

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

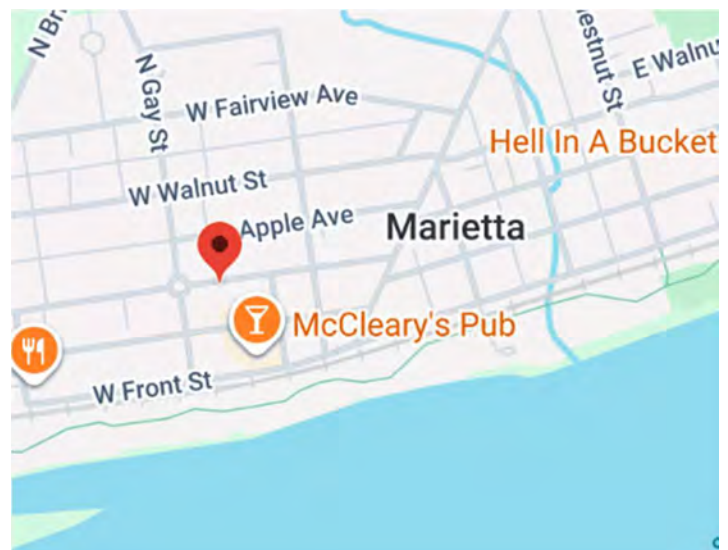
The American Sesquicentennial 1776-2026
The National Historic District of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
The Homes of United States Street



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Mowery, Schock, Myers House
(Carpet Hall Tenements)
151 West Market Street Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547



Abstract:

Built in 1892 in the Queen Anne architectural style (1880–1910) by local physician Dr. Henry A. Mowery, this house was constructed after razing the Carpet Hall Tenements, owned by Barr Spangler and John W. Rich, proprietors of Spangler & Rich Dry Goods Store. The Carpet Hall Tenements stood on a lot created in 1816 and were constructed prior to 1845 by the Rettew family. Marietta tobacco farmer and merchant Jacob Hoffman Garber, Sr., who later became proprietor of Elizabethtown's Garber Garage, eventually Garber Motor Company, owned this home. John Patterson Schock, Sr., proprietor of the John P. Schock Building Supply Company, also owned the property. Engineer John M. Spickler, who served as vice president of the Marietta Borough Council while working for DuPont, resided here as well. Marianne Popko operated the English Rose Bed and Breakfast and gift shop from the house. Glass artist Joel Philip Myers lived here and maintained his studio in the former carriage house. The property is currently owned by Susan Snider, who operates Second Hand's A Charm, an interior design and furniture restoration business, from the former carriage house.

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 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

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

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

north 7.5 miles north of Marietta. By 1719 Bezaillion invited the Piscataway tribe to move from Maryland to Conoy Town. They assumed the name Canoise or corn shellers and were called the Conoy Indians.⁶

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

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

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

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

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

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

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and York Counties over the Susquehanna River. The capitol of Continental Congress was in Lancaster City on 22 September 1777. Lancaster City was the capitol of Pennsylvania from 1799-1812. York City was the capitol of the Continental Congress from 1777-1778. The Articles of Confederation were drafted and adopted in York thus 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-

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

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

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

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).

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 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

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1969, a History Major from Elizabethtown College, Carl H. Doan, Class of 1973; was taking courses about local history 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.

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

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

2022 marked the Marietta Restoration Associates’ 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,”™ Honors students engaged in fourteen weeks conducting field work examining, interpreting, recording the architecture of historically significant properties in Marietta. Students delved into historic records conducting meticulous archival research using primary and secondary sources and government records. As part of the NCHC Place as

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property Details:

Two-and-a-half story residence, exterior walls masonry, common brick, roofing materials, slate, enclosed porch, solid walls, slab porch with roof, concrete patio, brick paving, three-story fireplace, heating cooling system, radiators, hot water, fuel type, oil, connected to electricity with public water, gas, and sewer, total number of rooms, seven, including three bedrooms, two full baths, one half bath, wood frame general purpose barn (former carriage house), brick garage.³⁶

Deed Search:

The property 151 West Market Street is built on was sold by Barr Spangler and Henry S. Rich in 1890 to Dr. H.A. Mowery.³⁷ In 1908, Dr. Mowery sold the property to J. Hoffman Garber.³⁸ In 1913, Garber placed the property into a trust managed by Henry C. Schock, B. Frank Hiestand, and Rich.³⁹ The following year, the trust sold the property to John P. Schock.⁴⁰ Ownership would pass unto Schock’s wife Mary upon his death in 1967.⁴¹ The property was then sold to John M. Spickler and Carol A. Spickler in 1974.⁴² John became sole owner in 1983 and the couple subsequently divorced. John later married Linda L. who was added to the deed in 1985.⁴³ Marianne Popko bought the property in 1995.⁴⁴ Popko sold it to Joel P. Myers and Karen Birthe Myers in 1999.⁴⁵ The

³⁶ “Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry,” Lancaster County, last modified January 22, 2026, <https://lancasterpa.devnetwedge.com/parcel/view/4203965300000/2024#PropertyCharacteristics>

³⁷ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book O, Vol. 13, 96. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

³⁸ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book E, Vol. 19, 151. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

³⁹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book P, Vol. 21, 207. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴⁰ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book U, Vol. 21, 589. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴¹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book Q, Vol. 58, 732. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴² United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book C, Vol. 65, 590. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴³ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book T91, 77. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴⁴ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 4693, 427. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴⁵ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 6131, 551. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

Myerses sold the property in 2018 to the current owners, Mark Snider and Susan Snider.⁴⁶

Architectural Style:

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

Queen Anne Style 1880 – 1910

“For many, the Queen Anne style typifies the architecture of the Victorian age. With its distinctive form, abundance of decorative detail, corner tower, expansive porches and richly patterned wall surfaces, the Queen Anne style is easy to identify. High style Queen Anne buildings are often considered local landmarks, ornate and showy attention getters. This style is present in communities across the country in numerous variations of form and detail. It was the most popular style for houses in the period from 1880 to 1900 but is often employed for large scale public buildings as well. The style was first created and promoted by Richard Norman Shaw and other English architects in the late 19th century. The name refers to the Renaissance style architecture popular during the reign of England's Queen Anne (1702-1714). Actually, the Queen Anne style is more closely related to the medieval forms of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras in England. The style became popular in the United States through the use of pattern books and the publishing of the first architectural magazine "The American Architect and Building News." The Queen Anne style evolved from those early English designs to become a distinctly American style with numerous, sometimes regional variations. The use of three dimensional wood trim called spindlework was an American innovation made possible by the technological advances in the mass production of wood trim and the ease of improved railroad transport. While the Queen Anne style can take a variety of forms, certain key elements are commonly found. Queen Anne buildings almost always have a steep roof with cross gables or large dormers, an asymmetrical front façade, and an expansive porch with decorative wood trim. A round or polygonal front corner tower with a conical roof is a distinctive Queen Anne feature on many buildings of this style. Wall surfaces are usually highly decorative with variety of textures from shingles to half timbering, to panels of pebbles or bas relief friezes.⁴⁷

“Identifiable Features: Abundance of decorative elements, Steeply pitched roof with irregular shape, Cross gables, Asymmetrical façade, Large partial or full width porch, Round or polygonal corner tower, Decorative spindlework on porches and gable trim, Projecting bay windows, Patterned masonry or textured wall surfaces including half timbering, Columns or turned post porch supports, Patterned shingles, Single pane windows, some with small decorative panes or stained glass.”⁴⁸



Fish scale siding on the front of the house.



Patterned shingles (west side)

⁴⁶ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Document Number 6410777. <https://searchdocs.lancasterdeeds.com>

⁴⁷ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, “*Queen Anne*,” Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, accessed February 13, 2026, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/queen-anne.html>

⁴⁸ Ibid.



Full width wraparound porch with balustrade



Tuscan columns



Porch balustrade



Bay window on the front of the house



Bay window on the east side with a pedimented dormer



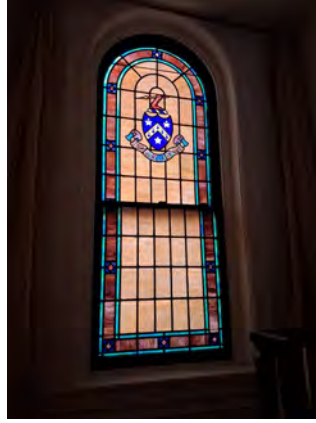
Cornices and brackets on the respective bay windows



Front door with a leaded transom and a segmented brick arch above



Shed dormer on the west side



West side windows with segmented arches including stained glass window featuring the Schock family crest⁴⁹ (interior picture, right)

Rear porch



Carriage house located in the rear of the property



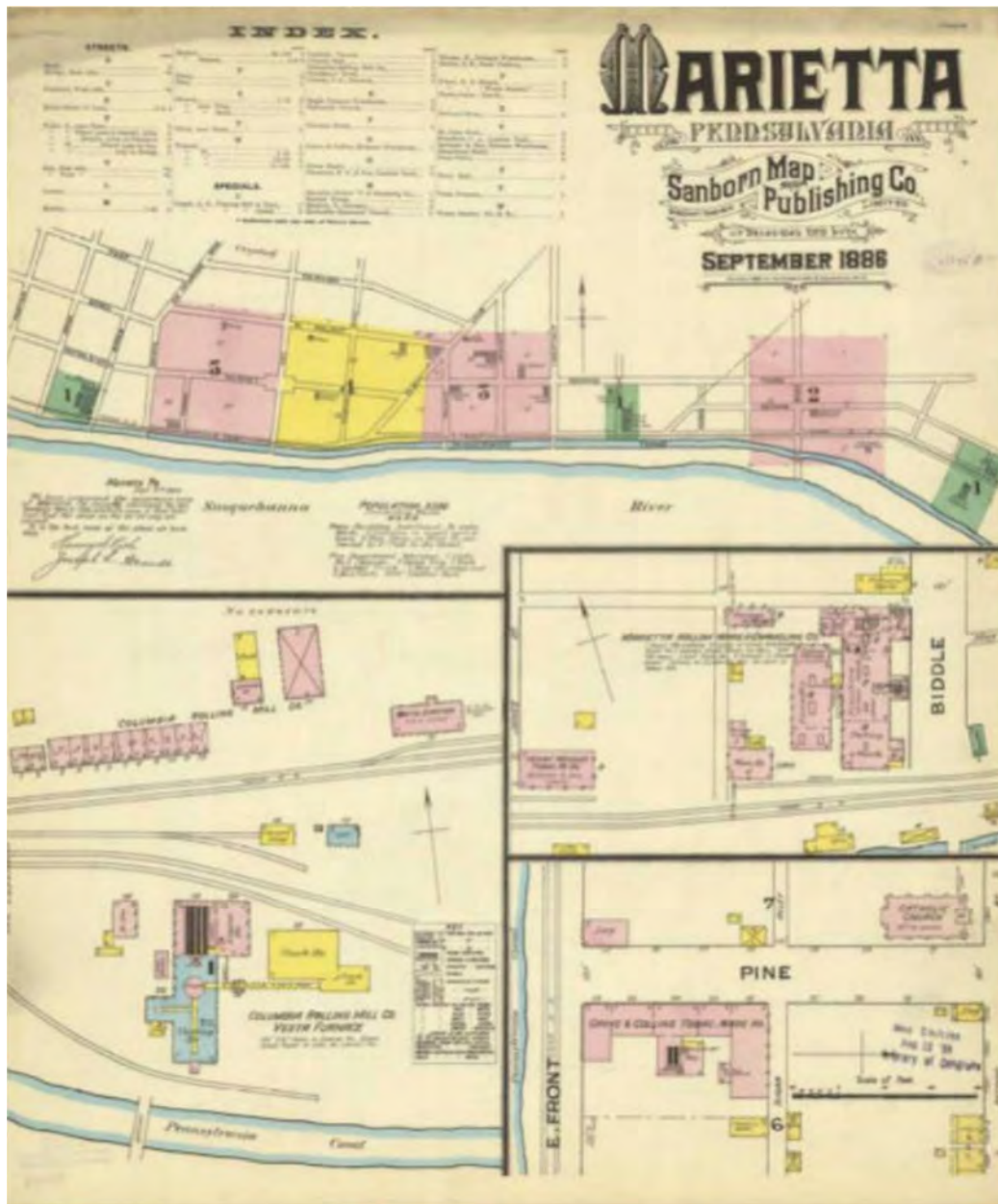
West side of carriage house



East side of carriage house

⁴⁹ Lyn Baker Alarie, *The Scoop on Marietta: A Small River Town* (self-pub., 2011), 116.

