Marietta, heading west from Cherry Lane to Bridge Street, is the area formerly called Anderson Ferry Grounds. James Anderson, IV (1767-1815), who operated Anderson Ferry owned this property until April of 1813 when he sold it to Henry Share.<sup>29</sup> Mennonite mill owner Heinrich Schaerr (1763-1830) aka Henry Share and his business partners otherwise known as "Share & Company" operated the ferry while laying out and selling lots for buildings.<sup>30</sup>

Heading west on Market Street (beginning at Waterford Avenue/Elbow Lane), these buildings are in James Anderson IV's (1767-1815) plan of Waterford which he laid out in 1804. Waterford ended at Cherry Lane (formerly Cherry Alley) which is the alley running along the western side of The Marietta Community House property.<sup>31</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.<sup>32</sup> 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>33</sup>

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

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

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 ~~12~~ 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.

2022 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.

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

Employing the National Honors Collegiate Council's pedagogy "Place as Text,"<sup>TM</sup> Honors students engaged in fourteen weeks conducting field work examining, interpreting, recording the architecture of historically significant properties in Marietta. Students delved into historic records conducting meticulous archival research using primary and secondary sources and government records. As part of the NCHC Place as

Text experience, students conducted numerous oral history interviews with the owners of historically significant properties assigned to them as the focus of their course project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Property Details:**

Two-story residential with frame, metal siding, roofing composition shingle, paving concrete, unreinforced hand mixed and spread, enclosed porch, screened walls, open slab porch, raised enclosed porch, solid walls, 2-story fireplace, heating & cooling add for oil fired, forced air furnace, hooked-up to electric with public gas water and sewage, total number of 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 full-baths.<sup>36</sup>

### **Deed Search:**

The property was most recently conveyed by Daniel Howell to James Hynes on May 30, 2017. Prior to that, Adam M. Goldstein conveyed the property to Daniel Howell on April 4, 2007. Earlier, Joseph W. Garner conveyed the property to Kathleen Dobbins on May 23, 2005. Before that transfer, Jon B. Helmrich and Stephen J. Mottram conveyed the property to Elizabeth L. Garner and Joseph W. Garner on May 25, 1995. Previously, Duncan B. Helmrich and Genevieve Helmrich conveyed the property to Jon B. Helmrich and Stephen J. Mottram on August 3, 1989. The property had earlier been conveyed by Nancy L. Cartabiano and Paul S. Cartabiano to Duncan B. Helmrich and Genevieve Helmrich on June 14, 1988. Prior to this, Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell conveyed the property to Nancy L. Cartabiano and Paul S. Cartabiano on July 2, 1982. Earlier in the chain of title, Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll conveyed the property to Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell on June 25, 1952. Before that, the Estate of Bertha S. Gramm conveyed the property to Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll on October 24, 1949. The earlier chain of title shows that Farmers Trust Company, Administrator, conveyed the property to Bertha S. Gramm on August 31, 1921. The property had previously passed through the administration of the estate of Frederick Leoffler Baker, with recitals showing transfers to Farmers Trust Company, Administrator, on July 10, 1918, and earlier to Amos Brennan, Administrator, on September 17, 1897. Records also reference the Estate of Frederick L. Baker on December 11, 1885. Prior conveyances show that James Whitehill and Mary conveyed the property to Frederick Leoffler Baker on April 1, 1864. Earlier, Charles Kelly and Harriet M. conveyed the property to James Whitehill on June 6, 1862, after James Whitehill and Margaret E. had conveyed the property to Charles Kelly on March 7, 1862. The chain continues with Benjamin Garman and Elizabeth conveying the property to James Whitehill on April 17, 1861, following a conveyance by Samuel Kreston and Esther to Benjamin Garman on April 3, 1861. Prior to this, Henry Binkston, Administrator, conveyed the property to Samuel Kreston on April 1, 1853, following a conveyance by the Orphans Court to Henry Binkston, Administrator, on August 22, 1852, with earlier recitals referencing Martin Miller as a prior owner.

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<sup>36</sup> “Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry,” Lancaster County, last modified January 19, 2026, <https://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4203965300000/2024#PropertyCharacteristics>

### **Architectural Style:**

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

#### *Federal Style 1780 -1820*

The Federal style is also known as the Adam style, after the Adam brothers, British architects who developed this style in England. It is really a refinement of the Georgian style, which was popular in the years preceding the Federal style. Like the Georgian style, the Federal style is designed around center hall floor plan, or side hall for narrow row houses. The Federal style has many of the same elements of the Georgian style - symmetry, classical details and a side gabled roof - yet it is different in its ornamentation and sophistication. Federal details are more delicate, slender and finely drawn than their Georgian counterparts and may feature swags, garlands and urns. Also, more formal elements were introduced in the Federal style, such as the front door fanlight window, sometimes with flanking sidelights, and more elaborate door surrounds and porticos. The Federal style is also known for dramatic windows, three-part or Palladian windows with curved arches. Another outstanding - yet less common - Federal feature is the use of curving or polygonal window projections. The Federal style became popular throughout the colonies after the American Revolution and was dominant until about 1820, when it was supplanted by the Greek or Classical Revival Style. The easiest way to identify a Federal style building from a Georgian one is to look for the elliptical fan light over the front door or the Palladian windows - not that those design features do not appear in later styles as well. The Federal house in Pennsylvania is usually a brick two or three story building.<sup>37</sup>

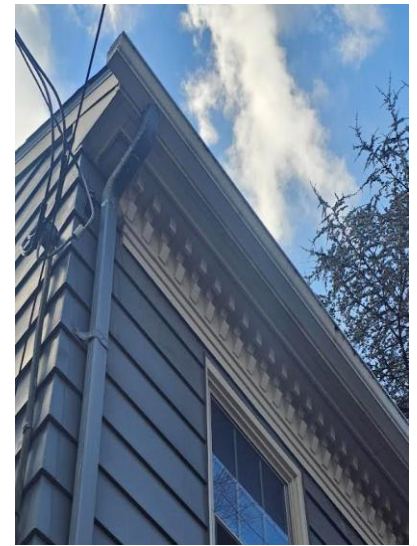
#### Identifiable Features:

Symmetrical form and fenestration, Elliptical fan light over paneled front door, Side lights flanking front door, Classical details, similar to the Georgian style, but more delicate in size and scale, Flat lintels over windows, often with bull's eye corners, Cornice with decorative moldings, often dentils, Low pitched side-gable or hipped roof, Double hung windows with thin muntin's separating the panes (6 panes over 6 most common), Decorative front door crown or entry porch, Tripart or Palladian window, Curving or polygonal projections.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, "Federal," *PHMC Architectural Styles*, accessed February 10, 2026, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/federal.html>

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.



## Facade

The facade of the house can be characterized as a two-bay facade. It means that the front side of the house has two main divisions vertically. On one side there is the entrance door, while on another one there is a window opening. A bay is a repetitive vertical division formed by windows and doors on the front facade. It is very common for narrow houses of the nineteenth-century, especially townhouses.<sup>39</sup>

## Entry Door and Door Surround

The main entrance has a wooden panel door with painted red color. The doorway itself has a decorative door surround made from wide vertical trim boards. Over the doorway, there is a projecting cornice, which forms a small entablature over the main entrance. Under this projecting molding, there is a row of dentils, that is, the small rectangular blocks forming a decorative pattern. Such a decorative entrance doorway was very common in houses of the nineteenth century to underline the importance of the main entrance point.<sup>40</sup>

## Door Type

The main door of this house is most likely six-panel wooden door, which is a quite common residential type of door. It is a wooden door, which is divided by a grid of lines into six separate rectangular recesses. The main advantage of six-panel wooden doors was their durability and decoration; it is why they were commonly used in America from the late eighteenth-century till nineteenth-century.<sup>41</sup>

## Window

There is only one window on the facade of this house, and it is a double-hung wood sash window with a rectangular frame. This window consists of two sashes, each of which can move up and down vertically. The window opening is decorated with a lintel molding above it and a sill projection below. There are also some muntin's dividing this window into several glass panes.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> *Architectural Terms*, definition of bay, describing the vertical divisions of openings on a facade.

<sup>40</sup> *Architectural Terms*, description of cornice and dentil molding, decorative elements often used above doors and along rooflines.

<sup>41</sup> *Architectural Terms*, section on door types, including the six-panel door commonly used in historic houses.

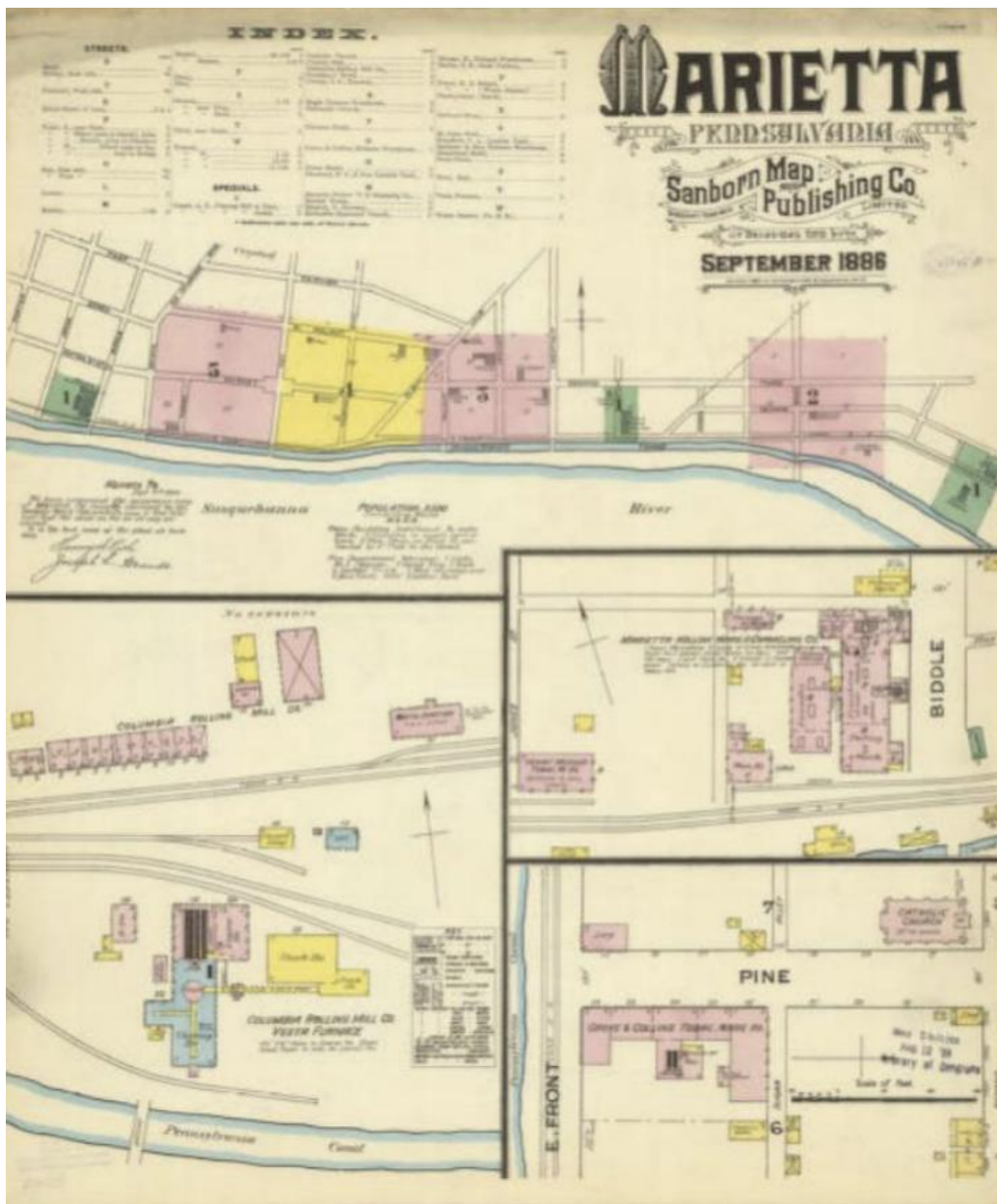
<sup>42</sup> *Architectural Terms*, description of window types and lintels, explaining double-hung sash windows and structural lintels above openings.

