

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

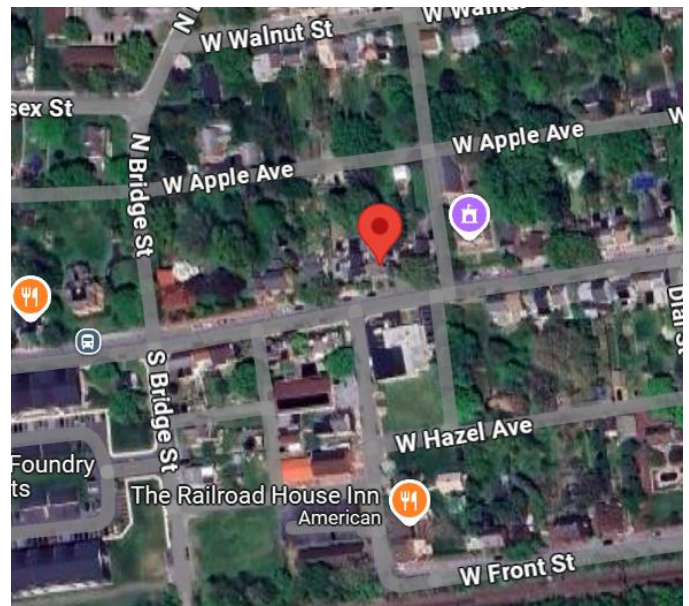
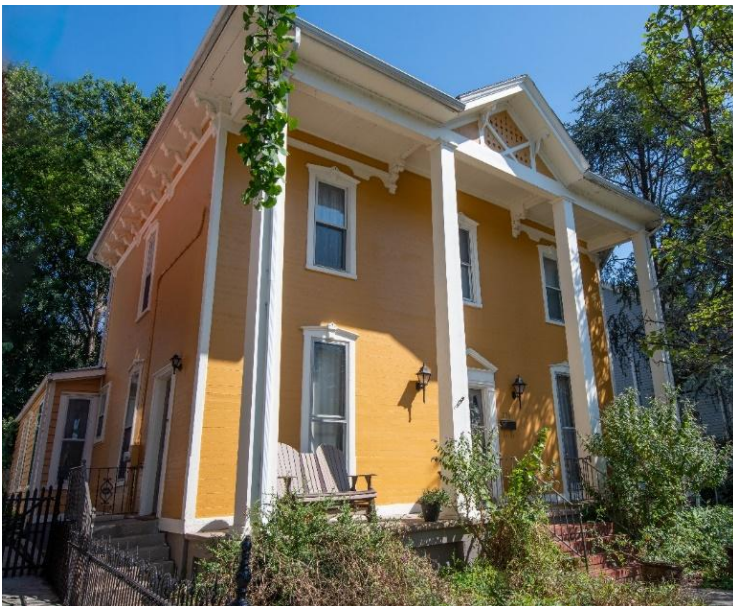
Anderson's Ferry Grounds & Old Town of Waterford
 West Market Street Formerly High Street
 Marietta, Pennsylvania
 The Homes of Israel Goodman (1824-1903)

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17 April 2025
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Sultzbach, Mountain, Lombard, Stoner House

274 West Market Street Marietta, Pennsylvania 17547 (north)



Abstract:

Built in 1880 in the Italianate style (1840-1885) and the Greek Revival style (1820-1860) by Joseph G. Sulzbach (1843-1909) who served in Company C of the 47th Pennsylvania Militia during the Civil War. Sulzbach was the ticket and freight agent for the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and was a vestryman at St. John's Episcopal Church. This was the home and office of physician Dr. Russel P. Stoner (1914-1976) who studied at Elizabethtown College. This was the home and office of physician Robert M. Lombard (1925-2001). This was the home and office of physician Dr. Evelyn M. Mountain (1917-2008) associated with the Lancaster Osteopathic Hospital from 1956-1991. This was the home of Michael E. Houser and Rick D. Hiduk where they operated the Market Street West Antiques and Collectables from 2000-2005.

Prologue:

This spring semester 2025 the focus of these honors guided research and writing reports are historically significant properties located on West Market Street, previously named High Street, on the former Anderson Ferry Grounds and the old Town of Waterford, many of the homes were built or remodeled by the local builder and publisher Israel Goodman (1824-1903). Goodman was a land surveyor, builder, architect, and watchman for the Exchange Bank who served on the Marietta Borough Council as councilman, triennial assessor, and borough regulator. He was the publisher of six local newspapers *The Ant*, *Argus*, *Marietta*, *The Register*, *The Marietta Orb*, and *The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*.

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 north 7.5 miles north of Marietta. By 1719 Bezaillion invited the Piscataway tribe to move from

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.

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

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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.²⁸

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

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

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

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

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

²⁸ Ibid.

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

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

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

³² Ibid.

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

³⁴ Ibid.

to manufacturing products based on the company's novel MAPS technology. This expansion will double the size and capacity of the Marietta site.³⁵

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Within the Marietta National Historic District three properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: New Haven Counting House, 104 East Front Street, listed on 7 September 1979; the

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

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

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

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

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

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

This partnership has been working together for (1) identifying, conserving, and preserving Marietta's heritage resources (2) retaining and enhancing strong community character and sense of place (3) integrating the conservation and preservation of heritage resources in Marietta's economic development and revitalization (4) ensuring new economic development respecting and complementing the patterns, character, and scale of

Marietta's traditional communities and rural landscapes (5) promoting strong leadership, collaboration, awareness, and responsibility in conserving Marietta's heritage resources among the public, private, and non-profit sectors (6) celebrating and promoting Marietta's heritage resources.

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

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

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

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

This is one of ten reports presented as a poster presentation, accompanied by an ArcGIS map, entitled "Anderson's Ferry Grounds & Old Town of Waterford: West Market Street, Formerly High Street Marietta, Pennsylvania; The Homes of Israel Goodman (1824-1903);" by Honors students enrolled in the course Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community, at Elizabethtown College for Scholarship and Creative Arts Day on Tuesday 22 April 2025.

Property Details:

This is a conventional, two-story primary homesite. It is 8,712 square feet and 0.2000 calculated acres, with a frame, and plywood exterior walls, it has a total living area of 2,983, a total of 10 rooms, 1 full bath, 1 half bath, 4 bedrooms, and the basement measures 1,131 square feet, there is a single two-story fireplace, there is a slab porch with a roof (234.00 Sq. Ft.), the roof is composition shingle (2983 Sq. Ft.), 1 outbuilding detached structure, storage shed with wood frame (96 Sq. Ft.) with a total living area of 96, there is a forced air furnace, fueled by gas, which encompasses 2983 square feet, hooked up to public electric, gas, sewage, and water.³⁶

³⁶ "Lancaster County Property Tax Inquiry," Lancaster County, last modified January 23, 2025. <https://lancasterpa.devnetwedged.com/parcel/view/4205688100000/2024>

Deed Search:

In 1844, the property was sold to Esther and Samuel Huston from Thomas Huston (Potentially Land or Neighboring Parcel).³⁷ In 1869, it was sold to Levi M. Longenecker from Adam W. Longenecker and Mary A. Longenecker.³⁸ In 1877, it was sold to Joseph G. Sultzbach from Levi M. Longenecker.³⁹ In 1927, the home was granted to Annie H. Schock by her sister, Ida Eugene Schock Sultzbach after she was granted the home after late husband Joseph G. Sultzbach died. In 1927, the home was sold to Annie H. Schock from Robert Carroll Engle.⁴⁰ In 1927, it was sold to Harry H. Paules from Robert Carroll Engle and Anna Brandt Engle.⁴¹ In 1940, the home was foreclosed on and went from Harry H. Paules property to The First National Bank in Mariettas.⁴² In 1942, The First National Bank of Marietta sold the home to Charles J. Benedict and Blanche M. Benedict.⁴³ In 1945, Charles J. Benedict and Blanche M. Benedict sold the home to Edwin F. Voigt and Nelle C. Voigt.⁴⁴ In 1946, the home was sold to Russel P. Stoner and Louise M. Stoner from Edwin F. Voigt and Nelle C. Voigt.⁴⁵ In 1957 the home was sold to Paul J. Rowan and Robert M. Lombard from Russel P. Stoner and Louise M. Stoner.⁴⁶ In 1958 the home was sold from Paul J. Rowan and his wife, Marian S. Rowan, and Robert M. Lombard and his wife, Claire E. Lombard to Evelyn M. Mountain.⁴⁷ In 1994, it was sold from Evelyn M. Mountain to Richard A. Lyttle and Margaret E. Lyttle.⁴⁸ In 1996 Richard A. Lyttle and Margaret E. Lyttle were foreclosed on by the Federal National Mortgage Association.⁴⁹ In 1997, the Federal National Mortgage Association sold the home to Shane P. Daniels and Elizabeth M. Daniels.⁵⁰ In 2000, Shane P. Daniels and Elizabeth M. Daniels sold the home to Rick D. Hiduk and Michael E. Houser.⁵¹ In 2005, Rick D. Hiduk and Elizabeth M. Daniels sold the home to Kevin E. Shue and Lisa M. Sauder.⁵² In 2011, the home was sold from Kevin E. Shue to Lisa M. Sauder, the current owner.⁵³

³⁷ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book Y, Vol. 6, 172. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

³⁸ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 28, 173. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

³⁹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book H, Vol. 11, 610. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁰ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 28, 172. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴¹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 28, 171. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴² United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book X, Vol. 34, 382. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴³ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book M, Vol. 35, 350. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁴ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book K, Vol. 37, 585. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁵ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book D, Vol. 38, 454. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁶ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book S, Vol. 45, 87. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁷ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book F, Vol. 46, 360. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁸ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 4283, 510. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁴⁹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 5201, 411. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁵⁰ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 5473, 635. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁵¹ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 6535, 511. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁵² United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 5437565. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

⁵³ United States, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Lancaster County, Lancaster County Recorder of Deeds, Property Deed Book 5930467. <https://lancastercountypa-web.tylerhost.net/web/>.

