

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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Montgomery, Rich, Pickle House

301 East Market & South Chestnut Streets Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547



Abstract:

Built in 1858 in the Italianate Revival architectural style (1890–1930) by Marietta millwright John Montgomery, who operated his shop at the rear of the property. John Rich, partner in the Spangler & Rich Dry Goods Store, lived here while serving as second sergeant, treasurer, and secretary of the local militia, S. B. Thomas Rifles. Rich was also a key figure in Marietta's commercial and financial history as the founder of Donegal Insurance Company. Donegal Insurance became a cornerstone of local economic development, providing financial security and supporting growth throughout the region. Rich's leadership helped establish Marietta as a center of enterprise and civic stability, cementing his legacy in the town's business and insurance history. The house was later the residence of ferry operator Norman Pickle, proprietor of the Accomac Inn and Wildcat Falls Resort. It was also owned by brothers Robert and Jeffrey Shank, proprietors of Marietta's historic Shank's Tavern, and by Marietta's Chief of Police, William B. Roberts.

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.¹

In 1616 Etienne Brule (1592-1633) a French expert in the Algonquin language, who lived among the Susquehanna tribe in western New York, traveled down the Susquehanna River into the Chesapeake Bay. Along the way, Brule explored the tributaries of the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County and encountered the Susquehannock tribes living along the Susquehanna River.²

In 1629 Etienne Brule partnered with the British fur trader Sir David Kirke (1597-1654) establishing trade relations between the Europeans and Susquehannock tribes. By 1680-1690 no Susquehannock villages existed in Lancaster or York Counties. There was a migration to New York to settle among the Iroquois and Seneca and a movement south to Maryland.³

In 1681 British King Charles, II (1630-1685) granted a land charter to Quaker leader William Penn (1644-1718) to repay a debt the King owed to Admiral William Penn (1621-1670). King Charles named it Pennsylvania, meaning Penn's Woods: Penn and Sylvania from the Latin *silva* which translates forest or woods. There were no

¹ Benowitz, Jean-Paul, Elizabethtown Advocate. "American Indians Were Major Part of Development of E-town" etownpa.com <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21,2019).

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Susquehannocks living in this region by the time William Penn acquired the land from King Charles, II (1630-1685).⁴

In 1701 William Penn (1644-1718) gave a patent of 3,000 acres of land along the Susquehanna River to George Beale (British). By 1703 Consumed by debt, William Penn (1644-1718) charged his land agent James Logan (1674-1751) to send him in London “bear and buck skins for they [the creditors] bear an advance” and “urge the Pennsylvania assembly to establish a propriety monopoly in the Indian trade.”⁵

In 1708 James Logan invited the French Expert Indian language interpreter Peter Bezaillion (1661-1742) to establish a fur trading post where the Conoy Creek meets the Susquehanna River in Bainbridge, Pennsylvania north 7.5 miles north of Marietta. By 1719 Bezaillion invited the Piscataway tribe to move from Maryland to Conoy Town. They assumed the name Canoise or corn shellers and were called the Conoy Indians.⁶

In 1717 Peter Logan did not only invite French and Indian fur traders to settle between the Conoy and Conewago Creeks along the Susquehanna River, he also sold land to the highest bidders among the Swiss-German (mostly Mennonite) Palatine farmers arriving in Pennsylvania in 1717. Simultaneously there was an influx of Ulster Scots or Scots-Irish settlers. William Penn’s sons John (1700-1746), Richard (1706-1771), and Thomas (1702-1775) inherited a great deal of debt when their father died in 1718. The Penn brothers became alienated from Quaker beliefs and did not subscribe to their father’s ideals for Pennsylvania.⁷

In 1717 one year before his death, William Penn reserved 16,000 acres in Lancaster County for various tribes as a reserved hunting ground. This promise by William Penn would not be kept by his sons. According to Mennonite historian the Reverend John L. Ruth, Mennonite settlers in Lancaster County anxiously paid up to four times more than the price the Penn brothers were asking for acres. Meanwhile the Scots-Irish settlers encouraged to move here by James Logan started living on the land without title. The obvious defense of one’s claim to property was to construct buildings and begin to improve the land, even before it was legally acquired.⁸

In 1719 Robert Wilkins, Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots; Anglo-Irish Presbyterians), Indian Trader, acquired 300 acres along the Susquehanna River north of Chickies Creek. In 1719 George Stewart, Scotch-Irish, was sold a tract of land east of the Robert Wilkins tract. In 1727 Robert Wilkins sold the tract of Penn land to Scotch-Irish, The Reverend James Anderson, clergy at the Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) in Mount Joy, in East Donegal Township. Son James Anderson operated the ferry and built the Accomac Inn.⁹

In 1733 George Stewart’s son and daughter-in-law, John and Ann Stewart, inherited and sold the James Anderson tract to David Cook. This tract of land was given to his son David Cook whose son, David Cook, laid out the town of New Haven. Additional acres of the Stewart tract were given to David Cook’s son James.¹⁰

Peter Bezaillion built Old Peter’s Road, as it is still known in parts of Lancaster County, to facilitate French and Indian fur trading linking Philadelphia to Bainbridge (1719). Bezaillion who, in partnership with the British, challenged France’s control over the territory between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River, a struggle which helped precipitate the French and Indian War. The French found the Algonquin tribes their allies, while the Iroquois sided with the British. Raids of British colonists occurred on both sides.¹¹

By 1743, The Piscataway tribes had moved away from Bainbridge, migrating north along the Susquehanna River settling in Shamokin. British victories in Quebec (1759) and Montreal (1760) led to France surrendering all of New France to the British. The British took over all French forts on the frontier and became the new authoritarian power for the tribes in these regions during The French and Indian War (1755-1763).¹²

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

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.¹³

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

Initially British fur traders, competing with French fur traders, established economic relations with indigenous populations along the Susquehanna River. Welsh fur trader Robert Wilkins was likely born around 1672 in Brecon, Wales,¹⁴ arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.¹⁵ Wilkins first settled along the Conestoga Creek, next to Richard Carter who settled Warwick Township. In 1718, Wilkins took up 200 acres of land along the Susquehanna River, and in 1727 he sold it to The Reverend James Anderson, primary founder of Marietta.¹⁶

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,¹⁷ served The Donegal Presbyterian Church. Born in Scotland ordained by Irvine Presbytery, 17 November 1708 in Virginia. Anderson arrived in the Rappahannock, Virginia on 22 April 1709, before settling in New Castle, Delaware in 1717 later accepting a call to a congregation in New York City, which, at the time was worshipping in the City Hall. On 24 September 1726, he received a final call to the Donegal Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy. He was installed the last Wednesday in August 1727."¹⁸

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,¹⁹ was elected as one of the first Commissioners of Lancaster County at its formation in 1729 and elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1732 dying soon after his appointment.²⁰ After George Stewart passed, his son John Stewart (1705-1749) inherited the land and sold it to David Cook, sometimes spelled Cooke. John Stewart was married to Ann Anderson (1716-1816), the daughter of The Reverend James Anderson.²¹

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.²² Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,²³ the middle and last name represent two prominent Mennonite families and surnames in Lancaster County and specifically the Marietta area. Jacob Heistandt Neff (1727-1798) was from Manor Township.²⁴

Marietta was founded by leaders and members of two prominent churches in Mount Joy. The Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) and the Mount Joy Mennonite Church (1790). The Donegal Presbyterian Church was founded in 1727 with the church being built in 1732. The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), primary

¹³ Lloyd, Junie, YorkBlog, "How did they get across the wide Susquehanna when there were no bridges?" <https://yorkblog.com/universal/how-did-they-get-across-the-wide-susquehanna-when-there-were-no-bridges/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹⁴ WeRelate, "Robert Wilkins" [https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_\(7\)](https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Robert_Wilkins_(7)), accessed May 19, 2021

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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

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

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

founder of Marietta, was the minister.²⁵ The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was founded in 1790, with members meeting for worship in their homes, as was the custom of the time and remains the practice of the Old Order Amish. In 1812 a log meetinghouse on land donated by Peter Delebaugh Kraybill (1784-1869).²⁶ The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).²⁷ Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.²⁸

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

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

Heading west on Market Street (beginning at Waterford Avenue/Elbow Lane), these buildings are in James Anderson IV's (1767-1815) plan of Waterford which he laid out in 1804. Waterford ended at Cherry Lane (formerly Cherry Alley) which is the alley running along the western side of The Marietta Community House property.³¹ In 1733 George Stewart's son and daughter-in-law, John and Ann Stewart, inherited and sold the James Anderson tract to David Cook. This tract of land was given to his son David Cook whose son, David Cook, laid out the town of New Haven.³² By 1812, James Anderson and James Cook procured a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature and named their incorporated towns Marietta. The next year, 1813, Anderson's town Waterford and Cook's town New Haven were consolidated including a tract of land owned by John Myers east of Moravian Town and a tract of land owned by Benjamin Long north of Waterford.³³

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

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

²⁵ Wikipedia, "Donegal Presbyterian Church

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

²⁶ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

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

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

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

³² Ibid.

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

³⁴ Ibid.

1944, The American Home Products Corporation was incorporated into the Wyeth Laboratories, Inc. In 2005 Wyeth Laboratories was acquired by Britain's largest drugs maker, GlaxoSmithKline.

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

In 1961, The Marietta Recreation Association hosted an event called, "A Day in Marietta Homes," held on 13 May 1961, showcasing the rich variety of historic architecture and telling the stories of the historical significance of these properties. One year later, on 19 May 1962, the second annual "A Day in Marietta Homes," historic architecture house tour was held in conjunction with celebration events for the Marietta Sesquicentennial (1812-1962). Planning for the Marietta Sesquicentennial (1812-1962) started Monday 11 September 1961 with a committee.

Civically engaged residents of the Marietta Borough who organized The Marietta Sesquicentennial (1812-1962) celebration events and the two annual historic architecture house tours; chartered, on 23 June 1965, a non-profit organization named the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. The purpose of this grass roots community organization was "...to promote, encourage, and conduct the restoration, development, and preservation of the historical, cultural, and aesthetic aspects of the Borough of Marietta, and vicinity thereof, and to do all things necessary, proper, and incidental to the accomplishment of such purpose."

In 1965 the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster was created to "stem the rapid destruction of historic properties in Lancaster County," the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County's mission is to "encourage and facilitate historic preservation throughout the county. The Trust has been directly involved in preserving more than three dozen important Lancaster County landmarks and has provided advice, assistance and guidance in the protection of others."