The top of the facade of this building is formed by a projecting cornice. Dentil molding forming the decorative row of rectangular blocks under the roofline creates the cornice of this house. Cornices were used very frequently in nineteenth-century buildings to emphasize the top part of them; it is why it is rather common for a historic building facade to have a cornice.<sup>43</sup>

### Exterior Wall Materials

The walls of this house facade are covered with horizontal clapboard siding. It is a layer of wooden boards applied horizontally to one above another to provide additional protection to a building facade. Such cladding was quite popular in America at the time of the nineteenth-century due to its durability and simplicity in construction.<sup>44</sup>

### Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps:

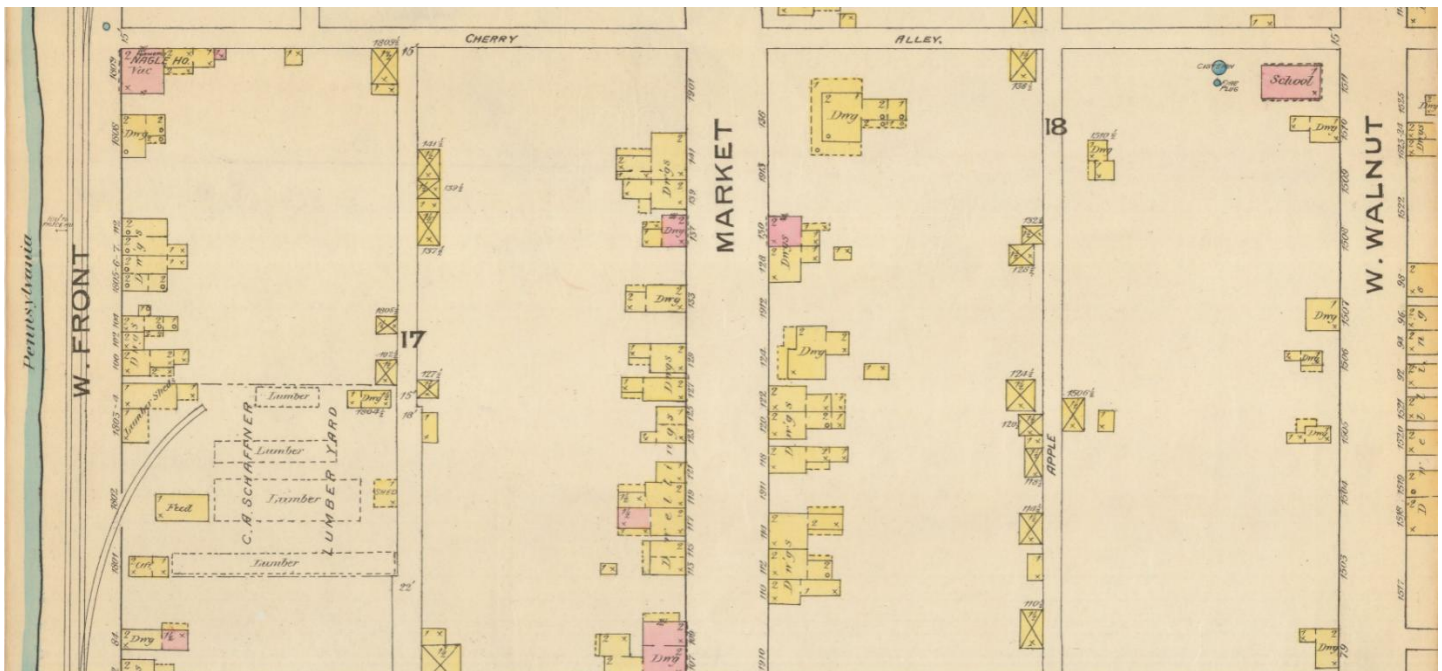


<sup>43</sup> *Architectural Terms*, definition of cornice, a projecting molding that marks the junction between the wall and roof.

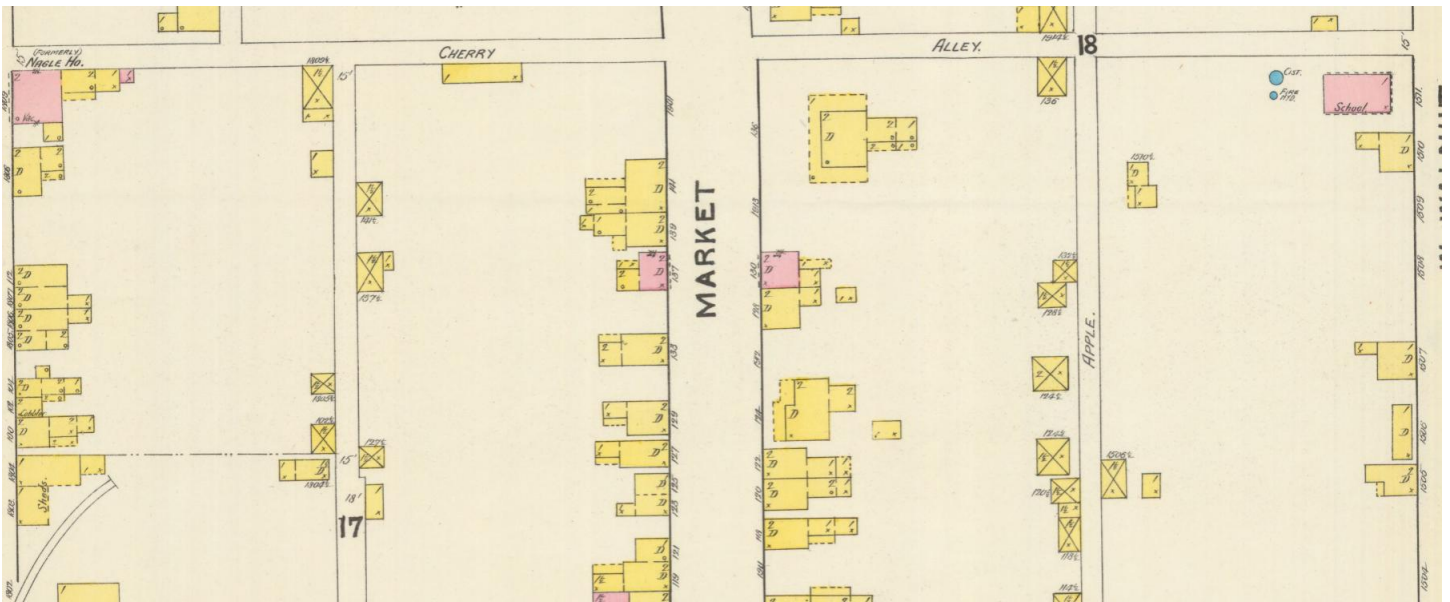
<sup>44</sup> *Architectural Terms*, definition of cornice, a projecting molding that marks the junction between the wall and roof.

Sanborn Maps are named for civil engineer and surveyor Daniel Alfred Sanborn (1827-1883) founder of the Sanborn Map Company (1866-1996). Sanborn maps are detailed maps of U. S. cities and towns originally created for insurance companies to assess liability in urbanized area of the U. S. after the Civil War (1861-1865). The Homestead Act (1862), transcontinental railroad construction (1863-1869), the Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914), and massive European immigration to the U. S. (1882-1914) all fostered increased population, urbanization, and a heightened demand for mapping. Sanborn maps are valuable for documenting changes in the built environment of American cities over many decades. Sanborn maps include outlines of each building and 13 “Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide,” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, last modified August 26, 2015, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/index.html>. 11 outbuilding; the location of windows, doors, fire walls, and porches; as well as the composition of building materials including the framing, flooring, and roofing materials; indicating building uses, sometimes even particular room uses; house and block numbers; street names, street and sidewalk widths, property boundaries; natural features such as rivers and canals; railroad corridors and the names of most public buildings, churches, and businesses. Sanborn maps are primarily found in the archives of special collections of historical libraries, town halls, and academic libraries. Sanborn maps facilitate historical research through the study of urban growth and decline patterns as well as researching the evolution of specific buildings, sites, and districts. Historic preservationists use Sanborn maps for understanding the significance of historical buildings, the historic use of buildings, and building materials in conservation and rehabilitation efforts as well as locating residences and workplaces of historically significant past residents and local community leaders and also to study the patterns of growth and migration of populations. Students in this class use Sanborn maps to trace the evolution of the historically significant property assigned to them as well as illustrate the growth of Marietta.

Sanborn Map 1886 – Sheet Number 5, Lot Number 129

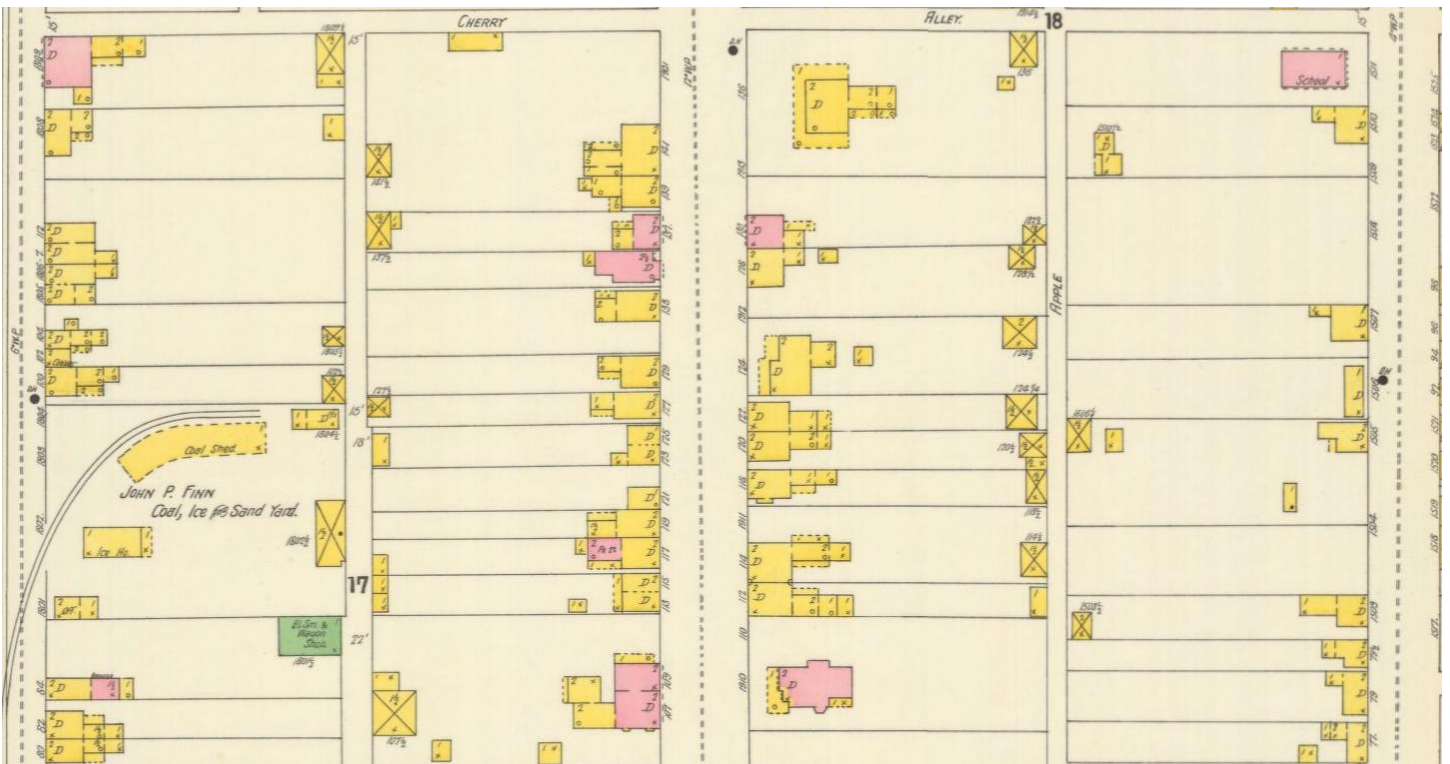


Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch.