Architectural Style:

The architectural style of this house was initially Italianate and later a Greek revival facade was added to the front of the property. The architectural style of this house reflects the Italianate architectural style prevalent between 1840 and 1885. According to the Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, “the Italian Villa/Italianate style was also part of the romantic and picturesque movement, a quest to provide architectural forms that evoked a romanticized region or earlier period of history. Previous architectural styles had also looked to the past for design inspiration, but those styles were all based on the more formal classical buildings of ancient Rome and Greece. The Romantic movement was to some degree a rebellion against architecture's strict adherence to the classical form. The movement expressed a desire for greater freedom of architectural expression and for more organic, complicated forms that were intended to complement their natural setting. The Italianate style was modeled after the medieval farmhouses of the Italian countryside. These farmhouses were irregularly shaped and seemed to fit naturally into their rustic settings, an important objective of the Romantic Movement. The Italianate and Gothic Revival styles were made popular by the published pattern books of architect Andrew Jackson Downing in the 1840s and 1850s. This style first developed as the Italianate Villa style, which was seen as early as the 1830s and was intended as a suitable design for substantial homes or country estates. The most outstanding feature of the Italianate Villa style is the square tower, topped with a bracketed cornice. The Italianate Villa style is also marked by irregular massing (not a simple square or rectangular shape), and an L or T shaped floor plan. As the style evolved from the Italianate Villa to the Italianate form, the square tower and irregular massing were not always present, but other elements of the style continued, notably the decorative bracketed cornice. Freestanding Italianate buildings display the cornice under widely overhanging eaves, while contiguous Italianate rowhouses or commercial buildings have a bracketed cornice on the front façade. Other markers of the Italianate style are tall, narrow windows, some with elaborate hoods, often shaped like an inverted U. Italianate windows often have round arch tops and can also be crowned by a pediment or entablature with brackets. Most Italianate buildings have columned porticoes or porches, sometimes extending across the full width of the front façade. The Italianate style was very prevalent within its period of popularity, more so than the Gothic Revival Style. It was especially dominant in the period from 1855 through 1880. Since it was easily adapted to numerous building forms, it became a popular style for urban and rural residences and commercial and institutional buildings. The Italianate style is especially identified as the common architectural theme of mid- to late-19th century commercial buildings that lined the main street of many American cities and towns. Downtown streetscapes of this era are marked by a continuous line of distinctive bracketed cornices. The Italianate style was also commonly used for the construction of urban townhouses, again easily identified by their common bracketed cornices and long, narrow windows. Some decorative elements were of cast iron, a newly developed technology in this period. Identifiable Features: cornice with decorative brackets, widely overhanging eaves, two or three stories in height, tall, narrow windows, curved (segmental) arches over windows or doors, elaborate window crowns, often arched or with brackets and pediments, single story porches, either full width or entry porticos, low pitched roof, cupola or square tower with bracketed cornice, quoins.⁵⁴”

The architectural style of this house reflects the Early Classical Revival Style: Roman Classical Revival 1790 - 1830, Greek Revival 1820- 1860. According to the Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, “the Early Classical Revival style developed at the end of the 18th century and reflected a desire to take architectural inspiration directly from the ancient buildings of Rome and Greece. While earlier styles (the Georgian and Federal styles) were also inspired by these classical forms, they relied more on architectural details and did not attempt to recreate the look of those ancient buildings. The Roman Classical Revival style (sometimes called Roman Classicism) and later the Greek Revival style emulated the form of classical Roman and Greek temples. The Roman Classical Revival style was promoted and popularized by Thomas Jefferson, who found the impressively monumental architecture of

⁵⁴ “Italianate Villa/Italianate Style 1840 - 1885 | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide,” www.phmc.state.pa.us, accessed February 14, 2025, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/italianate.html>.

ancient Rome a suitable model for the newly formed nation. This style was thus a political symbol as well,¹⁵ likening the young United States to the once powerful and influential Roman Republic. Jefferson designed his own home Monticello, the campus of the University of Virginia, and the Capitol of Virginia in this style, using ancient Roman temples as his guide. The Roman Classical Revival style was rarely found north of Pennsylvania, with most examples occurring in southern states. The Bank of Pennsylvania, built in 1800 in Philadelphia, was an early important example of this style. The emphasis turned from Rome to Greece as the Greek Revival style developed around 1820. American interest in the culture of ancient Greece grew from sympathy for the Greek War of Independence (1821-1830) and emerging archaeological finds showing Greece as the earliest democracy. Also, Roman inspired architecture was associated with England, and after the War of 1812, there was a strong desire to shake off English influence and define a new national style. The Greek Revival style has much in common with the Roman Classical Revival style in its reliance on the temple form, front pediment, and classical order columns. There is considerable variation in the public and private buildings designed in this style. Some buildings appear to be Greek temple replicas and others simply use the temple shape and form with distinctive details. There are many more surviving examples of the Greek Revival style in Pennsylvania than the Roman Classical Revival style, because the later Greek Revival style was far more popular and widespread. A typical Roman Classical Revival style building in Pennsylvania would have a front facade dominated by a full height columned portico topped by a gabled pediment. An elliptical shaped lunette window might be present at the center of the pediment, with a similarly shaped fanlight over the paneled front door. A building of this style would also have symmetrical placement of windows and doors, usually in a five bay front facade pattern. Cornices are narrow, often with a narrow band of dentils or modillions.

Identifiable Features: full height entry porch (portico) with pediment and columns, lunette window in portico pediment, elliptical fanlight over paneled front door, symmetrically aligned windows and door (5 bay front facade most common), side gabled or low pitched hipped roof, large windows and doors. A typical Greek Revival style house in our state has a front facing gable, sometimes with a return, a front entry with a flat entablature and pilasters, or perhaps a repeating pediment over the front door. Most Greek Revival style buildings have broad cornices, some featuring small windows at the frieze or attic level. Some Greek Revival style buildings have true temple form with massive, bold columns across the entire front facade. The columns may be rounded and topped with classical order capitals, or they may be square paneled posts. This temple form is more common on high style mansions or public buildings like banks, schools or government offices. Greek Revival style buildings can take several forms (even appearing occasionally as townhouses with strong columned front entries), but are most easily identifiable by the presence of a columned entry, a front facing gable or pediment, pilasters at the front facade corners, or a wide cornice with small windows. Identifiable Features, Greek Revival Style: front gabled roof, front porch with columns, front facade corner pilasters, broad cornice, attic or frieze level windows.⁵⁵



⁵⁵ “Early Classical Revival Style: Roman Classical Revival 1790 - 1830, Greek Revival 1820- 1860 | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide,” www.phmc.state.pa.us, accessed February 14, 2025, <https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/early-classical-revival.html>.

This house has a three bay façade. A three bay façade is a building that has three openings per floor, typically windows, per floor on its façade. The roof style is hipped in the middle and flat around it.



It has a full-height entry porch, with a pediment on the roofline and four columns.



The back bay window has clapboard siding.



The brick on the chimney appears to be Flemish bond.



Similar to the roofline, there is a repeating pediment above the door. The door is Victorian style with four panels, but it has an additional 4 small windows emulating the shape of the whole structure above the panels.



The balustrade has a design to it once again.



The columns follow both the Gothic Revival and Italianate style of having circular columns and square tops.



The brackets are Italianate style.



There is a bay window along the left side of the house.
The balustrade leading up to another entryway is a twist design.



The brick chimney appears to be Flemish bond style. There is another bay window off the back.

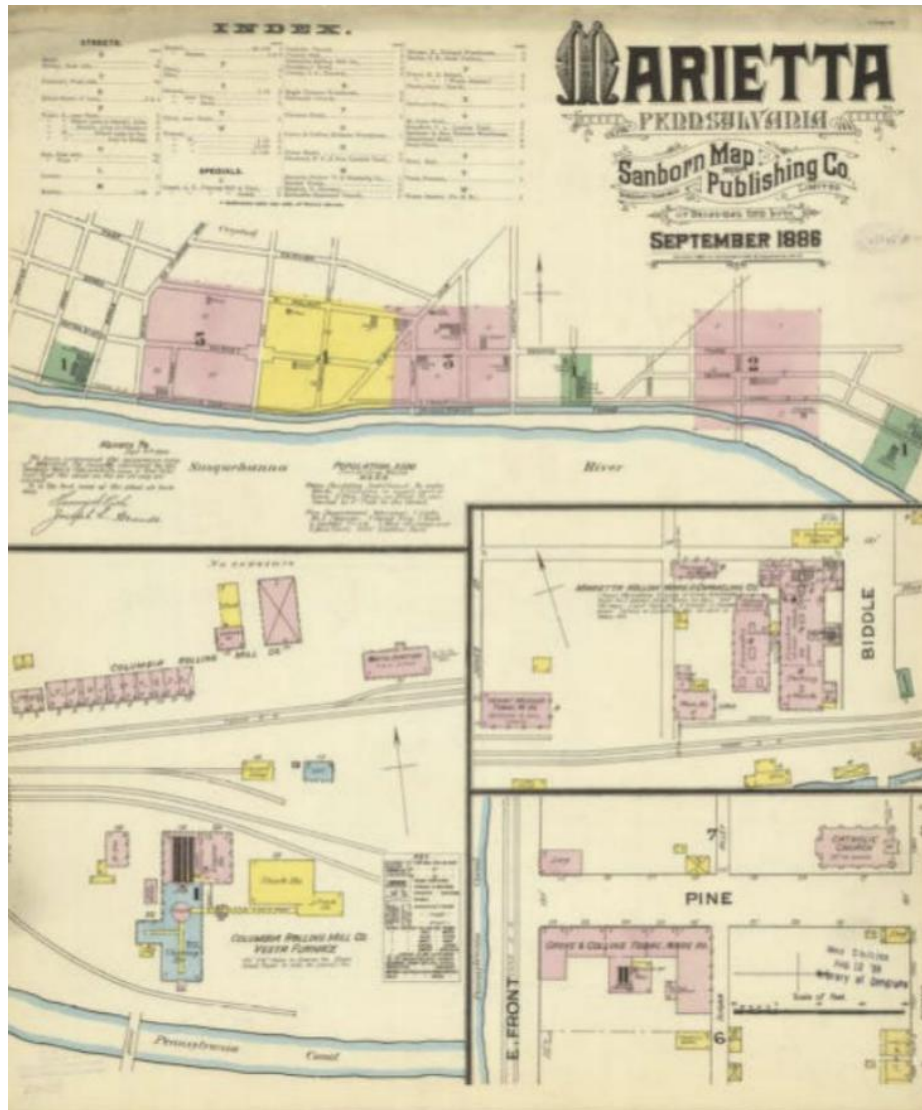


The windows are Victorian, long, tall, and one over one.