In the autumn of 1966, President Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908-1973), signed into law, on 15 October 1966, The National Historic Preservation Act to preserve historic and archeological sites in the United States through creating The National Register of Historic Places, the List of National Historic Landmarks, and State Historic Preservation Offices.

In 1966 Edward F. LaFond, Jr. was appointed the Field Curator of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties in Harrisburg and the State Preservation Officer for the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Properties.

In December 1966 the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. resumed the annual historic house tour calling the event "Christmas by Candlelight" later known as "Candlelight Tours of Marietta.

In 1969, a History Major from Elizabethtown College, Carl H. Doan, Class of 1973; was taking courses about local history an historic preservation from Professor Scott T. Swank, Elizabethtown College Class of 1964, who taught at the college from 1966-1974. Professor Swank lived in Marietta, owned, and restored several historic properties in the borough.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cappucci built on the research conducted during the spring 2019 semester and expanded the scope of the project. Cappucci utilized primary sources found in archival collections and historic collection libraries, conducted oral history interviews, worked with government documents such as deeds, tax records, and property assessment reports, consulted with professional historians in academia, state, and federal agencies, and compared primary sources to secondary sources. The repositories for sources used in his research was a mixture of print records in libraries, archives, museums, historic sites, and private collections as well as electronic and digital repositories. Cappucci worked carefully with representatives from the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc., Marietta Historic District, Marietta Borough Council, Social Enterprise Institute at Elizabethtown College, RiverStewards and Susquehanna Riverlands.

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

This summer 2022 the leadership for the Susquehanna National Heritage Area just released their draft of a management plan for the Susquehanna National Heritage Area. Lancaster and York Counties were officially

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

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

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

This Place Matters is a national campaign, created by the National Historic Preservation Trust, encouraging people to celebrate places meaningful to them and to their communities. Since 2015, participants have shared more than 10,000 photographs of themselves and their favorite places on social media using the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters. 'This Place Matters' started in 2008 as a way for people to shine a spotlight on the historic places playing a role in their lives. Basically, it is like crowdsourcing people's personal connections to the built environment," says Jason Clement, director of community outreach at the National Trust. "And the best part -- there are zero rules. These can be places large or small, nationally significant or personally priceless, historic or maybe just old. They just have to mean something to you." The project is simple: Visit the Saving Places website to download the tool kit and print a sign. Take photos with the sign at the places mattering the most to you and share the photos with others on social media with the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters. The virtual preservation project offers people opportunities to add their personal narratives to the history of places meaningful to them, whether those places are community churches, elementary schools, a barn on an old family farm, or the old corner. The project has a very DIY feel to it and has no long-term political or high-cost agenda, yet it encourages people to reignite those connections to places having and continuing have importance to them. Every person out there has a place meaning something to them, and "This Place Matters" provides a platform -- adapted to our changing world of social media and selfie sticks -- to preserve, remember, and share this love of these places. This campaign is not just public awareness through photography and social media. It is about telling the stories of why these places hold historical significance. Through This Place Matters, the National Historic Preservation Trust, encourages and inspires an ongoing dialogue about the importance of place and preservation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of the Spring Semester 2022, Kyle Cappucci defended his Honors in the Discipline (HID) program in the School of Business Project: "Community Economic Development In the National Historic District of Marietta, Pennsylvania." Cappucci had two surveys posted in the Marietta community. One survey was for persons patronizing local business and the second survey was for persons engaging in recreation on the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail. Both surveys illustrate why persons visit and live in Marietta. Both surveys revealed what persons who live and visit Marietta believe can contribute to the economic development of the local community. I have shared these findings with the leadership of Marietta Borough contributing to their asset-based planning process identifying and mobilizing existing as well as unrecognized resources such as physical, human, social, financial, environmental, political, cultural, and historical assets.

In the summer of 2022, student Eric Schubert engaged in a Summer Creative Arts and Research Program (SCARP) project entitled: "Launching A National Historic Preservation Trust 'This Place Matters' Campaign Supporting Marietta, Pennsylvania's 'Placemaking Heritage Plan,' Through The National Honors Colligate Council's 'Place As Text.'" Using the toolkit provided by the National Historic Preservation Trust, Schubert collaborated with the leadership on the Marietta Borough and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation's historian and archeologist in designing a plan for launching a social media campaign for Marietta. Schubert's context for this campaign was recognizing the resilience of the people of Marietta in the fifty years since Hurricane Agnes. Schubert secured funding from local businesses to underwrite the cost of printing and mailing a poster, foldable, with instructions on how to post This Place Matters selfies on social media. These posters were mailed out to residents in the Marietta National Historic District prior to the first public event introducing the This Place Matters Campaign. The This Place Matters campaign for Marietta was rolled out at the Marietta Community House, as part of their "Town Talks" programming where Schubert presented: "This Place Matters: Historic Preservation & Economic Development in Marietta." Schubert's presentation provided the local community with the necessary context for launching the This Place Matters Campaign for Marietta while simultaneously contributing to a wider community series of events recognizing the resilience of the Marietta community in the 50 years since Hurricane Agnes. Schubert presented at the 13th Annual Landmark Conference Undergraduate Research Symposium at

Moravian University, his poster presentation was entitled: “Launching A National Historic Preservation Trust ‘This Place Matters’ Campaign Supporting Marietta, Pennsylvania’s ‘Placemaking Heritage Plan,’ Through The National Honors Collegiate Council’s ‘Place As Text.’”

Cappucci and Schubert joined Professor Benowitz in presenting at the 56th Annual Conference of the National Collegiate Honors Council in Orlando, Florida 27-31 2022; about their experiential learning, civic engagement, and their SCARP projects related to earning the Certificate in Public Heritage Studies. The theme of the conference was "Reimagine Honors: Past, Present, Future.," Cappucci and Schubert’s presentation was entitled, “Honors Community-Based Learning Uninterrupted: Pandemic Possibilities.” At the conference, NCHC released a monograph entitled, Place, Text, Community: City As Text in the Twentieth Century. Professor Benowitz authored the chapter entitled, "Transforming Community Based Learning Through City As Text" in Part 3: "Designing City As Text Integrative Learning Experiences." In his chapter Professor Benowitz discusses how he has integrated the NCHC pedagogy City As Text into the field work required in courses for the Public Heritage Studies Certificate.

2022 marked the Marietta Restoration Associates’ 56th Annual “Marietta Candlelight Tour of Homes.” The Marietta Restoration Associates invited Elizabethtown College students, earning the Certificate in Public Heritage Studies (most of whom are in the Honors Program) to present their scholarship about historic preservation in Marietta at this event on Sunday 4 December 2022. More than 1,000 visitors toured the Union Meeting House (1818) where students gave poster presentations and shared their ArcGIS maps illustrating historic preservation efforts in Marietta.

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

Employing the National Honors Collegiate Council’s pedagogy “Place as Text,”TM Honors students engaged in fourteen weeks conducting field work examining, interpreting, recording the architecture of historically significant properties in Marietta. Students delved into historic records conducting meticulous archival research using primary and secondary sources and government records. As part of the NCHC Place as Text experience, students conducted numerous oral history interviews with the owners of historically significant properties assigned to them as the focus of their course project.

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

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

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

Through their research, scholarship, and leadership they established a partnership with Elizabethtown College’s Honors program and Public Heritage Studies program with thirteen community partners: The Lancaster Economic Development Company, The Lancaster County Planning Department, The Lancaster County Redevelopment Authority, The National Main Street Center, The Pennsylvania Downtown Center, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Pennsylvania, The Trust for Historic Preservation Lancaster County,

The Marietta Restoration Associates, Our Marietta, River Stewards, Susquehanna Riverlands, Marietta Area Business Association, and the Marietta Borough.

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

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

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

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

At this event on Sunday Cappucci and Schubert gave a PowerPoint presentation entitled "Fifty Years Since Hurricane Agnes (1972-2022) This Place Matters! National Trust for Historic Preservation: Celebrating Historic Preservation & Economic Development in Marietta." In this presentation Marietta Mayor Rebecca Carroll Baltozer spoke about Marietta Restoration Associates and 50 years of historic preservation in Marietta. Historic preservationist architect Daniel Gagliano, representing The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, spoke about 50 years of historic preservation in Lancaster County. PennDOT Architectural Historian, Jeremy Ammerman spoke about 50 years of historic preservation in Pennsylvania. Carl Doan Elizabethtown College Class of 1973 spoke about his time as a history major at Elizabethtown College in the 1960s when President Lyndon Johnson passed national legislation for historic preservation and how, when, he was a student he conducted fieldwork, research, photography, writing documenting historically significant properties in Marietta in the months just prior to Hurricane Agnes. Marietta Borough Council Vice President and Chair of Public Works, Freddy States spoke about past, present, and future historic preservation, and economic development projects for Marietta. Professor Benowitz spoke about the history of Marietta and the history of historic preservation and asset based economic development.