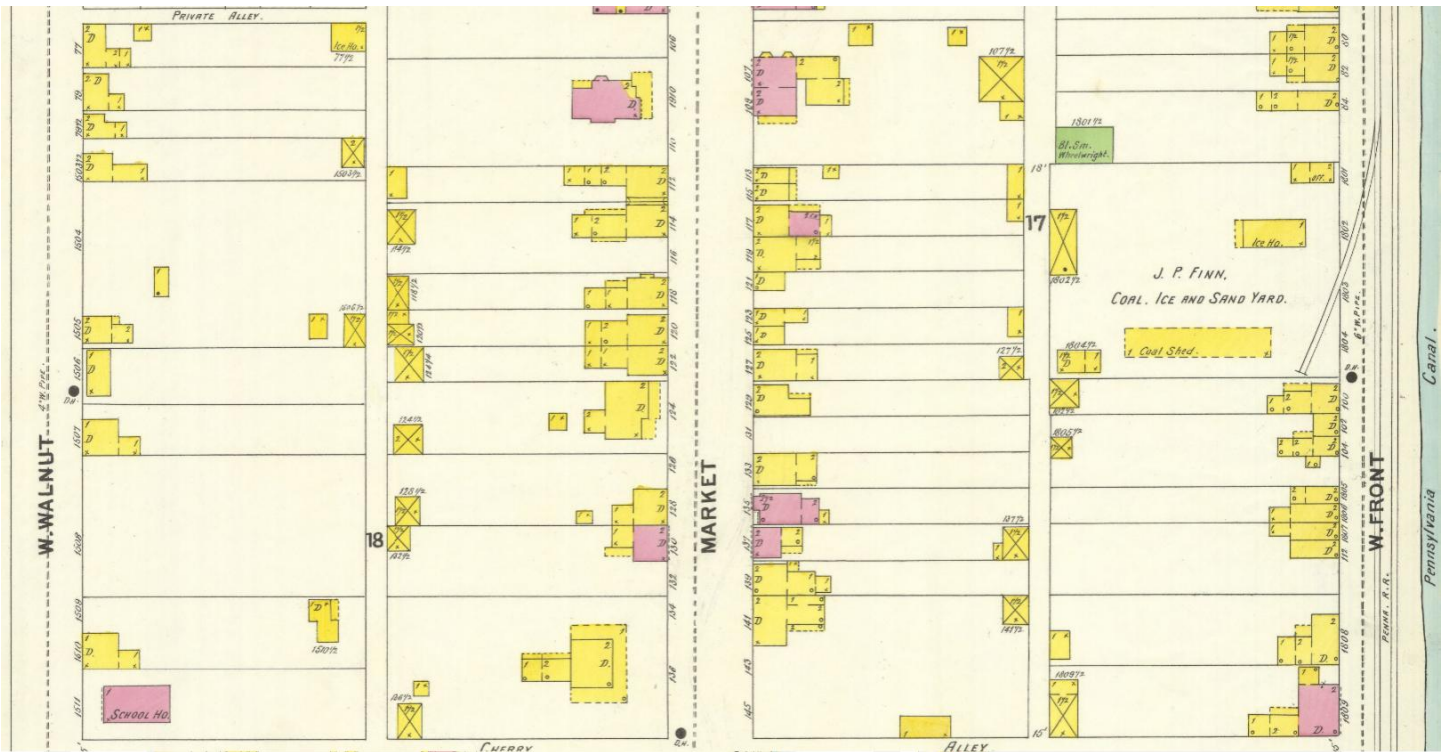


Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch.

Sanborn Map 1896 – Sheet Number 2, Lot Number 129

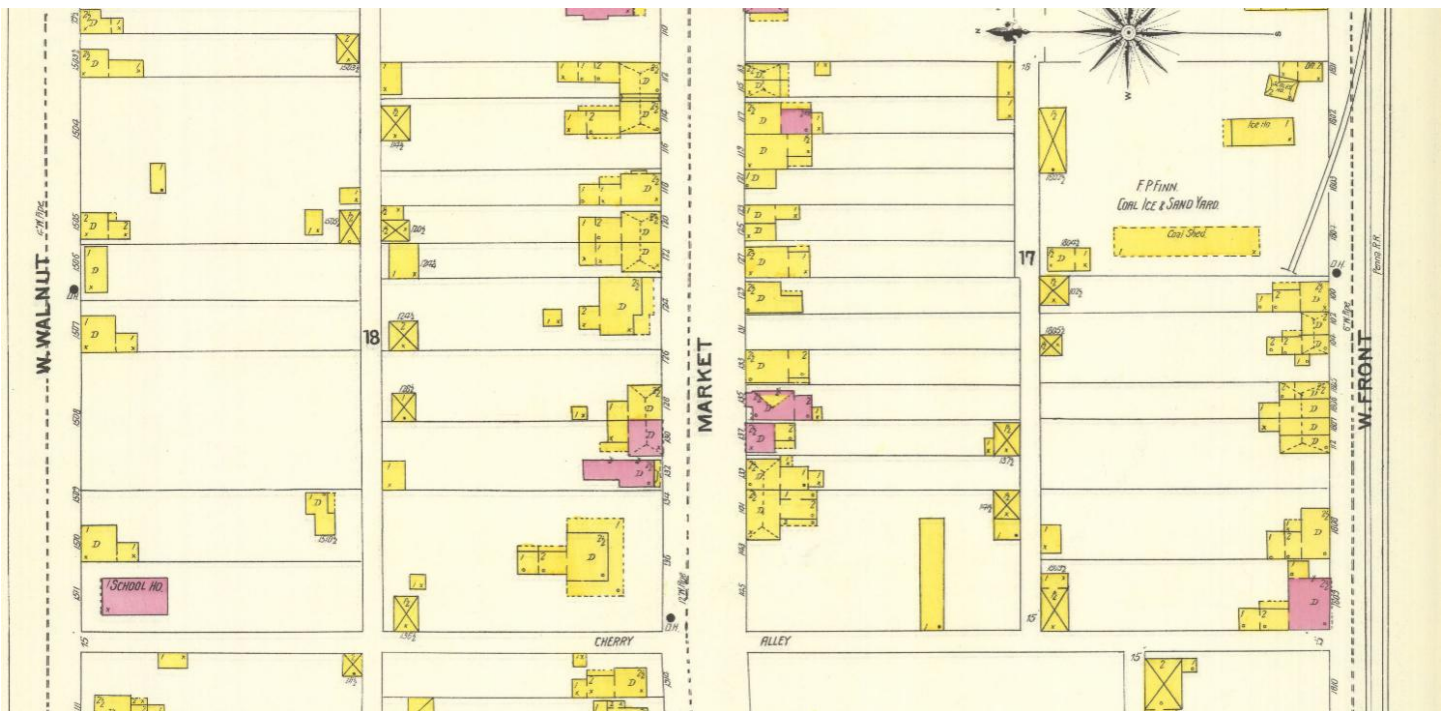


Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch.

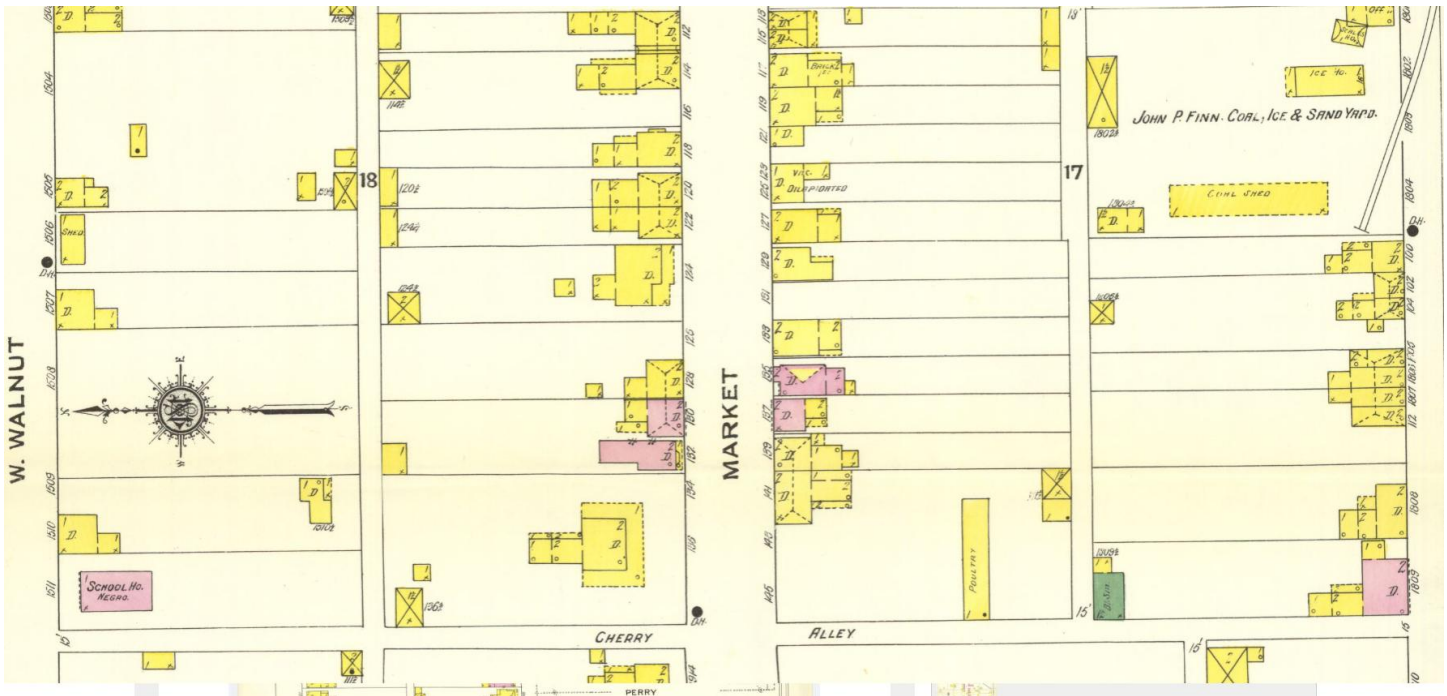


Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch.

Sanborn Map 1904 - Sheet Number 7, Lot Number 129

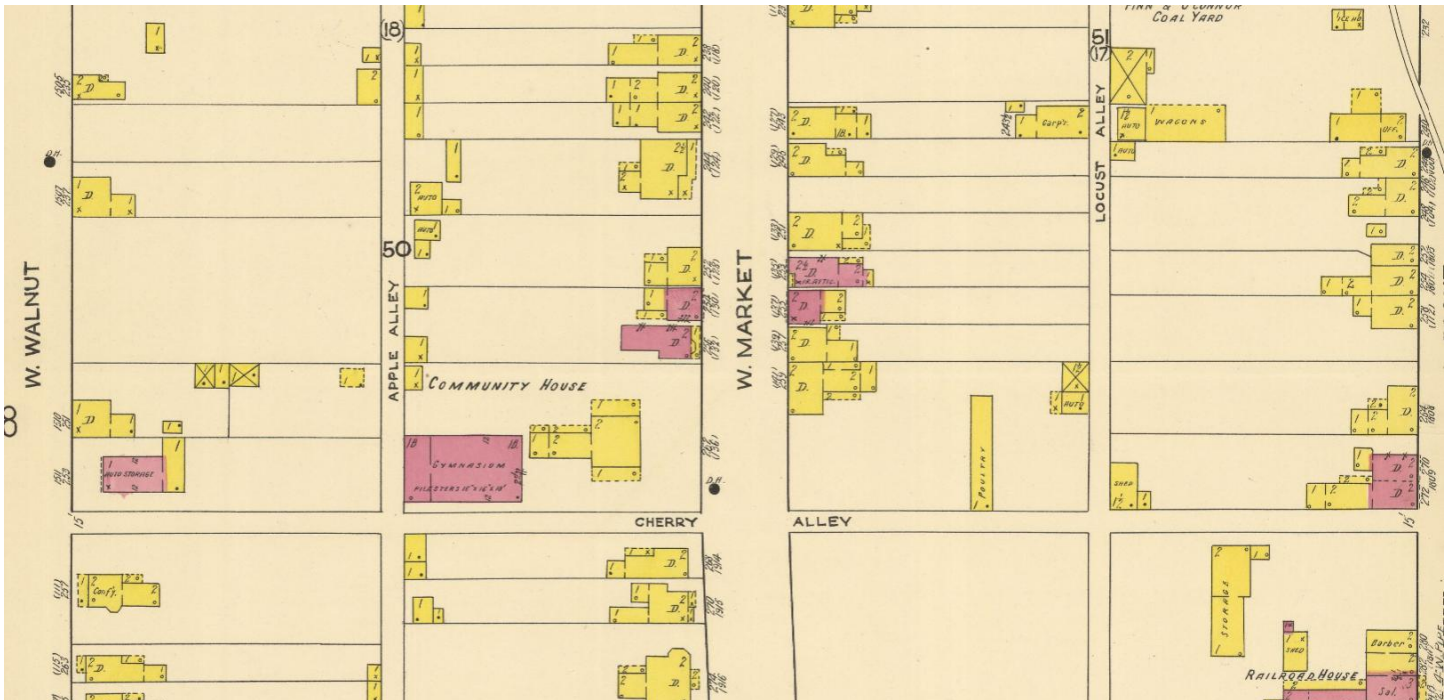


Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch.



Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch.

Sanborn Map 1922 - Sheet Number 9, Lot Number (was 129) now 245



Two-story wood frame dwelling with two-story wood frame addition on the rear with a one-story wood frame porch, one-story wood frame addition to the rear.

*Founding Families of Marietta*<sup>45</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>46</sup> arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.<sup>47</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>48</sup>

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,<sup>49</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>50</sup>

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,<sup>51</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>52</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>53</sup>

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.<sup>54</sup> Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,<sup>55</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>56</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>57</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

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<sup>45</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>46</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>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</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

Amish. In 1812 a log meetinghouse on land donated by Peter Delebaugh Kraybill (1784-1869).<sup>58</sup> The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).<sup>59</sup> Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.<sup>60</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>61</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>62</sup>

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>63</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>64</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>65</sup> From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.<sup>66</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>67</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>68</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

<sup>62</sup> Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China* v. 4, p 3 (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

<sup>63</sup> H. M. J. Klein, *Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History* v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

<sup>64</sup> *Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania* (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

<sup>65</sup> Electa Kane Tritsch, *Building Dedham* (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

<sup>66</sup> Eric Sloane, *Our Vanishing Landscape* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

<sup>67</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>68</sup> Ibid., 43.