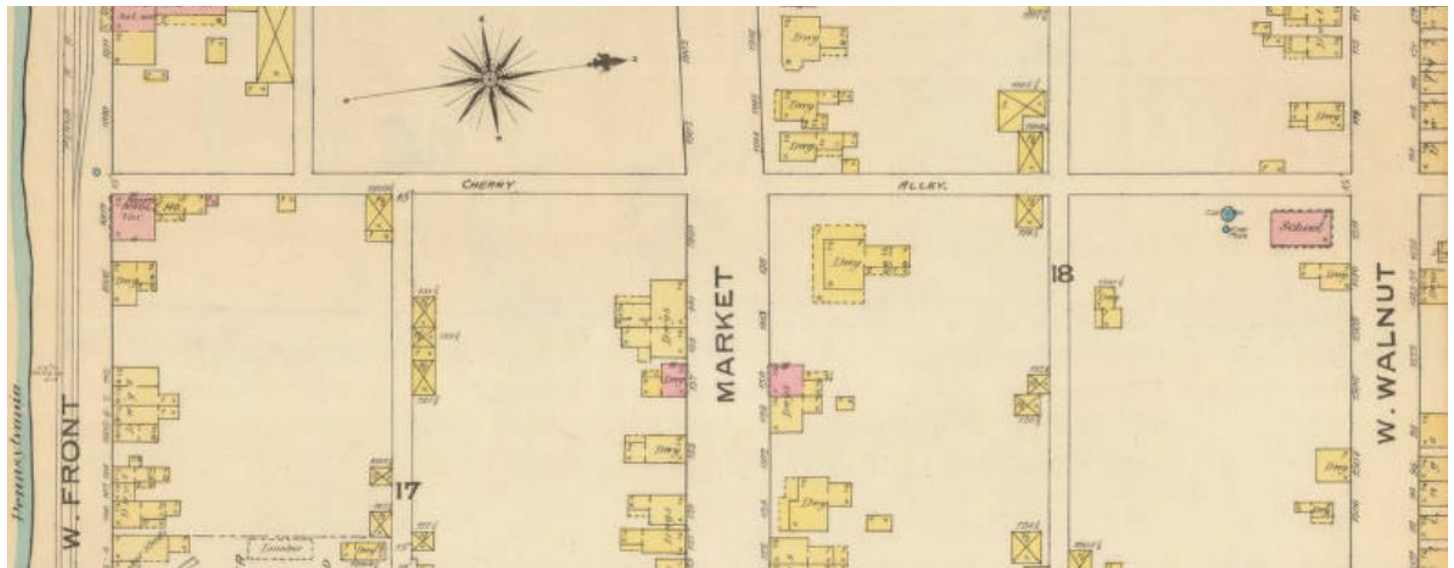
There is a pediment on the roofline as well as decorative details and air holes for ventilation.

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 are primarily found in the archives of special collections of historical libraries, town halls, and academic libraries. Sanborn maps facilitate historical research through the study of urban growth and decline patterns as well as researching the evolution of specific buildings, sites, and districts. Historic preservationists use Sanborn

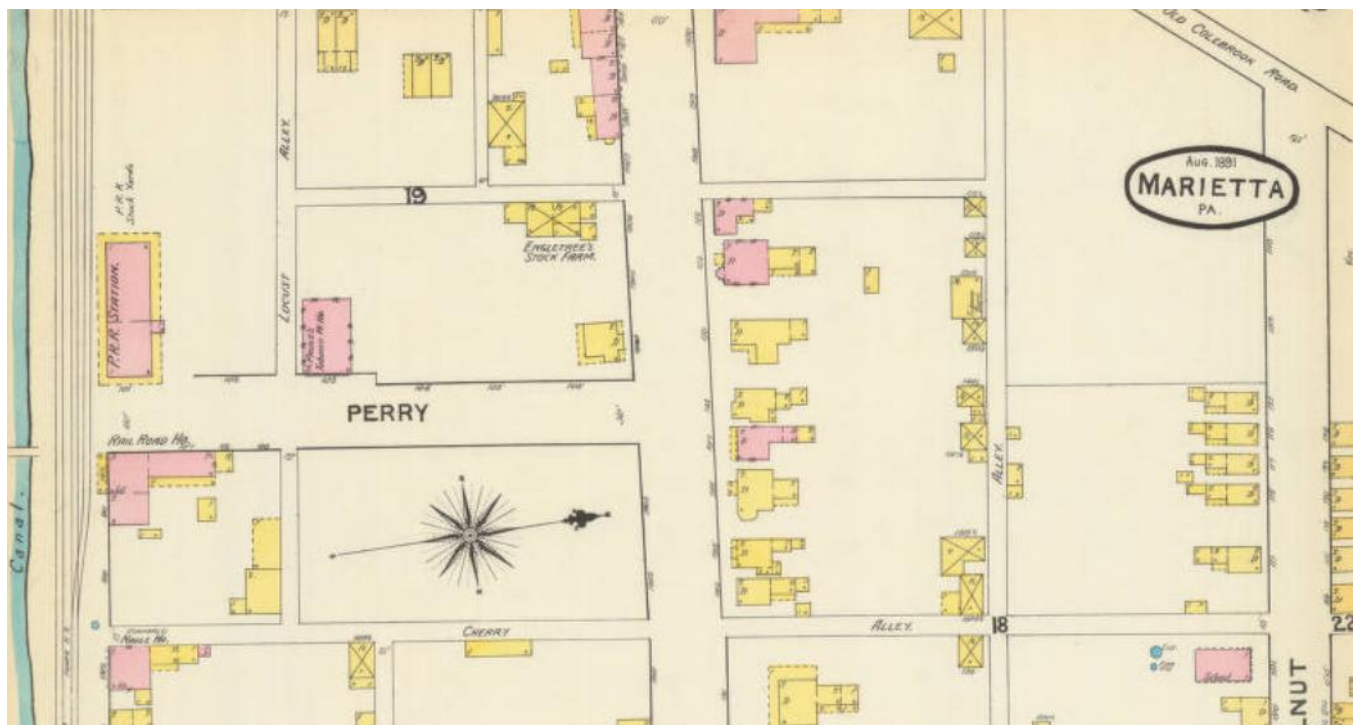
maps for understanding the significance of historical buildings, the historic use of buildings, and building materials in conservation and rehabilitation efforts as well as locating residences and workplaces of historically significant past residents and local community leaders and also to study the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



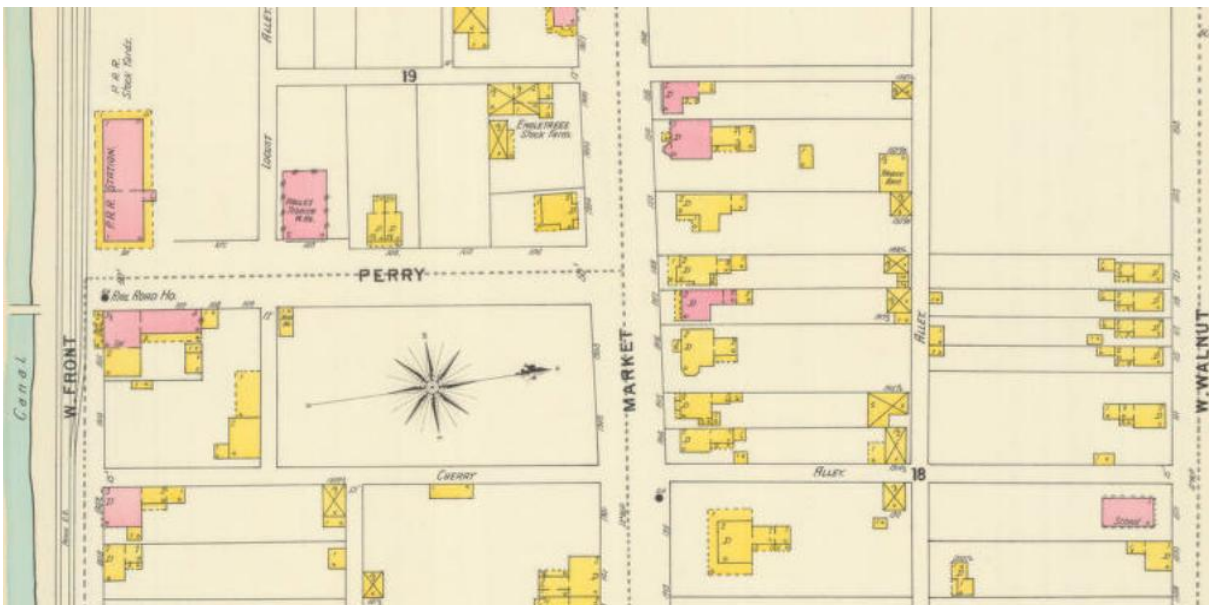
Sanborn Map 1886-Sheet #5

Two-story wood frame dwelling, with rear addition, one-story wood frame porch on the east side, two-story bay window on east side of house.

Sanborn Map 1891-Sheet #2



Two-story wood frame porch addition to the front of the house.



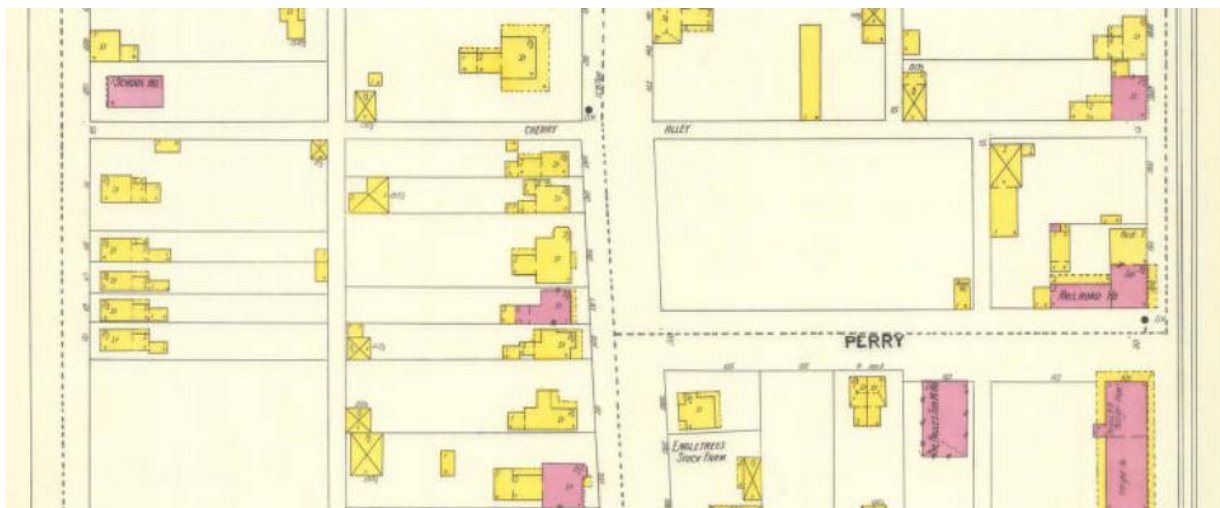
No change.