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

Property Details:

Two story residence, exterior walls, masonry common brick, roofing, composition shingle, paving, brick, slab porch with roof, total number of rooms ten, three bedrooms, three full bathrooms, heating and cooling system, warm and cold air, fuel type oil, connected to electric with public gas, sewer, and water, wood frame shed.³⁶

Deed Search:

According to Sheriff Deed 2, 261 on August 18, 1856, the lot was given to B.F. Hiestand.³⁷ On April 2, 1857, the lot was sold to John Montgomery from B. F. Hiestand.³⁸ Then, the property was built by John Montgomery in 1858 and he lost the house to a sheriff sale on November 25, 1876 due to the severe economic depression.³⁹ In 1877, John Rich and Barr Spangler took possession of the property.⁴⁰ Then, in 1880, Samuel Bancroft bought the property from John Rich and Barr Spangler.⁴¹ In 1887, Geroge G. Cameron bought the property by Samuel Bancroft.⁴² Then, in 1908, the property entered into the Pickle family with Norman T. Pickle taking possession of the property from George G. Cameron.⁴³ Also in 1908, Norman T. Pickle gave the property to his parents, Catherine Pickle and Harry F. Pickle.⁴⁴ Then, in 1922, Catherine Pickle and Harry F. Pickle gave the property back to Norman T. Pickle.⁴⁵ In 1944, Norman T. Pickle sold the property to William H. Blymier and Dorothy M. Blymier.⁴⁶ In 1965, the property was sold to Charles L. Beaston and Ethel M. Beaston from Robert E. Sipling, who was the executor of the last will and testament of William H. Blymier.⁴⁷ Then, in 1977, the property was sold to J. Robert Shank and Jeffrey W. Shank from Charles L. Beaston and Ethel M. Beaston.⁴⁸ In 1980, the property was sold to Frances E. Peachey from J. Robert Shank and Jeffrey W. Shank.⁴⁹ Then, in 1983, the property was sold to Paul V. Snyder Jr. from Frances E. Peachey.⁵⁰ In 1984, Lindia J. Snyder joined Paul V. Snyder Jr. on the deed.⁵¹ Then, also in 1984, the property was sold to Robert G. Hart from Paul V. Snyder Jr. and Lindia J. Snyder.⁵² In 1987, the property was sold to William B. Roberts from Robert G. Hart.⁵³ Then, in 1992, Marianne Roberts joined William B. Roberts on the deed.⁵⁴ In 2004, the property was sold to Robert A. Linn and Mary E. Linn from

³⁶ "Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry," Lancaster County, last modified January 21, 2026, <https://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4203965300000/2024#PropertyCharacteristics>

³⁷ "Sheriff Deed Grantee Index, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://co.lancaster.pa.us/DocumentCenter/View/12154/Sheriff-Deed-Grantee-Index?bidId=.](https://co.lancaster.pa.us/DocumentCenter/View/12154/Sheriff-Deed-Grantee-Index?bidId=)"

³⁸ "SearchIQS," SearchIQS, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx.](https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx)" For Deed P8 430

³⁹ "Sheriff Deed Grantor Index, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://co.lancaster.pa.us/DocumentCenter/View/12155/Sheriff-Deed-Grantor-Index?bidId=.](https://co.lancaster.pa.us/DocumentCenter/View/12155/Sheriff-Deed-Grantor-Index?bidId=)"

⁴⁰ "SearchIQS," SearchIQS, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx.](https://www.searchiqs.com/palan/InfodexMainMP.aspx)" For Deed Z10 36

⁴¹ Ibid

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Ibid

⁴⁶ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND3279818?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND3279818?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁴⁷ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2629118?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2629118?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁴⁸ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2399037?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2399037?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁴⁹ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2354316?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2354316?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁵⁰ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND58937?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND58937?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁵¹ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND89838?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND89838?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁵² "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND106552?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND106552?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁵³ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND309531?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND309531?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

⁵⁴ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, [https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND678498?search=DOCSEARCH138S1.](https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND678498?search=DOCSEARCH138S1)"

William B. Roberts and Marianne Roberts.⁵⁵ Most recently, the property was sold to Warren S. Sload Sr. and Claudia A. Sload, who are the current homeowners.⁵⁶

Architectural Style:

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

Italian Renaissance Revival Style 1890 - 1930

The Italian Renaissance Revival style developed at the very end of the Victorian period of architecture. Like the Romanesque styles and other later classically-inspired styles, the Italian Renaissance Revival style looked to Italy and the ancient world for inspiration. This style developed in direct contrast to the medieval form and appearance of other popular styles of the time, the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Shingle styles. This style and the earlier Italianate style both were modeled on the 16th century buildings of the Italian Renaissance. However, Italian Renaissance Revival style buildings are much closer stylistically to the original form than the Italianate style. This added authenticity was due to greater familiarity with the original buildings - via photographs versus pattern books - and advances in masonry veneering techniques that developed in the early 20th century. The most predominant feature of this style is its imposing scale and formal design incorporating classical details such as columns and round arches and balustrades. This style can take several distinct forms, but all variations are almost always of masonry (usually stone) construction. One version of the style features a large rectangular building, usually three or more stories in height, topped by a flat roof with a crowning balustrade. Another common feature for this flat roof version of the Italian Renaissance Revival style is a rusticated stone first floor with upper floors having a smooth finish. Porch arcades and porticos are often seen in this version as well. The other most common form of this style features a hipped roof, often of clay tiles, with broadly overhanging, bracketed eaves. This variation bears some resemblance to the Spanish Colonial Revival style (also known as the Mission style) which was popular in the same period. While having a similar form and tiled roof, the Spanish Colonial Revival style lacks the classical details like columns, pilasters and pedimented windows. The Italian Renaissance Revival style was first popularized on the East Coast by architects such as McKim, Mead & White as early as the 1880s. This elegant style is seen mostly in up-scale, architect-designed buildings, such as mansions or public buildings. While many examples of this style can be found in Pennsylvania, it is most common in city settings. The 1920s-era State Office complex (North and South Office Buildings, Finance Building, and Forum Building), adjacent to the Beaux Arts State Capitol building in Harrisburg, is of this style.⁵⁷

Identifiable Features: Low-pitched hipped or flat roof, Symmetrical façade, Masonry construction, Impressive size and scale, Round arch entrance and windows, Classical details: columns, pilasters, Roof line parapet or balustrade, Arcaded and rusticated ground level.⁵⁸

⁵⁵ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND1775914?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>."

⁵⁶ "Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds Self-Service Document Search, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/document/DOCCLND2119289?search=DOCSEARCH138S1>."

⁵⁷ "Italian Renaissance Revival Style 1890 – 1930," Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed February 12, 2026, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/italian-renaissance.html>

⁵⁸ Ibid.



Front door/entryway



Portico



Front door is a four panel Victorian Door with glass in the top two panels. Above the door is a rectangular transom window for the purpose of allowing extra natural light and ventilation into the entryway. Above the door is a portico with corbels (brackets), slightly pitched roof design, and cornice molding that create a formal “crown” appearance. On this portico, we have scalloped/dentil-style trim, pendants on the base of the vertical wall supports and the corners of the hood, and pilasters that are attached to the brick wall as faux columns to anchor the brackets.



Front façade of the house

On the front of the house, there is a three bay façade with Victorian two over one windows. The shutters on the bottom are solid panel shutters, while the shutters on the top are louvered shutters. The purpose of solid panel shutters on the bottom are for privacy from the outside world, while louvered shutters on the top are to assist with ventilation and light.



On the side of the house

Side façade of house is a five bay façade with a door not connected to the ground. The windows are Victorian two over one windows. The shutters on the bottom are solid panel shutters, while the shutters on the top are louvered shutters. The type of roof is a hipped roof made of out roof shingles with two chimneys on opposite ends. The roofline on this house is a Low-Slope Hip Roof with a heavy, decorative Cornice.



Side/addition to the house



Back/addition to the house

On the back, there is the addition, with one Victorian two over one window on each side. On the side of the addition facing the road, there is a door that connects into the addition. On the back of the addition, there are also an additional two one over one windows and a skinnier one over one window. Above the addition, there is a covered rooftop balcony with slender, decorative white columns and a white balustrade.



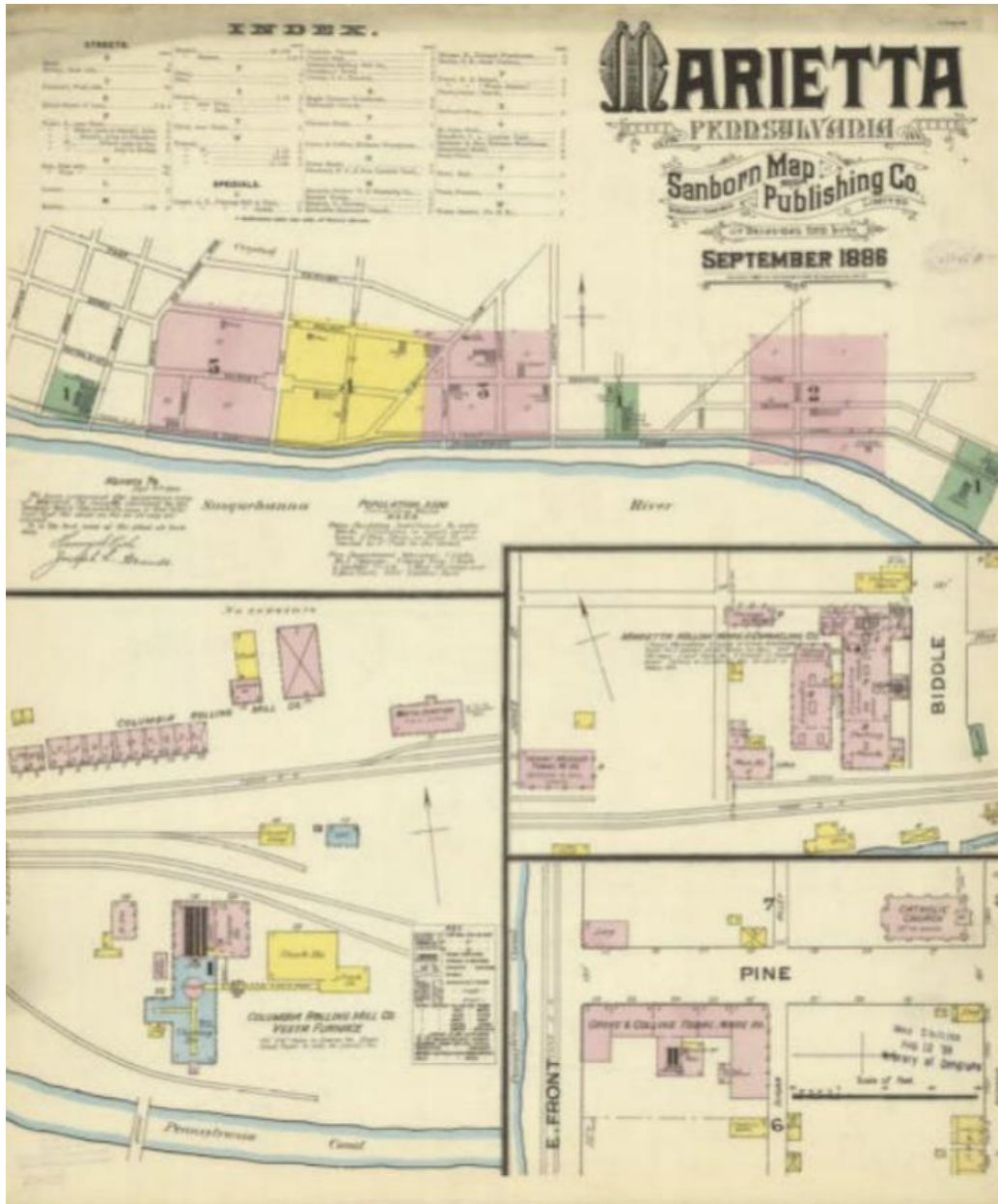
Added shed in the backyard

This shed has a classic gabled roof with a steep pitch and the exterior walls are made from vertical board-and-batten siding. The door is a six-panel door in the color maroon. The two windows are white-trimmed single-hung windows.



