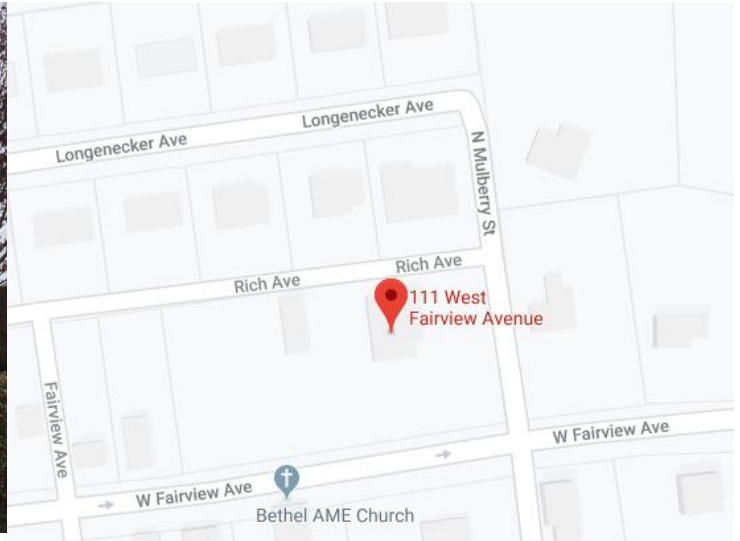


The John W. Rich Residence: 111 Fairview Avenue, Marietta Pennsylvania



Abstract:

John W. Rich (1838-1885) was a partner with Barr Spangler (1822-1922). Spangler was president of the First National Bank of Marietta (1863) for fifty nine years. A leader in the Marietta First Methodist Episcopal Church, he was Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union and twice the candidate for Pennsylvania state auditor general for the Prohibition Party. With John W. Rich, he established the mercantile firm Spangler & Rich. In 1889, Rich founded the Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1919, Donegal Insurance Group purchased its first office building in Marietta before building its national corporate headquarters in 1961 on River Road. In 1871, Rich built Prospect Place on Fairview Avenue across the street from Spangler's mansion Early Dawn (1861, 1871). Since 1941, the Rich estate has been known as Fairview Manor.¹

Prologue

This is one report in a collection of eight reports about historically significant properties in Marietta, Pennsylvania a National Historic District. These reports focus on five prominent families who contributed to the establishment and building of Marietta in the nineteenth century.

The Clark, Mehaffey, Cassel, Spangler, and Rich families feature in this series of reports. The Clark/Mehaffey property is located in former Irishtown. Four Cassel family properties are located in former Moravian Town. Three Spangler (two Spangler & one Rich) properties are located on Fairview Avenue in former Waterford.

The industries and businesses associated with these families and properties are agriculture, lumber,

coal, iron, transportation, and retail/distribution of related products. The Rich family is associated with the insurance industry and all the families in this study were involved with local banking enterprises.

Members of these families, representing these industries, associated with these properties, served in local Marietta Borough public service positions and elected to the state and/or federal legislatures, while others were appointed U. S. Ambassadors. Many held state and national leadership positions in the Whig, Republican, and Prohibition political parties.

In 2014, Arcadia Publishing (Charleston, South Carolina) published a book entitled, Elizabethtown College as part of their *Campus*

¹ John C. Landis, Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015), 23-24.

History Series: Images of America, authored by Jean-Paul Benowitz, who teaches History at Elizabethtown College. In 2015, Arcadia Publishing asked Jean-Paul to write a history of Elizabethtown Borough, published under the title, Elizabethtown: Images of America. In the fall semester of 2016 Elizabethtown College began offering an Honors First Year Seminar, taught by Jean-Paul, called “Landmarks and Legends: Learning Local History.” In the spring semester of 2017 Elizabethtown College began offering an Honors research methods course, taught by Jean-Paul called, “Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community.” These courses helped Elizabethtown College secure a Mellon Grant, in 2018, called “Confronting Challenges with Confidence: Humanities for Our World Today.” Jean-Paul’s courses were supported by this grant as part of the “Development and Delivery of Global and Regional Heritage Studies Courses/Experiences.” The Mellon Grant and these local history courses led to the creation in 2019 of a Certificate in Public Heritage Studies for History majors at Elizabethtown College. These courses are based, in part, on The National Collegiate Honors Council program called “Partners in the Parks.” This is an outdoor experiential learning program offered through a collaboration between NCHC and the National Park Service. NCHC also offers programming called “Place As Text” where students immerse themselves in the local community exploring the culture and geography of the local neighborhood. Students are challenged to be sensitive and reflect about the human experience in the local built environment.

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

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



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

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

RiverStewards, Inc.; Rivertownes PA USA, Inc.; and Susquehanna Heritage, Inc. Cappucci expanded the scope of the map beyond historical significance to illustrate the contemporary relevance of Marietta.

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

"This Place Matters!" a national campaign, created by the National Historic Preservation Trust, encouraging people to celebrate places meaningful to them and to their communities. Since 2015, participants have shared more than 10,000 photographs of

themselves and their favorite places on social media using the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters.

In the summer of 2020, Kyle Cappucci will work on an Elizabethtown College Summer Scholarship, Creative Art and Research Program Project entitled: "This Place Matters! The National Trust for Historic Preservation and Economic Revitalization in Marietta, Pennsylvania." Through this SCARP project Elizabethtown College partnering with various stakeholders in Marietta, will be launching a This Place Matters campaign for Marietta. This campaign is not just public awareness through photography and social media. It is about telling the stories of why these places hold historical significance. Through This Place Matters, the National Historic Preservation Trust, encourages and inspires an ongoing dialogue about the importance of place and preservation.