Sanborn Map 1899-Sheet #7



No change.

Sanborn Map 1904-Sheet #7



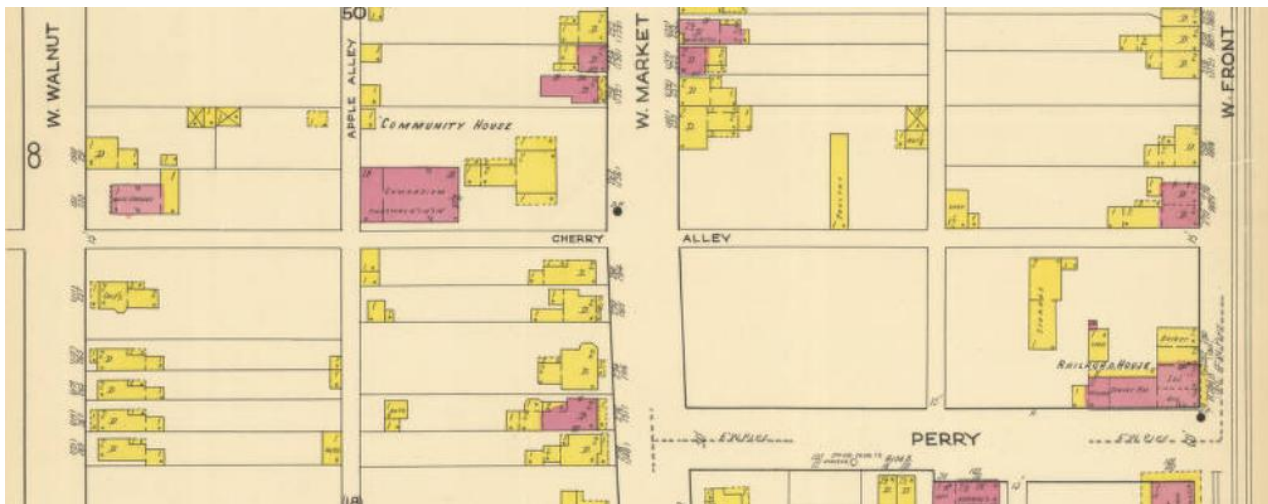
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Sanborn Map 1909-Sheet #7



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Sanborn Map 1922-Sheet #9



No change.

History of Marietta, Pennsylvania

*Founding Families of Marietta*⁵⁶

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,⁵⁷ arrived in the Marietta area sometime before 1702, at which time he married Elizabeth Ross in Lancaster County.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹

The Reverend James Anderson (1678-1740), educated at Edinburgh, Scotland under the care of Principal Stirling,⁶⁰ 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.”⁶¹

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ 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

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ <http://www.donegalpc.org/pdfs/CEMETERY%20INDEX.pdf>

Wilkins' neighbor, George Stewart (1683-1759), from Donegal, Ireland,⁶² 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.⁶³ 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.⁶⁴

David Cook (1721-1786), sometimes Cooke, was born in Lancaster County and is buried in The Donegal Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mount Joy.⁶⁵ Eventually, David Cook sold this land (purchased from John Stewart), to Jacob Heistandt Neff,⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷

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.⁶⁸ 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).⁶⁹ The first minister of The Mount Joy Mennonite Church was The Reverend Jacob Hostetter Hershey (1747-1819).⁷⁰ Both The Reverend Jacob Hershey and Peter Kraybill are buried at the Kraybill Mennonite Cemetery in Mount Joy.⁷¹

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.⁷² Imagine China's Grand Canal, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, 1,000 miles long connecting Hangzhou and Tientsin, built in 500 B. C. Reflecting on how there are more than 26,000 miles of canal in all parts of the world, suddenly Marietta feels much older and more connected to the world than it seems today.⁷³

⁶² Geni, "George Stewart" <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Stewart/6000000013217652542>, accessed May 19, 2021

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ 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

⁶⁹ Ancestry.com Online Family Trees

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² A. T. Olmstead, *History of the Persian Empire* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), 50.

⁷³ Joseph Needham, *Science and Civilization in China v. 4, p 3* (Taipei: Caves Books, 1986), 307.

When you walk around Marietta and you come across the Duffy-Rottmund House (1863) on Market Street, formerly Irishtown, think about Colonel James Duffy (1818-1888) as a boy, growing up along the Susquehanna River, working on the log rafts as a draftsman until earning the rank of pilot and making a successful career in river transportation.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵

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.⁷⁶ From the beginning, Americans accepted waterways as the best method of traveling, or for moving goods from one place to another.⁷⁷ Construction on the Pennsylvania Canal started in 1824, it was a system of canals, dams, locks, tow paths, aqueducts, viaducts, tunnels, and bridges facilitating shipment of heavy bulk goods between Philadelphia (1682) and Pittsburgh (1758). The Pennsylvania Canal System developed in response to the growing markets in the Northwest Territory reached by the Ohio River through connecting the Susquehanna, Juniata, Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas, and Alleghany Rivers.⁷⁸ 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 1845.⁷⁹

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.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹

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.⁸² 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).⁸³ This is the reason why the economy in Marietta was built on lumber, coal, whiskey, and transportation.⁸⁴

⁷⁴ H. M. J. Klein, Lancaster County Pennsylvania: A History v. iv (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1924), 406.

⁷⁵ Biographical Annals of Lancaster County Pennsylvania (Lancaster, PA: J. H. Beers & Company, 1903), 299.

⁷⁶ Electa Kane Tritsch, Building Dedham (Dedham, MA: Dedham Historical Society, 1986), 14.

⁷⁷ Eric Sloane, Our Vanishing Landscape (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1955), 50.

⁷⁸ 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).

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 43.

⁸⁰ Sloane, 52.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 53.

⁸² 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).

⁸³ 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).

⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵ 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 1900.⁸⁶

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.⁸⁷ In Marietta, along the Pennsylvania Canal boats were drawn by mules guided along the tow path parallel to Front Street.⁸⁸ A double canal boat could handle up to 250 tons of freight with a single mule team on the tow path.⁸⁹ 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.⁹⁰ The last log raft to float down the Susquehanna River to Marietta landed on 12 April 1911.⁹¹ 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 the Iron Industry in Marietta, Pennsylvania

The Chickies Historic District was the part of one of the most important concentrations of anthracite iron furnaces in the Eastern United States. The Iron Master Mansions are still standing while the ruins of these production facilities are now archaeological sites. The former community of this center for iron production remains on East Market Street as part of the Marietta National Historic District.

In 1768, Christian Hershy, Sr., the progenitor of a German Anabaptist farming family, built farmhouses, Pennsylvania bank barns, and grist mills prior to this land, the Chickies Historic District, being owned by Scots-Irish settlers John Gardiner, Nathaniel Litle, and John Ross through land grants, on property previously settled by French fur traders and Indigenous populations.

The Chickies Historic District and the towns of New Haven and Waterford played an important role in the lumber business along the Susquehanna River where rafts floated downstream were dissembled and the logs run through sawmills. In 1837, Swiss German Anabaptist Christian Haldeman built Oakland Mill, on former Christian Hershey land, and the story of generations of Haldemans transitioning from the lumber industry to iron producing demonstrates how the focus of the economy in Marietta evolved. Colonial Pennsylvania was found to have rich deposits of iron ore and limestone, and, about 1720, the charcoal iron industry began to grow in eastern Pennsylvania. Centered largely in the river valleys, Pennsylvania was the leading producer of iron in Colonial America in the eighteenth century.

⁸⁵ 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).

⁸⁶ William H. Shank, *The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals* (York, PA: American Canal & Transportation Center, 1986), 49-51; Matthew Carey, *Pennsylvania Canals* (Philadelphia: n.p., 1828).

⁸⁷ *Marietta Sesquicentennial: 1812-1962 Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA: n.p.), 14.

⁸⁸ Frederic H. Abendschein, *Colombia, Marietta, and Wrightsville: Images of America* (Charleston, S. C.: 2009), 100.

⁸⁹ Shank, 44.

⁹⁰ Abendschein, 100.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 16.

In 1828, Henry Haldeman purchased a saw mill, a chopping mill, and a hemp mill at the mouth of the Chikiswalungo (corruption of Chiquesalunga) Creek along the Susquehanna River in Marietta. In 1845, Henry Haldeman along with his son, physician, Dr. Edwin Haldeman (1814-1872), established E. Haldeman and Company and built an anthracite furnace on the west side of Chickies Rock and east of Chickiswalungo Creek. The internationally renowned scientist Samuel Haldeman (1812-1880) and his brother Edwin were put in charge of the new enterprise. Samuel was asked to name the iron works company and decided on the Indian name of the nearby creek, meaning “place of the crabs,” hence Chikiswalungo Furnace. In 1858, when the name was abbreviated and corrupted to Chiques or Chickies, Samuel reluctantly approved changing the name to Chickies Furnace.

Leaving the commercial management of the business to his brothers Edwin (1814-1872), Paris (1831-1893), and Cyrus (1825-1892) Summerfield Haldeman, Samuel concerned himself with the scientific and technological aspects of iron smelting, becoming an authority on smelting iron. In 1848, Samuel authored two scholarly articles for the *American Journal of Science*, entitled "On the Construction of Furnaces to Smelt Iron with Anthracite" and "The Results of Smelting Iron with Anthracite." Samuel's scholarship demonstrated the benefits of anthracite coal furnaces over traditional charcoal furnaces for the iron smelting process.