Brickwork

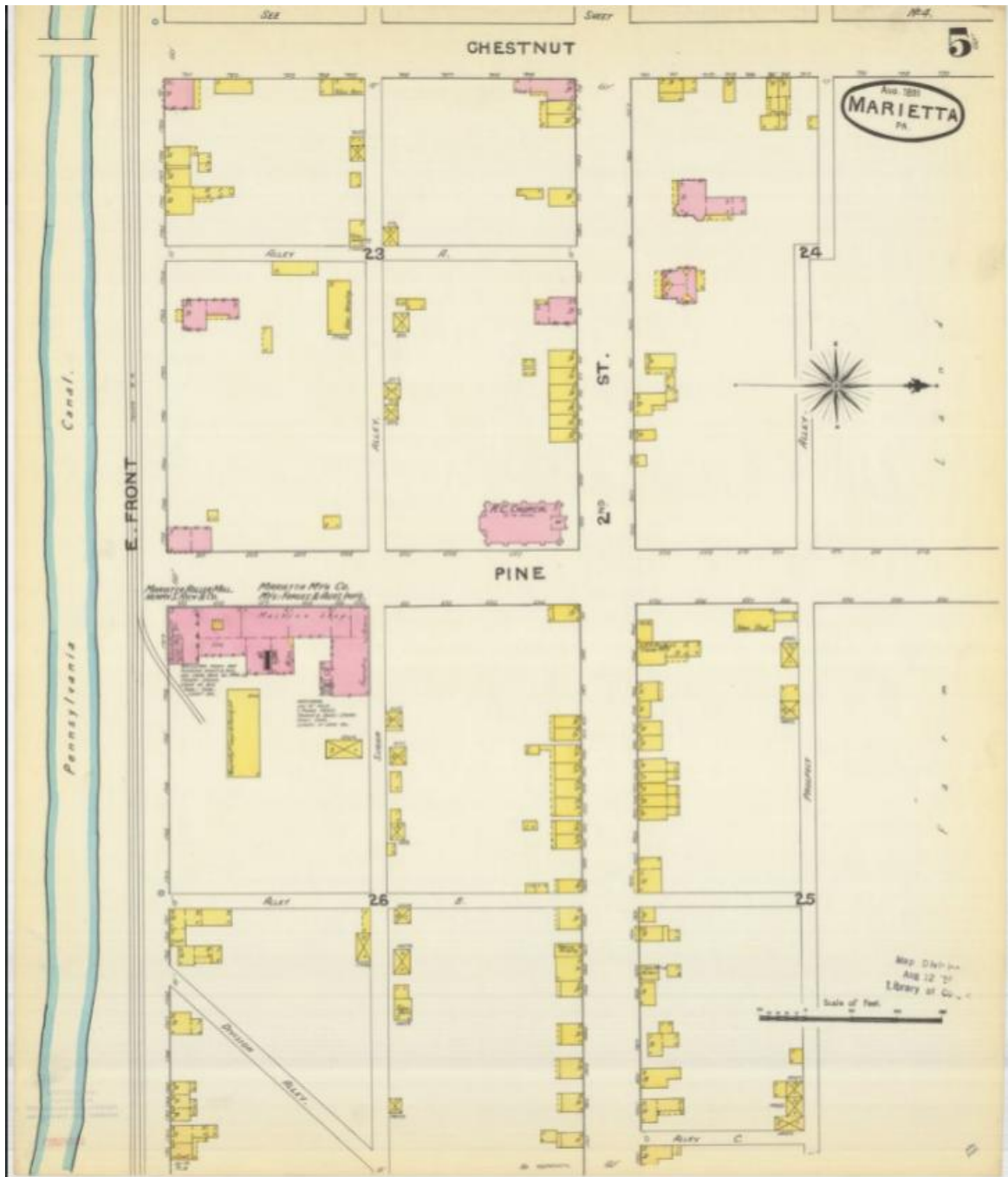
This brickwork is running bond and is painted with a light grey masonry paint.



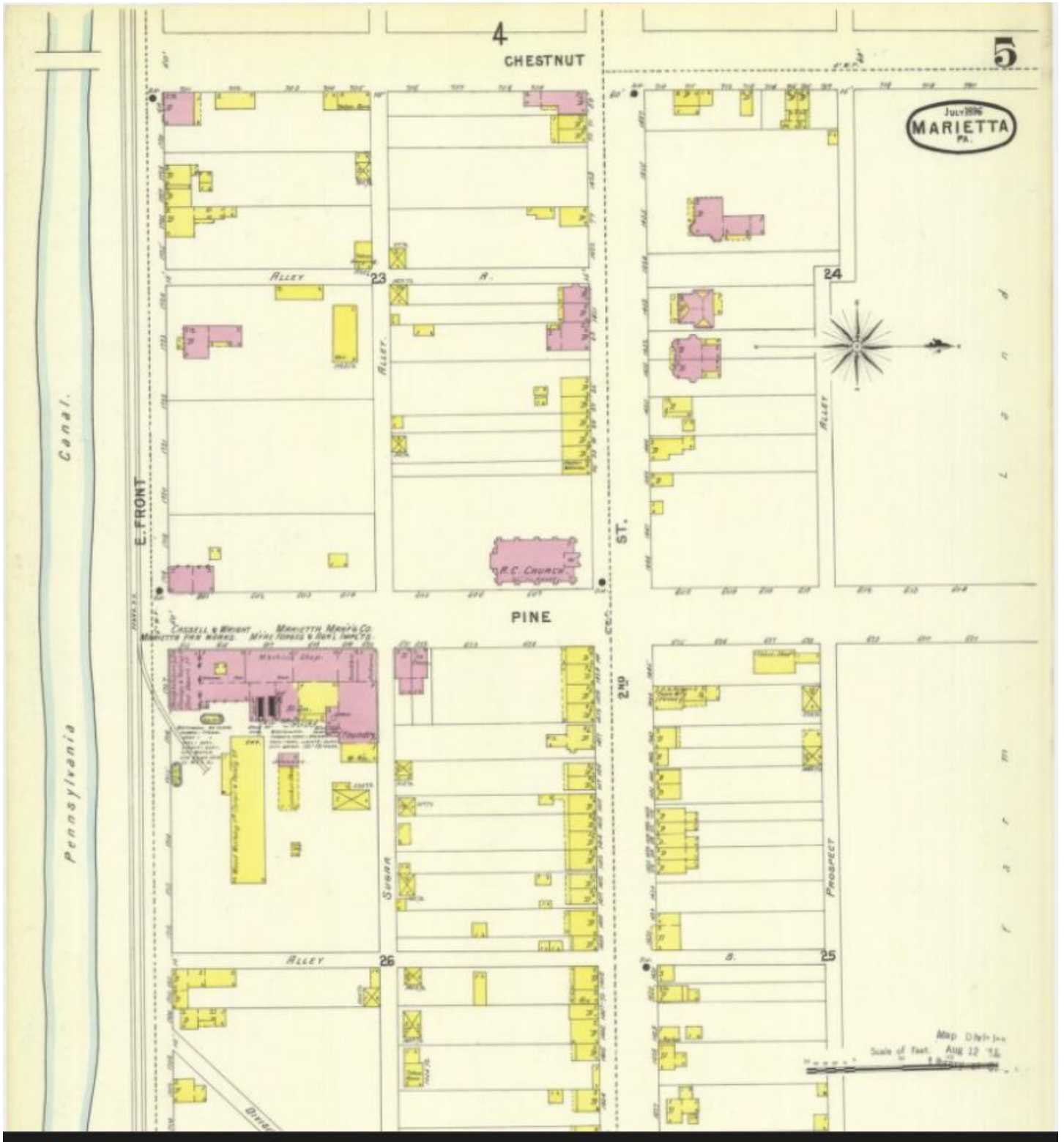
Sanborn Maps are named for civil engineer and surveyor Daniel Alfred Sanborn (1827-1883) founder of the Sanborn Map Company (1866-1996). Sanborn maps are detailed maps of U. S. cities and towns originally created for insurance companies to assess liability in urbanized area of the U. S. after the Civil War (1861-1865). The Homestead Act (1862), transcontinental railroad construction (1863-1869), the Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914), and massive European immigration to the U. S. (1882-1914) all fostered increased population, urbanization, and a heightened demand for mapping. Sanborn maps are valuable for documenting changes in the built environment of American cities over many decades. Sanborn maps include outlines of each building and 13 “Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide,” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, last modified August 26, 2015, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/index.html>. 11 outbuilding; the location of windows, doors, fire walls, and porches; as well as the composition of building materials including the framing, flooring, and roofing materials; indicating building uses, sometimes even particular room uses; house and block numbers; street names, street and sidewalk widths, property boundaries; natural features such as rivers and canals; railroad corridors and the names of most public buildings, churches, and businesses. Sanborn maps are primarily found in the archives of special collections of historical libraries, town halls, and academic libraries.

Sanborn maps facilitate historical research through the study of urban growth and decline patterns as well as researching the evolution of specific buildings, sites, and districts. Historic preservationists use Sanborn maps for understanding the significance of historical buildings, the historic use of buildings, and building materials in conservation and rehabilitation efforts as well as locating residences and workplaces of historically significant past residents and local community leaders and also to study the patterns of growth and migration of populations. Students in this class use Sanborn maps to trace the evolution of the historically significant property assigned to them as well as illustrate the growth of Marietta.