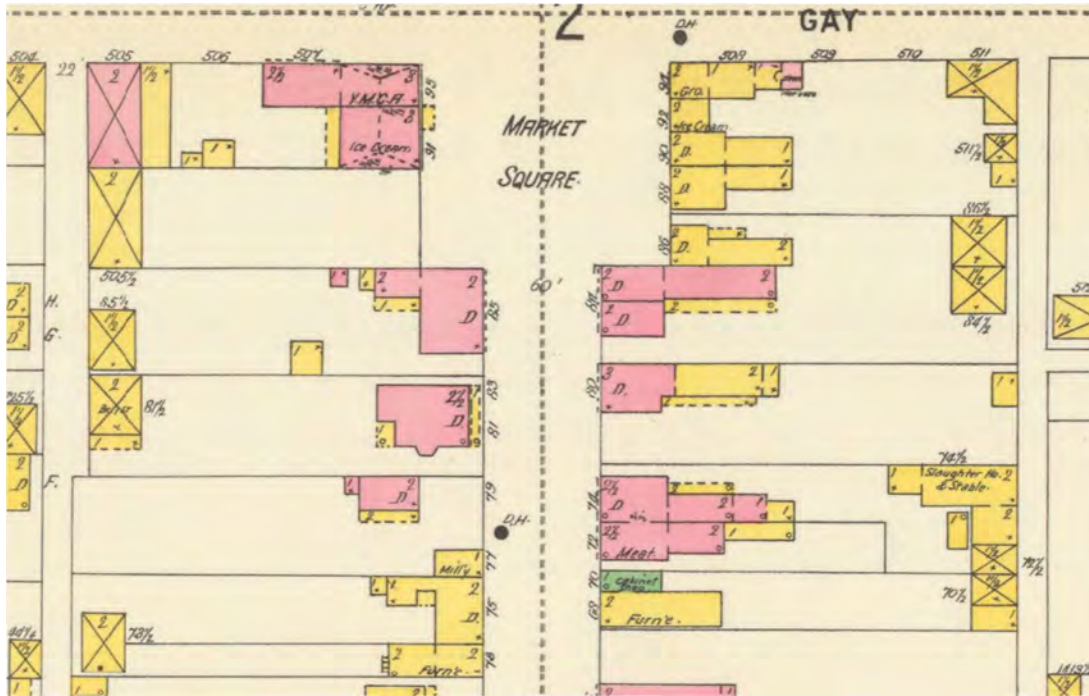
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps:



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

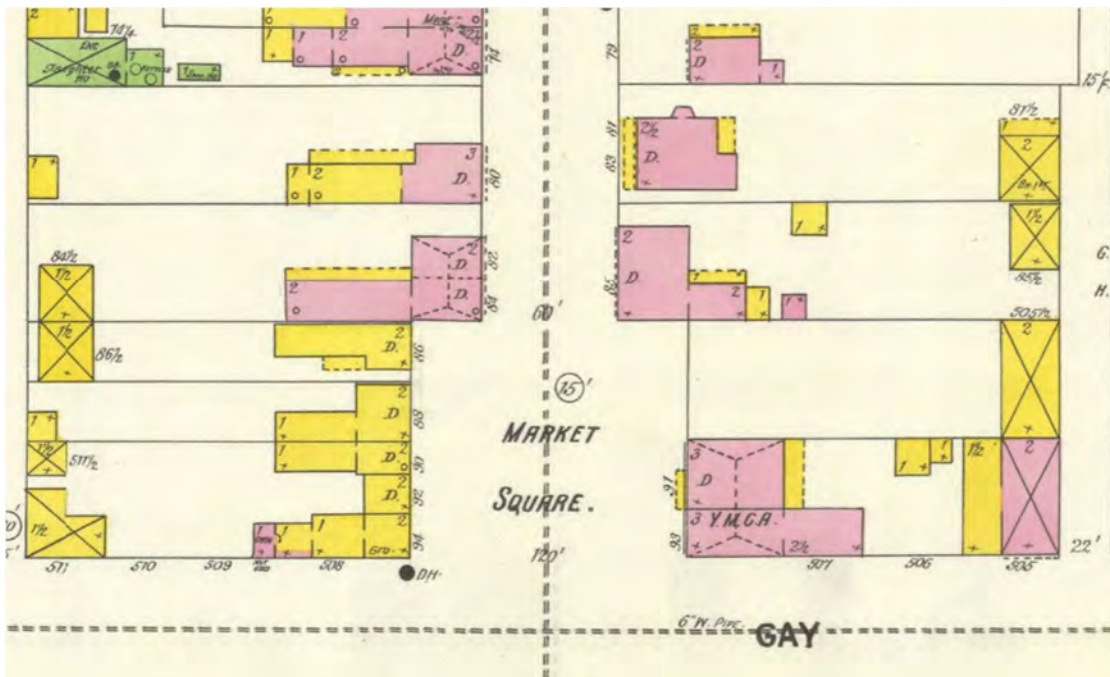
One-story brick dwelling on lot 83, one-story wood frame dwelling on lot 81 razed, two two-story wood frame dwellings with one-story wood frame additions situated along Locust Alley.

Sanborn Map 1896 – Sheet Number 3 - 83 81



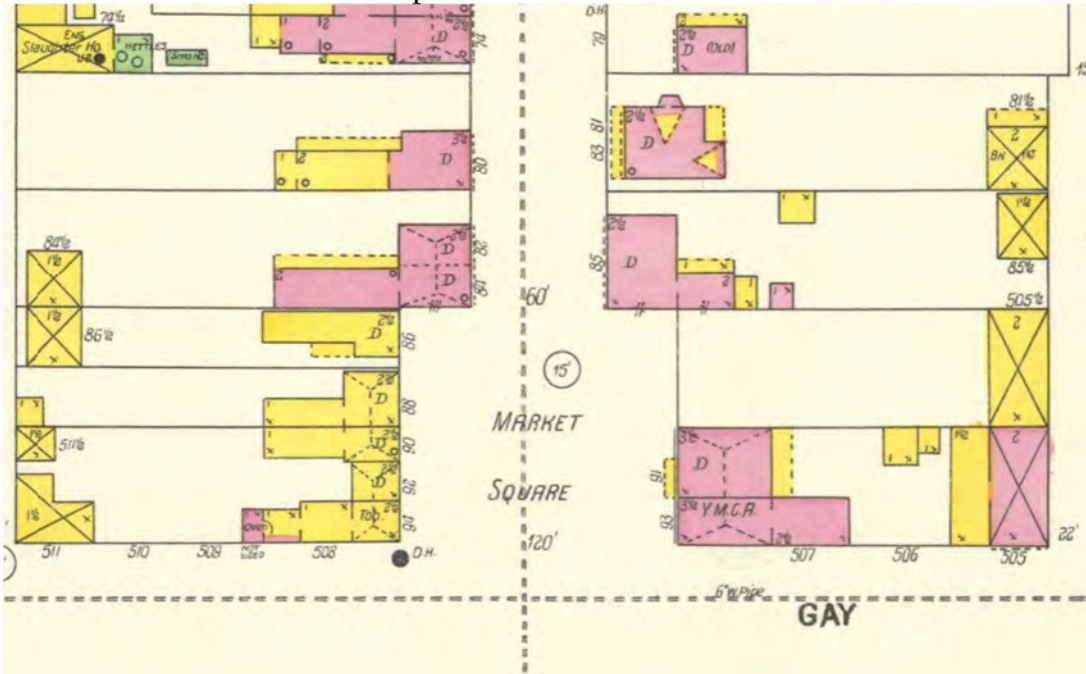
Two- and one-half brick story residence with a one-story wood frame porch on the front and a one-story wood frame porch on the rear, with two story wood frame hipped roof carriage house and a one-story wood frame porch on the side.

Sanborn Map 1899 – Sheet Number 6 - 83 81



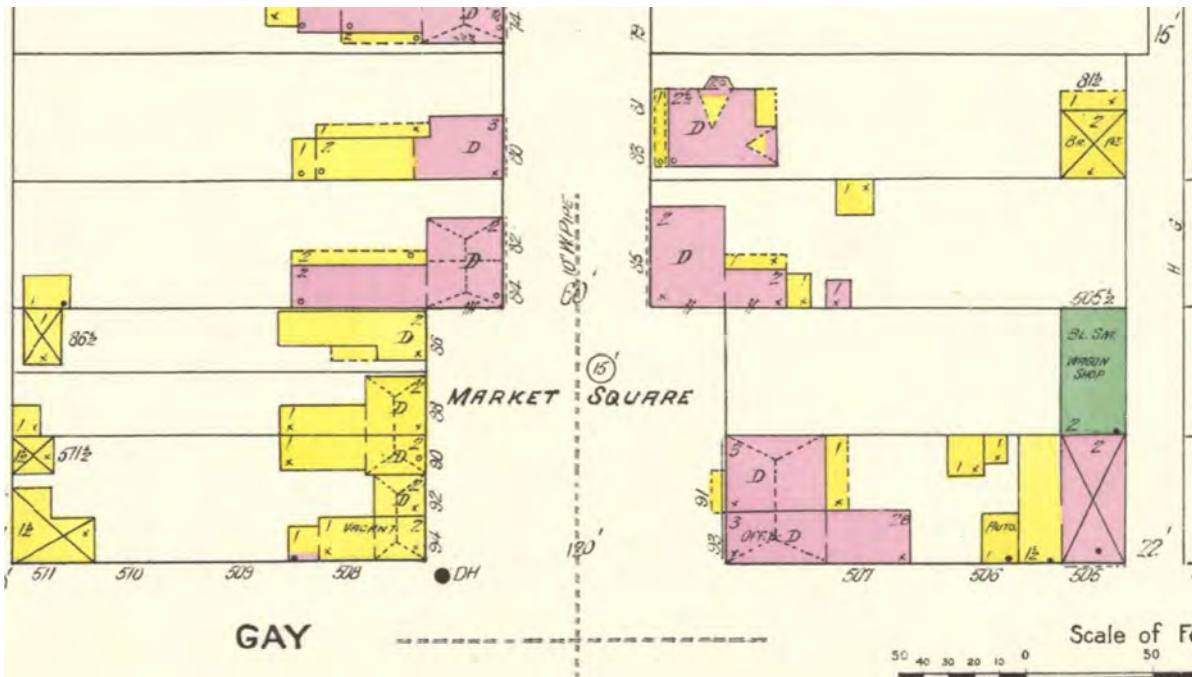
Two-and-one-half brick story residence with a one-story wood frame porch on the front and a one-story wood frame porch on the rear, with two story wood frame hipped roof carriage house and a one-story wood frame porch on the side.

Sanborn Map 1904 – Sheet Number 6 - 83 81



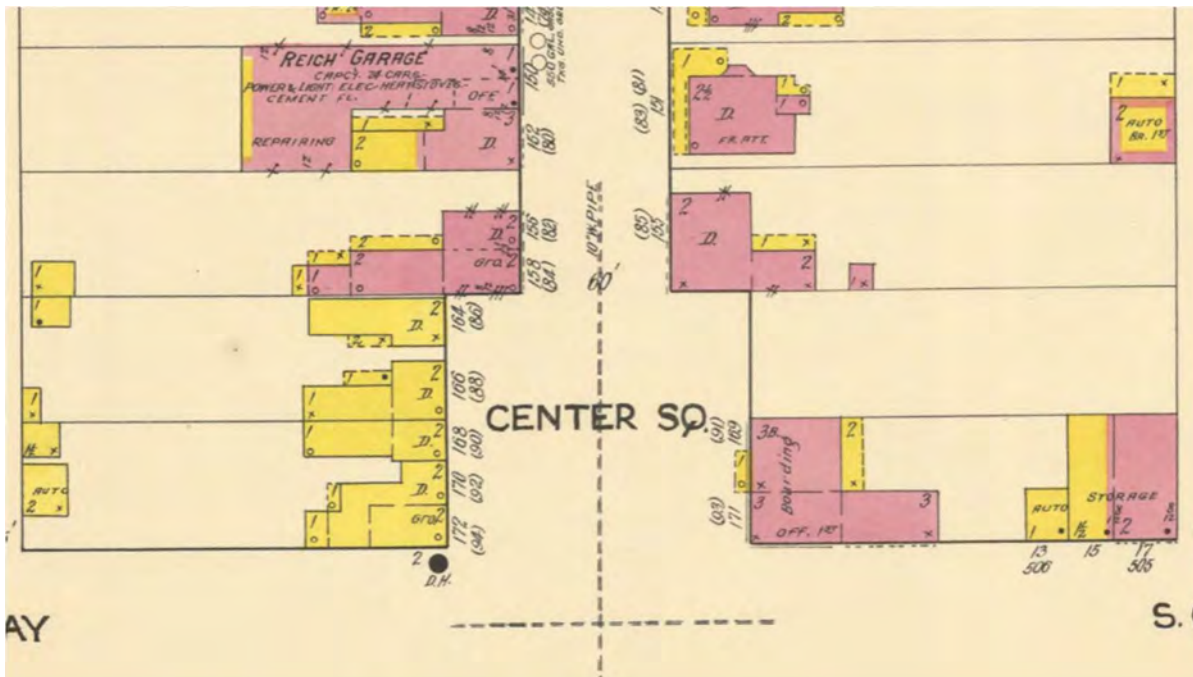
Two-and-one-half brick story residence, two additional wood frame porch dormers added to roof, with a one-story wood frame porch on the front and a one-story wood frame porch on the rear, with two story wood frame hipped roof carriage house and a one-story wood frame porch on the side.