In 1876, E. Haldeman and Company dissolved as a partnership and reorganized as a corporation named Chickies Iron Company by Paris Haldeman (1831-1893) and his nephew Horace Haldeman (1820-1883). In 1888, Chickies Iron Company became Haldeman, Grubb, and Company and this was the corporation which sold the properties in 1899, before demolishing the furnaces in 1911. Only the engine house of Chickies Furnace No. 2 survives today. In 1959, when Pennsylvania Route 441 was shifted west to a straight alignment between Columbia and Marietta, instead of bending east on what is now Old Chickies Hill Road, the bypass cut through the former Chickies Iron Company properties.

In 1833, along the Susquehanna River at the mouth of Chickies Creek, Samuel designed a Greek Revival style mansion, naming it Rock Retreat, and laid out the extensive gardens with native specimens of trees and shrubs. In 1911, when Haldeman, Grubb, and Company sold the property and demolished the furnaces, they raised Samuel's mansion Rock Retreat. In 2018, the East Donegal Rotary Club and Rivertownes PA USA erected a historical marker on the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail, south of Furnace Road, on the east side when traveling south, to commemorate the location of Samuel's Greek Revival mansion, Rock Retreat.

There were two other notable mansions in the Chickies Historic District which were razed. Dr. Edwin Haldeman's Victorian mansion used to stand near his brother Samuel Haldeman's Greek Revival mansion and the Stephen Eagle mansion, called Hillside, on the western side of Mount Pleasant/Ironmasters' Hill was razed in 1960. There is a schoolhouse on Mount Pleasant/Ironmasters' Hill which has been converted into a private residence.

The ensuing era of industrial development resulted locally in the construction of anthracite iron furnaces in a two-mile strip along the Susquehanna River between the towns of Marietta and Columbia. Around the furnaces the iron masters built self-sufficient communities consisting of buildings, such as charging and castings houses, stables, company stores, and workers cottages. The Iron Masters houses on Mount Pleasant, sometimes called Ironmaster's Hill, although they are called “mansions” locally, with one exception, they are really commodious residences with fewer than twelve rooms. In the 1920s, the Simons brothers, two physicians and a dentist, purchased three of the ironmasters' mansions.

Iron ore and lime deposits in the immediate vicinity and the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal along the Susquehanna River made the Chickies area an ideal location for anthracite hot blast furnaces. Six iron furnaces and one rolling mill used to define and dominate the Chickies Historic District. Chickies No. 1 Furnace constructed in 1845 by Henry Haldeman with the pig iron being produced was sold under the brand name “Chickies” through agents in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. Henry Clay Furnace was built by Peter Haldeman, Henry Haldeman's brother, in 1845, named for John Quincy Adams' Secretary of State, Henry Clay, Sr. In 1875, Clement Brooke Grubb purchased the furnace. The Grubb family was prominent in the history of ironmaking in Pennsylvania. Grubb also owned the St. Charles furnace to the south and he re-named the Henry Clay furnace St. Charles No. 2. Donegal Furnace was built between 1847-1848 by

James Meyers, George Eckert, and Daniel Stine. After 1872, Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell, son-in-law to James Meyers, operated the furnace which was closed in 1886. Marietta No. 1 And Marietta No. 2 Furnaces were built between 1847-1849 by Henry Musselman and his wife's uncle Dr. Peter Shoenberger known as the "Iron King." In 1854 when Shoenberger died, his son-in-law, attorney Henry Miller Watts, assumed Shoenberger's share of his ownership. Eagle Furnace (Chickies No. 2) was built in 1854 by Stephen F. Eagle and was purchased in 1870 by Edwin Haldeman and Company. Musselman Vesta Furnace was built in 1868 by Henry Musselman and Henry M. Watts. The products were sold under the brand name "Vesta." In 1917 the E. J. Lavino Company acquired the furnace and produced ferromanganese during the First World War and closed in 1930. Becker Rolling Mill was built in 1865 to produce muck bar, it was dismantled in 1894.

In the 1890s blast furnaces were using coke from western Pennsylvania and the railroads began to set prices, the Iron Masters of Chickies/Marietta could not compete with the powerful steel corporations in Pittsburgh and Bethlehem. In 1913, a significant portion of the Chickies iron producing properties were sold to John E. Baker Company for processing and selling lime and roasted dolomite, a limestone product used as both a flux and a lining for blast furnaces. In 1918 John E. Baker Company ceased operation, the Chickies area gradually reverted to its former rural and agricultural use. In 1977, the Chickies Rock County Park was created by Lancaster County.⁹²

*History of Marietta, Pennsylvania*⁹³

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.⁹⁴

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.⁹⁵

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.⁹⁶

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).⁹⁷

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

⁹² This is a summary of information found in Bertha Sue Gramm, *The Ironmasters of Marietta and Vicinity During the Period 1848-1878*, Lancaster County Historical Society: Lancaster, PA. 1948 and the National Register of Historic Places Registration Nomination Form 2005, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Section 8, pages 1-17.

⁹³ 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.

⁹⁴ 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).

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

James Logan (1674-1751) to send him in London “bear and buck skins for they [the creditors] bear an advance”⁹⁸ and “urge the Pennsylvania assembly to establish a propriety monopoly in the Indian trade.”⁹⁸

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.⁹⁹

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.¹⁰⁰

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.¹⁰¹

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.¹⁰²

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.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴

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).¹⁰⁵

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

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

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.¹⁰⁶

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.¹⁰⁷

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.¹⁰⁸

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).¹⁰⁹

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.¹¹⁰

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.¹¹¹

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 downtown 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

¹⁰⁶ 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).

¹⁰⁷ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

build a bridge between Marietta and York. James Anderson lost most of his money building the Columbia Pike.¹¹²

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.¹¹³

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 1934.¹¹⁴

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.¹¹⁵

In the post-Civil War years, by 1876 The Marietta Holloware and Enameling Company was established, by Colonel James Duffy among others, producing hollow castings such as toilet bowls, lavatory basins, cast iron cookware, ink pots for stencils, glue pots, teakettles, and cookware including sauce pans, and skillets.¹¹⁶

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.¹¹⁷

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

In 1889 Donegal Mutual Insurance Company, formerly Donegal and Conoy Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established on West Market Street in Marietta. During 1960-1961 Donegal built their national headquarters in Colonial Revival style campus on River Road Pennsylvania Route 441 (PA 441).¹¹⁸

¹¹² Revolv. "Panic of 1819" [revolv.com/page/Panic-of-1819](https://www.revolv.com/page/Panic-of-1819) (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹¹³ 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).

¹¹⁴ 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).

¹¹⁵ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

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.¹¹⁹

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.¹²⁰

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.¹²¹

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.¹²²

In 1947 Machinecraft, Inc. was established manufacturing automatic food shaping machines for mass production of hamburgers and French fries. The hydraulic valves for the first two air craft carriers built during the Second World War were designed and manufactured by Machinecraft. This technology allowed planes to be kept on an even keel during take-off and landing on the decks of the ships.¹²³

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.¹²⁴

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.¹²⁵

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.¹²⁶

¹¹⁹ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁵ Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” historyhttps://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹²⁶ USALCO, “About Us” usalco.com <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 today¹²⁷

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).¹²⁸

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.¹²⁹ 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.¹³⁰

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.¹³¹

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.¹³²

¹²⁷ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” njshell.com <http://njshell.com/history.htm> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹²⁸ 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).

¹²⁹ Wikipedia. “Superfund” [Wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund) (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹³⁰ 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).

¹³¹ LEPCO. “About Us” [lepco.com http://lepco.com/about-us/](http://lepco.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹³² Swedish Motors. “About Us” [swedishmotors.com http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors](http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors) (accessed May 29, 2019).

Jagtrux, Inc, a contract/common carrier for tractor trailer transportation was incorporated in 1982 by Jim Germak. In 1998 Jagtrux, Inc. purchased an abandoned locomotive repair shop in Marietta, originally built in 1942, and completely renovated the building. Eventually Jagtrux acquired surrounding property and expanded into a seventy-five-acre facility with a full-service shop, cross dock facilities, and secure trailer storage lots. Germak established a strong relationship with Armstrong World Industries becoming a Core Carrier for Armstrong's facilities in Marietta.¹³³

B.N. Excavating is a second-generation family business, specializing in residential, commercial and agricultural excavating services. Bob Nafziger started the company in 1986, after working as an employee for an excavating company in the area for over 15 years. Bob started the company with a single backhoe, dump truck and track loader and steadily built relationships with area contractors to build the business. Today, B.N. Excavating has grown from a small, one-man operation to a trusted leader in the excavating industry throughout Lancaster County and beyond. Headquartered in Marietta, PA, the company is now home to an experienced team of full-time excavators and a diverse line of professional excavation equipment that can meet the excavating needs of small businesses, home owners and agricultural operations.¹³⁴

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.¹³⁵

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.¹³⁶

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.¹³⁷

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.

¹³³ Jagtrux. "Our Story" jagtrux.com <http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx> (accessed May 23, 2019).

¹³⁴ B.N. Excavating. "About Us" bnexcavating.com <https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php> (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁵ Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" hiltzpropanesystems.com <https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

¹³⁶ Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" vanguardmodular.com <https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/> (accessed June 13, 2019).

¹³⁷ Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" hessauctioneers.com <https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

Lastly, they offer repairs and maintenance for practically anything with wheels – from recumbent to traditional upright cycles, from strollers to wheelchairs and walkers.¹³⁸

In September 2017, after seven, sometimes controversial, years in the making, Pennsylvania's first large-scale commercial soybean-processing facility was opened at 1609 River Road in Conoy Township. Perdue Agribusiness's new \$60 Million soybean-processing plant has been long touted by Perdue as a boon to farmers from Lancaster County and the region, saving them transportation costs. The plant has received strong endorsement from local agriculture and business groups.¹³⁹ 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."¹⁴⁰

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.¹⁴¹ Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

¹³⁸ Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" [lancasterrecumbent.com https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/](https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹³⁹ Lancaster Online. "After long fight, Perdue to open \$60M soybean-processing plant Monday in Conoy Township" [lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹⁴⁰ Lancaster Online. "10 facts about the new \$60M Perdue soybean plant in Conoy Township opening today" [lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html](https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html) (accessed May 29, 2019).

¹⁴¹ Wikipedia. "Texas Eastern Transmission Pipeline" [wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline) (accessed June 13, 2019)

Biographical Significance & Historic Purpose of Property

Thomas Huston

Thomas Huston was born on March 17, 1788, and died at the age of 83 on October 18, 1871.¹⁴² At age 43, Thomas enlisted in the military,¹⁴³ where he became a Colonel. He often would visit his brother Dr. Samuel Huston, walking 2 miles from Maytown to Marietta Borough. He was very fit for his age.¹⁴⁴ He was the first owner of the land that is now 274 W Market St. today.