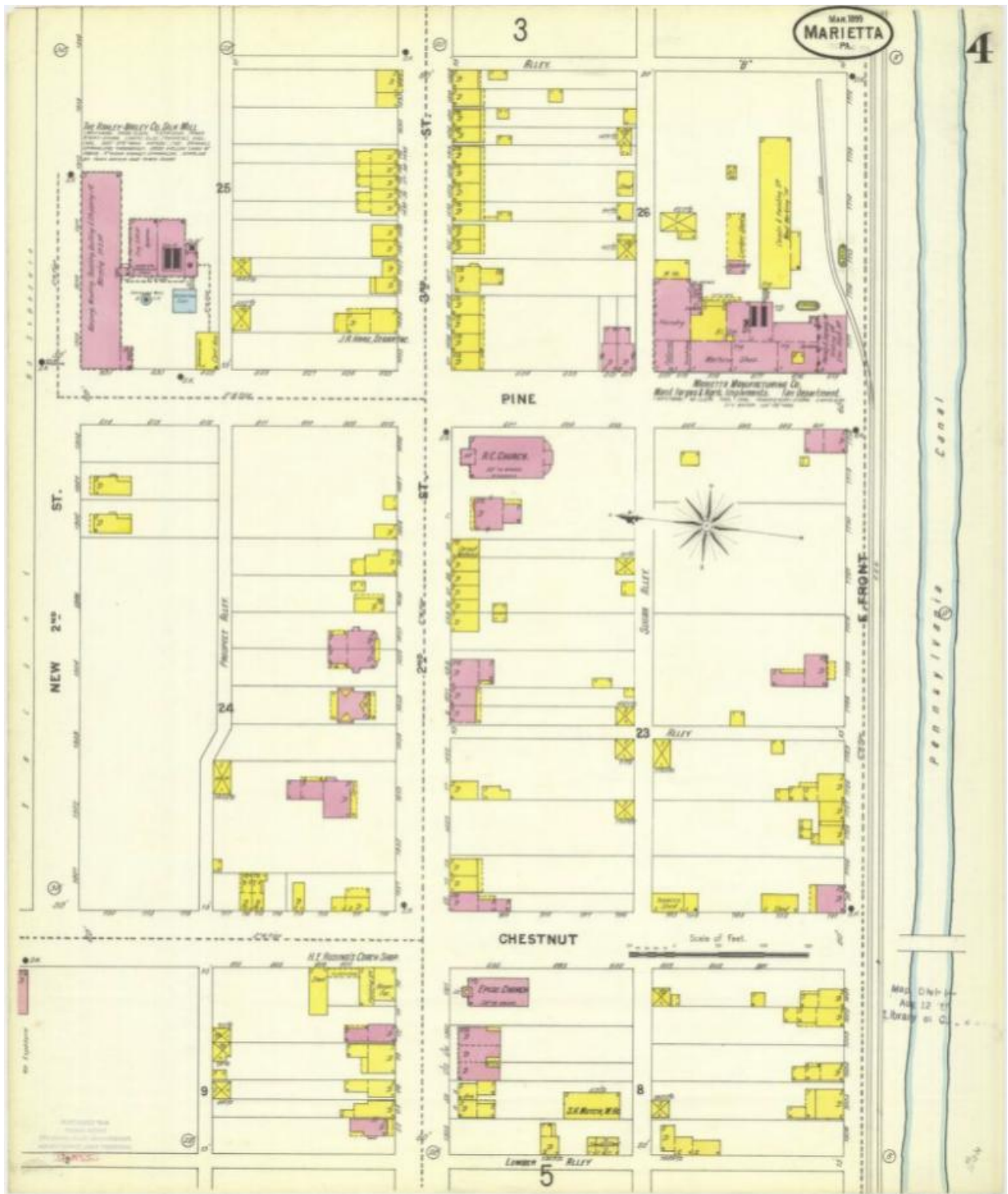
Sanborn Map 1891 – Sheet Number 5 – LOT # (69)301



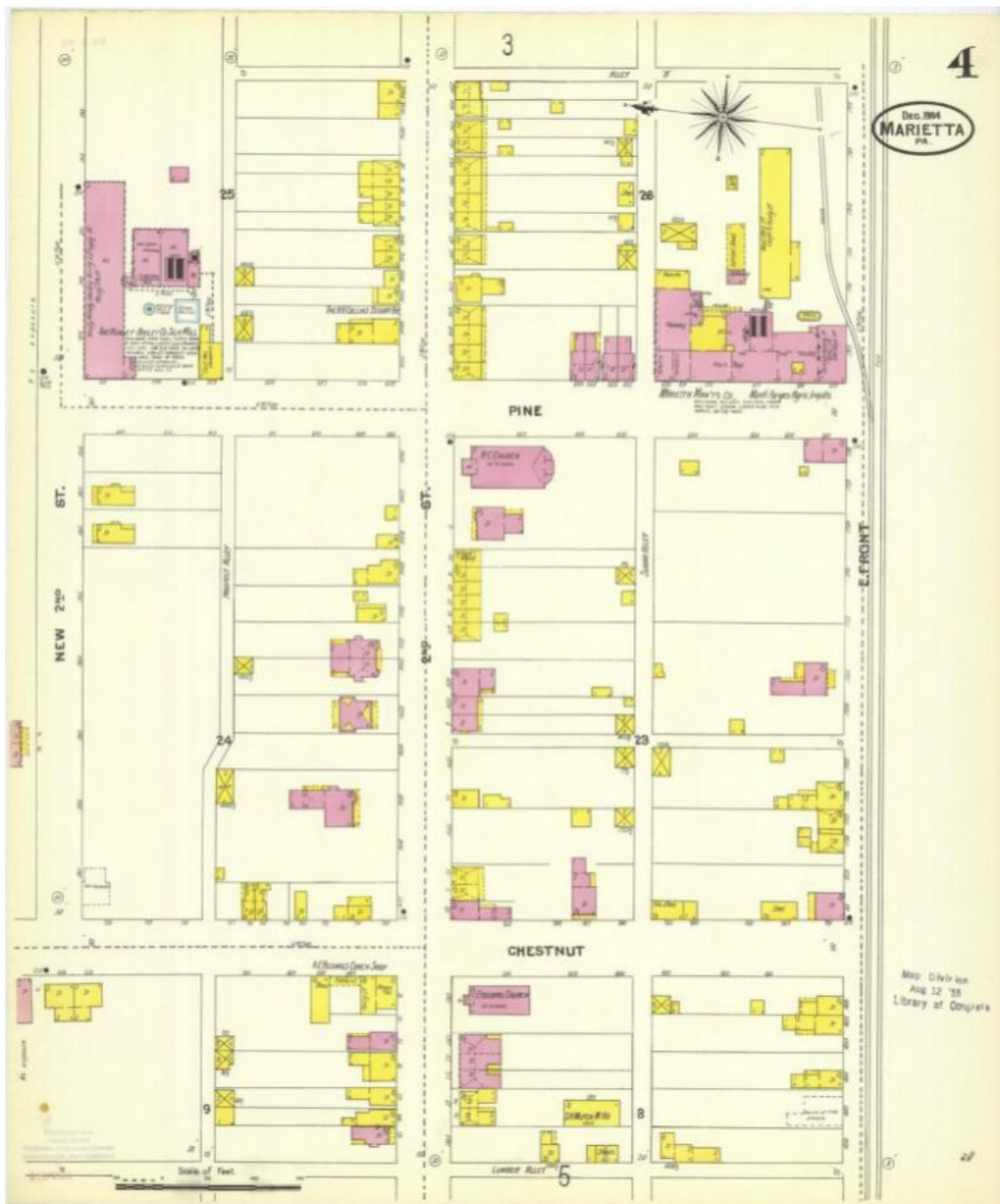
Two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, two-story brick addition with wood frame porch on rear of residence.



Two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, two-story brick addition with wood frame porch on rear of residence.



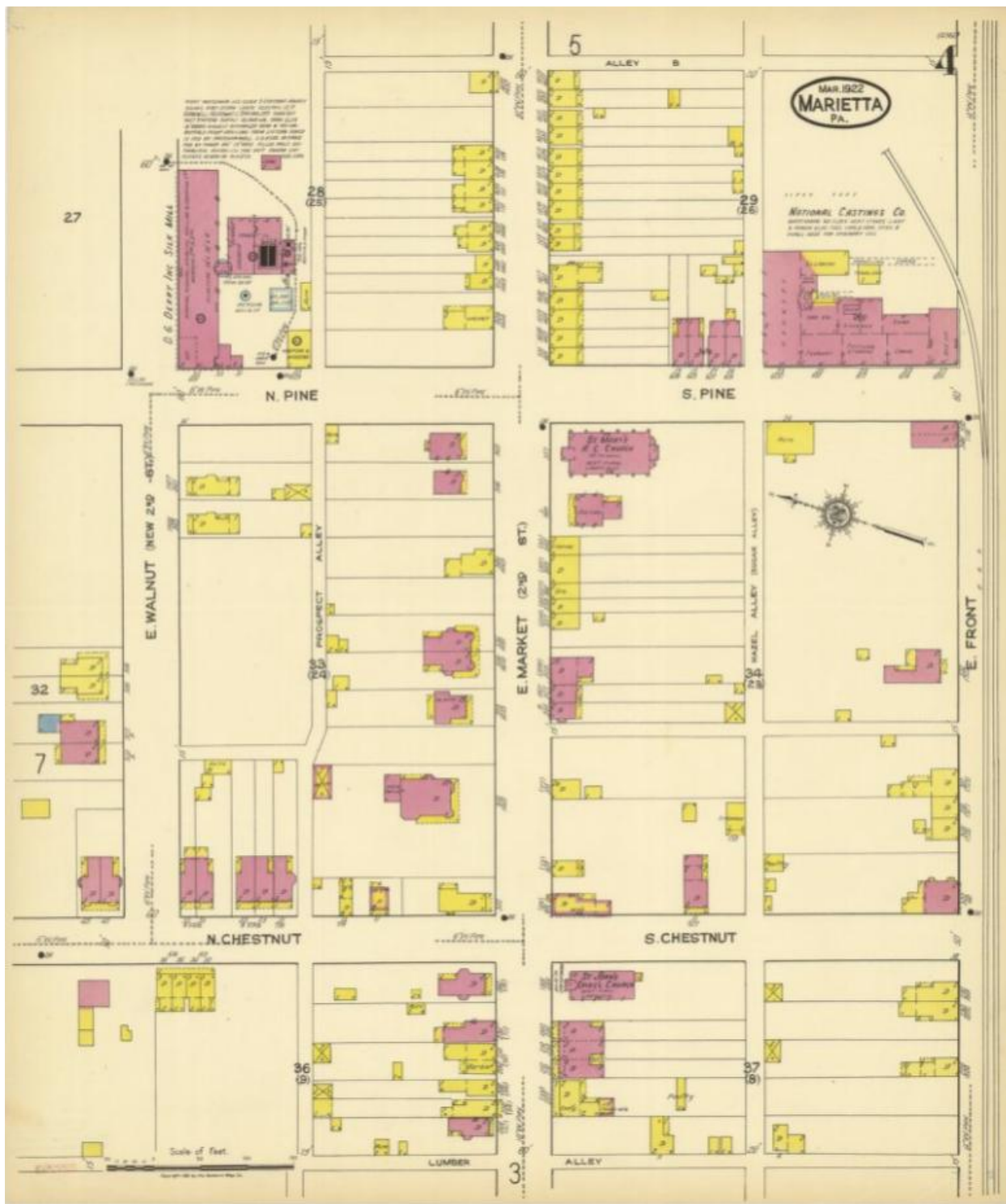
Two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, two-story brick addition and additional two-story brick addition with wood frame porch on rear of residence.