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

Jean-Paul Benowitz
Wednesday 20 May 2020

Property Details:

In total, the 111 Fairview Avenue property covers 47,480 sq. feet (or 1.09 acres) of land. The primary residence on the property covers 5,086 sq. feet of the property. It houses 12 rooms, including 4 full bathrooms, 1 half bathrooms, and 6 bedrooms. Its features include a basement (2,543 sq. feet), as well as a 2-story fireplace, 1 enclosed porch (370 sq. feet), and two open slab porches (one 128 sq. feet and the other 146 sq. feet). The 111 Fairview Avenue residence has 2 stories and slate roofing. The second structure on the property, a brick garage, was built in 1920 and covers 1105 sq. feet.²

Deed Search:

On June 10, 1844, Thomas Huston was granted ownership of lots 262, 263, 264, and 265 of the Borough of Marietta, laid off by Benjamin Long.³ On the 21st of June, 1866, heirs of the (now deceased) Thomas Huston granted ownership to Dr. John Huston, as per stipulations in T. Huston's will.⁴ On the 29th of March 1869, Dr. John Huston sold the property to Peter and Maria Gottschall (husband and wife), who in turn sold the property of the 1st of April, 1869, to John W. Rich for \$500.⁵ John W. Rich held the property until his death on 4rd March, 1885, whereupon it was granted to his wife, Elmira Rich, to hold until her death as per stipulations in his will,

² Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry 111 Fairview Avenue," Lancaster County Pennsylvania, Lancaster County Government Center, accessed May 8, 2020, <http://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4207252700000/2020>.

³ Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Search Online Records, Infodex, Document, Book: X, Volume 9, Page Number: 428, accessed May 8, 2020, <https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx>.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

whereupon ownership would be granted to his children, Henry S. Rich and Addie R. Harlan (formerly Addie Rich).⁶ Elmira chose to sell the property to Henry S. Rich on the 28th of August 1893.⁷ Following Elmira's death, Addie Harlan acquired partial ownership of lots 262, 263, 264 and 265.⁸ She and her husband, Charles Harlan, sold their property rights to Addie's brother Henry S. Rich on the 2nd of September 1893, granting Henry sole ownership of the property.⁹ On the 12th of December 1914, Henry S. Rich and his wife Fanny Grove Rich, sold total ownership of the property back to Addie and Charles Harlan.¹⁰ In turn, Charles and Addie R. Harlan sold the property back to Fanny Grove Rich on 7th of February 1916, for \$5,000.¹¹ Henry S. and Fanny Grove Rich sold the property again on 20th of January 1920, to Anna Martha Rich for \$5,000.¹² On the 23rd of January 1920, Anna Martha Rich sold the property back to Henry S. Rich, again for \$5,000.¹³ Following Henry S. Rich's death in 1938, his sons Henry S. Rich Jr. and Charles H. Rich were granted dual ownership of lots 262, 263, 264 and 265. On the 17th of July 1941, the pair granted sole ownership to Henry S. Rich Jr (also a grantor) for the amount of \$6,000.¹⁴ On the same day, Henry S. Rich Jr. and his wife, Martha Thomas Rich, sold the property to Naomi B. Winer for \$1, who in turn sold it back to the couple on the same day for \$1.¹⁵ On the 4th of October 1946, Martha Thomas Rich sold the property to Thomas L. and Beulah C. Rich for \$15,000.¹⁶ Thomas and Beulah Rich sold the property to Ralph F. and Ruth A. Miller on the 21st of July 1971 for \$50,000.¹⁷ On the 28th of July 2000, Ralph F. Miller sold the property to Dennis A Czelusniak for \$200,000.¹⁸ Czelusniak sold the property on the 10th of February 2005 to Joseph W. and Elizabeth Garner for \$280,000.¹⁹ Joseph and Elizabeth Garner maintain ownership of the property today.

Architectural Style:

Built in 1871, Prospect Place's original architectural design reflected the Italianate/Italianate Villa Style 1840-1885 of the Mid 19th Century. This architectural style was made popular by the architect Andrew Jackson Downing, who published pattern books with its depiction. Architects of Italianate buildings drew inspiration from the past and did so from the lens of the Romantic Movement of the 19th Century. Unlike its stylistic predecessors, which generally adhere to classical norms, Italianate architecture allows for freedom of architectural expression and encourages organic, irregular, and complicated forms. This freedom of expression was a reflection of the design of medieval farmhouses from the Italian countryside, which were themselves irregularly shaped to fit within their rustic settings. The hallmark characteristic of Italianate Villa style buildings is a square tower on the roof, topped with a bracketed cornice (although this feature is more common on public buildings, as opposed to residences).²⁰

Prospect Place's early Italianate inspiration was clearly indicated by the curved arches built above its tall and narrow windows (some of which were shaped like an inverted 'U'), the multitude of columns used to support the porch, and the irregular massing of its floor plan. Although it is not completely clear from historical photographs, the building's windows and porch coverings may have at one point been decorated with bracketed

⁶Ibid..

⁷ Lancaster History, Rich and Grove Family Papers 1835-1946, Folder 15, Insert 1.

⁸ Book: H, Volume 14, Page Number: 575.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰Book: 26, Volume 22, Page Number: 207.

¹¹Book: G, Volume 32, Page Number: 27

¹² Book: G, Volume 32, Page Number: 24.

¹³ Book: G, Volume 32, Page Number: 26.

¹⁴ Book: G, Volume 35, Page Number: 232..

¹⁵ Book: G, Volume 35, Page Number: 234.

¹⁶ Book: E, Volume 38, Page Number: 238.