The Local Mariettian.
SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

On our first page will be found Capt. RATHVON's continuation of his "Local Military Reminiscences," and the muster roll of Col. **THOMAS HUSTON's** company. Col. H., is now over 78 years of age and yet is as active as a man of 40. He frequently walks from his residence in Maytown to this borough—a distance of two miles—to see his brother, Dr. Samuel Huston, who has been suffering for a year past with paralysis. The old Colonel is remarkably active for his age.



Local Military Reminiscences.
Muster Roll of the "Pennsylvania Grays."

The following names are precisely in the order that they were written by the individuals composing the company themselves. The roll is preceded by the following article which was regarded as *de facto* the Constitution of the organic instrument upon which the company was founded:

"We the undersigned, whose names are hereunto attached, do hereby agree to associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a new Light Infantry corps, to be styled the "PENNSYLVANIA GRAYS," to be commanded by John Flury as Captain, William Hipple as 1st Lieut., and Andrew Armstrong as 2nd Lieutenant."

"To insure the continuance of said company, when the requisite number of names provided by law shall have become attached hereto, we pledge ourselves to conform to the several acts of Assembly made and provided for the regulation of the Militia and volunteers of this commonwealth, and to make a code of By-Laws for the better government of the company, and to amend them at such different times as a majority may think most fit and proper."

Marietta March, 1831.

- 1 Abraham H. Flury.
- 2 James Swords.
- 3 Casper Yeast.
- 4 John McElroy.
- 5 George Garacher.
- 6 John McVaben.
- 7 Samuel Saylor.
- 8 James McClosky.
- 9 William Swords.
- 10 John Flury.
- 11 William Hipple.
- 12 John Politz.
- 13 James Kahle.
- 14 Samuel Algier.
- 15 Daniel Gamber.
- 16 **Thomas Swords.**
- 17 Robert McDowell.
- 18 Joseph Leader.
- 19 Samuel McClellan.
- 20 Simon S. Rathvon.
- 21 Simon S. Nagle.
- 22 Jacob Breuneman.
- 23 Michael Trump.
- 24 William Davis.
- 25 **Thomas Huston.**

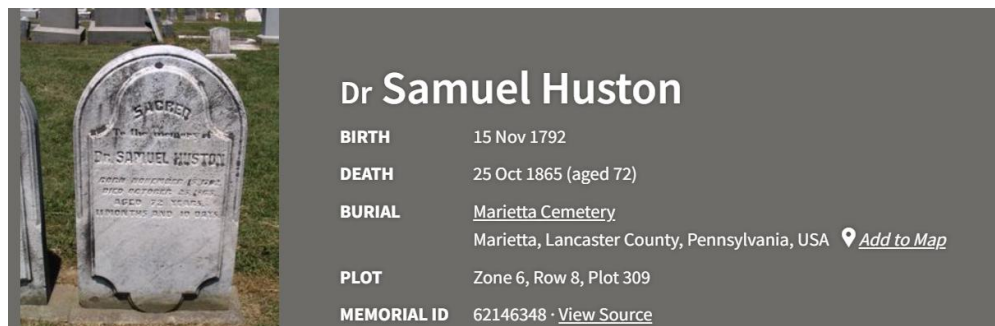
¹⁴² Wendy Houck, "Thomas Huston (1788-1871) - Find a Grave Memorial," ed. Beth Bright, *Find a Grave*, November 25, 2010, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/62146287/thomas-huston>.

¹⁴³ Baker, Fred'k L. "The Mariettian. (Marietta [Pa.]) 1861-18??, April 22, 1865, Image 1 « Pennsylvania Newspaper Archive." *Pennsylvania Newspaper Archive*. Accessed April 23, 2025. <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-04-22/ed-1/seq-1/#words=Huston+Thomas>.

¹⁴⁴ The Mariettian. (Marietta [Pa.]) 1861-18??, May 06, 1865, Image 3 « Pennsylvania Newspaper Archive." *Pennsylvania Newspaper Archive*. Accessed April 23, 2025. <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn88080881/1865-04-22/ed-1/seq-1/#words=Huston+Thomas>.

Esther and Samuel Huston

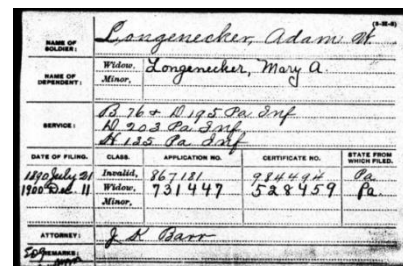
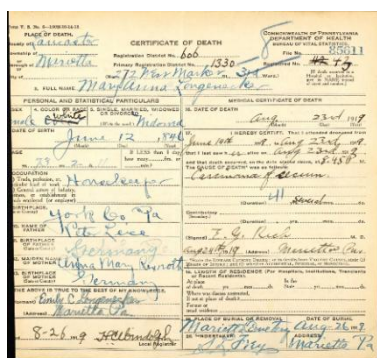
Samuel Huston was born on November 15, 1792, and died on October 25, 1865, at the age of 72. He had a brother, Thomas, who was four years older than him. He married Esther and had a child, Charlotte, with her.¹⁴⁵ Samuel bought the land from his brother Thomas in 1844. Samuel developed and suffered from paralysis in his later years.¹⁴⁶



Distance of two miles—to see his brother
Dr. Samuel Huston, who has been
suffering for a year past with paralysis.
The old Colonel is remarkably active
or his age.

Adam W Longenecker and Mary A Longenecker

Adam W Longenecker was born on October 26, 1844, and died at the age of 56 on November 14, 1900. When he was 14, he started as a farm laborer at Jacob H. Miller's farm. At this time, he had brown hair, brown eyes, and was 5'5". He enlisted in Marietta's military in 1862, becoming a Civil War veteran. He got into the federal service and was a private. He was honorably discharged in 1863 with a fine of \$2.99 for lost items. He then enlisted again in the federal service as a private from 1864-1865, when he was transferred to the 76th Pennsylvania Infantry, where he was later honorably discharged with his company in 1865. He had five siblings: John, Levi, Sarah, Nicholas, and George. He married Mary Anna Leice, and they had 6 children together: Harry, Edward, Emily, William, Benjamin, and Paul.¹⁴⁷ They raised Harry, Edward, and Emily together as the others died shortly after birth or before their 3rd birthday. Mary was born June 12, 1846, and died August 23, 1919, at age 73. She was a widow for almost 19 years. She died in the home from a lingering illness.¹⁴⁸ Adam and Mary were the first to live in a house on the plot of land they bought from the Huston's. During Adam's lifetime, he and his two sons rescued a hog. In the flood of 1899, they spotted a hog floating down the river, saved it and let it stay back at their home.



Hog

During the flood of 1899, Adam Longenecker and his two sons were "attracted to the grunting of a hog, which came floating down the river, having its forefeet over a piece of scantling. It was a good-sized black hog weighing 125-150 pounds. They rescued it and now it is enjoying comfortable quarters at Mr. Longenecker's." (Document by John Wentling on "The Shireman House," 1994)

¹⁴⁵ Wendy Houck, "Dr Samuel Huston (1792-1865) - Find a Grave...", ed. Beth Bright, *Find a Grave*, November 25, 2010, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/62146348/samuel-huston>.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

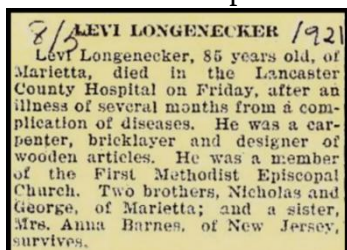
¹⁴⁷ Pinkerton, R. "Adam Wittich Longenecker (1844-1900) - Find a..." Edited by Tom Donahue and Jeffry Burden. *Find a Grave*, February 23, 2014. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125520119/adam-wittich-longenecker>.

¹⁴⁸ Pinkerton, R. "Mary Anna Leice Longenecker (1846-1919) - Find a..." Edited by Tom Donahue and Beth Bright. *Find a Grave*, February 23, 2014. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125520180/mary-anna-longenecker>.



Levi M Longenecker

Levi, older brother of Adam, bought 274 W Market St. next from his brother. Levi was born February 19, 1837, and died at the age of 84, August 5, 1921. He was a carpenter, bricklayer, and designer of wooden articles. He attended the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in the Lancaster County Hospital after an illness of several months developed from complications of diseases.¹⁴⁹



¹⁴⁹ Ludwig, Don. "Levi M Longenecker (1837-1921) - Find a Grave..." Edited by R Pinkerton and Beth Bright. *Find a Grave*, May 15, 2014. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/129844662/levi-m-longenecker>.

Marietta, Saturday, July 23, 1864.

Simon B. Cameron and Joseph D. Sultzbach
1884 - Simon Cameron and Joseph Sultzbach, of Marietta, returned home on Saturday evening from an extended tour of the Far West, during which time they visited a cattle ranch in Arizona, in which they are interested. (The Columbia Spy, November 8, 1884 [3])

Henry Sultzbach (02-11-1799/04-13-1864), born in York County; married Anna Mary Oberdorff (12-13-1804/c1831) from York County

A Civil War veteran, he served two terms of service:

1. Enlisted in Marietta July 4, 1863, during the Gettysburg crisis, mustered into state service at Harrisburg that same day as a private with Co. C, 47th Pennsylvania Militia, and honorably discharged with his company August 13, 1863.
2. Enlisted in Lancaster July 9, 1864, mustered into federal service at Harrisburg July 18 as a private with Co. D in the hundred-day organization of the 195th Pennsylvania Infantry, and honorably discharged with his company November 4, 1864.

He married Margaret A. Ferree February 21, 1867, but they had no children. After Margaret's death, he married Ida E. Schock June 21, 1899, in Lancaster, but they also had no children. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

10. Cause of death - "carcinoma of retroperitoneal lymph glands and pancreas."

Anna Helena Herr
1905? - One of the prettiest home weddings which has taken place in Marietta for many a day was at the residence of Mrs. Emma H. Herr, on Market Street, when her only daughter, Anna Helena, was married to a prominent young physician of this place.

The ceremony was performed in the parlor, by the Rev. Burt Fester, D.D., Rector of St. John's Church. The bride and groom stood in the center, surrounded by their families. A large number of guests were present, and the ceremony was a most impressive one.