The wonder of it all was the fact there were no American engineers at the time, and neither was there any excavating machinery. With no more than the ingenuity of local surveyors and such simple tools as shovels and wheelbarrows, these artificial rivers were cut through the most difficult countryside.<sup>69</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>70</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>71</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>72</sup> This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.<sup>73</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 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>74</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>75</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>76</sup> In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.<sup>77</sup> A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.<sup>78</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>79</sup> The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.<sup>80</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.

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<sup>69</sup> Sloane, 52.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., 53.

<sup>71</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>72</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>73</sup> *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 15.

<sup>74</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>75</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>76</sup> *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

<sup>77</sup> Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

<sup>78</sup> Shank, 44.

<sup>79</sup> Abendschein, 100.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid. 16.

*History of Marietta, Pennsylvania*<sup>81</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>82</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>83</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>84</sup>

In 1681 British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted a land charter to Quaker leader William Penn (1644-1718) to repay a debt the King owed to Admiral William Penn (1621-1670). King Charles named it Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods: Penn and Sylvania from the Latin *silva* which translates forest or woods. There were no Susquehannocks living in this region by the time William Penn acquired the land from King Charles, II (1630-1685).<sup>85</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>86</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>87</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>88</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>89</sup>

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<sup>81</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>82</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>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

In 1719 Robert Wilkins, Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots; Anglo-Irish Presbyterians), Indian Trader, acquired 300 acres along the Susquehanna River north of Chickies Creek. In 1719 George Stewart, Scotch-Irish, was sold a tract of land east of the Robert Wilkins tract. In 1727 Robert Wilkins sold the tract of Penn land to Scotch-Irish, The Reverend James Anderson, clergy at the Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) in Mount Joy, in East Donegal Township. Son James Anderson operated the ferry and built the Accomac Inn.<sup>90</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>91</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>92</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>93</sup>

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and York Counties over the Susquehanna River. The capitol of Continental Congress was in Lancaster City on 22 September 1777. Lancaster City was the capitol of Pennsylvania from 1799-1812. York City was the capitol of the Continental Congress from 1777-1778. The Articles of Confederation were drafted and adopted in York thus the establishing the first constituting and government for the United States of America. In 1789 Quaker leader Samuel Wright renamed Wright's Ferry as Columbia and petitioned the new U. S. Congress to make this the location of the U. S. Capitol.<sup>94</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>95</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>96</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.

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<sup>90</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>91</sup> Ibid.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</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>95</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>96</sup> Ibid.

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>97</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>98</sup>

In 1817 James Anderson built a road over Chickies Mountain, the Old Columbia Pike, linking Columbia, Pennsylvania, formerly Wright's Ferry, (1726) 3.6 miles south of Marietta. Anderson was preparing for the state legislature to build a bridge across the Susquehanna River connecting Marietta to York, Pennsylvania (1741). James Anderson operated a ferry across the Susquehanna River. Two miles north Mennonite Christian Winiker operated a ferry known as Vinegar Ferry.<sup>99</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>100</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>101</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>102</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

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<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Revolvy. "Panic of 1819" revolvy.com <https://www.revolvy.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>101</sup> Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. "Pennsylvania Canals- 1846" [phmc.state.pa.us](http://phmc.state.pa.us) [www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html) (accessed May 21, 2019).

<sup>102</sup> Rivertownes. "The Furnaces of Rivertownes" [rivertownes.org http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm](http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm) (accessed May 21, 2019).

Perry (1785-1819). Perry House was a stronghold for Confederate sympathizers of Marietta where Copperheads and Unionists engaged in hostile political debates.<sup>103</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>104</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>105</sup>

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

In 1889 Donegal Mutual Insurance Company, formerly Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established on West Market Street in Marietta. During 1960-1961 Donegal built their national headquarters in Colonial Revival style campus on River Road Pennsylvania Route 441 (PA 441).<sup>106</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>107</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>108</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>109</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>110</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

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<sup>103</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

<sup>106</sup> Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

<sup>107</sup> Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

<sup>108</sup> Ibid.

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

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>111</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>112</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>113</sup>

In 1955 the United States Aluminum Corporation of Pennsylvania USALCO is established. Rectangular twenty-five pound “ingots” smelted from scrap aluminum were produced to make castings for automotive automatic transmissions, pistons, aluminum fry pans, and products for national defense purposes.<sup>114</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>115</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>116</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>117</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>118</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

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</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>113</sup> Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” [https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH\\_Pub\\_10-19.pdf](https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>114</sup> USALCO, “About Us” [usalco.com https://www.usalco.com/company/history/](https://www.usalco.com/company/history/) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>115</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>116</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>117</sup> Wikipedia. “Superfund” [Wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund) (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>118</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).

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>119</sup>

In 1981, Rich Kushner opened Swedish Motors at 7 North Decatur Street, advertising that his employees had a unique knowledge of Swedish cars and foreign parts. His niche was more than enough to preoccupy his technicians, some of whom have been with Rich since their service doors opened. Today, Swedish Motors offers the same reliable auto service while also selling and restoring preowned and vintage vehicles.<sup>120</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>121</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>122</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>123</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>124</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> LEPCO. "About Us" lepcocom <http://lepcocom/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

<sup>120</sup> Swedish Motors. "About Us" swedishmotors.com <http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors> (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>121</sup> Jagtrux. "Our Story" jagtrux.com <http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx> (accessed May 23, 2019).

<sup>122</sup> B.N. Excavating. "About Us" bnexcavating.com <https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php> (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>123</sup> Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" hiltzpropanesystems.com <https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

<sup>124</sup> Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" vanguardmodular.com <https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/> (accessed June 13, 2019).

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>125</sup>

Lancaster Recumbent opened in December 2014, and today, the shop has over 75 different types of recumbent cycles – and continues to grow. The shop moved to a new location at 103 West Market Street in March 2018 – a larger space (for more cycles) located a block and a half off the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail in Marietta, PA. Lancaster Recumbent offers rides for all of life’s cycles, new and used semi-recumbent and recumbent cycles, offers personal customizations and adaptations to meet your specific needs. Lastly, they offer repairs and maintenance for practically anything with wheels – from recumbent to traditional upright cycles, from strollers to wheelchairs and walkers.<sup>126</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>127</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>128</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>129</sup> Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

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<sup>125</sup> Hess Auctioneers. “About Us” hessauctioneers.com <https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>126</sup> Lancaster Recumbent. “About Us” lancasterrecumbent.com <https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

<sup>127</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>128</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>129</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)

### Biographical Significance & Historic Purpose of Property.

As evident from my deed research, the property on West Market Street in Marietta came into the ownership of James Middleton Whitehill (1820–1880) during the mid-nineteenth century, a time when many houses along Market Street were being built as the town continued to grow. Deed records show that on March 28, 1867, William Trimmer sold part of the property to Elizabeth S. Whitehill, and soon after, on January 4, 1868, Barr Spangler sold the adjoining lot to her husband, James Middleton Whitehill. These purchases placed the land under the ownership of the Whitehill family and strongly shows that the house was built during this period when Whitehill owned the property.<sup>124</sup>

481	493	Whitehill, James M.	W	M 60			Upholsterer
		Elizabeth S.	W	54	Wife		Keeping House
		George W.	W	22	Son		Druggist

their son George W. Whitehill. The census record lists Whitehill's occupation as an upholsterer and confirms that the family was living<sup>130</sup> in the borough during the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>131</sup> Whitehill was also involved in the hospitality business. Newspaper reports from the time show that he operated a saloon and hotel in Marietta, businesses that served travelers, workers, and residents in the borough.

One newspaper article describes a court case involving a young employee who had been working as a clerk in Whitehill's saloon. The report also explains that Whitehill was charged with selling liquor on Sunday and keeping gambling rooms in his hotel, which resulted in fines and short imprisonment.<sup>132</sup> These reports help show how taverns and hotels were common businesses in nineteenth-century Marietta and often served as social

Estate of **James Whitehill**, late of the  
Borough of Marietta, deceased.

Letters Testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Marietta.

A. N. CASSEI,  
MARY WHITEHILL,

Executors.

Marietta, December 17, 1864. 20-6t

### James

**Middleton Whitehill** was a businessman in Marietta who worked as both an upholsterer and a saloon keeper. Census records show Whitehill living in Marietta with his wife Elizabeth S. Whitehill and

<sup>130</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Records*, William Trimmer to Elizabeth S. Whitehill, March 28, 1867; Barr Spangler to James Middleton Whitehill, January 4, 1868, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

<sup>131</sup> United States Census Bureau, *1870 United States Federal Census*, Marietta Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, household of James Middleton Whitehill.

<sup>132</sup> United States Census Bureau, *1860 United States Federal Census*, Marietta Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, listing occupation of James Middleton Whitehill as upholsterer.

gathering places in the community. One newspaper article describes a court case involving a young employee<sup>133</sup> who had been working as a clerk in Whitehill's saloon. The report also explains that Whitehill was charged with selling liquor on Sunday and keeping gambling rooms in his hotel, which resulted in fines and short imprisonment. These reports help show how taverns and hotels were common businesses in nineteenth-century Marietta and

Com'th vs. George Yoder. Embezzlement and Larceny. The defendant, a boy about sixteen, was in the employ of **Middleton Whitehill** as clerk in his saloon in Marietta last July. Mr. W. had noticed that the money in the drawer was getting smaller, and his suspicions were excited. He marked some notes (postal currency) and discovered some of them in the boy's pocket book. He was not discharged for several weeks afterward, and acknowledged before the Squire that he had taken the money. The defence aimed to show that the boy took the money in the presence of other persons; that there was no concealment in his actions; that he was allowed to use the till, and that he acknowledged to have taken the money, though he said he had not taken enough; that Whitehill still owes him twenty-eight dollars.—**Whitehill** did not give him money when he asked him for it, as he said he couldn't afford it, as he had taxes to pay, &c. He retained Yoder even after he had discovered the marked money upon him, fearing, as he said, he should be left without any one to take care of his saloon. The counsel for the defence were particularly eloquent in their addresses to the jury. Verdict directed to be brought in in the evening.

James M. **Whitehill** was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars for selling liquor on Sunday and twenty days' imprisonment, and for keeping a gambling house he was sentenced to pay ten dollars fine and undergo ten days' imprisonment.  
Court adjourned till 7 o'clock.

often served as social gathering places in the community. Another newspaper notice reports that Middleton Whitehill opened a restaurant in the Donegal House, describing him as a new landlord who was expected to attract customers.<sup>133</sup> This announcement shows that Whitehill was active in multiple businesses in the borough and participated in the local commercial life of Marietta.

Other newspaper records also place the Whitehill family within the community during the Civil War era, a time when many towns in Lancaster County organized local efforts to support Union soldiers. A published newspaper list of Marietta residents who donated money to assist sick and wounded soldiers includes Middleton Whitehill among the contributors.<sup>134</sup> Lists like this were commonly printed in local

Our friend **Middleton Whitehill**, has opened a tastefully arranged restaurant in the Donegal House, entrance from Gay street. Mid. will make an obliging landlord.

newspapers during the war to recognize citizens who gave money or supplies to help soldiers receiving treatment in military hospitals. Whitehill's name appearing on this list

Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT—SIR:—Will you please insert in the *Spy* the following names of those who have kindly contributed towards raising a box for the sick and wounded soldiers. The names are as follows:  
Mrs. Doctor Haldeman, Mrs. Professor Haldeman, Misses Mary and Malvina Lawson, Misses Fanny and Eliza Haldeman, Misses Alice and Mary Haldeman, Miss Mollie E. Trappell, Miss Charlotte Kelly, Miss Winnie Maly, Miss Mary Way, Miss Bridget Maly, Miss Sarah McConnell, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Maly, Mrs. Sue Wolf, Mrs. Ream, Mrs. Magraw, Mrs. Boughter, Mrs. Kellerman, Mrs. Stroup, Mrs. Coick, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. Scantling, Mrs. Kidders, Mrs. Kunkle, G. W. Trump, Joseph Smeltzer, John Billit, Henry Fairer, Barney Deitz, John Walstein, Joseph Harpsb, Alex. Hill, George Eagle, Sam. H. Trump, Michael Trump, Valentine Naber, Fred. Hostetter, George Wyckoff, David Cable, **Middleton Whitehill**, Henry Shallenberger, Daniel Kasey, Jerry McConnell, Michael Connolly, James Foley, James Fachey, James McClure, Jr., Fred. Chickadens, Jacob Hershey, A. Smith, Sam'l Chase, Augustus Larpah.  
So you see that there are as many patriotic people about Chiques as any other little place in Lancaster county. It is the duty of every man and woman to try to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers. The cry is, "Chiques does not do anything!" We will let them see what we can do!

suggests that he was involved in the local community and supported wartime relief efforts for soldiers from the region. Another newspaper report describes an incident involving a German youth who was living with Mr. J. M. Whitehill near Donegal Church. According to the article, the young man was walking along a road near the church when he was suddenly attacked by several individuals. The newspaper describes the event as a violent assault, and the attackers reportedly beat the youth before leaving the scene.<sup>135</sup> Reports like this were common in the newspapers during that time, which basically recorded local crimes and disturbances happening within the community. The article also states that the youth had been staying with Whitehill at the time of the incident. This suggests that Whitehill may have been providing the young man with lodging while he worked in the area. During the nineteenth century it was common for tavern owners, hotel keepers, and other business owners to house workers or apprentices in their homes or in rooms connected to their businesses.