Two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, two-story brick addition and additional two-story brick addition with wood frame porch on rear of residence.



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Two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, two-story brick addition and additional two-story brick addition with wood frame porch on rear of residence.

*Founding Families of Marietta*⁵⁹

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,⁶⁰ arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.⁶¹ 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.⁶²

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,⁶³ 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 1727.⁶⁴

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.⁶⁸ Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰

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.⁷¹ 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

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ 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

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

⁶⁵ Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Wikipedia, "Donegal Presbyterian Church

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

Amish. In 1812 a log meetinghouse on land donated by Peter Delebaugh Kraybill (1784-1869).⁷² The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).⁷³ Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.⁷⁴

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.⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸

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.⁷⁹ From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹ 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 1845.⁸²

⁷² Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

⁷⁶ Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China* v. 4, p 3 (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

⁷⁷ H. M. J. Klein, *Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History* v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

⁷⁸ *Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania* (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

⁷⁹ Electa Kane Tritsch, *Building Dedham* (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

⁸⁰ Eric Sloane, *Our Vanishing Landscape* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

⁸¹ 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).

⁸² 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.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴

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.⁸⁵ 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).⁸⁶ This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸ 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 1900.⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰ In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.⁹¹ A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.⁹² 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.⁹³ The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.⁹⁴ 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.

⁸³ Sloane, 52.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 53.

⁸⁵ 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).

⁸⁶ 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).

⁸⁷ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 15.

⁸⁸ 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).

⁸⁹ William H. Shank, *The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1986), 49-51; Matthew Carey, *Pennsylvania Canals* (Philadelphia: n.p., 1828).

⁹⁰ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

⁹¹ Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

⁹² Shank, 44.

⁹³ Abendschein, 100.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 16.

*History of Marietta, Pennsylvania*⁹⁵

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.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

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.⁹⁸

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).⁹⁹

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."¹⁰⁰

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.¹⁰¹

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.¹⁰²

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.¹⁰³

⁹⁵This 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.

⁹⁶ 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).

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁴

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.¹⁰⁵

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.¹⁰⁶

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).¹⁰⁷

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.¹⁰⁸

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.¹⁰⁹

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.¹¹⁰

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.

¹⁰⁴ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ 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).

¹⁰⁹ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹¹⁰ 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).¹¹¹

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.¹¹²

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.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵

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 1934.¹¹⁶

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

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Revolvy. "Panic of 1819" revolvy.com <https://www.revolvy.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹¹⁵ 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).

¹¹⁶ Rivertownes. "The Furnaces of Rivertownes" [rivertownes.org](http://www.rivertownes.org) <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.¹¹⁷

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.¹¹⁸

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.¹¹⁹

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).¹²⁰

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.¹²¹

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.¹²²

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.¹²³

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.¹²⁴

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

¹¹⁷ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

¹²¹ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ 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.¹²⁵

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.¹²⁶

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.¹²⁷

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.¹²⁸

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.¹²⁹

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).¹³⁰

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.¹³¹ 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.¹³²

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

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁷ 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 (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁸ USALCO, “About Us” [usalco.com https://www.usalco.com/company/history/](https://www.usalco.com/company/history/) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁹ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” [njshell.com http://njshell.com/history.htm](http://njshell.com/history.htm) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁰ 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).

¹³¹ Wikipedia. “Superfund” [Wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹³² 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.¹³³

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.¹³⁴

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.¹³⁵

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.¹³⁶

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.¹³⁷

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.¹³⁸

¹³³ LEPCO. "About Us" lepcocom <http://lepcocom/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹³⁴ Swedish Motors. "About Us" swedishmotors.com <http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁵ Jagtrux. "Our Story" jagtrux.com <http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹³⁶ B.N. Excavating. "About Us" bnexcavating.com <https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁷ Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" hiltzpropanesystems.com <https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹³⁸ 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.¹³⁹

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.¹⁴⁰

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.¹⁴¹ 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."¹⁴²

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.¹⁴³ Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

Biographical Significance & Historic Purpose of Property

This three-story, Victorian Italianate home with Savannah-style balconies was built about 1858 by John Montgomery (1827-1901) and his wife, Delilah (1830-1920). They raised 14 children here. John was a millwright and had his shop on the rear of the property, but he lost the house and shop at a sheriff sale in 1876 after a severe economic depression swept the nation. Between 1908 and 1944, the Pickle family resided here. Norman T. Pickle

¹³⁹ Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" [hessauctioneers.com https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/](https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹⁴⁰ Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹⁴¹ 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).

¹⁴² 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).

¹⁴³ 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)

(1870-1950) was proprietor of the Accomac Inn Restaurant. His parents were Civil War veteran Harry F. Pickle (1838-1925) and his wife, Catharine (1840-1926). According to a newspaper article published in the early 1920s, the couple celebrated their 60th anniversary in the home with 85 guests. The Sloads purchased the home in 2007. The stately home features a grand, open staircase and 10-foot ceilings, as well as the original floors and walk-in fireplace. During the course of restoration, an additional walk-in fireplace and the original dumbwaiter were discovered. The Sloads have chosen to maintain a period look to the entrance rooms of their home with a number of antiques in the parlor and dining room. Additions to the house include central air, a renovated basement, and a large, stone-paver patio.¹⁴⁴

301 - "Montgomery House"/home of John Montgomery John Alexander Montgomery, born on April 7, 1827 in Bucks, Pennsylvania to John Montgomery and Catherine Shrote. He had three siblings, including Elizabeth Montgomery, Henry Montgomery, and Margaret Montgomery. He was married to Delilah Montgomery, who was born in 1830 and passed away in 1920. John Montgomery died on June 1, 1901 at the age of seventy-four.¹⁴⁵ John and Delilah Montgomery had fourteen children, and they raised all fourteen of the children in this house. John Montgomery built this house around 1858 and he was a millwright and had his shop on the rear of the property. Montgomery lost the house and shop to a sheriff sale in 1876 after a severe economic depression that swept the nation.¹⁴⁶

301 East Market Street "Montgomery House"

Built by Marietta's John Montgomery, from where it got its name. The Victorian-Italianate home features an open-staircase and 10-foot ceilings. It has two walk-in fireplaces and a dumbwaiter.

The home was once the residence of Henry and Catharine Pickle who celebrated their 60 wedding anniversary with 85 guests. Dougie Douglas lived here in the 1930s/1940s.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our young friend, John W. Rich, has gone into partnership with Barr Spangler, Esq. John W. is an affable and obliging young gentleman and has hosts of friends here who will welcome his return to the Dry Good side of this old establishment.

John W. Rich, born in 1838, was a partner of the Spangler & Rich Dry Goods Store. Also, John Rich was well-established in the local militia, at one point holding the positions of second sergeant, secretary and treasurer for the group. This group called themselves the "S. B. Thomas Rifles", and tasked themselves with

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned, having associated themselves together, under the Firm of Spangler & Rich, and will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, where they will be happy to serve the public with everything in their line; at the lowest rates that the market will afford.

BARR SPANGLER.
JOHN W. RICH.

Marietta Feb. 7, '65.

building armories for their local community, enforcing the law, and provided military escort for funerals and important events. On October 5, 1866, John Rich married Addie Spangler, who was the daughter of William and Rebecca Spangler and the niece of Barr Spangler. In 1867, John and Addie had a son, Henry Spangler Rich, who was quick to establish himself in the local economy. This was done through opening the Marietta Manufacturing Company alongside Edwin Reinhold and H. Burd Cassel in 1891. Henry married Fanny Grove in 1902 and had three children, Fanny, Henry Jr., and Annie. John Rich died in 1885, while Henry died in 1938.¹⁴⁷

PRIME New Crop New-Orleans Molasses
—the very best for Cakes. Just received
SPANGLER & RICH.

¹⁴⁴ James C. Landis, *Candlelight Tours of Marietta: 1966 to 2015: Digest of Visitations for the 50th Anniversary* (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc., 2015), 56.

¹⁴⁵ John Alexander Montgomery (1827–1901), *Ancestors*, FamilySearch, accessed February 16, 2026, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/MTDB-GR7/john-alexander-montgomery-1827-1901>

¹⁴⁶ "2009 Pictorial Review," **Marietta Restoration Associates**, accessed February 16, 2026, <https://www.mariettarestoration.org/2009-pictorial-review.html>

¹⁴⁷ Giselle Taylor, *The John W. Rich Residence: 111 Fairview Avenue, Marietta, Pennsylvania*, HON 201: Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community (Elizabethtown College, 8 May 2020), PDF file, accessed February 16, 2026, <https://www.etown.edu/programs/honors/files/John%20W%20Rich%20Residence%20Marietta%20HON%20201%20SP%202020.pdf>

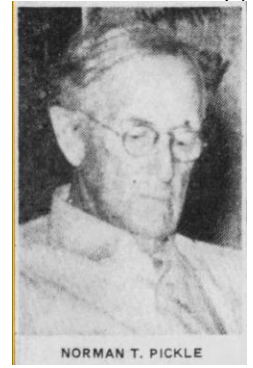
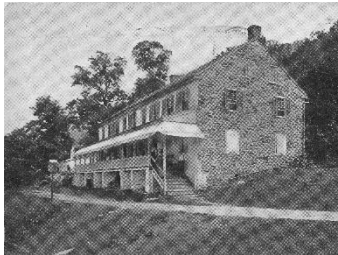


HOTEL AT ACCOMAC WILL BE REPLACED
 Stone Building Razed by Fire Will Be Site of Modern Log Cabin
 COLUMBIA, May 21—A log cabin built along modern lines from native timber, and retaining the rustic lines of Colonial atmosphere of its ancient predecessor will be erected to replace the 160-year old stone hotel at Accomac which was destroyed by fire last week. Norman Pickle, proprietor, announced today.
 A water system for fire protection is planned with a pipe line tapping the Marietta Water company reservoirs at Wild Cat. Several plugs will be placed at vantage points about the place.