The bride entered the parlor to the strains of a wedding march by Mendelssohn, by the Marietta Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. A.A. Knoch. Miss Bertha E. Snyder, a sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and Bayard S. Herr, brother of the bride, was best man. The bride was given away by her uncle, Joseph G. Sultzbach. She wore white silk, trimmed with chiffon and acedon pleating, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Miss Snyder wore white mink, trimmed with valenciennes inserting. She also carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The groom and his best man wore the conventional black full-dress.

After the ceremony and congratulations an elaborate collation was served in the dining room, while the Orchestra discoursed superb music in the west parlor. The decorations were abundant,

¹⁵⁵ Strickler, Sheila Horn. "Joseph Granville Sultzbach (1843-1909) - Find a..." Edited by L Ferree and R Pinkerton. *Find a Grave*, December 25, 2013. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/122162410/joseph_granville-sultzbach.

¹⁵⁹ Family Search, “Anna Laura Brandt,” Edited by Robin Ruble. *FamilySearch.org*, April 12, 2012. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/LWKS-HRN>.

Charles J. Benedict and Blanche M. Benedict

Charles J. Benedict was born on July 28, 1888, and died on November 12, 1977, at the age of 89.¹⁶² His parents were Jacob B. Benedict and Mary Dougherty. He had two older brothers, two older sisters, and two younger sisters, being number 5 of 7 children.¹⁶³ He was a conductor with the Penn Central Railroad for 47 years, retiring with honors in 1955. He was an active part of the community, being a member of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Church, the Central Association of the Miraculous Medal of the Catholic Church, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Pioneer Fire Company of Marietta.¹⁶⁴ He married Blanche M. Schaub, who then took his last name. She was born on March 30, 1898, and died at the age of 93 on November 4, 1991. Blanche M. Benedict's parents were Frederick W. Schaub and Carrie R. Schaub. She had one younger brother, Howard. Together, they had one daughter, Gladys M. Benedict.¹⁶⁵ Blanche was handed down a recipe for Madison Fruit Cake by her mother.



Charles Joseph Benedict

BIRTH 28 Jul 1888
Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA

DEATH 12 Nov 1977 (aged 89)
Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, USA

BURIAL [Marietta Cemetery](#)
Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, USA [Add to Map](#)

PLOT Zone 20, Row 2, Plot 1669

Photo added by R. Pinkerton



Blanche M. Schaub Benedict

BIRTH 1898

DEATH 4 Nov 1991 (aged 92-93)
Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, USA

BURIAL [Marietta Cemetery](#)
Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, USA [Add to Map](#)

PLOT Zone 20, Row 2, Plot 1669

MEMORIAL ID 126830008 [View Source](#)

Photo added by Beth Bright

Name • 4 Sources
Blanche M. Schaub

Birth • 2 Sources
30 Mar 1898
Marietta, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Death • 0 Sources
4 November 1991
Marietta, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States

Spouses and Children

Charles Joseph Benedict
1888-1977 • G85X-KTQ

Blanche M. Schaub
1898-1991 • LTXX-4YS

No Marriage Events

Children (1)

Gladys M Benedict
1919-Deceased • GYVT-ZCH

Parents and Siblings

Jacob Bundell Benedict
1844-1905 • 9XB3-ZQP

Mary Dougherty
1854-1940 • LWLW-ZVT

Marriage
26 May 1872
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Children (7)

Edna Benedict
1873-Deceased • MTYD-Y6Y

John Leonard Benedict
1877-1959 • L297-Z2Z

Agnes Bertha Benedict
1884-1890 • G85X-PL8

William Henry Benedict
1886-1890 • G85X-8M9

Charles Joseph Benedict
1888-1977 • G85X-KTQ

Alice E Benedict
1891-Deceased • G9J5-SKJ

Gertrude R Benedict
1894-1964 • G85X-VQ6

Family Members

Parents

Frederick William Schaub
1877-1951

Carrie Rettew Schaub
1878-1955

Siblings

Howard G. Schaub
1902-1999

Madison Fruit Cake (white) - Mrs Fred Schaub handed down to her daughter Mrs. Charles Benedict

1 lb granulated sugar; ½ lb butter; 1 lb all-purpose flour; 5 eggs, separated; 1 c milk; 2 tsp baking powder; 1 lb raisins; 2 c nuts

Cream sugar and butter. Add egg yolks; milk; baking powder and flour. Then add raisins and nuts. Last.... Fold in stiffly beaten whites.

Bake in greased funnel pan for 2 hrs. 350°F.

(Once a year Mrs. Schaub would entertain, at her home, the ladies of the Missionary Society of English Presbyterian Church)

For this annual occasion Mrs. Schaub would telephone Miesse's confectionery in Lancaster, which had the most elegantly delivered reputation for sweets in the county devoted to sweets, and order tarts, walnut kisses, macaroons, lady fingers and ice cream.

Miesse's would pack the ice cream in dry ice and place it with all the other goodies in a package aboard a freight car on the old trolley to Marietta, where it was delivered to the Schaub's.

In addition to the imports from Lancaster, Mrs. Schaub would serve a variety of cakes she herself had baked, among them being Madison Fruit Cake (white).

It is reported that interest in missions ran especially high among the ladies of English Presbyterian when Mrs. Schaub entertained the Society. (Susquehanna Times, October 16, 1974 [6])



BLANCHE SCHAUB BENEICT
1898-1991

¹⁶² Pinkerton, R. "Charles Joseph Benedict (1888-1977)." Edited by Tom Donahue and Beth Bright. *Find a Grave*, March 24, 2014. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126829755/charles_j-benedict.

¹⁶³ Cameron, S K. "Charles Joseph Benedict." *FamilySearch.org*, October 15, 2021. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/G85X-KTQ>.

¹⁶⁴ Pinkerton, R. "Charles Joseph Benedict (1888-1977)." Edited by Tom Donahue and Beth Bright. *Find a Grave*, March 24, 2014. https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/126829755/charles_j-benedict.

¹⁶⁵ Dinosaurdarrell. "Blanche M. Schaub." *FamilySearch.org*, July 9, 2017. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/LTXX-4YS>.

Russel P. Stoner and Louise M. Stoner

Russel P. Stoner, often referred to as Dr. Stoner, was born on March 4, 1914, and died on February 20, 1976, at the age of 61.¹⁶⁶ His death was unexpected and occurred on the way to the hospital. He graduated from Manheim High School and then continued his education at Franklin and Marshall and Elizabethtown Colleges, the University of Virginia, and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1940. Next, he interned at St. Joseph's Hospital and then worked at Columbia Hospital. He lived and worked for 15 years at 274 W. Market Street, running a private practice. He had served with the U.S. Army as a post surgeon, leaving at the rank of major. He was a member of many activities in the community, including Ashara Lodge 398, Free and Accepted Masons, Zembo Temple, Lancaster County Shrine Club, Lancaster County Medical Society, PA Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He served as President of the Marietta Board of Education.¹⁶⁷ His parents were David Clinton Stoner and Bertha Blanch Biever. He had two older sisters, two older brothers, and one younger sister.¹⁶⁸ At the time of his death, he also had 7 grandchildren.¹⁶⁹ He married Louise M. Garlin on June 19, 1933.¹⁷⁰ Together, they had two children, Rita Louise Stoner and Russel David Stoner. Louise M. Stoner (formerly Garlin) was born on August 18, 1913, and died on October 16, 1996, at the age of 83. Her parents were John Elijah Garlin and Anna Salome Berrier. She had one older brother, two younger brothers, and a younger sister.¹⁷¹

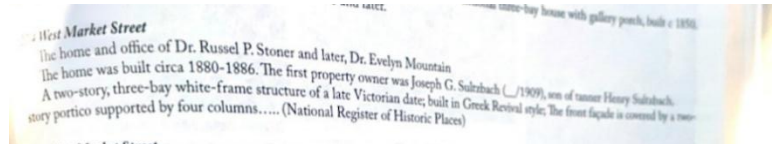


Dr. Russell Stoner

Name • 8 Sources
Dr Russel Phillip Stoner

Birth • 7 Sources
4 March 1914
Columbia, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States

Death • 3 Sources
20 February 1976
Waddington, St. Lawrence, New York, United States



Dr. Russell P. Stoner - Medical Doctor [1948-1957] His office was at 274 West Market Street

Spouses and Children

Dr Russel Philip Stoner
1914-1976 • G2NM-P7B

Louise M Garlin
1913-1996 • LTGJ-Y6H

Marriage
19 Jun 1933
Chesterfield, South Carolina, United States

Children (2)

- Rita Louise Stoner**
1934-2016 • G2NQ-HDZ
- Russel David Stoner**
1941-1994 • G2N3-PJ7

Name • 9 Sources
Louise M Garlin

Birth • 8 Sources
18 August 1913
Elizabethtown, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States

Death • 4 Sources
16 Oct 1996
Jefferson, New York

Parents and Siblings

David Clinton Stoner
1878-1953 • KHND-YMJ

Bertha Blanche Biever
1882-1973 • KBH7-FDC

Marriage
25 April 1901
Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, United States

Children (6)

- Helen Biever Stoner**
1901-1989 • K81H-SYK
- John Clinton Stoner**
1904-1979 • KBM9-ZTP
- William N Stoner**
1906-Deceased • L1LD-KY4
- Hilda Blanch Stoner**
1910-1960 • L1LC-TFG
- Dr Russel Philip Stoner**
1914-1976 • G2NM-P7B
- Mary Ellen Stoner**
1915-1991 • L1LD-XTC

Parents and Siblings

John Elijah Garlin
1875-1946 • LVSW-FFY

Anna Salome Berrier
1879-1947 • LVXL-V4V

Marriage
17 February 1910
Madison Township, Perry, Pennsylvania, United States

Children (5)

- Charles Abram Garlin**
1911-1964 • LTGJ-TB7
- Louise M Garlin**
1913-1996 • LTGJ-Y6H
- Donald Lee Garlin**
1915-1958 • LTS7-ZYT
- Homer Dale Garlin**
1917-1995 • LTS9-W23
- Hazel Arlene Garlin**
1920-1992 • LTS7-GJS

¹⁶⁶ Towne, Ann. "Dr Russel Philip Stoner." *FamilySearch.org*, June 30, 2023.

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/G2NM-P7B>.