¹⁷ Book: H, Volume 61, Page Number: 834

¹⁸ Book: M, Volume 36, Page Number: 380

¹⁹ 6731 0322

²⁰ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, "Italianate Villa/Italianate Style 1840 - 1885,"

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/italianate.html> (accessed May 8, 2020).

cornices. Many of these elements have since been removed from the house, but they can be accounted for in historical photographs. As well, the concrete blocks which were once used to support the porch remain stored in the basement of the property.²¹

Following extensive exterior renovations over the years, Prospect Place has come to reflect the Colonial Revival (1880-1960) style of architecture. An extremely popular and enduring style in America, the Colonial Revival style of architecture can be observed across a wide breadth of forms, buildings and locations. This style draws from the Federal and Georgian styles, which were 2 of the most popular early American styles of architecture. The Colonial Revival movement was spurred by a general sentiment of patriotism, and a desire to relate to and explore the architecture of America's founding period. Two events -- the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 and Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893 -- were huge influences on this desire. The general concept behind the Colonial Revival style was to take specific design elements from the Georgian and Federal styles, like pedimented doorways, porches, and dormers, and apply them to larger scale buildings. Details would be combined and experimented on in a variety of ways to create stylistic subtypes and variety.²²

In the 1940s and 1950s, a simplified version of the Colonial Revival style arose. It was most often used to design residences. This subtype of the Colonial Revival style was a strong influence on the development of Prospect Place. One can observe both Federal and Georgian elements in the building's design (like the addition of a secondary structure to the West of the home, and the replaced windows, which feature small panes of glass in rows of 3's, double-hung and housed behind exterior shutters). The direct Colonial Revival style elements of Prospect Place include its proportioned shutters, entryway sidelight, and paneled door.²³

Prospect Place has surely had its adjustments over the years, but its interior remains largely unchanged. One can still view the rooms in which the Rich family held their extravagant parties and receptions, the basement's original American Chestnut archways (the American Chestnut population has been virtually extinct since the early 20th Century), and the original fire extinguisher of the Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Company.²⁴

History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

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

As early as 8,000 BC Paleo-Indian settlements, the Susquehannocks flourished along the Susquehanna River with agricultural production and operating complex trade routes expanding throughout the continent. Every river valley and every tributary of the Swatara, Conoy, Chickies, Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks has considerable evidence of human habitation in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania prior to European contact.²⁵

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.²⁶

²¹ Antique Homes, "Italianate," Antique Homes: The Sales Directory of Antique and Historic Properties, <https://www.antiquehomesmagazine.com/historic-style-guide/italianate/> (accessed May 8, 2020).

²² Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, "Colonial Revival Style 1880 - 1960," <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/colonial-revival.html> (accessed May 8, 2020).

²³ Antique Homes, "Colonial Revival," Antique Homes: The Sales Directory of Antique and Historic Properties, <https://www.antiquehomesmagazine.com/historic-style-guide/colonial-revival/> (accessed May 8, 2020).

²⁴ Interview with Elizabeth Garner by Giselle Taylor, February 11, 2020.

²⁵ Jean-Paul Benowitz, *Elizabethtown Advocate*. "American Indians Were Major Part of Development of E-town" [etownpa.com](http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/) <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21, 2019).

²⁶ Ibid.

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.²⁷

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).²⁸

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."²⁹

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.³⁰

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.³¹

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.³²

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.³³

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.³⁴

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

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

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

³⁴ Ibid.

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.³⁵

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).³⁶

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.³⁷

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.³⁸

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.³⁹

The next year, 1814, the Cassels sell the Neff tract to Jacob Grosh who laid out Moravian Town, known locally as Bungletown. By this time the major industry in Marietta was lumber. By 1814 there were nine lumber merchants in Marietta. Planing mills, lumberyards, carpentry shops, and allied businesses were the backbone of the local economy. Marietta was a waypoint for shipping lumber, bundled into rafts, downriver. In 1807 Henry Cassel established a lumber business on the corner of Third and Bank Streets. In 1848 Henry Cassel was joined by his son A. N. Cassel who in 1872 built a planing mill associated with the business. In 1850 B. F. Hiestand & Sons Planing Mill was established on the Susquehanna River below Chickes Rock with the lumber offices located on the corner of Bank and Second Streets. In 1945 the Hiestand lumber properties were deeded to the Paul W. Zimmerman Foundries Company manufacturing brass, bronze, and aluminum castings. In 1954 Zimmerman Foundries Company, was acquired by the Donegal Manufacturing Corporation, later called Donegal Steel Foundry Company which manufactured carbon, low alloy and stainless steel castings primarily for tanks for the U. S. Army during the Korean War (1950-1953).⁴⁰

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,

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Junie Lloyd, 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).

³⁸ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

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.⁴¹

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.⁴²

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.⁴³

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.⁴⁴

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 1934.⁴⁵

Between 1861-1865, during the American Civil War Marietta played a role in the Battle of Gettysburg 1-3 July 1863. Women from Marietta organized to prepare linen bandages and baked two wagonloads of bread dispatched to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (1806) 45 miles west of Marietta. Marietta was protected from an invasion of Confederate troops because on 28 June 1863 Union forces burned the Columbia-Wrightsville covered bridge to prevent an advance of Confederate troops approaching from Wrightsville, York County. The Pennsylvania Rail Road used the bridge piers to support a rail bridge crossing the river from 1868-1896 when it was destroyed by the Cedar Keys Hurricane. In 1810 David Muma built a stone house which David Cassel (1774-1855) turned into a hotel in 1823 called the Perry House Hotel named for War of 1812 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819). Perry House was a stronghold for Confederate sympathizers of Marietta where Copperheads and Unionists engaged in hostile political debates.⁴⁶

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.⁴⁷

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Revolv. "Panic of 1819" revolv.com <https://www.revolv.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁴⁴ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. "Pennsylvania Canals- 1846" phmc.state.pa.us www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1776-1865/pennsylvania-canals.html (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁴⁵ 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)

⁴⁶ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁴⁷ Ibid.

In 1882 Dr. H. M. Alexander used the methods of British physician and scientist, Edward Jenner (1749-1823) to create a vaccine for smallpox which he manufactured and sold commercially nationwide and globally. The work began in a chicken house adjacent to his office at 299 West Market Street. He purchased the H. McMullen Farm in the Irishtown neighborhood of Marietta located at Wasp and Biddle Streets and established the first commercial biological laboratory in the United States known as Dr. H. M. Alexander and Company and also as the Lancaster County Vaccine Farm.⁴⁸

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).⁴⁹

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.⁵⁰

During 1917-1918 the United States declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917 more than two and a half years after the start of the First World War. Before entering the war, the U. S. remained neutral although it was an important supplier to Great Britain and the Allied Powers. The U. S. made its major contributions supplying raw material for the war effort. The U. S. military established the Marietta Holding and Reconsignment Point along the Susquehanna River. The primary mission was to receive and store Quartermaster, Ordinance, Medical, Engineer, and Signal Corps supplies until east coast ports were in a position to receive and ship materials overseas.⁵¹

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.⁵²

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.⁵³

In 1947 Machinecraft, Inc. was established manufacturing automatic food shaping machines for mass production of hamburgers and French fries. The hydraulic valves for the first two air craft carriers built during the Second World War 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.⁵⁴

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ John C. Landis, Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

⁵⁰ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

In 1952 Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation built a natural gas compressor two miles west of the Marietta Air Force Station. This compressor station moves natural gas destined for markets in Philadelphia and New York.⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶

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.⁵⁷

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.⁵⁸

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).⁵⁹

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.⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹

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

⁵⁵ American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁵⁶ Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” historyhttps://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁵⁷ USALCO, “About Us” usalco.com <https://www.usalco.com/company/history/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁵⁸ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” njshell.com <http://njshell.com/history.htm> (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁵⁹ ProPublica. “Marietta Air Force Station” projects.propublica.org <https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶⁰ Wikipedia. “Superfund” Wikipedia.org <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶¹ GovInfo. “Hazardous Waste: Information on Potential Superfund Sites” govinfo.gov <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22/html/GAOREPORTS-RCED-99-22.htm> (accessed May 23, 2019).

power equipment and continue to supply aftermarket parts to over 1,300 dealers in the northeast region. Over the years, LEPCO has continued to grow, becoming one of the preferred distributors in the industry. Maintaining their reputation for outstanding customer service to its dealers continues to be their everyday focus. LEPCO's continued goal is to provide quality products and services to groups of independent dealers who, in turn, can provide a higher level of service and support to the end-users for all the brands represented. They sell exclusively to retail dealers in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.⁶²

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.⁶³

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.⁶⁴

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.⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶

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

⁶² LEPCO. "About Us" [lepcos.com http://lepcos.com/about-us/](http://lepcos.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

⁶³ Swedish Motors. "About Us" [swedishmotors.com http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors](http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors) (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁶⁴ Jagtrux. "Our Story" [jagtrux.com http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx](http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx) (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶⁵ B. N. Excavating. "About Us" [bnexcavating.com https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php](https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php) (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁶⁶ Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" [hiltzpropanesystems.com https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/](https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

temporary and permanent modular buildings to the education, commercial, construction, healthcare, oil and gas, government, and religious markets.⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸

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.⁶⁹

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.⁷⁰ 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."⁷¹

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.⁷² Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

⁶⁷ Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" [vanguardmodular.com https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/](https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/) (accessed June 13, 2019).

⁶⁸ Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" [hessauctioneers.com https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/](https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁶⁹ Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁷⁰ 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).

⁷¹ 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).

⁷² 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)

Genealogical Context & Property Purpose for the Spangler Family

The Spanglers were a German family immigrating to Central Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. The first Spangler ancestor on the line of Barr Spangler to come to the British colonies in America was John Balthasar Spengler (1706-1770), his great grandfather, who died in York and was likely born in Hilsbach, Germany, which is a small territory in Baden. John, who went by the name Baltzer⁷³ owned a tavern in York where, it is reported, the first elections were held in York County.⁷⁴

Baltzer Spangler, under a Pennsylvania grant, settled in 1733 by a tract of land on Codorus Creek⁷⁵, thus the Spangler family line in Pennsylvania began. He was one of the first family patriarchs in the history of York County, and was one of the first persons to build a home. Additionally, Baltzer was one of the most well-known members of the German Reformed Congregation.⁷⁶

His son, Barr's grandfather, also named John, lived 1747-1796 entirely in York County and was a Revolutionary War Veteran⁷⁷. John Spengler served on the Committee of Safety in York County, and also as a Private in the Militia under Captain Godfrey Fry.⁷⁸

John's son, Barr's father, also named John, and baptized Johannes Spengler at York's Trinity United Church of Christ in December of 1779.⁷⁹ John Spengler married his wife, Barr's mother, Anna Barr, in Marietta (Maytown) on May 27, 1812.⁸⁰ John Spengler died of an unknown cause on October 4, 1841 in Marietta, leaving behind his wife and children. He was only the second of many children born to John Spangler (1747-1796) & Margaretha Weinhold (1757-1792).⁸¹

Barr Spangler was born to John Spangler and Anna Barr in 1822, the third of six children. Only three of those children, including Barr, lived past 1860.⁸² In his early years, Barr worked as a dry goods clerk for the Sterrett firm. Barr became a partner with Sterrett, before forming the firm Spangler and Rich, which became Spangler and Haldeman, eventually known as B. & C. S. Spangler, the firm lasted until 1979.⁸³ In addition to running the B. & C.S. Spangler dry goods firm for many years, Barr directed the First National Bank of Marietta for fifty-nine years, becoming the oldest active Bank President in the United States at the time of his death. He was active in the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union and Prohibition Party running for public office at times but never winning elections.⁸⁴ His dry goods business began in the firm of Sterrett and Spangler, with his brother William Spangler, that he is reported as working for and purchasing around the age of 14.⁸⁵ Once that firm dissolved, likely due to William's death in 1849 due to dysentery⁸⁶, he went into business with the Rich family at the firm of Spangler and Rich.⁸⁷ After John Rich (he was Mennonite) died in 1885⁸⁸, Barr went into business with Levi Haldeman⁸⁹ (The Haldemans also descended from Mennonites) thus the firm of Spangler and

⁷³ Ancestry.com, "Online Family Trees", accessed April 2, 2020

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Wentz, *The Beginnings of the German Element in York County, Pennsylvania*, 58 .