On the 31st ult., a German boy, aged 18, living with Mr. **J. M. Whitehill**, near Donegal church, was attacked, knocked down, and otherwise abused by two men. The parties are known and will be arrested. The boy had ordered the men to quit the farm by order of Mr. Whitehill. . . . Frederick Bausman, of

<sup>133</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Records*, Benjamin Garman and Elizabeth to James Whitehill, April 17, 1861, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

<sup>134</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Records*, Charles Kelly and Harriet M. to James Whitehill, June 6, 1862, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

<sup>135</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, *Deed Records*, James Whitehill and Mary to Frederick Leoffler Baker, April 1, 1864, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Since Whitehill operated a saloon and hotel in Marietta, the youth may have been working for him or helping with the business while living nearby.

**Bertha Sue Gramm** was a longtime resident of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and a respected educator who devoted much of her life to teaching and civic engagement in the community. She resided at 245 West Market Street in Marietta, the property examined in this research project. Gramm died following a prolonged illness in Lancaster General Hospital. At the time of her death, she was remembered as a retired county schoolteacher and world traveler whose career and civic involvement made her a well-known figure in Lancaster County.<sup>136</sup> Miss Gramm was born in Marietta, the daughter of **Samuel Brown Gramm** and **Margaret Rachel Nagle Gramm**, members of a long-established Lancaster County family. After completing her early education locally, she pursued advanced teacher training and higher education at several institutions. She attended the Cumberland Valley State Normal School in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, one of the principal teacher-training schools serving the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>137</sup> Gramm later earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Pennsylvania and subsequently received a Master of Arts degree from Bucknell University, where she also served as an instructor in the English department during several summer sessions.<sup>132</sup> In addition to these degrees, she pursued further academic study through certificate programs at several internationally recognized universities, including the University of Michigan, Harvard University, Oxford University in England, and the University of Vienna in Austria.<sup>138</sup> These academic pursuits illustrate both her dedication to education and the increasing opportunities for professional women educators in the early twentieth century. Throughout her career, Gramm taught for many years in Lancaster County public schools, contributing to the development of rural education in the region. After retiring from teaching, she returned permanently to her hometown of Marietta, where she remained active in numerous civic, religious, and historical organizations.<sup>139</sup> Her interests extended beyond education into local historical preservation and cultural organizations. Gramm was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society and participated in several lineage and patriotic organizations, including the Robert

Fulton Chapter of the Daughters of 1812 and the Witness Tree Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.<sup>140</sup> These organizations sought to commemorate early American history and preserve historical memory within local communities. Religious life also played an important role in Gramm's life. She was a lifelong member of St. John's Episcopal Church in Marietta, where she served for many years as secretary of

**MISS BERTH  
GRAMM**

Miss Bertha Sue  
Market St., Mar  
teacher holding  
several universiti  
ford, England, and  
died Wednesday  
General Hospital.  
Miss Gramm  
wrote her own ob  
lows:  
"Miss Bertha Sue  
Market St., Marie  
occurred at 11:30  
at the Lancaster  
was the daughter  
uel Brown Gram  
Rachel Nagle Gra  
"She was born  
upon her retireme  
took up residence  
town. Miss Gram  
uate and post-g  
was then known a  
Valley State Nor  
pensburg, Pa., an  
from the Univer

**RETIRED COUNTY  
TEACHER DIES**

**Miss Bertha Sue Gramm,  
Marietta, Succumbs**

Miss Bertha Sue Gramm, 245 W. Market St., Marietta, a retired school teacher and world traveler, died yesterday in the General Hospital after a prolonged illness.

She held teaching certificates from American Universities and universities in England and Austria.

Miss Gramm was the daughter of the late Samuel Brown Gramm and Margaret Rachel Nagle Gramm.

She was born in Marietta and upon her retirement from teaching took up residence in her native town. Miss Gramm was a graduate and post-graduate of what was then known as the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa., and later graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree of B.S., and still later received her M.A. degree at Bucknell University, where she served as instructor in the English department for several Summers.

**SHE ALSO** held certificates from the University of Michigan, Harvard University, Oxford University, England; and the University of Vienna, Austria. She traveled extensively both at home and abroad.

She was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Women's College Club of Lancaster, Robert Fulton Chapter, Daughters of 1812; and the Witness Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also a life-long member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Marietta, where for many years she served as secretary of the Parish Guild and was a member of the vestry.

Last Fall Miss Gramm arranged a personally conducted tour to the Ironmaster's Mansion in Marietta for the Lancaster County Historical Society and a paper on the subject which she wrote appears in a current issue of the Lancaster County Historical publication.

Surviving are these brothers and a sister: Vere C. Gramm, Philadelphia; Parke N. Gramm, Springfield, N. J.; John R. Gramm, Glenolden; and Frances, wife of James Hendrickson, West Philadelphia. A number of nieces and nephews also survive.

<sup>136</sup> "Retired County Teacher Dies: Miss Bertha S. Gramm of Marietta," *Lancaster New Era*, May 6, 1946, Lancaster Newspapers

Archive.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid.

<sup>139</sup> Ibid.

<sup>140</sup> Ibid.

GRAMM—Entered into rest in this city on April 6, 1949. Bertha Sue Gramm, 245 W. Market St., Marietta. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice from the Samuel Frey Memorial Funeral Home, 101 W. Market St., Marietta, on Saturday afternoon, with services at St. John's Episcopal Church, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Charles E. Burgess, rector of the Church, will officiate. Interment in the family plot in Marietta Cemetery. Friends may call at the Samuel Frey Funeral Home Friday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

the Parish Guild and as a member of the church vestry, helping guide the administrative affairs of the congregation. <sup>141</sup>Gramm also demonstrated a strong interest in local history. Shortly before her death she organized and personally conducted a tour of the Ironmaster's Mansion in Marietta for members of the Lancaster County Historical Society. She also authored a historical paper on the mansion, which was later published in the society's journal. <sup>142</sup>These activities reflect her commitment to preserving and interpreting the historic built environment

**MARIETTA PROPERTY SOLD**  
The property at 245 W. Market St., Marietta, was sold at public sale last night by the Bertha J. Gramm estate to Frank Doll, Marietta RD, for \$9,100.

of the Susquehanna River communities. Following her death, the property at 245 West Market Street entered estate administration. Deed records indicate that Farmers Trust Company, acting as administrator of the estate, conveyed the property to Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll on October 24, 1949, continuing the chain of title for the property examined in this report. <sup>143</sup> Miss Gramm's life reflects the important role played by educated women in the civic and cultural life of small American communities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Through her career as a teacher, her leadership in historical and patriotic organizations, and her involvement in local church life, she contributed meaningfully to the intellectual and cultural development of Marietta and Lancaster County.

**Nancy L. Cartabiano** and her husband, **Paul S. Cartabiano**, lived at 245 West Market Street in Marietta, Pennsylvania during the early and mid-1980s. Their time at the property shows how the historic homes in Marietta were not only used as private residences but were sometimes turned into small businesses as the town's economy and tourism began to grow again. In April 1984, Nancy Cartabiano officially registered a

fictitious business name with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a children's boutique called "Anklebiters."

**FICTITIOUS NAME**  
Nancy L. Cartabiano, 245 W. Market St., Marietta, PA 17547 did file in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on or about April 11, 1984 registration of the name:  
**ANKLEBITERS**  
under which she intends to do business at 245 W. Market St., Marietta, PA 17547 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of December 16, 1982, Chapter 3, known as the "Fictitious Name Act".  
**Notice is hereby given that sealed**

**Marietta Businesses Bloom With Spring**

*Continued from Page One*

**the BROWN BAG RESTAURANT**  
like until I was into the restaurant. The people of Marietta and the surrounding areas are very supportive. During the summer, we get a lot of the business overflow from Lancaster and Hershey areas.

\* Pat Anthony will soon open an antique shop at his own shop, she said. "The more antique there is in the area, the better. People will come into the town for the antique if there are enough shops to keep them interested."

Having searched in Lancaster for a suitable combination home/ shop, Mrs. Anthony and her husband David happened across Marietta's former Eagle House, owned at one time by ironmaster Steven Dight. The Anthony's plan to maintain the name of the building to use for their antique shop.

"I was really interested more in the house and not the shop because I had planned to do antique about but since that time, I've decided to open the shop."

Although the couple is somewhat discouraged by the increasing restoration costs they are encountering, Mrs. Anthony said, "We wanted to come back to Pennsylvania since we're both from the state. I have a brother in Philadelphia and I'm from Williamsport. Marietta is just lovely. It's just a great place."

Located at 12 W. Market St., the Anthony's hope to be able to open the shop part of the building in June or July.

\* Also looking at his expansion as one way to fill a need in the area, Sam Zook, the owner of The Brown Bag restaurant, last July had built a 14-foot by 16-foot addition. The addition houses an ice cream business to accompany the breakfast/brunch and sandwich

... that he has been operating for the past five years.

Zook said, "There's nothing else like it in the area. There used to be places that sold soft ice cream years ago but they all closed down."

"People are looking for good food at a good value, and this is working for me," he added.

Zook, a native athlete that by opening in the middle of the summer last year, he missed the best part of the season. "We'll treat this as the beginning of our ice cream business," he said.

\* Other Marietta natives Dave Hickerrell and partner Mick Kisher decided to meet a need in the community as well.

Hickerrell said, "We've both very active tennis players and we thought it would be nice to have a shop in Marietta."

Susquehanna Valley Sports, located at 15 E. Market St., Marietta, is an evening and Saturday operation.

Unlike some of the antiques or crafts shop owners, Hickerrell doesn't feel that downtown Marietta is the best of business ch-

*maison. "I don't say that specialty shops tend to focus their big business toward special days such as Marietta Days but we've got to expand on this a steady business throughout the year."*

Hickerrell said that he is looking forward to more and varied shops coming into the area to attract more people.

\* Nancy Cartabiano, the owner of a boutique for toddlers called Anklebiters, decided to open a business and operate it out of a portion of her home.

"I always wanted to have a business of my own and now that I'm into it, I'm kind of interested in putting into something like this full time," she said.

Her business, which opened in September and is located at 245 W. Market St., Marietta, fills a void. "I opened the shop because there was nothing around here like it, not even in Lancaster as far as I know. This is something new for people of Marietta and the surrounding area. It's unique in that its one of its kind."

A Lancaster resident has been working hard to get an in-home crafts and supply store for children. Mrs. Sheldis, 37, of Marietta, is coming for May 21, which is Mother's Marietta Day, to have Country Cow Crafts.

"I was so excited about all of these shops opening in Marietta," she said. "Marietta used to be a town where you could go for anything."

"The small shops started spreading up around here. I really supported them and thought from them. Small business just fascinates me and I really think that it's been good for Marietta."

\* Originally from Columbia, Laurie Gamber, owner of Laurie's Things Unique at 245 W. Market St., Marietta, is from a small business background. Her mother

animals. The shop was created after Nancy Cartabiano decided she wanted to run her own business and noticed that Marietta did not have a specialty store for children's items. According to the article, she hoped the shop would serve both local families and visitors coming to the historic river town. <sup>145</sup> The store was open several

<sup>141</sup> Ibid.  
<sup>142</sup> Ibid.  
<sup>143</sup> Ibid.  
<sup>144</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster, PA, Deed Records, James Whitehill to Frederick Leoffler Baker, April 1, 1864.  
<sup>145</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster, PA, Deed Records, Farmers Trust Company to Bertha S. Gramm, August 31, 1921

## Crash Damages Two Houses, Four Vehicles

Two cars were demolished, while another car and a truck and two houses were damaged, in a 3:45 p.m. accident Sunday in the 200 block of West Market Street, Marietta police said. Damage exceeded \$14,000.

Officer Richard Heisey said Stephen Foster, 152 W. Market St., Marietta, was driving a 1973 coupe east when, for an undetermined reason, it crossed the center line and hit a parked 1982 sedan owned by Nancy and Paul Cartabiano, 245 W. Market St., Marietta.

The Cartabiano sedan was demolished as it was pushed into the home of Martha Haaf, 238 W. Market St., damaging a gate and spouting, and loosening a wooden fence, aluminum siding and brick on the home of Michelle and Don Neal, 234 W. Market St.

Foster's car was demolished as it then hit Neal's pickup truck, pushing it into Neal's 1978 car.

The Marietta ambulance took Foster to Columbia Hospital where he was treated and released, police said.

A Leola man lost control of his

evenings during the week and on Saturdays, allowing customers to visit after work hours. Advertisements in the local newspaper promoted products such as "Hug-A-Boots," baby buntings for car seats and strollers, handmade wooden toys, quilts, and nursery accessories. The shop also highlighted coordinated baby clothing and educational toys, showing that Cartabiano was trying to create a small boutique that offered unique items not usually found in larger department stores.<sup>146</sup> Life at 245 West Market Street during this time was not always quiet.