Sanborn Map 1909 – Sheet Number 6 - 83 81



Two-and-one-half brick story residence, two additional wood frame porch dormers added to roof, with a one-story wood frame porch on the front and a one-story wood frame porch on the rear, with two story wood frame hipped roof carriage house and a one-story wood frame porch on the side.

Sanborn Map 1922 – Sheet Number 2 - (83) (81) 151



Two- and one-half brick story residence, two wood frame porch dormers on roof, with a one story wood frame porch on the front now extended to wrap around and the one story wood frame porch on the rear cut in half with a one-story brick addition, the two-story wood frame hipped roof carriage house now covered in brick converted into an auto garage and a one-story wood frame porch on the side.

History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

*Founding Families of Marietta*⁵⁰

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,⁵¹ arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.⁵² 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.⁵³

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,⁵⁴ served The Donegal Presbyterian Church. Born in Scotland ordained by Irvine Presbytery, 17 November 1708 in Virginia. Anderson arrived in Rappahannock, Virginia on 22 April 1709, before settling in

⁵⁰ 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.

⁵¹ 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

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

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.”⁵⁵

Wilkins’ neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.⁵⁹ Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹

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.⁶² 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).⁶³ The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).⁶⁴ Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶ Imagine China’s Grand Canal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, 1,000 miles long connecting Hangzhou

⁵⁵ <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

⁵⁶ Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² 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

⁶³ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

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.⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹

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.⁷⁰ From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.⁷¹ Construction on the Pennsylvania Canal started in 1824, it was a system of canals, dams, locks, tow paths, aqueducts, viaducts, tunnels, and bridges facilitating shipment of heavy bulk goods between Philadelphia (1682) and Pittsburgh (1758). The Pennsylvania Canal System developed in response to the growing markets in the Northwest Territory reached by the Ohio River through connecting the Susquehanna, Juniata, Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, and Allegheny Rivers.⁷² 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 1845.⁷³

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.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵

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.⁷⁶ 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).⁷⁷ This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.⁷⁸

⁶⁷ Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China* v. 4, p 3 (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

⁶⁸ H. M. J. Klein, *Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History* v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

⁶⁹ *Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania* (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

⁷⁰ Electa Kane Tritsch, *Building Dedham* (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

⁷¹ Eric Sloane, *Our Vanishing Landscape* (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

⁷² 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).

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 43.

⁷⁴ Sloane, 52.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 53.

⁷⁶ 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).

⁷⁷ 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).

⁷⁸ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 15.

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.⁷⁹ 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 1900.⁸⁰

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.⁸¹ In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.⁸² A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.⁸³ 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.⁸⁴ The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.⁸⁵ Thus in the transition from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries, transportation along the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal were entirely replaced by the rail road network, changing the physical landscape of Marietta and the culture as well.

*History of Marietta, Pennsylvania*⁸⁶

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.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹

⁷⁹ 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).

⁸⁰ William H. Shank, *The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1986), 49-51; Matthew Carey, *Pennsylvania Canals* (Philadelphia: n.p., 1828).

⁸¹ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

⁸² Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

⁸³ Shank, 44.

⁸⁴ Abendschein, 100.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 16.

⁸⁶ This section of the property report was authored by Kyle C. Cappucci, Elizabethtown College Class of 2022 as a research paper entitled, "Marietta Pennsylvania Historic District & The Susquehanna National Heritage Area Designation ArcGIS Story Map" presented at the Landmark Conference Thursday 11 July 2019 as part of the college's Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts, and Research Projects (SCARP) program. It has been inserted here to give the reader context for the remainder of the report.

⁸⁷ Benowitz, Jean-Paul, *Elizabethtown Advocate*. "American Indians Were Major Part of Development of E-town" [etownpa.com](http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/) <http://etownpa.com/american-indians-major-part-development-e-town/> (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

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).⁹⁰

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."⁹¹

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.⁹²

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.⁹³

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.⁹⁴

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.⁹⁵

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.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

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).⁹⁸

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

Between 1775-1783 Marietta played an important role in the American Revolution manufacturing iron and lumber, producing agricultural goods, distilling whiskey, and ferry transportation between Lancaster and York Counties over the Susquehanna River. The capital of Continental Congress was in Lancaster City on 22 September 1777. Lancaster City was the capital of Pennsylvania from 1799-1812. York City was the capital 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.⁹⁹

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.¹⁰⁰

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.¹⁰¹

The next year, 1814, the Cassels sell the Neff tract to Jacob Grosh who laid out Moravian Town, known locally as Bungletown. By this time the major industry in Marietta was lumber. By 1814 there were nine lumber merchants in Marietta. Planing mills, lumberyards, carpentry shops, and allied businesses were the backbone of the local economy. Marietta was a waypoint for shipping lumber, bundled into rafts, downriver. In 1807 Henry Cassel established a lumber business on the corner of Third and Bank Streets. In 1848 Henry Cassel was joined by his son A. N. Cassel who in 1872 built a planing mill associated with the business. In 1850 B. F. Hiestand & Sons Planing Mill was established on the Susquehanna River below Chickes Rock with the lumber offices located on the corner of Bank and Second Streets. In 1945 the Hiestand lumber properties were deeded to the Paul W. Zimmerman Foundries Company manufacturing brass, bronze, and aluminum castings. In 1954 Zimmerman Foundries Company, was acquired by the Donegal Manufacturing Corporation, later called Donegal Steel Foundry Company which manufactured carbon, low alloy and stainless-steel castings primarily for tanks for the U. S. Army during the Korean War (1950-1953).¹⁰²

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.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ 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).

¹⁰⁰ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

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.¹⁰⁵

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.¹⁰⁶

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 1934.¹⁰⁷

Between 1861-1865, during the American Civil War Marietta played a role in the Battle of Gettysburg 1-3 July 1863. Women from Marietta organized to prepare linen bandages and baked two wagonloads of bread dispatched to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (1806) 45 miles west of Marietta. Marietta was protected from an invasion of Confederate troops because on 28 June 1863 Union forces burned the Columbia-Wrightsville covered bridge to prevent an advance of Confederate troops approaching from Wrightsville, York County. The Pennsylvania Rail Road used the bridge piers to support a rail bridge crossing the river from 1868-1896 when it was destroyed by the Cedar Keys Hurricane. In 1810 David Muma built a stone house which David Cassel (1774-1855) turned into a hotel in 1823 called the Perry House Hotel named for War of 1812 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819). Perry House was a stronghold for Confederate sympathizers of Marietta where Copperheads and Unionists engaged in hostile political debates.¹⁰⁸

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 saucepans, and skillets.¹⁰⁹

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.¹¹⁰

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.

¹⁰⁵ Revolvly. "Panic of 1819" revolvly.com <https://www.revolvly.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹⁰⁶ 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).

¹⁰⁷ Rivertownes. "The Furnaces of Rivertownes" [rivertownes.org http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm](http://www.rivertownes.org/Features/Furnaces/Marietta.htm) (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹⁰⁸ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

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).¹¹¹

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.¹¹²

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.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵

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 aircraft carriers built during the Second World War were designed and manufactured by Machinecraft. This technology allowed planes to be kept on an even keel during take-off and landing on the decks of the ships.¹¹⁶

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.¹¹⁷

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.¹¹⁸

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.¹¹⁹

¹¹¹ Landis, John C., *Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015* (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

¹¹² Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ American Oil & Gas Historical Society. *Big Inch Pipelines of WWII* aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁸ Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” [historyhttps://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf](https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹¹⁹ USALCO, “About Us” [usalco.com https://www.usalco.com/company/history/](https://www.usalco.com/company/history/) (accessed May 23, 2019).

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 today¹²⁰

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).¹²¹

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.¹²² 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.¹²³

Established in 1970, Lawn Equipment Parts Company (LEPCO) is a family-owned and operated wholesale distributor of quality outdoor power equipment, parts, and accessories. Originally, LEPCO operated as an after-market parts distributor to independent lawn equipment dealers. Today, we handle nine major brands of power equipment and continue to supply aftermarket parts to over 1,300 dealers in the northeast region. Over the years, LEPCO has continued to grow, becoming one of the preferred distributors in the industry. Maintaining their reputation for outstanding customer service to its dealers continues to be their everyday focus. LEPCO’s continued goal is to provide quality products and services to groups of independent dealers who, in turn, can provide a higher level of service and support to the end-users for all the brands represented. They sell exclusively to retail dealers in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.¹²⁴

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.¹²⁵

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.

¹²⁰ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” njshell.com <http://njshell.com/history.htm> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²¹ 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).

¹²² Wikipedia. “Superfund” [Wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²³ 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).

¹²⁴ LEPCO. “About Us” [lepco.com http://lepco.com/about-us/](http://lepco.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹²⁵ Swedish Motors. “About Us” [swedishmotors.com http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors](http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors) (accessed May 29, 2019).

Germak established a strong relationship with Armstrong World Industries becoming a Core Carrier for Armstrong's facilities in Marietta.¹²⁶

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, homeowners and agricultural operations.¹²⁷

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.¹²⁸

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.¹²⁹

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.¹³⁰

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.¹³¹

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

¹²⁶Jagtrux. "Our Story" jagtrux.com <http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁷B.N. Excavating. "About Us" bnexcavating.com <https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁸Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" hiltzpropanesystems.com <https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹²⁹Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" vanguardmodular.com <https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/> (accessed June 13, 2019).

¹³⁰Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" hessauctioneers.com <https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³¹Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" lancasterrecumbent.com <https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

from Lancaster County and the region, saving them transportation costs. The plant has received strong endorsement from local agriculture and business groups.¹³² 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.”¹³³

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.¹³⁴ 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

H. A. Mowery (1849-1924) purchased the property that would become 151 West Market Street from Barr Spangler and Henry S. Rich in 1890.¹³⁵ Following the purchase, Mowery expected construction of the house to begin in the spring of 1891.¹³⁶ Previously, the lot had been occupied by buildings known as the Carpet Hall Tenements which were razed around the time of the sale. The house was completed in 1892.¹³⁷ In addition to serving as his residence, 151 West Market Street housed Mowery’s medical practice.¹³⁸ Dr. Mowery’s previous locations were also on Market Street.¹³⁹

THE lot east of Mrs. Sarah Eagle's residence, on Market street, has been purchased by Dr. H. A. Mowery from Spangler & Rich. The Doctor will build a residence there "when the robins nest again."

Marietta Register, 1890

Mowery was born on April 14, 1849, in Strasburg, Pennsylvania, to Adam and Susan Mowery. He attended Strasburg Academy and Millersville State Normal School. Working on the family farm until he was 22, Mowery was schoolteacher for a year and then a bookkeeper at the Strasburg National Bank before returning to

¹³² 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 (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³³ 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 (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁴ Wikipedia. “Texas Eastern Transmission Pipeline” wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹³⁵ Property Deed Book O, Vol. 13, 96.

¹³⁶ “Local Jottings,” *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), February 1, 1890, 3.

¹³⁷ Jim Landis. *Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966-2015: Digest of Visitations for the 50th Anniversary* (Marietta Restoration Associates Inc, 2015) 73.

¹³⁸ “Marietta News: Elmer Appley Hurt by Coasters,” *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), February 18, 1905, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-marietta-news-e/190265495/>; “Stricken at a Dance,” *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), December 17, 1909, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-stricken-a/190259175/>.

¹³⁹ “Lost,” *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), October 30, 1886, 3; “Some of the Filtings,” *The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), March 30, 1887, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-dr-mowery/190270229/>; “Lost,” *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), September 29, 1888, 3.



Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mowery, with their grandson, who is a son of Mr. Harold Mowery, of New York City.