⁷⁶ Pennsylvania German Society, *Proceedings and Addresses Vol 24*, 58.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970, Ancestry.com, accessed April 2, 2020, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2204/>

⁷⁹ Pennsylvania & New Jersey Church & Town Records, 1669-2013, Ancestry.com, accessed April 2, 2020, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2451/> .

⁸⁰ Ancestry.com, "Online Family Trees", accessed April 2, 2020

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ "James Barr Spangler, Sr", FindAGrave.com Online Memorial, last modified December 25, 2013, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/122164253/james-barr-spangler>

⁸⁶ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

⁸⁷ Ibid

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ "Barr Spangler", FindAGrave.com Online Memorial, last modified October 20, 2013, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/119038335/barr-spangler>

Haldeman was formed. Levi Haldeman's wife, Mary Jane Spangler, was Barr's niece. She was his brother William's daughter, born around 1847 shortly before his death.⁹⁰ Mr. Haldeman withdrew from the company years later, beginning the family B. & C.S. Spangler firm.⁹¹ His grandson J. Barr Spangler joined the firm⁹² when he grew old enough, upon his death in 1961⁹³ he is still listed as being a merchant. Newspapers describe Barr as someone who "grew up in his community, gave his best to it, and throughout his long life, was an example to his fellow townsmen of good citizenship....(Barr) was a most remarkable man. His long life of usefulness will be an inspiration to many younger men who were fortunate enough to come into contact with him."⁹⁴ Upon his 100th birthday, Barr received congratulations from President Warren Harding.⁹⁵ Additionally, the Lancaster Era Newspaper reported "Our congratulations to Barr Spangler, veteran businessman and banker.....he is still actively engaged in his business, and almost daily is at his desk at First National Bank. He writes most of his own letters, his memory is remarkable, and his judgment is as keen and sound as ever."⁹⁶ Barr Spangler passed away shortly after his 100th birthday, on September 17, 1922.⁹⁷ His grandson J. Barr Spangler was chosen to succeed him as Director of First National Bank⁹⁸, and Barr was buried in the Spangler - Barr family plot at Marietta Cemetery.⁹⁹

Charles S. Spangler was born to Barr Spangler and Mary Ann Sultzbach in 1857.¹⁰⁰ He quickly became the son involved in the Spangler family dry goods business, starting as a clerk in the firm as of at least 1880,¹⁰¹ much like how his father who started in the business many years before. In 1884, Charles married Maria (sometimes known as Riley) Summy in Mount Joy.¹⁰² The couple had three children, Paul, Susan, and Florence, only the two girls made it to adulthood. Eldest son Paul was killed in 1898 in front of the Charles S. Spangler Mansion as a result of an accidental gunshot wound. Newspaper articles quote Charles as a prominent Lancaster County resident, who in addition to running the B. & C. S. Spangler dry good firm was secretary of the Marietta Cemetery Association. He died at the age of 69 in 1926, as a result of nephritis and pneumonia. His wife and two daughters survived him.

Susan Spangler was the eldest daughter of Charles S. Spangler & Maria Summy, and she inherited the Charles S. Spangler Mansion upon her mother's death in 1936, after her father gave the property to her mother upon his death in 1926. Susan never married, worked, and lived in the home essentially her entire life. She passed away at the age of 73 in December 1960 because of a stroke. Susan deeded the Charles S. Spangler Mansion to her only living close relative, sister Florence Spangler Mylin, who quickly sold it. It was turned into apartments around this time by the succession of owners. In the 1980s it was restored into a single family dwelling.

John W. Rich On October 5, 1866, John W. Rich, patriarch of the Rich family and a partner of the Spangler & Rich Dry Goods Store, married Addie Spangler, daughter of William and Rebecca Spangler and the niece of Barr Spangler.¹⁰³ John, patriarch of the Rich family and a partner of the Spangler & Rich Dry Goods Store (which opened on February 7th, 1865), was well-established in the local militia. At one point, he held the positions of 2nd sergeant, secretary and treasurer for the group, who called themselves the "S. B. Thomas

⁹⁰ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Pennsylvania Death Certificates, 1906-1967, Ancestry.com, accessed April 2, 2020, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/5164/>

⁹³ 1880 U.S. Federal Census, Ancestry.com, accessed April 2, 2020, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/6742/>

⁹⁴ Ancestry.com, "Online Family Trees", accessed April 2, 2020

⁹⁵ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Pennsylvania Death Certificates, 1906-1969, Ancestry.com, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/5164/>

⁹⁸ Ancestry.com, "Online Family Trees", accessed April 2, 2020

⁹⁹ Lancaster County Deed Records

¹⁰⁰ 1940 U.S. Federal Census, Ancestry.com, accessed April 2, 2020, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2442/>

¹⁰¹ Lancaster County Deed Records

¹⁰² Interview with Home Owner, January 30, 2020.