One newspaper report describes a traffic accident that occurred in the 200 block of West Market Street, where a car crossed the center line and crashed into a parked vehicle belonging to Nancy and Paul Cartabiano outside their home. The crash caused serious damage to the

**CARTABIANO, Mr. and Mrs.  
Paul (Nancy Hendricks), 245 W.  
Market St., Marietta, a son, at  
General Hospital, Saturday.**

Cartabianos' car and pushed it into a nearby property, damaging fencing and building materials at neighboring homes.<sup>147</sup> This report provides a snapshot of the busy nature of West Market

Street, which has long served as one of the main roads running through the historic borough. Newspaper notices also recorded personal events in the Cartabiano family's life while they lived in Marietta. A birth announcement reported that Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cartabiano (Nancy Hendricks Cartabiano) welcomed a son while living at 245 West Market Street, indicating that the property served as both a family home and the location of Nancy's business during this period.<sup>148</sup> According to Lancaster County deed records, the Cartabianos acquired the property on July 2, 1982, when Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell conveyed the residence to them.<sup>149</sup> The Howell family had owned the property since 1952, when it was purchased from Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll, who had previously acquired the home from the estate of Bertha S. Gramm in 1949.<sup>150</sup> The Cartabianos owned the property for several years before transferring it on June 14, 1988, when Nancy L. Cartabiano and Paul S. Cartabiano conveyed the residence to Duncan B. Helmrich and Genevieve Helmrich.<sup>151</sup> Their ownership therefore forms an important link in the modern chain of title for the property. Although their time at 245 West Market Street lasted only about six years, Cartabiano's story reflects an important part in Marietta's history. During the 1980s the borough began to see a renewed interest in historic preservation and small local businesses. Shops like Anklebiters helped attract visitors to the town and contributed to the gradual revitalization of the historic district along Market Street.

**"ANKLEBITERS"**  
— featuring —

- ★ HUG-A-BOOTS  
Won't kick off — one size fits up to 18 months.
- ★ RIDE-A-LONG BABY BUNTINGS  
With Legs (for car seat & stroller)
- ★ Large Selection of
  - Quilts • Bumpers • Sheets
  - Accessories • Lamps  
(Coordinate & Mix-N-Match)
- ★ WOODEN Handcrafted Toys  
colorful & educational
- ★ Animal Knap Sacks
- ★ Stuffed Bears, And More!

MON - FRI. 6 P.M. - 9 P.M.  
SAT. 12 NOON - 5 P.M.

245 W. MARKET ST.  
MARIETTA **426-2052**

<sup>146</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster, PA, Deed Records, Farmers Trust Company to Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll, October 24, 1949.

<sup>147</sup> "Fictitious Name Registration: Anklebiters," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), April 1984, Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>148</sup> "Marietta Businesses Bloom with Spring," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), newspaper feature article on Marietta businesses, Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>149</sup> "Crash Damages Two Houses, Four Vehicles," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), police report article, Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>150</sup> "Cartabiano Birth Announcement," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>151</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell to Nancy L. Cartabiano and Paul S. Cartabiano, July 2, 1982.

The Howell family owned and lived at **245 West Market Street in Marietta, Pennsylvania** for several decades during the mid-twentieth century. During this time

**Daniel Jon Howell, 245 W.**

**DR. RICHARD HOWELL**  
announces the opening of his office for the general practice of  
**DENTISTRY**  
245 W. MARKET STREET  
MARIETTA PHONE 6-7721

**Valley Forge**  
Seven Lancaster area cadets were graduated at the 2nd annual commencement of Valley Forge Military Academy and Junior College, Wayne, Pa.  
Jay H. Miller Jr., of 79 Wise Ave., received the Silver Medal for the second highest academic average in the 750-member graduating class at the Academy.

**Emily Bambrick**  
Emily Bambrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bambrick, of 546 E. Orange St., and Linda Cuomo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cuomo, 1351 Orchard St., received associate degrees at Mount Aloysius Junior College, Cresson, recently.

Daniel Jon Howell, son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Howell, 245 W. Market St., Marietta, at 2 p.m. July 8 at St. Thomas Episcopal Church with the Rev. Albert Clark officiating.  
The bride was given in marriage by her parents and attended by Miss Sherill Wienecke.  
Edward Flanagan served as best man for the bridegroom.

the house served both as a family residence and as the professional office of **Dr. Richard C. Howell**, a local dentist who practiced in the community. **Dr. Richard C. Howell** operated a dental practice from the property and advertised his services in local newspapers, announcing the opening of his office for the general practice of dentistry at 245 West Market Street in Marietta.<sup>152</sup> His professional

**Please Note:**  
**Dr. Richard C. Howell, D.D.S.**  
has assumed the practice of the late  
**Dr. Carl R. Garman, Jr.**  
and will continue that practice from Dr. Garman's offices at  
**225 N. DUKE ST.**  
Lancaster Phone EXpress 3-4931  
HOURS BY APPOINTMENT  
Dr. Howell will continue his practice at  
245 W. Market St. MARIETTA MA 6-7721

advertisements also noted that he had assumed the practice of **Dr. Carl R. Garman Jr.**, continuing dental services for patients in Lancaster County while maintaining his office at the Marietta residence.<sup>153</sup> This demonstrates that the property

functioned not only as a private home but also as a place of business serving the local community. Howell and his wife, **Charlotte J. Howell**, raised their family in the house during the 1950s through the early 1980s. Their son, **Daniel Jon Howell**, grew up at the residence and was frequently mentioned in local newspaper reports during his youth and early adulthood. Daniel Howell attended Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1970.<sup>154</sup> After completing his education he joined the

United States Navy and later graduated from Naval Submarine School at the Naval Submarine Base in New London, Connecticut.<sup>155</sup> His military training and service illustrate the role that members of the Howell family played in national service during the Cold War era. Daniel Howell also pursued higher education after his military service. Newspaper records report that he later earned a Bachelor of Science degree in education with a concentration in music from Indiana University of Pennsylvania.<sup>156</sup> His education and career reflect the opportunities available to young people from Lancaster County during the late twentieth century. Local newspapers also documented significant events in Howell's personal life. In July he married Janette Louise Wertz, daughter of **Dr. and Mrs. John R. Wertz Jr.** of Lancaster, in a ceremony held at St. Thomas Episcopal Church.<sup>157</sup> The wedding announcement identified Daniel Howell as the son of Dr. Richard C. Howell and Charlotte J. Howell of 245 West Market Street in Marietta, once again confirming the family's residence at the historic property. Like many young people during this period,

## Countians Among Indiana Graduates

Lancaster County residents were among those receiving degrees at the May commencement of Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

They include Anthony Elliott, 535 Poplar St., Columbia, BS in education in communications, cum laude; James John Kuhlman, Meadow Drive, Denver, BS in biology; Randy James Eberly, 6278 High St., East Petersburg, BS in chemistry; Donna Marie Wedman, 8300 Carpenter St., East Petersburg, BS in biology; Philip Lamarr Ressler, 215 Duke St., Ephrata, BA in political science; Robert Steven Kaufman, 299 New Haven Drive, BS in education in social science; Barbara Louise Bubb, 1109 Richmond Road, BS in consumer services; Charlotte Gerhart, 2021 Robindale Ave., BA in history; William L. Glessner, 1737 Santa Barbara Drive, BS in business management; Harry William Lipp Jr., 2156 Tulip Drive, BA in criminology; Patricia Lynn Starr, 1340 Country Club Drive, BS in applied mathematics; James Daniel Zeigler, 2140 Shaaron Drive, BS in education in music, all of Lancaster.

Carol Sue Bunknight, 42 N. Fulton St., Manheim, BS in nursing, cum laude; Carol Ann Ebright, Manheim R4, BA in anthropology; David Wayne Howell, 245 W. Market St., Marietta, BS in education in music; Dennis Eugene Brown, Donegal Springs Road, Mount Joy, BS in marketing; Brian Edwin Frankhouser, 268 Locust St., New Holland, BS in accounting; Larry Curtis Rohm, Quarryville R1, BS in education in elementary education; Jose J. Neito, 268 Tennyson Drive, BS in business management; Brenda K. Martin, Annville R3, BS in consumer services magna cum laude; Diane Marie Tice, 504 Maple St., Annville, BS in education in home economics, cum laude; Kathrine Dorn Krause, 987 E. Maple St., Palmyra, BS in elementary education, summa cum laude; Debra Jean Page, 309 W. Orchard Drive, Palmyra, BS in consumer services, magna cum laude; Dwight Lewis Klapp, 104 E. Main St., BA in criminology.

**Daniel Howell**  
Navy Fireman Daniel J. Howell, son of Dr. Richard C. Howell of 245 W. Market St., Marietta, was graduated from recruit training at the Recruit Training Center, San Diego.  
Howell is a 1970 graduate of Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne.

<sup>152</sup> "Dr. Richard Howell Announces Opening of His Office for the General Practice of Dentistry," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), advertisement listing 245 W. Market Street, Marietta.

<sup>153</sup> "Dr. Richard C. Howell, D.D.S., Has Assumed the Practice of the Late Dr. Carl R. Garman Jr.," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>154</sup> "Valley Forge," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), notice listing graduates including Daniel J. Howell of 245 W. Market St., Marietta.

<sup>155</sup> "Navy Fireman Daniel J. Howell Graduates from Naval Submarine School," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>156</sup> "Countians Among Indiana Graduates," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), report on degrees awarded by Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>157</sup> "Howell-Wertz Wedding Held," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), wedding announcement.

### Youth Prosecuted

## 2 Slightly Hurt In 1-Car Crash

Two 18-year-old county youths escaped with minor injuries when their car crashed Saturday about 10:45 p.m. on the Manheim-Mount Joy Road, west of Manheim. Lancaster state police reported.

Steve Brackbill, 18, Donegal Springs Road, Mount Joy, was treated for cuts at the Manheim Medical Center.

He was passenger in the car driven by Philip C. Howell, 18, of 245 W. Market St., Marietta, who declined treatment for cuts.

Trooper Edward C. Quinn reported that Howell's car was demolished when he lost control on a curve and crashed into an embankment.

Howell was prosecuted for driving too fast and for underage drinking.

City police reported that three persons were treated at Lancaster General Hospital for minor injuries suffered at N. Franklin and E. Orange streets Saturday about 8 a.m.

Hurt were Donna R. King, 18, of 433 Mill Creek Road, Bird-in-Hand, who was prosecuted by Officer Joseph McGuire for running a red light; Kevin D. Lenox Sr., 28, Shenks Ferry Road, Conestoga R1, the other driver, and his son, Kevin Jr., 7.

Extensive vehicle damage resulted from a one-vehicle crash Sunday about 2:30 a.m. on Butter Road in Manheim Township.

Township police prosecuted George A. Lentz Jr., 37, of 201 Lepore Drive, for driving too fast at the time he lost control on a curve and his car crashed into a tree.

Howell's life included both achievements and challenges. One newspaper article reported that he was involved in a car accident in Lancaster County in which two people received minor injuries. The article noted that Howell was later cited for driving too fast and for underage drinking.<sup>158</sup>

Although it is a minor incident, this report offers a glimpse into the everyday lives of residents connected to the property during the 1970s. The Howell family remained associated with the property for many years. According to

Lancaster County deed records, Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll conveyed the property to Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell on June 25, 1952, beginning the Howell family's long period of ownership.<sup>159</sup> The residence remained in their possession for approximately three decades before being transferred on July 2, 1982, when Richard and Charlotte Howell conveyed the property to Nancy L. Cartabiano and Paul S. Cartabiano.<sup>160</sup> The Howell family's time at 245 West Market Street represents an important chapter in the modern history of the property. During these decades the house functioned as a family home, a professional dental office, and the place where the Howell children grew up before pursuing their own careers and lives beyond Marietta. Their story

reflects the mid-twentieth-century transformation of many historic homes in Marietta as they continued to serve both residential and professional roles within the community.

One of the earlier families connected to the history of Marietta and the property on **West Market Street** was the **Baker family**, particularly Frederick L. Baker, who appears in several newspaper records during the late nineteenth century. These records show that Baker was involved in the political, civic, and social life of Lancaster County, suggesting that he was a respected member of the Marietta community.