Examiner-New Era, 1922

teaching.¹⁴⁰ He married Isabelle Weaver of Chester Mills, Pennsylvania on September 7, 1872.¹⁴¹ They would have two sons, John Norris Mowery and Harold Weaver Mowery.¹⁴² John Norris would become general manager of the Worchester Steel Company in Worchester, Massachusetts.¹⁴³ Harold would become sales manager of the American Abrasive Metals Company in New York City.¹⁴⁴

H. A. Mowery would study medicine in his spare time and later enrolled and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland on March 1, 1881.¹⁴⁵ Now-Doctor Mowery set up his initial practice in Akron, Pennsylvania for a period of six months before becoming Marietta's doctor following the death of the town's previous physician.¹⁴⁶

Dr. Mowery was heavily involved in medical affairs in Marietta and the surrounding area. He joined the Lancaster City and County Medical Society in 1883.¹⁴⁷ He was a frequent presenter of papers on various afflictions and diseases at society meetings.¹⁴⁸ In 1886, the society chose Dr. Mowery as one of its delegates to the State Medical Society at its meeting in Williamsport.¹⁴⁹

Two years later, he was selected as a delegate to the American Medical Society Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio.¹⁵⁰ From 1890-1891, Dr. Mowery served as president of the society.¹⁵¹

In 1901, Dr. Mowery was involved in efforts to fundraise for a new hospital building in Columbia. July of that year saw Governor William A. Stone reduce state funding for Columbia Hospital by almost half. Some of the funds were intended for a new building.¹⁵² The existing Columbia Hospital was said to be too small.¹⁵³ Seeking

¹⁴⁰ "Oldest Physician Dies in Marietta," *The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), February 11, 1924, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-oldest-phy/190177409/>.

¹⁴¹ "Dr. H.A. Mowery Dies at Home," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), February 11, 1924, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-dr-h-a-mowery-dies/190172006/>; "Marietta Physician One of Oldest in State," *Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), September 11, 1922, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-marietta-p/190178626/>.

¹⁴² "Dr. H.A. Mowery Dies"; "Oldest Physician Dies."

¹⁴³ "Oldest Physician Dies."

¹⁴⁴ "Marietta," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), August 31, 1912, 9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta/190337149/>.

¹⁴⁵ "Oldest Physician Dies."

¹⁴⁶ Ibid; "Dr. H.A. Mowery Dies."

¹⁴⁷ "Medical Society: Town and County Doctors in Monthly Session," *Lancaster Weekly Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), May 9, 1883, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-medical-society/190339139/>.

¹⁴⁸ "Local Brevities," *The Lancaster Inquirer* (Lancaster, PA), September 6, 1884, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-inquirer-local-brevities/190268280/>; "Dipped Him in Cold Water: A Man Critically Ill is Doused and Dies from the Treatment," *The Lancaster Weekly Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), April 11, 1888, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190223117/>; "The Doctors in Session: Their Regular Monthly Meeting an Interesting One—A Very Healthy County," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), March 7, 1889, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-the-doctors-in-session/190261310/>; "Meeting of the Medical Society," *The Lancaster Weekly Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), May 8, 1889, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190178223/>; "Meeting of Physicians," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), June 6, 1903, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190270410/>.

¹⁴⁹ "Doctors in Session: The Medical Society Holds Its Regular Monthly Meeting—Appointment of Delegates," *The Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 10, 1886, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-doctors-in-sessi/190178360/>.

¹⁵⁰ "The Doctors in Session: Delegates Appointed to Convention—A Surprising Matter Reported," *The Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 7, 1888, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-the-doctors-in-s/190178148/>.

¹⁵¹ "The Medical Society: January Meeting of the Doctors—Election of Officers," *The Lancaster Weekly Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), January 8, 1890, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190259736/>; "The Medical Society: The Annual Election of Officers—A Petition to Be Sent to the Legislature," *The Lancaster Weekly Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), January 14, 1891, 13, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190266627/>.

¹⁵² "The News From Columbia: State Appropriation to Hospital Will Be Cut Down," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), July 13, 1901, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/192523528/>.

¹⁵³ "Columbia Hospital: The New Building Dedicated Yesterday with Appropriate Exercises," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), November 27, 1903, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-columbia-hospital-the/192525503/>.

necessary funds, a group of Columbia citizens reached out to prominent Mariettians asking for support from the borough whose residents were frequently treated at Columbia Hospital. Of the few Mariettians who initially expressed interest in supporting the new hospital was Dr. Mowery who was made chairman of the hospital effort's Marietta sub-committee.¹⁵⁴ The following meeting two weeks later in August saw greater interest from Mariettians in supporting the new hospital's construction. At that meeting, it was announced that Dr. Mowery would join the hospital staff. Dr. Mowery also took the action of forming a Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.¹⁵⁵ A third meeting held in September had even greater attendance and saw Dr. Mowery appointed to the fundraising committee for the new hospital. Mrs. Mowery was appointed to the Marietta Branch of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.¹⁵⁶ The fundraising effort was reportedly a great success.¹⁵⁷ The final building was three stories tall and was designed by architect C. Emlen Urban.¹⁵⁸ It was opened in 1903 and stood until 1996 when Lancaster General Hospital acquired Columbia Hospital and deemed it in too poor condition to renovate.¹⁵⁹ Mrs. Mowery would hold prominent positions with the Ladies' Auxiliary following the hospital's completion. At a 1903 meeting at the Mowery house, she was made treasurer of the group.¹⁶⁰ From 1904-1908 she was its president.¹⁶¹



c. 1905

Dr. Mowery was responsible for creating the first board of health in Marietta.¹⁶² The inaugural meeting where he was made president of the board was held at his office in June 1902. Among the first actions taken by the board of health was ordering the cleaning of several cesspools in town and recommending all citizens be vaccinated against smallpox amidst an outbreak in Columbia.¹⁶³ Meetings of the Board of Health would continue to be held monthly at Dr. Mowery's office, and he remained president of the board until at least 1905.¹⁶⁴ Dr. Mowery also served as health inspector for factories and the public schools of Marietta and East Donegal Township.¹⁶⁵ He served as coroner's physician and physician for the railroad company and gave lectures to nurses at various hospitals including Columbia Hospital.¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁴ "Marietta Benefitted: And Its Citizens Will Contribute to the Columbia Hospital Fund," *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), July 31, 1901, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-marietta-benefit/192544900/>.

¹⁵⁵ "To Aid Columbia Hospital: An Important Meeting Held in Marietta in Behalf of the Hospital Fund," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), August 14, 1901, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-to-aid-columbia/190179006/>.

¹⁵⁶ "Marietta Borough Topics: Hospital Movement Gaining Strength," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), September 21, 1901, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-borough-topic/190249396/>.

¹⁵⁷ "Aid For Columbia Hospital: Marietta's Energetic Efforts in Behalf of a Worthy Institution," *The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), Nov 23, 1902, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-aid-for-co/192545079/>

¹⁵⁸ "New Building Dedicated"; "Architect for Columbia Hospital," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), January 22, 1902, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-architect-for-columbia/192532092/>.

¹⁵⁹ "New Building Dedicated"; Maureen Landis, "Hospital demolition will alter Columbia landscape," *Neighbors Western Lancaster County* (Lancaster, PA), May 1, 1996, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-hospital-demolition-wi/192532136/>.

¹⁶⁰ "Marietta Borough News," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), January 19, 1903, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-borough-news/190248208/>.

¹⁶¹ "News of the County: Marietta," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 17, 1908, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-news-of-the-county-ma/190222984/>.

¹⁶² "Oldest Physician Dies."

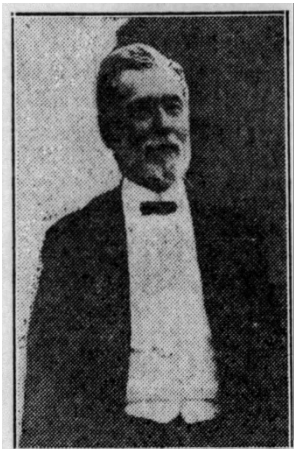
¹⁶³ "Marietta Borough News: The Smallpox Situation Discussed," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 7, 1902, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-marietta-borough/190180068/>.

¹⁶⁴ "Marietta Borough News: Meeting of Health Board," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 25, 1902, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-marietta-borough/190258805/>; "Marietta In Fine Health: Good Report at Meeting of Board," *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), September 6, 1905, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-marietta-in-fine/190266078/>.

¹⁶⁵ "Oldest Physician Dies"; "Sanitary Condition of County Schools," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), March 16, 1910, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-sanitary-condition-of-c/190280941/>; "Health of School Children: The State to Conduct Medical Inspection," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), October 29, 1913, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-health-of-school/190336298/>.

¹⁶⁶ "Oldest Physician Dies"; "Killed By a Freight Engine: Distressing Accident in West Marietta," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 22, 1907, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-killed-by-a-frei/190336679/>.

Politically active, Dr. Mowery served several terms on the Marietta school board.¹⁶⁷ At the 1888 re-organization meeting of the board, he was made school board president for the ensuing year.¹⁶⁸ The year after, Dr. Mowery attended the annual convention of Lancaster County school directors.¹⁶⁹ He was added and made secretary of a committee formed to draft a letter to be circulated to the public school superintendents of other counties asking them to support petitioning the state legislature to organize a state convention of school directors. A subcommittee consisting of Dr. Mowery and school director A.H. Helm from Providence were responsible for writing the final resolution calling for a state convention to discuss creating uniformity of public education across the state.¹⁷⁰ In 1890, Dr. Mowery retired from the school board.¹⁷¹ In 1898, he retired from the school board again after losing a four-way Republican primary election.¹⁷² The following year, Dr. Mowery opened a meeting



DR. H. A. MOWERY.

Examiner-New Era, 1924

of two hundred Marietta voters to rally against the statewide political machine run by U.S. Senator Matthew Quay.¹⁷³ In 1906, he made an unsuccessful attempt for the Republican nomination for borough councilor.¹⁷⁴

Dr. Mowery's civic memberships included Ashara Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons and the Marietta Presbyterian Church, where he was a deacon.¹⁷⁵ He also served as church representative to the Presbytery in 1911.¹⁷⁶ Dr. Mowery was a frequent participant in debates and discussions held by the Marietta Lyceum in the 1880s.¹⁷⁷ He was also a onetime member of Marietta Castle, No. 201, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Marietta Encampment, No. 76, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.¹⁷⁸ In 1891, he was a director for the Marietta YMCA.¹⁷⁹ He and Mrs. Mowery joined the Lancaster County Historical Society in 1910.¹⁸⁰

In April 1908, the Mowerys moved to Altoona, Pennsylvania.¹⁸¹ Less than a year later, the couple moved back to Marietta after finding Altoona to be "too dirty, too noisy and too far from old friends."¹⁸² In 1910 census, the Mowerys were living at

¹⁶⁷ "Oldest Physician Dies."

¹⁶⁸ "School Board," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), June 9, 1888, 3.

¹⁶⁹ "Directors' Institute: Annual Gathering of the School Authorities at the Court House," *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), October 9, 1889, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-directors-insti/190266305/>.

¹⁷⁰ "The County's School Directors: Preliminary Steps for the Holding of a State Convention of Directors," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Nov 16, 1889, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-the-countys-sch/190336564/>.

¹⁷¹ "Local Jottings" *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), February 15, 1890, 3.

¹⁷² "Republican Primary Contests: Some Exciting District Elections Held Throughout the County on Saturday," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), January 17, 1898, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-republican-primary-con/190248349/>.

¹⁷³ "Senators William Flinn and John S. Weller and Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg Address an Enthusiastic Gathering in the Big Borough," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), March 25, 1899, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190265349/>.

¹⁷⁴ "Other Primaries: Marietta Borough," *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), January 22, 1906, 2,

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-other-primaries-marie/193289278/>; "County Primaries: Marietta Borough," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), January 31, 1906, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-county-primaries/193397292/>.

¹⁷⁵ "Dr. H.A. Mowery Dies."

¹⁷⁶ "Marietta," *The Lancaster Morning Journal* (Lancaster, PA), April 15, 1911, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-morning-journal-marietta/194100696/>.

¹⁷⁷ "Lyceum," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), February 23, 1884, 3; "The Marietta Lyceum," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), March 14, 1885, 3; "Local Jottings," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), November 20, 1886, 3; "Local Jottings," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), February 20, 1886, 3.

¹⁷⁸ "Knights of the Golden Eagle," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), September 10, 1887, 3; "Officers Installed," *Marietta Register* (Marietta, PA), September 28, 1889, 3.

¹⁷⁹ "The Marietta Christian Association," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), February 2, 1891, 4,

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-the-marietta-christian/190337892/>.

¹⁸⁰ "The Historical Society: Considerable Business Transacted at the Monthly Meeting Held Last Evening," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), February 5, 1910, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-the-historical-society/190337015/>.

¹⁸¹ "News of the County."