Norman T. Pickle, born in 1870 to Harry F. Pickle and Catharine Pickle. Pickle was proprietor of the Accomac Inn Restaurant.¹⁴⁸ Norman Pickle was the owner of the Accomac Inn from 1915 until his death in 1950. In 1935, there was a disastrous fire at the Accomac Inn, and he went back into the burning building in an attempt to save some old deeds. One of the

REOPEN FAMOUS ACCOMAC HOTEL

Columbia, Sept. 28.—The famous Accomac Inn was reopened with formal ceremonies today. The new inn is built on the site where the old hotel was destroyed by fire last May. It contains fifteen rooms, constructed and furnished to conform with the old place.
 The basement will be used for parties, and is fully equipped to meet all regulations of the State Health Department. The room is entirely fireproof. The building stone has been salvaged from the old structure, and the cornerstone is from the Witmer Bridge, near Lancaster, which was built in 1800 and razed in 1932. It bears the following inscription: "Accomac—1775. Rebuilt 1935, by Norman Pickle."



NORMAN T. PICKLE

trying to save was the original 1759 indenture between Philip Anderson. Even though



he was able to open the safe, he was overcome by smoke and was forced to leave to save himself from the fire.¹⁵⁰ Between 1908 and 1944 is when the Pickle family resided at this address. Harry F. Pickle, Norman T. Pickle's father, was a Civil War veteran. In the early 1920s, Harry and Catherine Pickle celebrated their sixtieth anniversary in this home with 85 guests.¹⁵¹



Norman T. Pickle gave the house to William H. Blymier and Dorothy M. Blymier in 1944.

William Henry Blymier, born on October 2, 1903 to William Franklin Blymier and Helen Violet Nace. William Blymier married Dorothy Mae Grove and had five children with her. These five children are Nancy Madara, William Henry Blymier, Robert C. Blymier, Dorothy Lois Blymier, and Helen Louise Blymire. He passed away on July 10, 1964.¹⁵²

The Blymier family had twins. That would have been Bob and Bill and Dottie Sipling would be a sister and Nancy is a sister. She was married to Jack Madara, and they live in Harrisburg. He was a hair dresser. When they were living in town the family lived on the corner of Front and Gay Streets.

Charles L Beaston, born on November 27, 1932 in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to Rhoda Mae Hilt and Linden O Beaston.¹⁵³ He was married to Ethel Grove Beaston, who preceded him in death in 2009. Charles proudly served his country in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War. Charles was a member of the Kinderhook E.C. Church and American Legion Post 466, Marietta. He worked many years as a supervisor at the former Aluminum Corporation in Marietta, and then retired from Strube Inc. in Marietta where he worked in the warehouse. Together, Charles and Ethel had four children, who were Larry Grove, Deb, Peggy, and Kathy. He passed away on February 17, 2012 in Mount Joy.¹⁵⁴



¹⁴⁸ Ibid
¹⁴⁹ James C. Landis, *History Reposed: A Walking Tour of Marietta Cemetery*, presented 28 October 2018, PDF, accessed February 16, 2026, file:///C:/Users/akrei/Downloads/Biographies%20of%20Marietta%20Cemetery%20Burials.pdf.
¹⁵⁰ "RetroYork, "Text of the post up to 160 characters..." Facebook, *Month Day, Year* of post, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/retroyork/posts/9817023878383702/>
¹⁵¹ "2009 Pictorial Review," *Marietta Restoration Associates*, accessed February 16, 2026, <https://www.marietta restoration.org/2009-pictorial-review.html>
¹⁵² "William Henry Blymier," *Ancestry*, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/william-henry-blymier-24-t03nb6>.
¹⁵³ "Charles L. "Sonny" Beaston," *Ancestry*, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/charles-l-sonny-beaston-24-93nmvx>.
¹⁵⁴ "Charles L. "Sonny" Beaston Obituary," *LancasterOnline*, accessed February 18, 2026, https://www.lancasteronline.com/obituaries/charles-l-sonny-beaston/article_4bd008a7-5adf-5b85-87b3-5260e9ff472c.html."

Jeff Shank - Jeff grew up in Marietta, the son of Robert and Kathryn Shank. After graduating from Donegal High School in 1970, he started working for the post office on a part-time basis, as a clerk and mail carrier. When Skip Libhart retired in 1974, Jeff was able to move into a full-time carrier position. Being one who enjoys being out-of-doors, the position was perfect for him. He continued as a mail-carrier for the remainder of his career. He retired September 30, 2007 after 33½ years on the job. The managers during the time Jeff was employed included Frank Seaman (retired); Charles Smith (transferred); Kim Weibley (transferred); Jan McCaskey (retired) and Devera Kazmersky.

John Robert Shank and Jefferey W. Shank are siblings, with Jefferey being the younger of the two. They both work at Shanks Tavern in Marietta, with Jefferey taking a more behind the scenes role because he worked for the Marietta Post Office for thirty-eight years. Their mother acquired the tavern through a divorce and was determined to hold onto it for both of them through some very tough economic times. As a child, John was too young to be in the tavern, so he would hide behind the jukebox listening to the music for hours while peeking out at the customers. Since the tavern was closed on Sunday's,

Bob was responsible for cleaning and getting the tavern ready for the next week. John enlisted in the Navy and served from 1965 to 1968 as a Radioman and was assigned to the Admiral's Staff. After he came back home, he helped his mom tend the bar and worked with his dad at Beasley Ford. During this, he was the lead singer in the band Whiskey Train during the seventies. John went down to Florida to help with the creative end of opening the Intracoastal Dispensing Company with Dick Shepp. After three years, the business partnership failed, but while he was in Florida, he met Wendy and they ended up getting married. Throughout the years, Shanks Tavern has become a local place to gather, with John keeping active with the tavern and saying that he is too old to retire. When John and Wendy were asked if selling the bar had ever crossed their minds, they both said that they weren't going to sell the tavern, and the tavern is where they belong.¹⁵⁵

Shank's Tavern - at the corner of South Waterford Avenue and Front Street, has the distinction of being located at the lowest point in Marietta (Restoration Review, February 2008)
-has the distinction of being the oldest continuously operated tavern in Lancaster County

| Police Chief of Police | |
|---|------------------------|
| 2 - 1951..... | Ed Jones |
| 1951- August 1963..... | Leonard F. Tillman |
| August 1963- Dec 1964..... | Anthony Discaravage |
| Dec 1964 (hired) - stand week April 1965..... | Ira Rhoads |
| 1967-1968..... | Scott Sargent |
| 1969-1980..... | Jim Millar |
| 1980..... | Steve Englert (acting) |
| 1980-retired from SRPD January 2011..... | William Roberts |
| 2011- (SRPD)..... | Edwin Haugh |

William B. Roberts, 28,1948 to James W. Fallenbaum Roberts. He three children who were

April 1981 - In an article of police reports: The Chief of Police was William Roberts; Sgt. Steven Englert, William Englert, Jr. and Officer Charles Bonte were listed as employed by the department.

born on September Roberts and Sara was the oldest of raised in Mount Joy



Chief William Roberts

but found his home in Marietta. William enlisted in the Navy in 1967 and served for four years as a hospital corpsman. During this service, he served at Navy Medical Centers in Connecticut and Virginia, as well as on the USS Furse. After the Navy, William worked as a Patrolman for the Mount Joy Borough Police Department while earning his degree in political science and history. Then, in 1980, William became Chief of Police for Marietta Borough until 1996 when the Marietta Police Department became part of the newly formed Susquehanna Regional Police Department. William retired from Susquehanna Regional Police Department in 2011. William married

Council President Roberts indicated after Monday's meeting, that borough officials are ready to act. "We plan to crack down this summer," he said. "We are not going to let it get off on the wrong foot, so to speak." Speaking of the new chief, the Council President said the town's elected officials are "very confident that he is the man for the job." He said the chief designate, who was chosen from seven applicants, has "an excellent reputation throughout the county." Roberts is a native of Mount Joy, is married and the father of one child. He is a 1967 graduate of Donegal High School and a 1979 graduate of Millersville State College, where he was a history major in the pre-law curriculum. He graduated from several police related schools, including the 480-hour police training course at Harrisburg Area Community College and the Breathalyzer school at the Southeast Training Academy in Collegeville. Roberts served in the U.S. Navy. He has been a scuba diver since 1966 and also enjoys tennis, sailing, bicycling and playing guitar.

Police Chief William Roberts
Mount Joy man hired as Borough's new police chief
1980 - Marietta- Marietta Council hired 31-year-old William B. Roberts, 285 Marietta Avenue, Mount Joy, as police chief at a special session Monday night.
Officer Roberts will fill the \$15,000 a year post held by James Millar, who left for medical reasons, and by Millar's Sergeant Steven Englert who served as acting chief for the past several months.
Roberts, hired by a 4-0 vote, one abstention, will assume his new duties the first week of June. He was an officer with the Marietta force for seven years.
Council president Jay Roberts reportedly said that the police department is undertaking a complete overhaul, starting with the top, the chief.
A newly created merchants group has been urging Borough officials to take stiff action against loiterers and troublemakers in the downtown area. Although its aims are now broader, the Marietta Area Business Association was formed largely out of concern over burglaries and disturbances in the town's shopping area.

Marianne and had two children, Adrienne and Alex, and three stepchildren Hillorie Leaman, Emily Leaman, and Robert Leaman. William passed away on March 20, 2024, after fighting cancer for several years.¹⁵⁶

Mary Ellen Linn, was born on November 7, 1966 to Norman Eugene Lahrke and Elizabeth Cranson. Mary became a secondary chemistry and biology teacher in Ohio, then Florida. In Florida, she married her husband, Robert Linn, who owned this house with her. She then earned her Specialist Degree in School Psychology and became a school psychologist in St. Augustine, Adrian, and Lancaster. Mary was a Sunday school teacher in the St. John's Episcopal Church in Marietta. Mary and Robert have two children, Trent James Linn and Aubrey Elizabeth Linn. During the last couple years of her life, she struggled with multiple sclerosis, but never gave up her spirit or her

¹⁵⁵ "Kathy Leaman and Darlene Pruet, "Bob Shank, The Rodman, 'Forever Young,'" *The Marietta Traveler*, June 8, 2024, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://www.themariettatraveler.com/2024/06/08/bob-shank-the-rodman-forever-young/>.
¹⁵⁶ ""William B. 'Bill' Roberts (September 28, 1948 – March 20, 2024)," *Sheetz Funeral Home*, accessed February 18, 2026, <https://www.sheetzfuneralhome.com/m/obituaries/William-Roberts-94/>."