¹⁰³ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

Rifles.”¹⁰⁴ The Rifles tasked themselves with building armories for their local community, providing military escort for funerals and important events, and enforcing the law. There exist a number of newspaper reports concerning the groups’ arrest of suspected “rebel spies” found in the local area. John met biweekly with the S. B. Thomas Rifles in their armory during his time as an elected member.¹⁰⁵

In 1867, Addie gave birth to a son, Henry Spangler Rich. Following in the footsteps of those before him, Henry was quick to establish himself in the local economy. In 1891, Henry opened the Marietta Manufacturing Company alongside Edwin Reinhold and H. Burd Cassel.¹⁰⁶ The factory was on the corner of Front and Pine Street and had the nickname of “Tildy Dink,” because of the numerous kinds of items manufactured there. Their plant made everything from electric fans and telephones, to plows and more.¹⁰⁷ Eventually, Henry went into banking and later started his own company, Henry S. Rich Real Estate and Insurance.¹⁰⁸ In 1902, Henry married Fanny Grove, and the couple moved into Prospect Place. They had three children, Fanny, Henry Jr., and Annie.¹⁰⁹ The couple was known for throwing lavish parties at their home, commonly referred to as “Prospect Place.”¹¹⁰ Later in life, Henry and his wife traveled extensively through Europe and North Africa, sharing word of their travels with family and friends until Fanny's death (1935) and Henry's eventual death in 1938.¹¹¹ In his will, Henry left Prospect Place jointly to his son Henry S. Rich, Jr. and his son-in-law Charles H. Rich.¹¹² Henry’s son, Henry S. Rich, Jr. would go on to make quite a name for himself in local politics, serving on the Marietta Borough Council on the zoning board and housing committee, although he eventually resigned from all positions for unknown reasons.¹¹³

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Lancaster History, Rich and Grove Family Papers 1835-1946, Folder 15.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

¹¹¹ Lancaster History, Rich and Grove Family Papers 1835-1946, Folder 15.

¹¹² Book: G, Volume 35, Page Number: 232..

¹¹³ Historical Newspaper Clippings, Newspapers.com

Appendix: Historical Photos



Image from 1885, which features a Widow's Walk and porch. Somewhere between 1899 and 1900, the Widow's Walk was removed entirely and a portion of the porch was removed. The barn to the right rested on the property, although it was eventually torn down (year unknown). The identities of the people in the foreground are unknown, although they may be members of the Rich family. Photo provided by Elizabeth Garner, current property owner.



Photo of the property taken in the 1940s. Provided by Elizabeth Garner, current property owner.



Photo of the property taken in the 1940s. Now screened in, this porch was originally used as a drop-off point for carriages arriving at the property. Provided by Elizabeth Garner, current property owner.



Photo of the property taken in the 1940s.
Provided by Elizabeth Garner, current
property owner.