¹⁸² "Back in Marietta," *The Inquirer* (Lancaster, PA), February 20, 1909, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-inquirer-back-in-marietta/190282404/>.

a rented property on an erroneously named “Elbow Street.”¹⁸³ (Elbow Lane became modern-day Waterford Avenue in 1916).¹⁸⁴ By 1914, the Mowerys were back living on West Market Street once again, and Dr. Mowery had reestablished his practice.¹⁸⁵

Dr. Mowery died on February 9, 1924, of old age, at his home on West Market Street and was buried in Strasburg Cemetery. At the age of 75, he was reportedly one of the oldest practicing physicians in Pennsylvania at the time of his death.¹⁸⁶ Mrs. Mowery moved to Worcester, Massachusetts to live with John Norris following Dr. Mowery’s death. She died at John Norris’s home on December 18, 1931; she was 84.¹⁸⁷



Intelligencer Daily Journal, 1969

J. Hoffman Garber (1883-1969) bought 151 West Market Street in 1908 when the Mowerys moved to Altoona.¹⁸⁸ Garber was born on May 15, 1883,¹⁸⁹ in the Maytown area to David Garber and Emma Hershey Garber.¹⁹⁰ He graduated from Central High School in Maytown in 1900.¹⁹¹ Garber would be active with the school’s alumni association following graduation and was president of the association from 1907-1908.¹⁹²

Garber married Laura B. Mumma of Landisville on June 21, 1906, in Landisville.¹⁹³ The couple’s eldest children, Elizabeth M. Garber and Jacob Hoffman Garber, Jr., were born in Marietta.¹⁹⁴ Elizabeth would become a professor at Elizabethtown College and started the political science program in 1967.¹⁹⁵ Jacob became Lancaster County deputy coroner, a member of the Elizabethtown Borough Council and School Board, and later a psychiatrist.¹⁹⁶ J. Hoffman and Laura’s other children were Thomas Mumma Garber, Joseph Mumma Garber, and Henry Mumma Garber.¹⁹⁷ Another child, Helen M. Garber died at age 14 in 1928 of typhoid fever.¹⁹⁸ Laura would die at age 65 from a “lingering illness” in 1946 at their later home in

¹⁸³ 1910 United States Census (Free Schedule), Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 12B, family 303, dwelling 303, lines 62-64; April 23, 1910; FamilySearch.

¹⁸⁴ “Marietta Preparing for Mail Delivery: Borough Council to Name and Number Streets,” *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), September 30, 1916, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-marietta-prepari/192605061/>.

¹⁸⁵ “Marietta,” *The Mount Joy Bulletin* (Mount Joy, PA), September 23, 1914, 2; 1920 United States Census (Free Schedule), Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 4A, family 93, dwelling 89, lines 42-43; January 12, 1920; FamilySearch.

¹⁸⁶ “Dr. H.A. Mowery Dies”; “Oldest Physician Dies.”

¹⁸⁷ “Mrs. Isabel Mowery,” *Altoona Tribune* (Altoona, PA), December 21, 1931, 12, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/altoona-tribune-mrs-isabel-mowery/190280083/>.

¹⁸⁸ Property Deed Book E, Vol. 19, 151.

¹⁸⁹ Death Certificate for J. Hoffman Garber, June 22, 1969, File No. 059187-69, Pennsylvania Department of Health. Low quality image and partial transcription found at Find A Grave, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/193840184/j_hoffman-garber.

¹⁹⁰ “Hoffman Garber Dies at Age 86,” *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Elizabethtown, PA), June 26, 1969, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-hoffman-garber-d/190507510/>.

¹⁹¹ “Maytown High School: The Fifth Annual Commencement Held on Tuesday Evening,” *The Daily New Era* (Lancaster, PA), March 28, 1900, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-maytown-high-school-t/190573311/>.

¹⁹² “Alumni Association Meets: The Principal Address Was by Prof. A. E. Kraybill, of This City,” *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), April 15, 1908, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-alumni-associati/190566162/>.

¹⁹³ “Married,” *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), June 23, 1906, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190534562/>.

¹⁹⁴ “Professor Elizabeth M. Garber, 89, had taught at Elizabethtown,” *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), April 16, 1997, B-3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-professor-elizabet/190612433/>; “Jacob Garber, 85, deputy coroner, active in E-town,” *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), October 26, 1998, B-3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-jacob-garber-85-depu/190507277/>.

¹⁹⁵ “E-town College Plans Program Offering Political Science Degree,” *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Elizabethtown, PA), July 13, 1967, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-e-town-college-p/193452513/>.

¹⁹⁶ “Jacob Garber 85.”

¹⁹⁷ “Miss Margaret Mary Steever Wed To Elizabethtown Man,” *Wilkes-Barre Record* (Wilkes-Barre, PA), June 29, 1949, 11, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-times-leader-miss-margaret-mary-stee/190509166/>.

¹⁹⁸ “Miss Helen M. Garber,” *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Elizabethtown, PA), December 14, 1928, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-miss-helen-m-ga/190507438/>.

Elizabethtown.¹⁹⁹ Garber married a second time to Orpha L. Clapper who died in 1964.²⁰⁰ His death certificate lists a third predeceased wife named Grace A. Garber.²⁰¹

In 1903, Garber worked as a clerk at the First National Bank in Marietta.²⁰² As early as 1906, he and Laura were described as Marietta residents.²⁰³ Garber was civically active in Marietta. He was a tenor with the Marietta Choral Society and served as its president in 1910; Laura was also a member.²⁰⁴ Garber held several leadership positions within the Chiques Council, No. 1825 of the Royal Arcanum including council regent (1911 & 1912) and representative to the Grand Council (1913).²⁰⁵ During this time he also served on the Arcanum's house committee responsible for maintaining their lodge on the second story of the Buchanan Building on West Market Street.²⁰⁶ The 1912 elections saw Garber take an active role within the Lancaster County branch of former President Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Party. He was one of twenty appointed to the initial leadership committee set up during the party's formation in August and was on the party finance committee.²⁰⁷

Between 1909 and 1916, Garber was a wholesale dealer of leaf tobacco,²⁰⁸ an industry he shared with his father.²⁰⁹ In October 1913, Garber and his father placed their properties into a trust overseen by Henry S. Rich, B. Frank Hiestand, and Henry C. Schock;²¹⁰ the elder Garber's 154-acre Maytown farm and 151 West Market Street were among the assets put up for auction on November 1, 1913.²¹¹ The house was described as a "very desirable brick structure."²¹²

¹⁹⁹ "Mrs. J. Hoffman Garber," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), November 26, 1946, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-mrs-j-hoffman-ga/190507782/>.

²⁰⁰ "Mrs. J. Hoffman Garber Dies in Lanc. Hospital," *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Lancaster, PA), March 12, 1964, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-mrs-j-hoffman/190565750/>.

²⁰¹ Death Certificate for J. Hoffman Garber.

²⁰² *The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), April 25, 1903, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-garbers-h/191368536/>.

²⁰³ "Landisville Items," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), December 29, 1906, 3,

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190730801/>.

²⁰⁴ "A Concert at Marietta: A Delightful Entertainment by the Choral Society," *The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), April 13, 1910, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-a-concert/190508099/>; "Marietta Choral Society: Third Annual Concert Proves to Be Great Success," *The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), May 4, 1912, 9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-marietta-choral/190508210/>.

²⁰⁵ "Marietta Arcanumites Hold Election," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), December 16, 1911, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-marietta-arcantum/190534284/>; "Marietta Flashes: Lodge Officers Installed," *The Lancaster Morning Journal* (Lancaster, PA), February 13, 1913, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-morning-journal-marietta-flashes-lo/190508443/>; "Marietta," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), January 13, 1912, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-marietta/194100364/>

²⁰⁶ "Marietta Arcanumites Election."

²⁰⁷ "Third Party Local Ticket Will Be Named," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), August 7, 1912, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190714903/>; "To the Men and Women of Lancaster City and County who believe in the principles and policies set forth in the Platform of the National Progressive Party," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), October 26, 1912, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/190730366/>.

²⁰⁸ "Wholesale List," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 19, 1909, 9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-wholesale-list/190753280/>; "Wholesale List," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 25, 1910, 9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-wholesale-list/190753243/>; "Wholesale List," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), May 27, 1911, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-wholesale-list/190753205/>; "Wholesale List," *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), May 11, 1912, 11, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-wholesale-list/190753093/>; "Wholesale List," *The Morning News* (Lancaster, PA), June 4, 1913, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-wholesale-list/190753120/>; "Wholesale List," *The Inquirer* (Lancaster, PA), May 8, 1915, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-inquirer-wholesale-list/190752885/>; "Wholesale List," *The Inquirer* (Lancaster, PA), June 3, 1916, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-inquirer-wholesale-list/190753021/>

²⁰⁹ "Maytown," *The Lancaster Morning Journal* (Lancaster, PA), August 26, 1911, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-morning-journal-maytown/191368973/>

²¹⁰ Property Deed Book P, Vol. 21, 207; "Deeds Recorded," *The Lancaster Examiner* (Lancaster, PA), October 8, 1913, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-examiner-and-the-semi-weekly-n/191369158/>.

²¹¹ "Record of Sales: Advertised in The New Era or For Which Bills Have Been Printed at This Office," *The Semi-Weekly New Era* (Lancaster, PA), October 29, 1913, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-semi-weekly-new-era-record-of-sales/191368811/>.

²¹² "Farm Brings Big Price," *The Morning Journal* (Lancaster, PA), November 4, 1913, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-morning-journal-farm-brings-big-pric/191369669/>.

In October 1916, the Garbers moved from Marietta to Elizabethtown where J. Hoffman would establish an auto dealership affiliated with the Ford Motor Company.²¹³ It was founded as Garber's Garage in 1917. In 1945, Thomas joined the business, followed by Henry and Joseph the year after when it was renamed to Garber Motor Company.²¹⁴ The dealership was awarded the Four-Letter Award from Ford for FMSF—finances, management, spirit, and facilities—in 1950.²¹⁵ Garber was the first president of the Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce when it was established in 1927 replacing the Elizabethtown Business Men's Association.²¹⁶ He also sat on the initial board of directors of the Chamber.²¹⁷

A devout Christian, Garber's sectarian affiliation would change during his life. He was a Mennonite,²¹⁸ but in 1916 was a member of the Marietta Presbyterian Church, serving on the pew committee and as an internal auditor.²¹⁹ When Garber opened his car dealership, he did so during a period when the Mennonite Church was divided over the permissibility of owning automobiles under church doctrine. In the 1920s, Garber became involved with the Eastern Bible Conference, which led to the establishment of the non-denominational Gospel Tabernacle. Its congregants were mostly Mennonites and Brethren in Christ. Today the church is known as Mount Calvary Church.²²⁰ Garber remained a member of the congregation until his death.²²¹ In addition to being a member of the Gideon Society,²²² Garber sponsored a Bible teaching radio program in Harrisburg.²²³

Garber died at the Baily Nursing Home in Elizabethtown on June 22, 1969, and was buried in Mount Tunnel Cemetery in Elizabethtown.²²⁴



Elizabethtown Chronicle, 1951

²¹³ "Friends Entertained at Evening Party," *The News Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Oct 26, 1916, 3,

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-friends-entertained-at/190730699/>.

²¹⁴ "Thomas M. Garber," *LNP* (Lancaster, PA), November 22, 2015, A21, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lnp-always-lancaster-thomas-m-garber/190612278/>.

²¹⁵ "Local Dealer Wins Special Ford Award," *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Elizabethtown, PA), March 9, 1951, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-local-dealer-win/190508574/>.

²¹⁶ "C. of C. to Honor Its First President," *Elizabethtown Chronicle* (Lancaster, PA), January 23, 1964, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/elizabethtown-chronicle-c-of-c-to-hono/190509645/>.

²¹⁷ "Elizabethtown Commerce Body: Organization Elects Fifteen Men to Constitute Board of Directors," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 2, 1927, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-elizabethtown-commerce/190630744/>.

²¹⁸ Jean-Paul Benowitz, *Historic Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania: A Walking Tour* (Elizabethtown College, 2017), 39.

²¹⁹ "Marietta Has Active Church," *The News Journal* (Lancaster, PA), January 21, 1916, 16, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-marietta-has-active-chu/190611724/>.

²²⁰ Benowitz, 39.

²²¹ "Hoffman Garber Dies."

²²² "Gideon Society Speakers to be in City Churches," *The Evening News* (Harrisburg, PA), March 4, 1939, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-evening-news-gideon-society-speakers/190611822/>.

²²³ Benowitz, 39.

²²⁴ "Hoffman Garber Dies."