### 19 Get Degrees At Indiana of Penna.

Nineteen Lancaster County students have been awarded degrees by Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana. They are:

Anthony Elliott, 535 Poplar St., Columbia, bachelor of science in education in communications, cum laude;  
 James J. Kuhlman, Meadow Drive, Denver, B.S., biology;  
 Randy J. Eberly, 8278 High St., East Petersburg, B.S., chemistry;  
 Donna M. Weidman, 4330 Carpenter St., East Petersburg, B.S. biology;  
 Philip L. Resler, 215 Duke St., Ephrata, bachelor of arts, political science;  
 Barbara L. Bubb, 1109 Richmond Road, B.S., consumer services;  
 Charlotte Gerhart, 2021 Robindale Ave., B.A., history;  
 William L. Glessner, 1737 Santa Barbara Drive, B.S., business management;  
 Harry W. Lipp Jr., 2156 Tulip Drive, B.A., criminology;  
 Jose J. Nieto, 268 Tennyson Drive, B.S., business management;  
 Patricia L. Starr, 1340 Country Club Drive, B.S., applied mathematics;  
 James D. Zeigler, 2140 Shaaron Drive, B.S. Ed., music;  
 Robert S. Kauffman, 229 New Haven Drive, Litzitz, B.S. Ed., social science;  
 Carol S. Bauknight, 42 N. Fulton St., Manheim, B.S., nursing, cum laude;  
 Carol A. Ebricht, Box 222, Manheim R4, B.A., anthropology;  
 David W. Howell, 245 W. Market St., Marietta, B.S. Ed., music;  
 Dennis E. Brown, Box 359, Donegal Springs Road, Mount Joy, B.S., marketing;  
 Brian E. Frankhouser, 268 Locust St., New Holland, B.S., accounting;  
 and  
 Larry C. Rohm, Box 206, Quarryville R1, B.S. Ed., elementary education

<sup>158</sup> "2 Slightly Hurt in 1-Car Crash," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Lancaster Newspapers Archive.

<sup>159</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Frank Doll and Catherine G. Doll to Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell, June 25, 1952.

<sup>160</sup> Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Richard D. Howell and Charlotte Jane Howell to Nancy L. Cartabiano and Paul S. Cartabiano, July 2, 1982.

**CANDIDATES**  
For nomination at the next Whig County Convention:

**FOR SENATE.**  
Robert Baldwin, Salisbury.  
P. Martin Heitler, City.  
Benjamin Herr, Manheim twp.  
C. L. Hunsacker, Manheim.  
Bartram A. Shaeffer, City.  
Abraham Shelly, Mt. Joy twp.  
Jacob G. Shuman, Manor.  
John C. Walton, Felton.

**FOR ASSEMBLY.**  
John J. Eshleman, City.  
Emlen Franklin, City.  
A. S. Green, Columbia.  
John F. Herr, Strasburg twp.  
Dr. Urias B. Kline, East Cocalico.  
David Leckieher, City.  
Wm. K. Melchaffy, Marietta.  
Jacob Myers, City.  
Samuel H. Price, City.  
John Rawlins, Martie.  
D. W. Witmer, West Hempfield.  
Samuel B. Zug, Rapho.

**FOR SHERIFF.**  
Stephen J. Hamilton, Drumore.  
George Martis, Providence.  
Henry S. Shank, Rapho.  
John Styer, East.

**FOR REGISTER.**  
Joseph Balance, Felton.  
John C. Baldwin, W. Lampeter.  
J. W. Fisher, Columbia.  
David Graff, Leacock.  
Abm. Greenwalt, Elizabethtown.  
George C. Hawthorn, Manor.  
Jacob S. Kaufman, Manor.  
John Shaeffer, Manheim.  
Dr. Benj. E. Shirk, Adamstown.  
Benjamin M. Stauffer, Penn.  
John Stouffer, East Hempfield.

**FOR PROTHONOTARY.**  
Frederick L. Baker, Marietta.  
Joseph Bowman, City.  
John W. Breuneman, E. Donegal.  
Jacob E. Cassel, Mount Joy.  
Henry Frits, West Earl.

**FOR RECORDER.**  
Samuel Beck, E. Donegal.  
David Brandt, Mt. Joy.  
George D. Eberman, City.  
John M. Earningor, Manheim.  
Anthony Good, Brecknock.  
Jacob Geisler, Manor.  
James H. Hunter, Columbia.  
H. H. Mollinger, E. Donegal.  
Tobias H. Miller, City.  
Levi Summy, Leacock.  
George Whitson, Salisbury.

**FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.**  
Hugh Andrews, City.  
Samuel Baughman, Barr.  
Joseph Clinton, Elizabethtown.  
Sol. P. Lindermuth, Washington.

**FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.**  
Jacob Feltz, City.  
David Fulton, Manheim.  
Martin F. Hauke, Peques.  
C. H. Mayer, Manor.  
John J. Porter, Martie.  
William E. Bantz, East Earl.  
H. A. Rockafeld City.  
Jacob O. Steinhiser, E. Leacock.

**FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.**  
John Hower, East Cocalico.  
Ruch Rudy, West Earl.  
Jacob B. Shuman, Manor.  
William C. Werth, Colerain.

**FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOL.**  
John Frisby, West Hempfield.  
Christian H. Landis, U. Leacock.  
Jacob S. Witmer, Manor.

**FOR JUDGE.**  
Jonathan Dewart, City.  
Christian Keller, Manor.

**Frederick L. Baker** participated in local politics during this period. One newspaper article listing political candidates for county offices reported that Baker was nominated as a candidate for Prothonotary of Lancaster County, a position responsible for maintaining civil court records.<sup>161</sup> Being nominated for this office suggests that Baker was active in local political circles and was trusted within the community. Baker also carried out other civic responsibilities. A newspaper record from 1874 lists Frederick L. Baker of Marietta as a juror for the Court of Common Pleas in Lancaster County.<sup>162</sup> Serving as a juror was an important civic duty in the nineteenth century and was usually assigned to men who were considered reliable and respected citizens. In addition to his political and civic involvement, Baker also had connections to military service. A newspaper notice reported that Frederick L. Baker of Marietta was appointed an aide with the rank of captain by Brigadier General M. R. Witwer.<sup>163</sup> This appointment indicates that Baker likely served in the local militia or state military organization, which was common for prominent men during the nineteenth century. The Baker family also played an important role in the social life of Marietta. Newspaper coverage of a large wedding in the town described the marriage of Miss Maud Baker, the daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Baker of Marietta, to Christopher Hager of Philadelphia.<sup>164</sup> The ceremony took place at St. John's Episcopal Church in Marietta and was described as a large and fashionable event attended by guests from Marietta, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Delaware, and other cities. According to the article, the church was decorated with flowers, ferns, and white satin ribbons, and the bride wore an elegant white gown trimmed with violets and carried white roses. Bridesmaids wore pink dresses and carried pink roses, while the maid of honor wore white and carried yellow roses. After the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the Baker family residence on Market Street, showing that the Baker home was an important gathering place for the community.<sup>165</sup> The wedding announcement also confirms that Frederick L. Baker had at least one child, his daughter Maud Baker, who later became part of another prominent family through her marriage to Christopher Hager. The large number of guests and the attention given to the event in the newspaper suggest that the Baker family held a respected social position within the borough. Other newspaper notices connected to the Baker family reveal more about their family network. One obituary notice mentions

**Military Appointments.**—Brigadier General M. R. Witwer, has made the following appointments:  
Frederick L. Baker, Marietta, Aid, with the rank of Captain.  
Charles R. Frailey, City, Brigade Quarter Master, with the rank of Captain.  
Henry Sherbahn, Mt. Joy, Brigade Paymaster, with the rank of Captain.  
J. M. Dunlap, M. D., Manheim Borough, Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major.  
W. S. Amweg, city, Brigade Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major.

**LIST OF JURORS**  
To serve in a Court of Common Pleas, commencing Monday, February 2, 1874.

William Ellmaker, Earl.  
J. H. Reddig, East Cocalico.  
John Baker, grocer, city.  
Abraham Schaeffer, Mt. Joy twp.  
Levi S. Reist, Warwick.  
Robert Spencer, Strasburg bor.  
John B. Wissler, Columbia.  
Robert W. Moore, Drumore.  
Christian Houser, West Lampeter.  
A. A. Zug, Penn.  
Charles F. Reingier, jr., city.  
Amaziah C. Barr, city.  
John D. Matthews, Elizabeth twp.  
W. S. Long, Drumore.  
S. G. Summy, Rapho.  
B. F. Hiestand, East Donegal.  
Moses Shirk, West Donegal.  
H. S. Snavely, Penn.  
Martin D. Kendig, Manor.  
Isaac H. Kauffman, West Hempfield.  
Levi K. Brown, Felton.  
Jacob Gorgas, Ephrata.  
Henry B. Greiner, Rapho.  
Jacob Werner, Rapho.  
Henry Garr, Manor.  
N. S. Wolla, Warwick.  
Hiram Peoples, Providence.  
Adam Lefevre, West Lampeter.  
Martin S. Fry, Ephrata.  
Frederick L. Baker, Marietta.  
Robert Scott, Little Britain.  
Samuel Keen, Eden.  
John Monteith, Martie.  
James P. McIlvaine, Paradise.  
Jacob N. Miller, 7th ward, city.  
Bartholomew Simpson, Martie.  
John C. Eshleman, Brecknock.  
George D. Lefevre, West Lampeter.  
Henry S. Erb, Penn.  
H. M. Penny, Drumore.

**LIST OF JURORS**

<sup>161</sup> "Candidates for Nomination at the Next Whig County Convention," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), listing Frederick L. Baker of Marietta as a candidate for Prothonotary.

<sup>162</sup> "List of Jurors for the Court of Common Pleas," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), February 2, 1874.

<sup>163</sup> "Hymen in Marietta," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), report of the wedding of Maud Baker and Christopher Hager.

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

<sup>165</sup> "Military Appointments," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), listing Frederick L. Baker of Marietta as an aide with the rank of captain.

Mary Jane, the widow of Frederick Baker of Marietta, indicating that Baker had been married and that his wife survived him.<sup>166</sup> Although the newspaper records do not list all of their children, families during this period often had multiple children, and it is likely that Maud Baker was not their only child.

Overall, the newspaper records portray the Baker family as an influential household in nineteenth-century Marietta. Frederick L. Baker's involvement in politics, civic duties, military appointments, and community social events demonstrates that he was an important figure in the borough during his lifetime. The family's connections and activities provide valuable insight into the social life of Marietta during the nineteenth century and help illustrate the broader historical context surrounding the neighborhood in which later residents of 245 West Market Street would live.

#### HYMEN IN MARIETTA.

Miss Maud Baker and Christopher Hager, a Former Lancastrian, Wed.

There was a large and fashionable wedding in Marietta on Tuesday. The bride was Miss Maud Baker, daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Baker, of Marietta, and the groom Christopher Hager, of Philadelphia, late of Lancaster, and son of the late Edward Hager. The wedding took place in St. John's Episcopal church, in Marietta, at 11 o'clock this morning. An hour before the ceremony the church was filled with guests from Marietta, Lancaster, Columbia, Philadelphia, Delaware and other parts, and everybody presented a beautiful appearance in their late spring gowns. The church was appropriately decorated with ferns, flowers and other plants, and dividing the pews where the relatives sat were ribbons of white satin. Precisely at the hour named the bridal party entered the beautiful little church covered with vines, to the wedding march from "Lohengrin," which Harry W. Gibson, of this city, played. The ushers, maid of honor, bridesmaids and Mrs. Baker, who gave her daughter away, entered the little edifice from the rear and were in this order: John C. Hager, jr., Robert D. Stewart, James H. Warner and Franklin M. Uhler, all of Lancaster but Mr. Stewart, who is a resident of Philadelphia, who were the ushers; Miss Alice Nagle, of Marietta, and Miss Mary Johnson, of Bainbridge, who were bridesmaids; Miss Daisy M. Hensel, the maid of honor and Miss Baker and her mother. The ushers, maid of honor and bridesmaids parted at the chancel and the groom and his best man, J. P. W. Frazer, of Philadelphia. Rev. Orlando Bridgeman, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The groom, his best man and ushers were attired in black cutaway coats and wore yellow roses.

The bride wore a pretty gown of white mousseline de soie, with a hat of the same material, trimmed with white violets, and she carried white roses. Miss Hensel was attired in a gown of white organdie, with the same kind of a hat, and her flowers were yellow roses. Miss Nagle and Miss Johnson each had on dresses of pink organdie, with white leghorn hats, and they carried pink roses. Mrs. Baker wore black satin.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served by Payne at Mrs. Baker's home, on Market street, and at noon Mr. and Mrs. Hager left for an Eastern trip.

Mrs. Hager received a large number of very handsome presents.

Among those at the wedding and breakfast were: Mr. and Mrs. Chancellor Michelson, of Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Long, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hoyt, of Milwaukee.

<sup>166</sup> "The Roll of the Dead," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), obituary notice referencing Mary Jane, widow of Frederick Baker of Marietta.

Another important early figure connected to the history of Marietta was **Charles Kelly**, who appears frequently in mid-nineteenth-century Lancaster County newspapers. The records suggest that Kelly was a politically active and well-connected resident who participated in local politics, civic organizations, and public meetings during a time when Marietta grew as a river and industrial town. One of the most interesting records involving Charles Kelly appears in an article discussing **James Buchanan**, who later became the **15th President of the United States**. In 1849, Buchanan returned to Lancaster after years of national political service, and many of his former political associates gathered to welcome him back. The article listed numerous local supporters and friends who signed a letter of invitation to Buchanan.