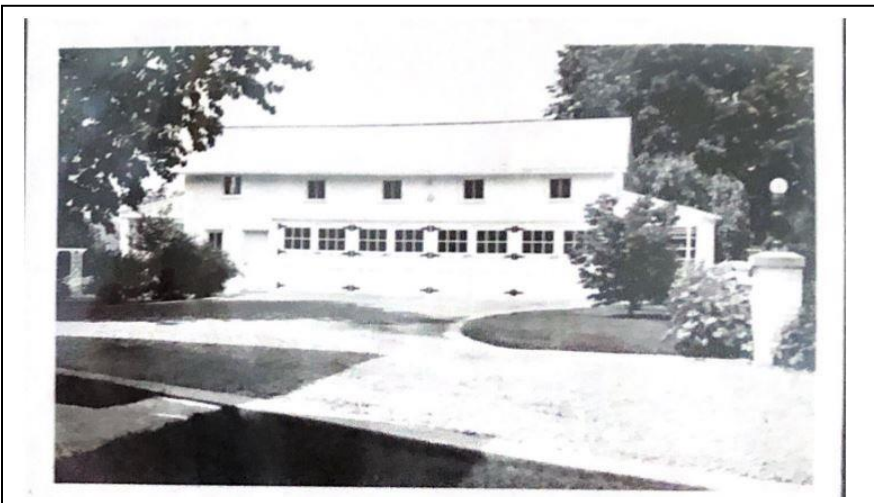
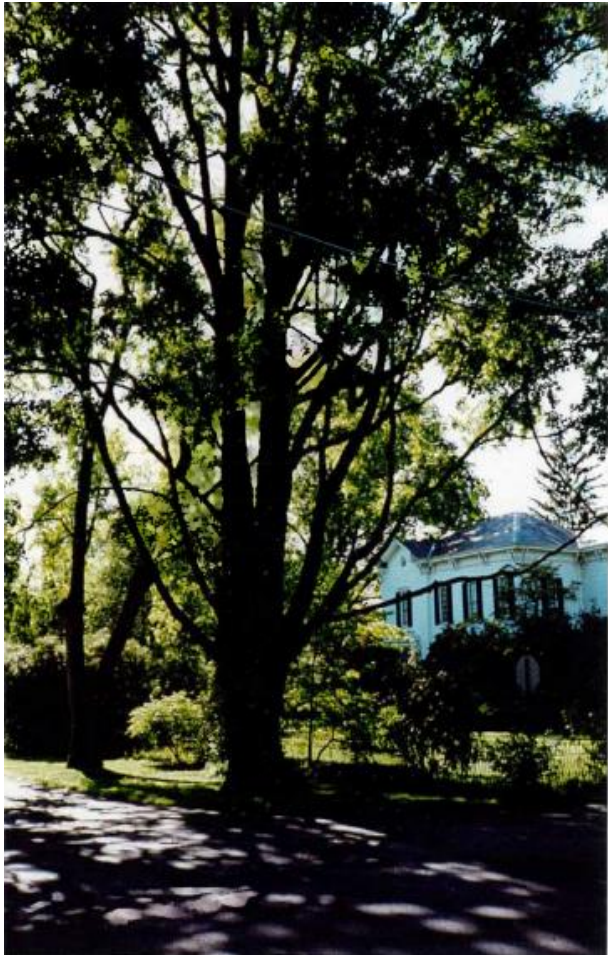
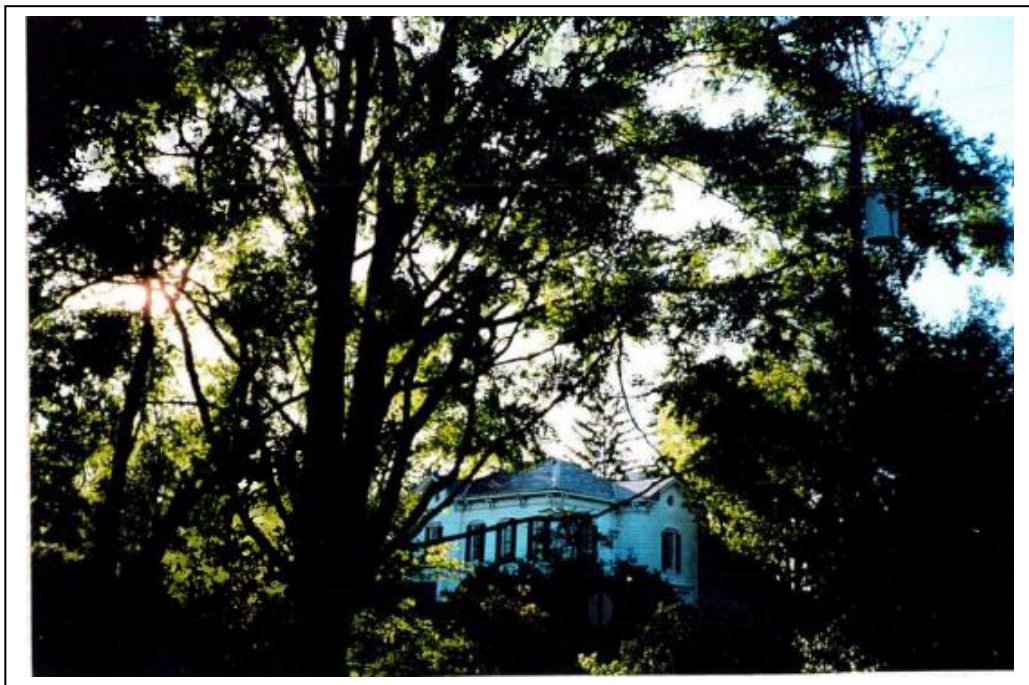
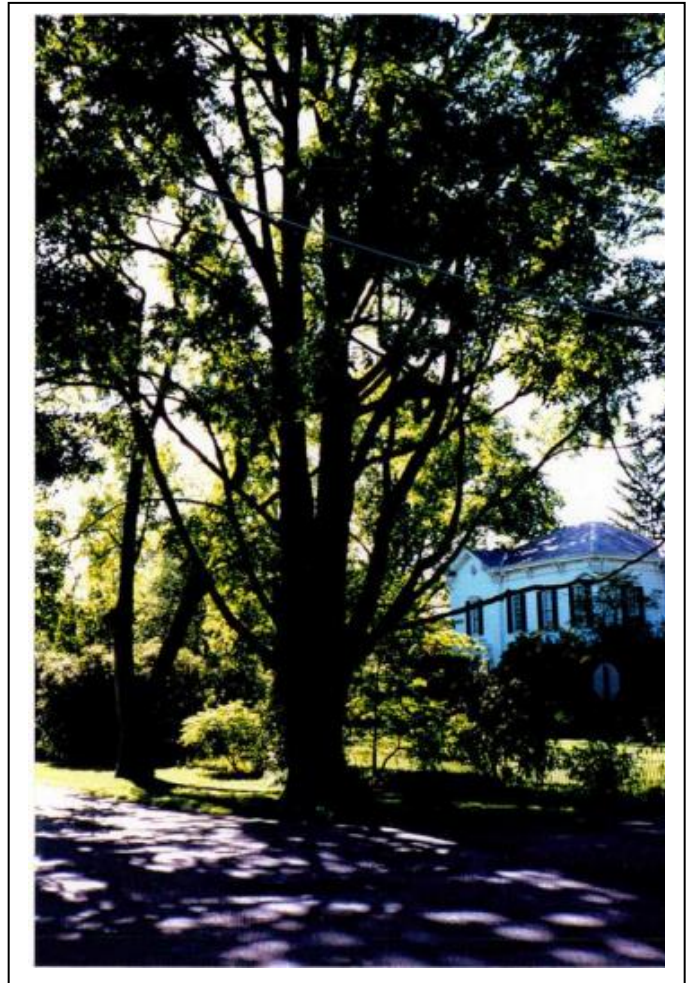
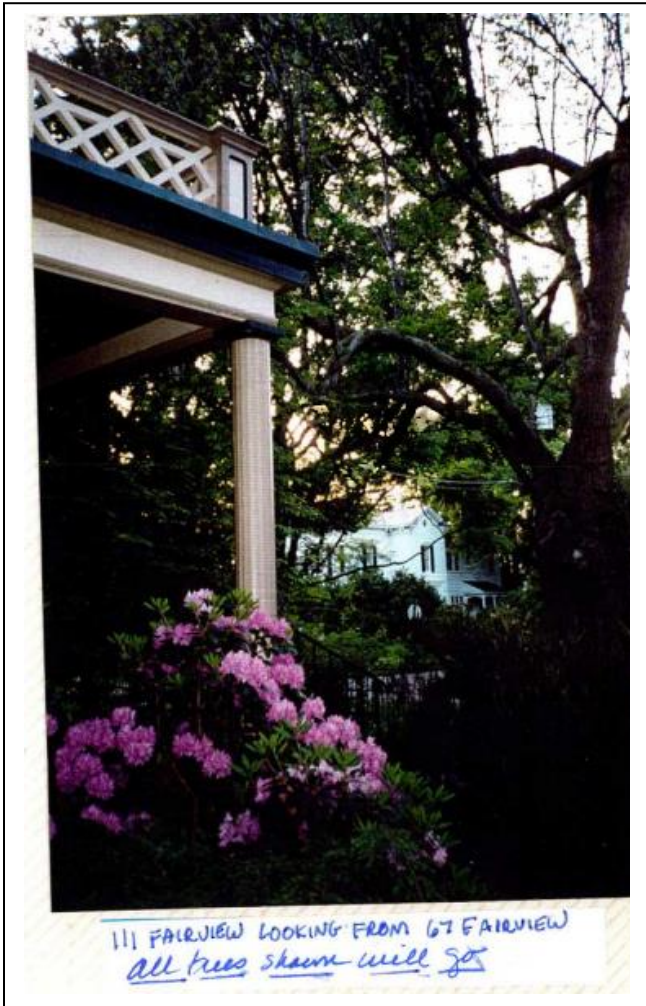