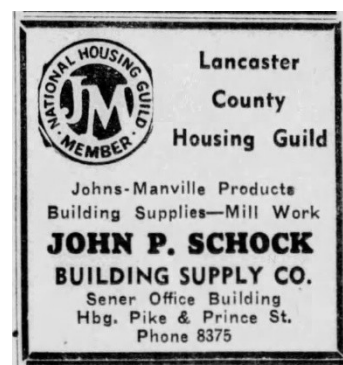


Lancaster New Era, 1967

John P. Schock (1881-1967) bought 151 West Market Street at auction from the Garbers' trust.²²⁵ Schock was born on December 23, 1881, in Marietta.²²⁶ He was the son of Percy Patterson Schock and Susan Bell Lindemuth Schock.²²⁷ Percy was editor of the *Marietta Register*. Henry C. Schock was John's uncle and served as Lancaster County treasurer. Another uncle, Clarence Schock, operated the coal, lumber, and flour business started by their father, also named John Schock.²²⁸ John P. Schock was a graduate of the class of 1900 at Marietta High School and attended Franklin & Marshall College for one year.²²⁹ He was married to Mary Hough Haldeman,²³⁰ the daughter of Victor Haldeman and Josephine Kammerer Haldeman.²³¹ They had three children: Josephine Schock, Susan Schock, and John Patterson Schock, Jr.²³² Josephine married Horace West Knight of Seneca Falls, New York in 1931.²³³ Susan married Charles H. Oliver. The Olivers resided in Dover, Delaware where Charles was killed and Susan critically injured on November 11, 1949, when a runaway horse collided with their automobile, causing them to crash into an abutment.²³⁴ After recovering, Susan and her daughter, Mary Josephine Oliver, moved in with her parents at 151 West Market Street.²³⁵ John Jr. graduated from Pennsylvania State College and later married Mary McCauley of Allison Park,

Pennsylvania in 1942. The couple moved to Parsons, Kansas where John Jr. was assistant superintendent of maintenance with the Johns-Manville Company.²³⁶

In 1903, Schock worked as a clerk at the Marietta Hollow-ware and Enameling Company.²³⁷ Around the same time he would begin working for the Hiestand lumber company until 1936 when B. Frank Hiestand died. That year, Schock founded his own firm, the John P. Schock Building Supply Company.²³⁸ His company distributed products from Johns-Manville, Morgan Millwork, and Marietta Hollow-ware and Enameling, including insulation, roofing materials, and kitchen fixtures.²³⁹ Schock had already been a distributor for Johns-Manville for



Lancaster New Era, 1937

²²⁵ "Farm Brings Big Price."

²²⁶ *SS Ulua* Passenger Manifest, April 15, 1936; stamped page 2, line 26; *New York, New York Passenger and Crew Lists, 1909, 1925-1958* (FamilySearch, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-G5FH-98YB>, Image 380).

²²⁷ "John Schock, 85, Dies; Building Supply Dealer," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), October 27, 1967, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-john-p-schock-85-di/189673969/>.

²²⁸ "John Schock Dies" *The News Journal* (Lancaster, PA), April 17, 1915, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-journal-john-schock-dies/190790901/>.

²²⁹ "Building Supply Dealer"; 1940 United States Census (Freed Schedule), Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 22B family 497, dwelling 151, lines 74-76; May 3, 1940; FamilySearch.

²³⁰ Baker Alarie, 115.

²³¹ "Mrs. John Schock," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), December 17, 1979, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-mrs-john-schock/190790748/>.

²³² "Pennsylvania, World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1945," *FamilySearch*, Image 334, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSW5-8422-6>.

²³³ "Josephine Schock Becomes Bride of Horace W. Knight," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), December 7, 1931, 16, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-josephine-schock-b/190808759/>.

²³⁴ "Charles Oliver Is Killed In Delaware," *Lebanon Daily News* (Lebanon, PA), November 11, 1949, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-daily-news-charles-oliver-is-killed/192866950/>.

²³⁵ "Mrs. Oliver Is Now at Marietta Home," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), December 9, 1949, 30, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-mrs-oliver-is-now-at/189682445/>.

²³⁶ "Will Wed Today," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), August 1, 1942, 14, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-will-wed-today/192877489/>.

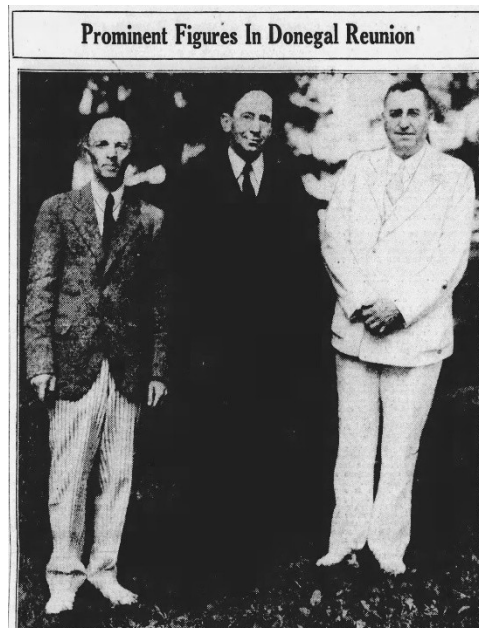
²³⁷ "Percy Schock and John Weise Dead," *The Inquirer* (Lancaster, PA), February 28, 1903, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-inquirer-percy-p-schock-and-john-p/193032117/>.

²³⁸ "John Schock Firm Organized," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), August 26, 1936, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-john-p-schock-firm-or/192882718/>.

²³⁹ "Schock Co. To Exhibit Products Of Johns-Manville At Exposition," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), October 13, 1936, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-schock-co-to-exhi/192882479/>.

twenty years when he created his firm.²⁴⁰ In 1937, the Schock company united with G. Sener and Sons, a lumber company in operation since 1830, and moved into Sener's location in Lancaster.²⁴¹ They operated together through the Lancaster County Housing Guild which was set up as a business cooperative between banks, architects, and builders sponsored by Johns-Manville to construct affordable housing.²⁴² Schock retired in 1954.²⁴³

Schock was actively involved with the local Presbyterian Church. At the Marietta Presbyterian Church, Schock was a Sunday school teacher and superintendent. He also served as ruling elder.²⁴⁴ In 1934, he was elected moderator, the highest office, of the Donegal Presbytery for the ensuing year.²⁴⁵ At the time, Donegal was one of 19 Presbyteries in Pennsylvania,²⁴⁶ covering 32 congregations in York and Lancaster Counties.²⁴⁷ Schock was also heavily involved with the Donegal Society, the association responsible for maintaining and preserving the historic 18th century Donegal Presbyterian Church and its grounds.²⁴⁸ Membership with the group was given by ancestral connection to the church;²⁴⁹ Schock claimed membership through direct descent from church founder Arthur Patterson.²⁵⁰ He was first elected to the Donegal Society's executive committee in 1925; Clarence Schock was also a committee member.²⁵¹ Continuing to serve on the executive committee, Schock was also elected as treasurer in 1928,²⁵² a position he held until his election as president of the Donegal Society in 1935.²⁵³ He remained president until at least 1942.²⁵⁴ During his tenure with the Donegal Society, Schock also served on several committees responsible for ground maintenance and funds. Mary served alongside him on the committee responsible for the Society's annual reunion celebrations.²⁵⁵



Intelligencer Daily Journal, 1936

²⁴⁰ "Schock Firm Organized."

²⁴¹ "2 Building Firms Combine Services," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), March 6, 1937, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-2-building-firms-c/190789689/>.

²⁴² "Firms Combine Services"; "Schock Firm Organized."

²⁴³ "Building Supply Dealer."

²⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁴⁵ "Layman Donegal Presbytery Head," *The Gazette and Daily* (York, PA), September 19, 1934, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-gazette-and-daily-layman-donegal-pre/190807186/>.

²⁴⁶ "Donegal Presbytery Opposes Consolidation," *The Evening Sentinel* (Carlisle, PA), October 17, 1935, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-sentinel-donegal-presbytery-opposes/193076710/>.

²⁴⁷ "Young People To Meet at Brogue," *The Gazette and Daily* (York, PA), June 1, 1937, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-gazette-and-daily-young-people-to-me/193075954/>; "Youth League To Rally Saturday," *The Gazette and Daily* (York, PA), June 6, 1941, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-gazette-and-daily-youth-league-to-ra/193075990/>.

²⁴⁸ "Praises Donegal's Part in History," *The Patriot* (Harrisburg, PA), June 21, 1935, 17, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-patriot-news-praises-donegals-part/190790638/>.

²⁴⁹ "Dr. F. Corson Will Speak At Donegal Reunion," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), May 29, 1939, 12, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-dr-f-p-corson-w/190781801/>.

²⁵⁰ "Pioneer Sense Of Responsibility Urged By Dr. Lewis At Donegal," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), June 19, 1936, 32, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-pioneer-sense-of-r/190789593/>.

²⁵¹ "Annual Reunion Program Today by Donegal Society," *Lancaster Daily Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), June 18, 1925, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-daily-intelligencer-annual-reu/190809150/>.

²⁵² "B. J. Myers Re-elected By Donegal Society," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 22, 1928, 9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-b-j-myers-re-elected/190809029/>.

²⁵³ "Donegal Witness Tree In 'Splendid Condition'," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 21, 1935, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-donegal-witness-tree-i/190808913/>.

²⁵⁴ "Sees Donegal Spirit Bulwark Of Democracy," *The Patriot* (Harrisburg, PA), June 20, 1941, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-patriot-news-sees-donegal-spirit-bul/190789976/>.

²⁵⁵ "Tribute Paid at Donegal to Early Settlers," *The Evening News* (Harrisburg, PA), June 21, 1934, 15, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-evening-news-tribute-paid-at-donegal/190787691/>; "Dr. Lewis Will Be Speaker at Donegal Church," *The Evening News* (Harrisburg, PA), June 9, 1936, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-evening-news-dr-lewis-will->

Schock was a member of the Lancaster Kiwanis Club and the Sons of the America Revolution and was a master within Ashara Lodge 398, Free and Accepted Masons.²⁵⁶ He also was a member of Chiques Council, No. 1825 of the Royal Arcanum at the same time as J. Hoffman Garber.²⁵⁷ Schock was also a director and first vice president of the Marietta Pioneer Fire Company.²⁵⁸ In 1919, he was one of the organizers of the fundraising drive for the creation of Marietta Community House.²⁵⁹ He also sat on the Community House's inaugural board of directors.²⁶⁰ In 1962, Governor David L. Lawrence appointed Schock as Marietta's civil defense director.²⁶¹

During the Schocks' residency at 151 West Market Street, a fire ripped through the house on the afternoon of January 21, 1930, when the family was not home. It started on the second floor, and according to an article in the *Lancaster New Era*, the cause was yet undetermined as of later that afternoon. The flames were also not under control as of that time.²⁶² There exists today evidence of a fire in the basement of the house where the timbers are visibly charred. It is unclear if this is from the same or a different fire.²⁶³ At the time of the 1930 census taken in April of that year, the family was living in an apartment on Front Street.²⁶⁴



c. 1933

In 1961, the house was featured on a "Day in Marietta Homes" tour of historic properties held on May 13.²⁶⁵

John P. Schock died at the house on October 26, 1967, of heart failure.²⁶⁶ He was buried in the Marietta Cemetery.²⁶⁷ Mary Shock moved into St. Anne's Home in Columbia in 1973 and died there on December 15, 1979, at the age of 96.²⁶⁸

John M. Spickler (c. 1945-) bought 151 West Market Street from Mary Schock following John P. Schock's death.²⁶⁹ Spickler was born circa 1945 to Martin S. Spickler and Arlene E. Spickler. The family lived on a farm in Rheems.²⁷⁰ He graduated from Donegal High School in 1963. He married Carol Ann Haughey on March 26, 1966. She was a 1964 graduate of Donegal High School, attended Elizabethtown College, and worked for the Pennsylvania Highway Department. At the time of their marriage, Spickler was working at Garber Motor



Intelligencer Daily Journal, 1936

be-speak/190786747/; "Planting Of Trees Will Mark Reunion," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 9, 1932, 12, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-planting-of-trees-will/190787864/>.

²⁵⁶ "Building Supply Dealer."

²⁵⁷ "Marietta Arcanumites Election"; "Lodge Officers Installed."

²⁵⁸ "Building Supply Dealer."

²⁵⁹ "People of Marietta Raise \$20,000 During First Hour," *The Lancaster Intelligencer* (Lancaster, PA), February 22, 1919, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-intelligencer-people-of-mariet/190848247/>.

²⁶⁰ Baker Alarie, 84.

²⁶¹ "John Schock New CD Chief in Marietta," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), August 14, 1962, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-john-schock-new-cd-chi/190809560/>.

²⁶² "Fire at Marietta: Flames Threaten Home of John Schock in Absence of Family," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), January 21, 1930, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-fire-at-marietta-flam/190792352/>.

²⁶³ Mark Snider and Susan Snider. Oral interview, April 6, 2026, by Aaron J. Girvan at the Sniders' home in Marietta, Pennsylvania.