The Accomac Hotel was managed by Norm Pickle before the '36 flood. Norm Walker ran a ferry across the River to the hotel for the Saturday night dances. In the summer, Norm used sandbars for channel markers.

(G) I remember when I was young my parents and my grandparents and I used to go on the ferry from Marietta to Accomac and we would go to the "Chicken and Waffles" dinner at the Accomac. It was only on a Sunday but that meal was really well-known. Norm Pickle had the Accomac at that time.

M/M Henry Pickle

Marietta couple wed 60 years
1920 - Marietta, Dec. 20 - Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Pickle celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary last Saturday afternoon at their home on East Market Street. Mr. and Mrs. Pickle were both born in Marietta and lived here all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Pickle were blessed with eight children, two of whom are living: Norman T. Pickle, at home, and John B. Pickle, who at present is foreman on a large contract at Niagara Falls, New York. They also have four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Pickle were married by Rev. Dr. Timlow who was pastor of the Marietta Presbyterian Church for nine years, but now dead. Mr. Pickle will be 82 years old, if he lives until May 19, 1921 and Mrs. Pickle is just one year younger, as her birthday falls on April 15, 1921. Mrs. Pickle was Miss Catharine Thuma, daughter of John and Maria Thuma, also of Marietta. Out of 72 couples married by Rev. Dr. Timlow, between the years of 1856 and 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Pickle are the only two living, with the exception of three widows. 85 guests were present.

The entire house was a profusion of pine trees, potted plants and cut flowers. A basket of choice roses, 60 in number, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Pickle by their children and grandchildren. From the arrival to the departure of the guests, Professor Ryan and B. Epley's Orchestra, placed in a room on the second floor, rendered many beautiful and dreaming melodies. The dining room, where the guests were served, was arranged in tables of four. A handsome bride's cake, which was presented by a very dear friend of the aged couple, was large enough to serve 100 people.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickle always spend the winter months on the Lancaster County side of the Susquehanna and during the summer season enjoy themselves on the opposite side, at the Accomac summer resort with their son Norman, who is proprietor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pickle are very active and in the best of health, their eyesight being perfect. Mrs. Pickle has two sisters and two brothers living as follows: Mrs. Samuel Foutz, Miss. Sallie Thuma, Col. Jacob Thuma, and Samuel Thuma, all lifelong residents of Marietta. Mr. Pickle has only one sister living who is Mrs. Harry Hessler, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, and who was also present. Mr. and Mrs. Pickle are lifelong members of Zion Reformed Church, Marietta. (Newspaper 1920)

One winter Dutch was doing some work for Norm Pickle at the Accomac Hotel. The weather was cold, very cold. Louie was cold, too, at night. He asked for more blankets. Norm gave him an extra pair, but Louie continued each night to grow colder. By the time Norm had given him some eight pairs of woolen blankets and Louie was still complaining of inadequate bedclothes, Norm went early one morning to Louie's room to investigate. He found Dutch sleeping with all but one pair of blankets under him.

Then followed comments from Norm in his dainty manner, punctuated incongruously by his individual style of profanity. "But Norm," protested Dutch, "Don'tcha know dat cold comes up, not down." (Sunday News, August 11, 1929)



Wild Cat's Glen Orchard Lodge

Places Around/Near Marietta

Accomac - Picturesque Resort opposite Marietta
(Susquehanna River shore - York County)

Accomac Inn
Famous for its "chicken and waffles."
Located on the first officially warranted parcel of land west of the Susquehanna River, dated March 28, 1732, the Inn at Anderson's Ferry began operating, under distinguished guests including Samuel Adams, General Horatio Gates and Philip Livingston, on their way to and from the Constitutional Congress at York. (Recreation PA USA brochure)



Accomac Village when a spa/club operated here



Accomac Inn circa 1900

The Accomac Inn, nestled in a wooded area along the York County side of the Susquehanna River, has seen over 200 years of being much of it that made history.

Standing on a wooded hill in an area once inhabited by Indians along Accomac Road, Wagnette, the inn bore witness to the coming and going of such historical leaders as colonial American Samuel Adams.

The tradition that the Accomac survived a fire in 1935, although the original building didn't. After the fire on May 14 swept through from a parlor nearby, all was destroyed but the foundation. But, the inn was rebuilt to its original dimensions by that fall using

Sideline from the old Wood Bridge in Lancaster County

In 1972, the inn was heavily damaged by the flood caused by Hurricane Agnes as waves roared within four feet of the main dining room just one year prior to that, the inn had been purchased by Doug Campbell, also owner of Heath Ziegler, East Pennsylvania. According to Carl Oshy, manager of the Accomac, since 1977, when William Penn arrived on the scene, he negotiated with the Indians to purchase the land on which the inn stands. On August 22, 1734, a grant was granted by John, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, to James Anderson, for 50 acres of land that became Anderson's Ferry and the Accomac Inn.

Oshy said the Accomac Inn had been in operation for 200 years, and the same Accomac as Indians were, means "one covering." It has always offered service, hospitality and food service to visiting dignitaries of note. In the early 1800s, the inn offered service and the need for lodging diminished, then even began the focus on food and to become a local food and beverage service. (Sunday News, September 13, 1981 (E-16))



Accomac Inn circa 1910

May 1994 - Accomac was listed on the 50. Founded by a steam boat from York, Nancy Jackson and 50 acres of land near center of the Accomac. (Sunday News, August 11, 1994)

1936 - J.R. Gilliam of Columbia and Norman T. Pickle, proprietor of the historic Accomac Hotel, are largely responsible for the present development of tourism.

The nature of the hotel is unique in its decoration. The walls of the main office have been covered with both the deck made in its main bath. Personal mementos have been strewn upon the walls, floor-like appearance. The living room is old-fashioned and plain, but the large dining room, noted for its natural setting, is quite modern in furnishings. (New Era, August 16, 1956)

1936 - There were tennis courts at Accomac. The courts were extensively utilized for tennis play.

Anderson's Ferry Bridge

1975 - Memorial to Anderson's Ferry on the Susquehanna, created by Ray James Anderson in 1975, are recalled by a plaque erected by the inn was rebuilt to its original dimensions by that fall using



301 East Market Street, "Montgomery House" in 2011

Some visitors came to the area just because they enjoyed the operators of the hotel, the late Norman Pickle and Ray Engle.

Blymier Family Pictures:

What do you remember of the Blymier family:

They had Helen, Dorothy, Nancy and the twins, William

and Robert. They lived on the corner of Front and Gay Streets for years and their grandmother lived on Gay Street across from the cemetery in the large house where June Jenkins later lived. It was a big thing when the twins were born. One of them was five over near Hamner and the other one died pretty young. The parents are William and Dorothy (Grove) from Columbia. The father had very bad arthritis. Dorothy, her mother and my mother were good friends. They all went to Catholic School when they were kids. On Saturday nights if they didn't come to our place, we would go up there. Friday nights they had bank night at the movies. We would go up to the Blymiers' and my mother and Dorothy's mother would go to bank night. We would stay with Mr. Blymier. They made us homemade ice cream. Years ago, people used to visit.

Dorothy (01-19-28/) is the daughter of William H. Blymier, Jr. (1903-1964), who was a bricklayer, and Dorothy N. (Grove) (1906-1950), from Columbia. Her siblings include Helen (Tom) Swinger; Nancy (/2011) (John) Madara and twins William (05-21-38/) and Robert C. (05-21-38/1980) Blymier. Nancy was the May Queen at MHS and also worked at Mertz' Restaurant. Dottie is married to Robert Sipling and they recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. Dot and Bob have a daughter Nancy and a son Robert, died when 23 years old.

Dottie's grandparents are William and Helen (from Wrightsville) Blymier. Her father's siblings are James, Charles - "Uncle Juice" - and Robert.

William (05-21-1938/) and Robert (05-21-1938/1980) Blymier, children of William (1903-1964) and Dorothy (Grove) (1906-1950) Blymier, lived at the corner of Gay and Front Streets.

Blymier, James (1913/05-08-1977) - WWII, Cpl, US Army; served in the European, African and Middle Eastern theaters; Born in Marietta, he was the son of William and Helen (Nace) Blymier. He was the husband of Beulah (Bayman) Blymier. His children include Charles, Nancy Jane, Jo Ann Marie and James. (Obituary, May 1977; Marietta Cemetery [E1])

Saturdays were treat days for the Blymier family. The three older girls would each get penny candy and Mrs. Blymier would take them to the movies. Flash Gordon was the series remembered most by Dorothy. The family would stop at Arnolds on their way to the movies to buy their candy.

The Acme was another grocery store on West Market Street. They sold produce at a reduced price on Saturday evening so lots of people shopped then. The store was large, compared to several others in town and it did have a meat counter. At that time, all of the stores were closed on Sunday. Woody and Jennie, from Columbia, were the managers at the Acme. Lillian (Funk) Gutshall worked at the store for many years.

One of Dottie's best friends was Daisy Baker. Daisy lived in Marietta until 1940 when the family moved to Maytown. Daisy's father was a butcher and he had a meat truck which he drove through town selling his product. The family also had a large garden by their house and in the summer Daisy would go through town selling the cantaloupes or whatever other produce was available from the garden. One day Daisy went by the Blymiers house and the girls were playing hopscotch. Daisy wanted to play too, so Dottie's mother suggested she put her produce basket in the shade and join in the fun. She did, but not for long. She had to get back to work before her parents were aware of her play time.



Dorothy (Blymier) Sipling

Blymier Family

William and Helen Blymier; the son of William is William who married Dorothy (Grove) - their children are Helen (Tom) Swinger; Dorothy (01-19-1928/) Sipling (see "Memories of Marietta"/Sipling); Nancy (/2011) (John) Madara; William and Robert. This family lived at the corner of Front and Gay Streets for a time. (see "Memories of Marietta"/Sipling)



Nancy Blymier was named MHS May Queen in 1949. She was crowned by Gloria Swartz and is surrounded by Keith Matheny (left), crown bearer; Lillian Drain (center), flower girl and Willis Boyles, scroll bearer (Collection of Stella Baker, 1949)