Photo of the property's secondary structure
(built in 1920) taken in the 1940s. Provided
by Elizabeth Garner, current property owner.

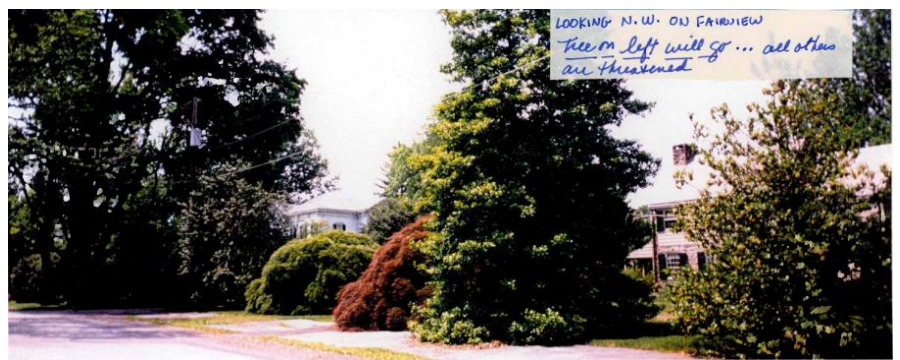
Appendix: Current Photos







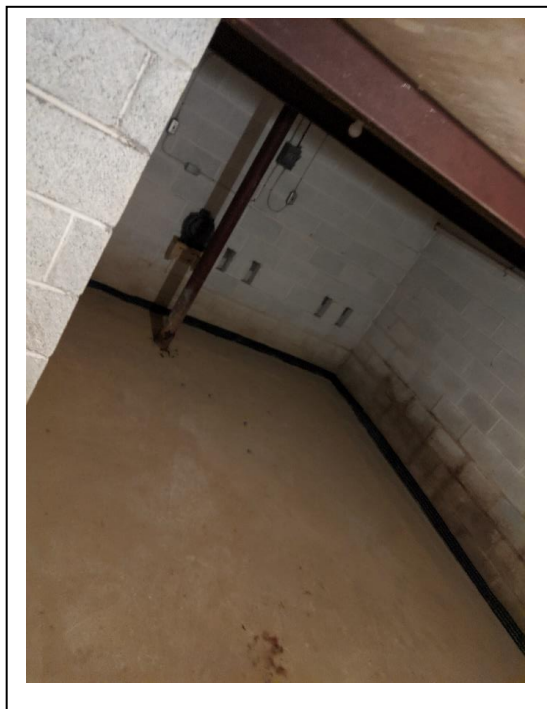
FRONT VIEW OF 111 FAIRVIEW (LOOKING N.)



LOOKING N.W. ON FAIRVIEW
Tree on left will go ... all others
are threatened



Image of the property's basement bomb shelter, built sometime after 1940. The room was built below the waterline and often filled with water. Photo taken February 11, 2020.



Another image of Image of the property's basement bomb shelter, built sometime after 1940. Photo taken February 11, 2020.

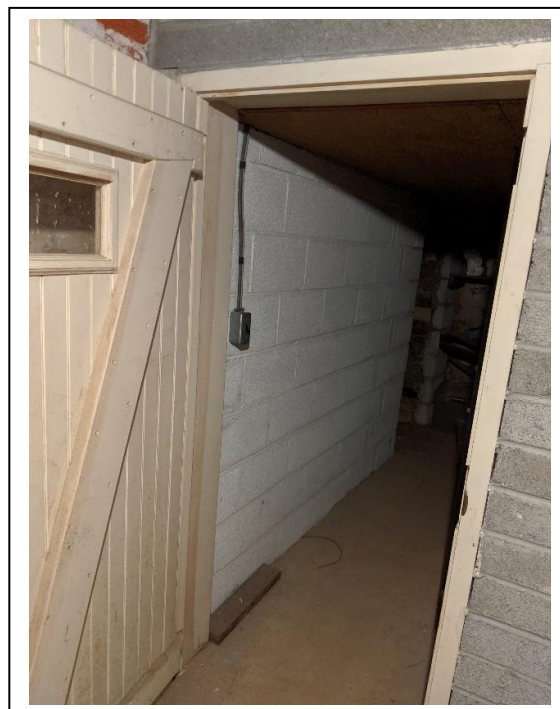


Image of the entrance to the property's bomb shelter, with original door. Photo taken February 11, 2020



Image of one of the property's original basement archways, constructed in 1870 from American Chestnut. Photo taken February 11, 2020.



Image of the bricks formerly used to support the property's porch, until its eventual removal somewhere between 1899 and 1900. Photo taken February 11, 2020.