²⁶⁴ 1930 United States Census (Free Schedule), Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 17A, dwelling 453, lines 34-38; April 26, 1930; FamilySearch.

²⁶⁵ "Marietta Tour Guides Announced," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), April 30, 1961, 16,

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-marietta-tour-guides-announc/189675064/>.

²⁶⁶ "Building Supply Dealer"; Death Certificate for John Patterson Schock, File No. 097916-67, Pennsylvania Department of Health. Find A Grave, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126208927/john_patterson-schock/photo#view-photo=256651929.

²⁶⁷ "Funeral Invitations: Schock," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), October 27, 1967, 50, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-funeral-invitation/189674861/>.

²⁶⁸ "Mrs. John Schock."

²⁶⁹ Property Deed Book C, Vol. 65, 590.

²⁷⁰ 1950 United States Census (Free Schedule), Rheems, West Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; 24, dwelling 189, lines 9-13; May 2, 1950; FamilySearch.

Company.²⁷¹ In June, Spickler graduated with an associate's degree in engineering from Penn State University, York Campus.²⁷² He later worked as an engineer for DuPont in Camp Hill.²⁷³

John and Carol would have two sons, Jason W. Spickler and Mark D. Spickler.²⁷⁴ They filed for divorce in 1982. When the divorce was filed John was living at 6-B Essex Street and Carol remained at 151 West Market.²⁷⁵ Their divorce was finalized on April 13, 1984. By this time John had moved back into 151 West Market and Carol was living on Marietta R1.²⁷⁶ After the divorce, John married Linda L. Riehl.²⁷⁷ Linda had a son, Steve Ulrich, who would reside with them.²⁷⁸



John & Linda Spickler in the living room of 151 W. Market Street.
Lancaster New Era, 1987

Spickler was heavily involved with Marietta civic groups. He was member of the Marietta Lions Club and was secretary of the Marietta Youth Athletic Association in the early 1980s.²⁷⁹ Spickler was also a prominent member of the Marietta Jaycees and received several awards from the organization.²⁸⁰ In 1972, the Jaycees purchased the former Marietta Elementary School building.²⁸¹ The intention was for it to be a community recreation center, but lack of funds resulted in the project stagnating. After doing what renovations they could do on their own, the Jaycees were able to get grant money in 1978 from the

²⁷¹ "Miss Haughey Is Married In Mount Joy," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), March 27, 1966, 19, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-miss-haughey-is-married-in-m/191279892/>.

²⁷² "Miss Haughey Married"; "PSU Associate Degrees Given," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 18, 1966, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-psu-associate-degrees/190989682/>.

²⁷³ Jeff Hawkes, "8 Contenders Crowd Marietta Council Race," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), May 14, 1987, 36, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-8-contenders-crowd/189674384/>.

²⁷⁴ "4 pupils honored at Donegal High School," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Oct 25, 1989, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-4-pupils-honored-at-do/189675316/>; "Spickler-Crosby," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), May 9, 1993, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-spickler-crosby/191291554/>.

²⁷⁵ "Divorce Suits," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), November 6, 1982, 10, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-divorce-suits/189674171/>.

²⁷⁶ "Divorces Granted," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 21, 1984, 3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-divorces-granted/189678793/>.

²⁷⁷ Property Deed Book T91, 77; "Dr. Kenneth E. Diehl, 89, Northumberland," *The Daily Item* (Sunbury, PA), September 4, 2006, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-daily-item-dr-kenneth-e-diehl-89/192692557/>.

²⁷⁸ "Marietta Lions pick 2 students for seminar," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), February 2, 1989, B-4C, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-marietta-lions-pic/192858671/>.

²⁷⁹ "Spangler President Of Marietta Lions," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), June 3, 1979, B-5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-spangler-president-of-mariet/191290904/>; "Yohe Heads Marietta Youth Athletic Assoc." *Extra Northwest Edition* (Lancaster, PA), 10, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-yohe-heads-mariett/191290812/>; "Marietta Little League registration March 22, 29," *Susquehann Times* (Marietta, PA), March 19, 1980, 12.

²⁸⁰ "Marietta," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), April 9, 1978, 50, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-marietta-continued-from-bac/190989790/>; "Jaycees Hold Awards Banquet," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), April 1, 1979, B-3, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-jaycees-hold-awards-banquet/191290097/>; "Marietta Jaycees Install Officers," *Sunday News* (Lancaster, PA), March 16, 1980, B-4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/sunday-news-marietta-jaycees-install-off/191279537/>.

²⁸¹ "Marietta Jaycees launch renovation of building at Market and Waterford," *Susquehanna Times* (Marietta, PA), July 25, 1979, 4, <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1979-07-25/ed-1/seq-4/>.



Susquehanna Times, 1980

Lancaster Redevelopment Authority to kickstart further work.²⁸² Spickler was co-chairmen of the renovation efforts.²⁸³ In 1980, Spickler became president of the Jaycees.²⁸⁴ He had previously served as internal vice president, treasurer, and external director.²⁸⁵ Spickler was also chairman of the Marietta Charitable Trust, a suborganization of the Jaycees.²⁸⁶ In 1982, the York Academy of Arts shuttered, and about a dozen faculty members opened the Pennsylvania School of Arts on the second floor of Marietta Community House. As chairman of the Charitable Trust, Spickler allowed the School to also hold classes in the now fully renovated Jaycee Center starting in the fall of 1983.²⁸⁷

In 1983, Spickler was first elected to Marietta's borough council as a Republican.²⁸⁸ During the previous year, Spickler had been appointed to the Marietta Borough personnel committee.²⁸⁹ In his first term on council, he was vice president of council and chairman of the park and recreation committee.²⁹⁰ As parks chairman, Spickler oversaw the development of the borough's two new parks on Front Street.²⁹¹ He was reelected in 1987.²⁹² During his second term, both he and Linda served on the borough's recycling study committee.²⁹³ Spickler resigned from council in 1991 after his job necessitated him to be out of town on the nights of council meetings.²⁹⁴

During his time on council, Spickler served alongside Tom Armstrong who challenged longtime incumbent state representative Ken Brandt in the 1990 Republican primary election. In the election Spickler and six other former and sitting councilmembers who also served with Armstrong endorsed Brandt in an advertisement reading, "We know Tom Armstrong. That's why we are supporting Ken Brandt for state representative."²⁹⁵ The group of seven claimed that although Armstrong spoke about his support for issues such as economic development, he never took any corresponding actions. The election was marked by Brandt and Armstrong's division over abortion, with Brandt being in favor and Armstrong being opposed.²⁹⁶ Brandt

²⁸² "Work being done on Marietta Jaycee Center," *Susquehanna Times* (Marietta, PA), June 11, 1980, 12,

<https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1980-06-11/ed-1/seq-12/>; Jeff Miller, "Jaycees Turning Old School to Rec Center For Marietta Youths," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), June 17, 1980, 1, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-jaycees-turning-old-sc/195064559/>, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-school-to-be/195064612/>.

²⁸³ "Jaycees launch renovation."

²⁸⁴ "Jaycees Install Officers."

²⁸⁵ "Marietta J-Cs elect Sload," *Susquehanna Times* (Marietta, PA), March 26, 1975, 6; "Marietta Jaycees elect officers," *Susquehanna Times* (Marietta, PA), April 20, 1977, 2; "Jaycee awards banquet (Continued)," *Susquehanna Times* (Marietta, PA), April 12, 1978, 10.

²⁸⁶ Sam Taylor, "Art School's 1st Year Is 'Big Success'," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 11, 1983, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-art-schools-1st-year/195077250/>.

²⁸⁷ Taylor, "Art School's 1st Year.;" Gil Delany and Jeff Hawkes, "Marietta Takes In York Art Teachers," *Intelligencer Daily Journal* (Lancaster, PA), June 9, 1982, 1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-marietta-takes-in/191291336/>.

²⁸⁸ John Ferguson, "Incumbents Survive Write-In Campaigns In New Holland Race," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), November 9, 1983, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-incumbents-survive/191292287/>.

²⁸⁹ "Marietta Oks Ordinance On Loitering," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), June 9, 1982, 13, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-marietta-oks-ordin/191290669/>.

²⁹⁰ Hawkes, "8 Contenders Crowd."

²⁹¹ "Inspection Fee For Housing Up in Marietta," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), December 9, 1987, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-inspection-fee-for-hou/191291189/>.

²⁹² Ad Crable, "Incumbents Sweep to Victory in Borough Races," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), Nov 4, 1987, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-incumbents-sweep-to-vi/189675776/>.

²⁹³ "Marietta to Discuss Water Problems," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), September 14, 1988, 11, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-to-discuss-wa/191290363/>.

²⁹⁴ "Marietta Oks its role in 3-way planning deal," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), August 20, 1991, B-4D, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-oks-its-role/1912801680/>.

²⁹⁵ David O'Connor, "Brandt, Armstrong exchange charges," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 14, 1990, C-20, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-brandt-armstrong-exch/191290492/>.

²⁹⁶ David O'Connor, "'Gloves off in 98th race as Brandt hits Armstrong's ads," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 11, 1990, A-7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-gloves-off-in-98th-r/191290611/>.

ultimately lost the primary to Armstrong.²⁹⁷ In the next election in 1992, Spickler and other onetime Marietta officials endorsed Rob Nickey,²⁹⁸ Armstrong's challenger in that year's primary.²⁹⁹ Nickey would also lose to Armstrong.³⁰⁰

During the Spicklers' residence, the house was included in the application for the creation of the Marietta Historic District in 1978.³⁰¹ In 1974, it placed third in the Jaycees' Christmas lighting contest.³⁰² In 1987, it was included on the Marietta Restoration Association's 22nd annual Christmas Candlelight tour.³⁰³

Marianne Popko purchased 151 West Market Street from the Spicklers in 1995. She was originally from La Mesa, California where she was a Democratic election clerk in the 1978 primary election.³⁰⁴ Popko owned and operated the English Rose, a bed and breakfast and gift shop, at the property.³⁰⁵ Also living at the house was Cynthia A. Bolduc, who graduated magna cum laude from Millersville University with a bachelor's degree in elementary and special education in 1999.³⁰⁶ In 1997, Popko and Bolduc won first place in the category of door and entrance decoration in the Marietta Restoration Association's Holiday House Decoration Contest.³⁰⁷



Cynthia A. Bolduc
Lancaster New Era
1999

Lancaster New Era, 1995

Joel Philip Myers (1934-) and **Birthe Myers** (1938-2020) bought 151 West Market Street from Popko in 1999.³⁰⁸ Joel was born on January 29, 1934, in Paterson, New Jersey into a Jewish family.³⁰⁹ His parents were Dave and

²⁹⁷ Heather Stauffer, "Former state representative who founded goat race & Hunters Sharing the Harvest dies," LNP[LancasterOnline], October 21, 2016, (accessed April 9, 2026) https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/former-state-representative-who-founded-goat-race-hunters-sharing-the-harvest-dies/article_3430ec2a-9700-11e6-9be2-2f15d75a1c6b.html.

²⁹⁸ Oliver C. Overlander et al., "Armstrong lacks requisite character," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), April 24, 1992, A-10 <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-armstrong-lacks-re/190989617/>.

²⁹⁹ Tim Buckwalter, "Nickey funds in 98th double incumbent's," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 20, 1992, A-1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-nickey-funds-in-98th-d/194277226/>.

³⁰⁰ Arthur D. Boronow, "Armstrong beat the system; it's time for GOP to join him," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), April 30, 1992, A-8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-armstrong-beat-the-sys/194277249/>.

³⁰¹ National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form for Marietta Historic District, United States Department of Interior, July 18, 1978, 17.

³⁰² "Marietta Lists Lighting Winners," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), December 30, 1974, 15, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-lists-lightin/189677886/>.

³⁰³ "Tours: Marietta Opens Doors For 22nd Year," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), November 19, 1987, 11, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-tours-marietta-op/189674445/>.

³⁰⁴ "List of Election Officers and Polling Places for the Consolidated Primary Elections," *Life News*, (La Mesa, CA), May 24, 1978, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/life-news-list-of-election-officers-and/191583433/>; "Public Notice" *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 29, 1995, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-marietta-boro-zoning-h/189157698/>.

³⁰⁵ "The Shoppes on Market Street in Historic Marietta, PA Invite you to join them for Candlelight Shopping," *Neighbors Central Lancaster County* (Lancaster, PA), December 6, 1995, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-the-shoppes-on-market/189676083/>; "Brunch, tour aids Donegal Food Bank," *Neighbors Western Lancaster County* (Lancaster, PA), October 30, 1996, 8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-brunch-tour-aids-done/189677098/>.