**James Buchanan.**

Since his return to this city, Mr. BUCHANAN has been personally waited on by numbers of his old personal and political friends from all sections of the county, who have come to revive former intimacies, and recount the interesting reminiscences of the eventful Past. To these visits has been added a more general manifestation, by the tender of a public dinner on the part of the Democracy of the city and county, which has elicited the subjoined interesting correspondence.

Among the signers to the letter of invitation, the reader will discover the names of those staunch and true Democrats, who in sunshine and in storm, in good and evil report, have upheld the time-honored emblems of Democracy. These men have known JAMES BUCHANAN long and well. They knew him when pursuing his humbler professional avocations, more than a quarter of a century ago, and they have watched his course as step by step he has progressed to the highest honors of the republic. Whilst his brilliant public career has been to them a source of unmingled pride, they have not been unmindful of the fact, that he has passed through all the allurements of place and power, fame and fortune, and has preserved a personal reputation pure and unblemished.

Of how comparatively few of our public men can it with truth be spoken, that brilliant talents and rare intellectual acquirements they have added that elevated purity of morals, which alone constitutes a safe depository of power. The infirmities of frail Humanity—the temptations which compass the pathway of the renowned—the flattery of friends and the intoxicating influence of patronage and power—these too often lead irresistibly to the indulgence of those baser passions, which cast their dark shadows over the fair fame of the most gifted of our race. It furnishes just cause for gratulation, therefore, when a Statesman returns, like Mr. BUCHANAN, to the bosom of his earlier associates and friends, after having endured the tests of more than two score years of public service, not only unscathed by the trying ordeal, but with the excellencies of his character displayed in yet more glowing and gratifying colors. Well may the friends of such an one rejoice in the revival of former intimacies—and well may he himself be lifted by the serenity of his mind, and the consciousness

- With high regard,  
Your Fellow-Citizens—
- Ellis Lewis,
  - Michael Carpenter,
  - Wm. B. Fordney,
  - Wm. Mathiot,
  - Thos. B. Barrowes,
  - M. Withers,
  - Christ. Buchanan,
  - Henry E. Leman,
  - Adan Keedle,
  - Mewton Lightner,
  - John H. Duclunth,
  - John F. Steinman,
  - F. A. Mullenberg,
  - J. N. Anurweg,
  - T. C. Wiley,
  - Henry Gease,
  - J. M. Kline,
  - Jacob Groff,
  - James Beck,
  - J. Landis,
  - Fre. Kegan,
  - Jacob Fry,
  - Robert Molerwell,
  - John W. Meckley,
  - George Nair,
  - John Swank,
  - Patrick McMillan,
  - Robert Downey,
  - Thomas Stears,
  - Jacob Holt,
  - Simon Myers,
  - Benj. Longenecker,
  - Adam Babenshade,
  - Lease Weaver,
  - Benj. Benneman,
  - John Snyder,
  - Thos. Bear,
  - B. B. Gonder,
  - J. C. Ewing,
  - Inace Holl,
  - John R. Miller,
  - John F. Leifer,
  - Anthony Lecher,
  - Henry Stambaugh,
  - Samuel Armstrong,
  - Samuel Dobson,
  - Jesse Ransel,
  - Sample Shaymaker,
  - Henry Gease,
  - James Lytle,
  - M. R. Sample,
  - J. S. Leifer,
  - John R. Trout,
  - John F. Leifer,
  - Adam Benn,
  - Mathias Shirk,
  - John G. Andron,
  - Francis C. Guigan, Jr.,
  - Henry A. Miller,
  - David Kessler,
  - John Rheas,
  - Thomas Stears,
  - Wm. Marshall,
  - Cyrus S. Hallemann,
  - Christian Miller,
  - James Todd,
  - Wm. Lindsay,
  - Thomas Bear,
  - Michael Stenough,
  - Charles Kelly,
  - Valentine Mack,
  - Benjen Walbran,
  - Samuel Hopkins,
  - William Miller,
  - Wm. L. Carter,
  - James Thompson,
  - Joseph Smith,
  - John Fybsger,
  - Jacob Cochran,
  - Jacob P. Young,
  - Samuel Caldern,
  - John Bear,
  - Samuel Bear,
  - Lease Bear,
  - Henry Howeter,
  - Reuben Bear,
  - Alpheus Leab,

Among the names included was Charles Kelly, indicating that he was part of Buchanan's political circle in Lancaster County.<sup>167</sup> This connection is historically significant because James Buchanan was one of the most powerful political figures in Pennsylvania during the nineteenth century, serving as U.S. Senator, Secretary of State, and eventually President from 1857 to 1861. Being listed among Buchanan's supporters suggests that Kelly moved into influential political circles within the region. Kelly was also involved in political organizing at the county level. Records from the Democratic County Convention of 1850 show that he served as a delegate representing Marietta.<sup>168</sup> County conventions were important political gatherings where party leaders met to nominate candidates and organize election strategies. Kelly's participation demonstrates that he played an active role in shaping local Democratic Party politics during this period. In addition to politics, Charles Kelly was also involved in community organizations and social movements. One newspaper notice announced a large temperance meeting in Marietta, which encouraged citizens to support the movement against alcohol consumption. The meeting included

LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1850.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN LANCASTER CO.,--OCT. 8, 1850

Ward	White Male	White Female	Col. Male	Col. Female	Total	Rep.	Dem.	Whig	Lib.	Other
1st	120	100	50	40	310	150	100	50	10	10
2nd	110	90	45	35	280	140	90	45	10	10
3rd	100	80	40	30	260	130	80	40	10	10
4th	90	70	35	25	240	120	70	35	10	10
5th	80	60	30	20	220	110	60	30	10	10
6th	70	50	25	15	200	100	50	25	10	10
7th	60	40	20	10	180	90	40	20	10	10
8th	50	30	15	5	160	80	30	15	10	10
9th	40	20	10	5	140	70	20	10	10	10
10th	30	15	5	2	110	55	15	5	10	10
11th	20	10	5	1	80	40	10	5	10	10
12th	10	5	2	0	40	20	5	2	10	10
13th	5	2	1	0	20	10	2	1	10	10
14th	2	1	0	0	10	5	1	0	10	10
15th	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	10	10
16th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
17th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
18th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
19th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
20th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10

November 3th, 1849.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash, on the Capital Stock and Scrip of the Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1849. Also, a dividend of TEN PER CENT. in Scrip, on the Capital Stock and earned Premiums, certificates for which will be issued as above.

DIRECTORS.

- JOSEPH H. SEAL,
- EMENDA A. ROUBER,
- JOHN C. DAVIS,
- ROBERT HURTON,
- JOHN R. FENROLE,
- SAMUEL EDWARDS,
- GEORGE C. LEIFER,
- EDWARD DARLINGTON,
- ISAAC R. DAVIS,
- WILLIAM FOLWELL,
- JOHN S. NEWLIN,
- DR. B. M. HURTON,
- JAMES C. HAND,
- THEOPHILUS PAULDING,
- RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Secretary.
- H. JONES BROOKE,
- HENRY SLOAN,
- HUGH CRAIG,
- GEORGE SERRILL,
- WILLIAM FRY,
- CHARLES KELLY,
- J. G. JOHNSON,
- WILLIAM HAY,
- DR. S. THOMAS,
- JOHN SELLERS,
- SPENCER M'ILVAIN,
- J. T. LOGAN, Pittsburg,
- D. T. MORGAN,
- WILLIAM BAGLEY,
- WILLIAM MARTIN, President,
- GEORGE SERRILL, Vice President,

**Grand Mass Meeting!**

ALL friendly to the cause of Temperance, and those that are opposed to it, are cordially invited to participate in a Temperance Mass Meeting, to be held

IN MARIETTA

October 3rd, 1850. The following eminent Orators will address the meeting: G. W. P. PAXTON, Judge M'FARLAND, Dr. WM. ELDER, Rev. WM. URIE.

A number of large delegations from distant Divisions, S. T., will unite with us in making such demonstrations as has never before been witnessed in this vicinity.

The Procession will form at 10 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall.

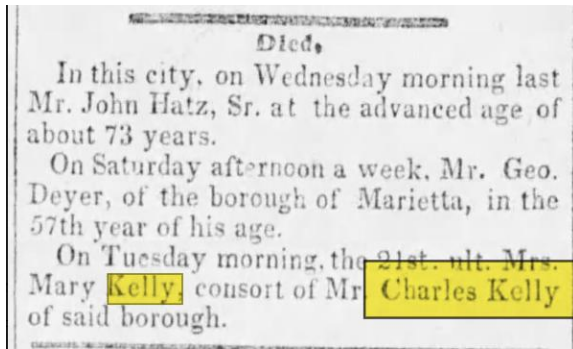
By order of the Committee,

CHARLES KELLY, Sec'y.

Marietta, Sept., 1850.

<sup>167</sup> "James Buchanan," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), April 2, 1849, listing Charles Kelly among signers welcoming Buchanan back to Lancaster.

<sup>168</sup> "Proceedings of the Democratic County Convention," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), April 10, 1850, listing Charles Kelly as a delegate from Marietta.



several prominent speakers and attracted delegations from surrounding areas. The notice lists Charles Kelly as secretary of the organizing committee, showing that he was involved in coordinating the event.<sup>169</sup> Temperance movements were extremely influential during the nineteenth century and were closely connected to social reform movements across the United States. Kelly also appears in financial and business records of the time. One newspaper announcement lists him as a director of a company distributing dividends to its stockholders, which indicates that he was likely involved in local business or investment activity.<sup>170</sup> Business leadership roles like this were typically held by

prominent citizens who had influence in the economic development of their communities. The political involvement of Charles Kelly extended even further. An election report from Lancaster County in 1850 lists him among the candidates or participants involved in county elections, further demonstrating his continued role in the political life of the region.<sup>171</sup> Newspaper death notices also provide insight into the Kelly family. One obituary reports the death of Mary Kelly, the wife of Charles Kelly, confirming that the couple lived in Marietta and were part of the community during this period.<sup>172</sup> Such notices help historians connect individuals to families and households in nineteenth-century towns. Taken together, these newspaper records show that Charles Kelly was a politically engaged and socially active citizen of Marietta during the mid-1800s. His involvement in Democratic Party politics, temperance reform movements, business leadership, and political events connected to James Buchanan suggests that he was an influential figure within the borough. Kelly's story also illustrates how residents of small Pennsylvania towns could play roles in the larger political networks of the state. Through his connections with Lancaster County political leaders and figures such as James Buchanan, Charles Kelly was part of the broader political environment that shaped Pennsylvania during the decades leading up to the Civil War.

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<sup>169</sup> "Grand Mass Meeting in Marietta," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), September 1850, notice listing Charles Kelly as secretary of the organizing committee.

<sup>170</sup> "Board of Directors Dividend Notice," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), listing Charles Kelly among company directors.

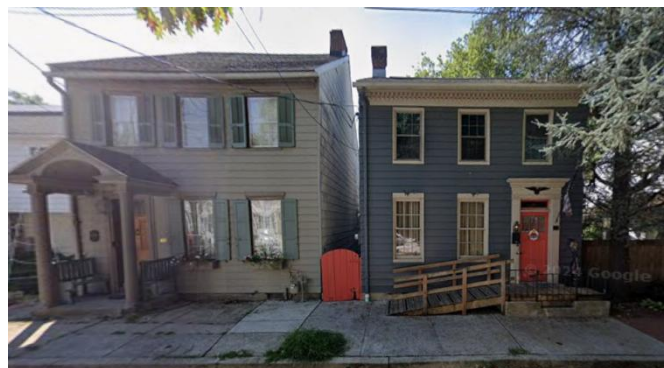
<sup>171</sup> "Official Returns of the Election in Lancaster County," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), October 15, 1850.

<sup>172</sup> "Deaths," *Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), notice reporting the death of Mary Kelly, wife of Charles Kelly.

<sup>173</sup> Another interesting detail about the property at 245 West Market Street is its historical connection to the house next door at 242 West Market Street. According to



property records, 245 W. Market Street is located on Lot 76, while the neighboring house at 242 W. Market Street sits



on Lot 77. Evidence from the buildings themselves and local historical information suggests that these two houses were originally built as one larger structure in the mid-nineteenth century before being divided into two separate homes. Over time, as ownership of the property changed and the needs of residents evolved, the original building was split so that each section could function as its own residence. Today the houses appear as two separate properties with different addresses and lot numbers, but their close placement and similar construction suggest they were once part of the same building. The plaque on the neighboring structure identifying it as the “James Wilson House 1846” further supports the idea that the two homes share an early construction history dating back to the mid-1800s. This relationship helps place 245 West Market Street within the broader historical development of West

Market Street, where many houses were built close together during Marietta’s early growth as a river town.

<sup>173</sup> Elizabethtown College Honors Program, The Anderson, Wilson, Carroll House, accessed April 2026