³⁰⁶ "MU students graduating with honors include 83 from area," *Lancaster New Era* (Lancaster, PA), May 15, 1999, B-18, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-mu-students-graduating/189679079/>.

³⁰⁷ Maureen Landis, "Residents earn décor awards in Marietta," *Neighbors Western Lancaster County* (Lancaster, PA), January 22, 1997, 4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/lancaster-new-era-residents-earn-decor-a/189678707/>.

³⁰⁸ Property Deed Book 6131, 551.

³⁰⁹ Joel Philip Myers. Oral interview, May 1, 2007, by Daniel Klein at Myers home in Marietta, Pennsylvania. Full transcription available at <https://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/interviews/oral-history-interview-joel-philip-myers-13605>; "Joel Myers Observes His Bar Mitzvah," *The Morning Call* (Paterson, NJ), Feb 3, 1947, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-morning-call-joel-myers-observes-his/192445632/>.



The News, 1954

Florence Myers.³¹⁰ Myers graduated from Passaic High School in 1951.³¹¹ That same year he enrolled at Parsons School of Design in New York City for a period of three years studying advertising design.³¹² He graduated with honors.³¹³ In 1954, Myers entered his first art contest, submitting a design for the fundraising campaign of the New York Police Athletic League. He won, receiving \$300, a bronze medal, and a scholarship for the Art Directors Club of New York.³¹⁴ Myers also did the artwork for brochures used for fundraising the construction of a building for the East Paterson Jewish Community Center.³¹⁵

In July 1957, Myers left the United States to attend Kunsthåndværkerskolen, the Danish School of Arts and Crafts, in Copenhagen—one

of few foreign students to be admitted. Myers studied ceramics at the Danish school, a medium he had been honing for about a year.³¹⁶ He spent twenty months abroad, returning to the U.S. in February 1959. While at the Danish school he met Birthe, daughter of Viggo Noer, and married her in September in Glyngøre, Denmark. While in Denmark he was employed with Bernadotte and Bjørn Industrial Design, a firm run by the son of the Swedish king and affiliated with Donald Deskey Associates, the New York City firm where Myers was employed as a packaging designer before leaving for Denmark. Myers had six stoneware spice jugs on permanent display at the Danish school.³¹⁷ After returning, Myers rejoined Deskey and worked for two other packaging design firms afterwards. He and Birthe then enrolled at Alfred University in 1960 to study ceramics.³¹⁸ He received his Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in ceramic design in 1962.³¹⁹



The News, 1959

Despite not having any experience with glass making,³²⁰ Myers joined the Blenko Glass Company in Milton, West Virginia as its director of design in 1963. At the time, Blenko was one of the few companies in the U.S. specializing in fine blown glass.³²¹ The year Myers joined Blenko coincided with the emergence of a new form of glass blowing by University of Wisconsin professor Harvey Littleton.

³¹⁰ 1940 United States Census (Free Schedule), Paterson, Passaic County, New Jersey; 1B, family 22, dwelling 510, lines 77-80; April 2, 1940; FamilySearch, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G99M-34CD>.

³¹¹ "Passaic High School Graduates 204 Tonight," *The Herald-News* (Passaic, NJ), June 20, 1951, 26, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-herald-news-passaic-high-school-grad/192399975/>.

³¹² "Campus Corner," *The Herald-News* (Passaic, NJ), September 27, 1951, 13, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-herald-news-campus-corner/192447394/>.

³¹³ "Myers Leaves Thursday to Attend Danish State Arts, Crafts School," *Paterson Evening News* (Paterson, NJ), July 13, 1957, 5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-myers-leaves-thursday-to-attend/192398292/>.

³¹⁴ "East Paterson Youth Wins N.Y.A.L. Art Award and \$300," *Paterson Evening News* (Paterson, NJ), May 12, 1954, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-news-east-paterson-youth-wins-ny-p/192396660/>.

³¹⁵ "Center Fund Group Opens Headquarters," *The Morning Call* (Paterson, NJ), October 5, 1954, 23, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-morning-call-center-fund-group-opens/192446697/>.

³¹⁶ "Myers Leaves Thursday."

³¹⁷ "Joel Myers, of Clifton, Completes Studies Abroad, Returns with Bride," *The Herald-News* (Passaic, NJ), February 17, 1959, 7, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-herald-news-joel-myers-of-clifton/192446047/>.

³¹⁸ Myers, 2007.

³¹⁹ "Myers to Graduate Sunday," *The Herald-News* (Passaic, NJ), June 4, 1962, 53, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-herald-news-myers-to-graduate-sunday/192447351/>.

³²⁰ Ann Griffith, "Joel and Birthe—Art in an Ark," *Charleston Daily Mail* (Charleston, WV), December 2, 1967, 9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-charleston-daily-mail-joel-and-birth/192353475/>.

³²¹ Helen Cullinan, "Artist at the fore in glass blowing," *The Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, OH), October 7, 1992, 23, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-plain-dealer-artist-at-the-fore-in-g/192211382/>.

Between 1962 and 1963, Littleton transformed glassblowing from a purely factory-based production into an individualized form of art. Myers used his position at Blenko to experiment with the new medium.³²²

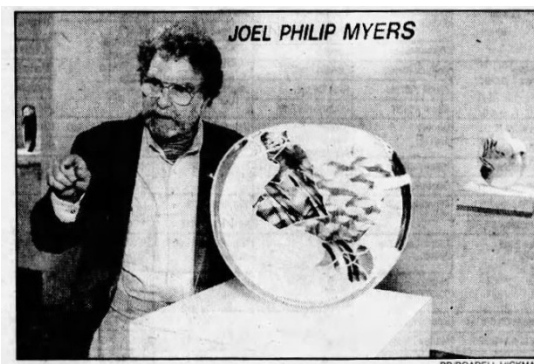


A piece gifted by Myers to the Railroad House Inn.

Within a decade, Myers' glass works would be featured in over 60 exhibits across the U.S. and Canada and have 27 awards to his name.³²³ In 1968, he earned his Master of Fine Arts Degree in glass from Alfred. according to Myers, "I was the first legitimate M.F.A. graduate in glass at Alfred."³²⁴ He became one of the pivotal figures of the artform known as studio glass.³²⁵ His work would also be displayed internationally.³²⁶ His pieces tended to be very colorful and were often vessels, bottles, decanters, or rounded forms.³²⁷ Myers was featured alongside four other glass artists in the February 1982 issue of *Life* magazine.³²⁸

Myers left Blenko in 1970 and joined the faculty of Illinois State University (ISU) as an associate professor of art that September.³²⁹ He created the university's glass program, purchasing components needed to construct the equipment,³³⁰ and remained its director for two decades.³³¹ The program was originally housed in a former maintenance shop neighboring the university golf course.³³² The Glass House, as it was known, was rather dilapidated and lacked climate control. In 1982, Myers was told the program would be able to occupy the former agricultural mechanic barn on campus. Those plans were delayed by the university due to the occupation of the building by chickens, turkeys, and mice being used for research.³³³ By 1989, the Glass House was moved into the better building.³³⁴

Around 1991, Myers began tiring of the glass work he had been creating for more than twenty years.³³⁵ He held what he claimed would be his last exhibition in 1992 at the Riley Hawk



The Plain Dealer, 1992

³²² Dan Craft, "Glorious glass: McLean County Arts Center exhibit celebrates 25 years of artistry," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), April 14, 1989, D1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-glorious-glass-mclean-co/192398539/>.

³²³ Lee Sheridan, "'Glass by Myers' Exhibit Opens at Smith Museum," *Springfield Daily News* (Springfield, MA), November 17, 1971, 32, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-republican-glass-by-myers-exhibit/192400529/>.

³²⁴ Myers, 2007.

³²⁵ "Touring glass show for ISU," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), September 2, 1979, B-9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-touring-glass-show-for-is/192274133/>.

³²⁶ "Glass design specialist sets 5-day workshop," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), January 21, 1973, D-2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-glass-design-specialist-s/192432377/>.

³²⁷ Sheridan, "Glass by Myers"; Cullinan, "Fore glass blowing."; Jane Hallett, "ISU art faculty members have exhibit of work," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), October 8, 1981, B8, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-isu-art-faculty-members-h/192192328/>.

³²⁸ Ann Branson, "Myers in *Life*," *The Saybrook Gazette* (Saybrook, IL), April 8, 1982, Sec. II, 2, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-saybrook-gazette-and-arrowsmith-news/192274103/>.

³²⁹ Illinois Art Faculty Men Exhibit Here," *Stevens Point Daily Journal* (Stevens Point, WI), November 1, 1971, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/stevens-point-journal-illinois-art-facul/192400433/>; "Craftsman Myers to Enter Show," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), July 26, 1970, 35, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-craftsman-myers-to-enter/192399497/>.

³³⁰ "Teachers take their art into the forefront," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), December 17, 1978, D-1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-teachers-take-their-art-i/192041066/>.

³³¹ Cullinan, "Fore glass blowing."

³³² Richard Godfrey, "Old Art Revised At ISNU," *Streator Daily Times-Press* (Streator, IL), April 29, 1971, 6, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-times-old-art-revived-at-isnu/192432572/>.

³³³ Bill Fleck, "Meet the ISU Chickens," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), November 14, 1982, D1, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-meet-the-isu-chickens/192399373/>.

³³⁴ Craft, "Glorious glass."

³³⁵ Dan Craft, "Through a Glass Darkly: Joel Philip Myers," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), April 26, 2001, D10, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-through-a-glass-darkly-j/192283161/>.

Galleries in Cleveland, Ohio.³³⁶ After stepping away from the artistic glass he had been making, Myers reverted to making functional glass pieces, such as goblets, in his spare time. In 1996, he began creating and designing his newest works of glass.³³⁷ He retired from ISU the following year.³³⁸ As opposed to his previous works which were inspired by nature, Myers' newer pieces were reflections of the "conditions of our humanity." They included his takes on pain, war, and suffering, but also optimism and human relationships.³³⁹ After moving into 151 West Market Street in 1999, Myers had an addition built onto the carriage house to use as his workshop.³⁴⁰ Two kilns and radiant heat flooring were also installed.³⁴¹ He also kept a residence in Copenhagen.³⁴² Due to arthritis and other chronic ailments, Myers also had to at times stop blowing glass designs himself and outsourced the blowing to a younger artist. His works during this time were starker and more angular with less color.³⁴³ Some had pieces of metal embedded in their forms.³⁴⁴

Birthe was also an artist in her own right. She worked in a variety of mediums including pottery, singing, writing,³⁴⁵ and textiles.³⁴⁶ She and Joel had three children—Sara, Jennie, and Lars. She died on August 31, 2020, in Charlottesville, Virginia at the age of 82 after battling Parkinson's Disease for twenty years.³⁴⁷

Mark Snider and Susan Snider bought 151 West Market Street from the Myerses in 2018.³⁴⁸ Since moving in, Susan has run Second Hand's a Charm, an interior design and furniture restoration company out of the carriage house. She is also a board member of both the Marietta Community House and the Marietta Business Association.³⁴⁹ In 2021, the house was featured on the Marietta Restoration Society's Candlelight Tour.³⁵⁰



³³⁶ Cullinan, "Fore glass blowing."

³³⁷ Craft, "Through Glass Darkly," D10.

³³⁸ "Gala set to open art show," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), April 14, 2001, E5, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-gala-set-to-open-art-show/192400629/>.

³³⁹ "Gala art show."

³⁴⁰ "Public Notice," *Intelligencer Journal* (Lancaster, PA), Oct 25, 1999, C-9, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/intelligencer-journal-1111999-public-n/189158262/>.

³⁴¹ Snider and Snider, 2026.

³⁴² Larry Wilson, "Exhibit showcases modern glass artists, their work," *Star-Gazette* (Elmira, NY), November 1, 2007, 2D, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/star-gazette-exhibit-showcases-modern-gl/192396274/>.

³⁴³ Craft, "Through Glass Darkly," D10-11, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-through-a-glass-darkly-pt/194461681/>.

³⁴⁴ Annie Horvath, "Wustum Museum plays host to March 8 exhibition reception," *The Journal Times* (Racine, WI), March 2, 2002, 10, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-journal-times-wustum-museum-plays-ho/192283311/>.

³⁴⁵ "Karen Birthe Myers," *The Pantagraph* (Bloomington, IL), October 4, 2020, C4, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-pantagraph-obituary-for-karen-birthe/192399206/>.

³⁴⁶ Griffith, "Art in an Ark."

³⁴⁷ "Karen Birthe Myers."

³⁴⁸ Document Number 6410777.

³⁴⁹ Snider and Snider, 2026.

³⁵⁰ "2021 Christmas Candlelight Tour," Marietta Restoration Association, accessed April 9, 2026, <https://www.marietta restoration.org/2021-christmas-candlelight-tour.html>.