¹⁶⁷ Libraries, Pennsylvania State University. "Susquehanna times. (Marietta, Pa.) 1976-1980 Image 13." *Pennsylvania Newspaper Archives*. February 25, 1976. <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1976-02-25/ed-1/seq-12/#words=P+Russel+RUSSEL+Stoner+STONER>

¹⁶⁸ Towne, Anne. "Dr Russel Philip Stoner." *FamilySearch.org*, June 30, 2023.

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/G2NM-P7B>.

¹⁶⁹ Libraries, Pennsylvania State University. "Susquehanna times. (Marietta, Pa.) 1976-1980 Image 12." *Pennsylvania Newspaper Archives*. February 25, 1976. <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1976-02-25/ed-1/seq-12/#words=P+Russel+RUSSEL+Stoner+STONER>

¹⁷⁰ "Chesterfield. Marriage Licenses." *FamilySearch.org*, August 23, 2023. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C91J-5QGX-8?view=index&action=view&cc=2790464&lang=en>.

¹⁷¹ Reed, Charles W. "Louise M Garlin." Edited by Ann Towne. *FamilySearch.org*, August 19, 2017. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/LTGJ-Y6H>.

ANDREW V. KELLY
 Andrew Vincent Kelly, 13, of Mount Joy R1, died early Saturday at his home following a one and one-half year illness.
 An eighth grade student at W. I. Beahm Junior High School, Mount Joy, he played the saxophone in the junior high school band.
 He attended Glossbrenner United Methodist Church and was a member of Troop 63, Boy Scouts of America.
 Born in Lancaster, he was the son of Erwin R. and Linda Lee Diven Kelly.
 Surviving besides his parents are a brother and sister, Donald and Lee Anne both at home, a paternal grandmother, Mrs. Hazel Kelly, Neelyton.

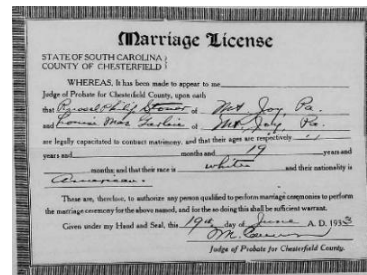
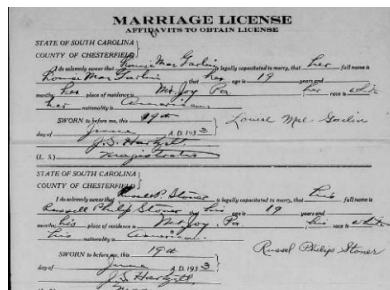
DR. RUSSEL STONER
 Dr. Russel P. Stoner, 62, Waddington, NY formerly of Marietta, died unexpectedly Friday morning en route to a New York state hospital.

February 25, 1976

Born in Columbia, he was a son of the late Dr. David C. Stoner and Bertha Biever Stoner. Dr. Stoner was a graduate of Manheim High School and attended Franklin and Marshall and Elizabethtown Colleges, the University of Virginia and graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1940. He interned at St. Joseph Hospital.
 He was a staff doctor at Columbia Hospital and conducted a practice in Marietta for 15 years. He served with the U.S. Army in the South Pacific, and was post surgeon of the Seneca Ordnance Depot, Romulus, NY. He was discharged with the rank of major.
 He was a member of Ashara Lodge 398, Free and Accepted Mason, Zennith Temple and the Lancaster County Shrine Club. He was a former member and president of the Marietta Rod and Gun Club.
 Dr. Stoner served as president of the Marietta Board of Education, and was

a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association.
 He is survived by his widow, Louise M. Garlin Stoner, Watertown, NY and four children: Rita Louise Burgess and Russell D., both of Lancaster; Stephen, Sawyer Air Force Base, Mich., and Michael G., Waddington, NY.
 Seven grandchildren and a number of brothers and sisters also survive.

ETHEL KAY STYER
 Mrs. Ethel Kay Keen Styer, 85, formerly of Strasburg, died Sunday at Cornwall Manor, Cornwall.
 A member of Cornwall United Methodist Church, she was the widow of Stanley A. Styer. She was also a member of Henry Brecht Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Dundalk, MD.
 Born in Reading, she was the daughter of the late (continued on page 13)



Robert M Lombard and Claire E Lombard

Robert M Lombard was born on March 31, 1925, and died on May 8, 2001, at the age of 76. His parents were Dr. Marion Sunsri Lombard and Mary Vivian Steiner. He had three older sisters.¹⁷² He was unanimously elected President for the Chickies Home Owner Association from 1978-1979.¹⁷³ He was a practicing physician and was known to others as Dr. Lombard. He married Claire E. Lombard on August 21, 1950. She was born on November 23, 1925, and died on December 17, 2004, at the age of 79. Her parents' names were Ralph Emerson Baily and Edith Whiting. She had one younger brother.¹⁷⁴ Together, they had 5 children. In 1963, she co-created a camp named Circle Creek Camp where she taught arts and crafts.¹⁷⁵ June 12, 1968, she also volunteered as a chaperone for the Strawberry Festival. The couple has been involved in Marietta Restoration Associates since the beginning. In 1969, Claire was elected as their secretary. She was President and Vice President at points. She played a vital role in establishing the Candlelight Tour. She was also the secretary for the Marietta Community House Board. She was noted for her historical research and writings for all the organizations she was a part of.

Name • 19 Sources
 Dr Robert Marion Lombard

Sex • 16 Sources
 Male

Birth • 10 Sources
 31 March 1925
 Chicago, Cook, Illinois, United States

Christening
 + ADD

Death • 4 Sources
 08 May 2001
 Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Burial • 2 Sources
 Saint Peter Catholic Cemetery, Columbia,
 Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States

Dr. Robert Lombard (03-31-1925/05-08-2001), Medical Doctor,
 Columbia [1953 yearbook]

Marietta Restoration Associates
 September 28, 1969

To All Members:

At the last meeting (September 18, 1969) of the Associates, the following officers and members of the Board were elected: President, Robert H. Cresswell; Vice-president, Claire Lombard; Secretary, Hazel Baker; Treasurer, Miriam Decker. Board of Directors: 3 years, Dr. John Brown; 2 years, Genevieve Libhart; 1 year, Frank Westenhoefer, John deVitry and Paul Portner.

Further action of the members set the date for this year's Candlelight Tour for December 7, 1969.

Mrs. Henry Hiestand was the auxiliary's first president. Others included: Mrs. J. Barr Spangler, Mrs. T.E. Ingram, Mrs. A.H. Bucher, Mrs. J. Edward Charles, Mrs. Henry Lombard, Sr., Mrs. Robert Lombard, Mrs. James Baker, Mrs. Joseph Carroll, Mrs. Joseph Gilmartin

Gibson, Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Lombard, Secretary; James Bish, Treasurer
 Altar Boy: Robert Lombard, Jeffrey Lombard, Secretary; James Smith, David Gutshall, Gregory Mawer, Robert Carroll, Michael Carroll

Spouses and Children

Dr Robert Marion Lombard
 1925-2001 • G48N-GLF

Claire Constance Baily
 1925-2004 • GSG2-1G1

Marriage
 21 August 1950
 Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States

Name • 7 Sources
 Claire Constance Baily

Birth • 4 Sources
 23 November 1925
 Waynesburg, Greene, Pennsylvania, United States

Death • 1 Source
 17 December 2004
 Lancaster, Pennsylvania, United States

Ways and Means: Michael Gilgallon
 Centennial Book: Mrs. Robert M. Lombard
 Social Hour Chairman: Mrs. Mervin Gutshall
 Teen-Age Activities: Mrs. Joseph Shober

Parents and Siblings

Dr. Marion Sunsri Lombard
 1888-1970 • G48C-NJ9

Mary Vivian Steiner
 1896-1973 • LTXW-6VF

No Marriage Events

Children (4)

Mary Josephine Lombard
 1918-2001 • G48C-GZX

Vivian L. Lombard
 1921-2005 • G48N-BP5

Marion Ann Lombard
 1922-2011 • GXVB-BXB

Dr Robert Marion Lombard
 1925-2001 • G48N-GLF

¹⁷² Barban, Joseph. "Dr Robert Marion Lombard." *FamilySearch.org*, October 16, 2020.

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/G48N-GLF>.

¹⁷³ Libraries, Pennsylvania State University. "Susquehanna times. (Marietta, Pa.) 1976-1980 Image 7." *Pennsylvania Newspaper Archives*. September 27, 1978. <https://panewsarchive.psu.edu/lccn/sn89077138/1978-09-27/ed-1/seq-7/#words=Lombard+M+Robert>

¹⁷⁴ Mitchell, Maria. "Claire Constance Baily." *FamilySearch.org*, August 15, 2019. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/GSG2-1G1>.

¹⁷⁵ "Claire Baily Lombard." *LancasterOnline*, December 19, 2004. https://lancasteronline.com/obituaries/claire-baily-lombard/article_300e8899-d5f3-5fa2-a069-561cc9a2622f.html.

Claire (Baily) Lombard (112-17-2004)

Married in 1950 to Dr. Robert Lombard, Claire served on the Marietta Restoration Board for many years and played an instrumental role in establishing the popular Candlelight Tour. She also served as secretary of the Marietta Community House Board. She is noted for her historical research and writing for the various organizations to which she belonged.



Claire Lombard with her daughter Connie in 1973

Lombard heads Chickies Ass'n.

The sixth annual Chickies Home Owners Association picnic was held at Circle Creek Farm on Sunday, September 24, with 41 active members and their families in attendance. The covered dish meal was followed by a business meeting and election of officers. Officers elected to serve for the 1978-79 term were: Dr. Robert M. Lombard, pres.; Rev. C. Calvin Rex, vice-pres; and Mrs. Aldous Baum, secretary-treasurer. Rev. Rex, CHA representative to the Lancaster County Park Board, reported that he had attended meetings since the first of the year, and found the park budget constantly growing as park land and facilities in the county enlarged. Dues were established to be \$1 per family for the coming year. The date for next year's picnic was set for the 4th Sunday of Sept., 1979.

Homeowners Association, endorsed the park concept, it will seek a reduction of acreage to less than half of the 613 acres. Dr. Robert M. Lombard, a Columbia physician and property owner in the proposed park, was unanimously elected president of the organization.

Wants his land
"I'm not opposed to making a park on Chickies Hill but I am opposed to losing my land," said Lombard. "I think what we should do is point out to them (the county commissioners) that they don't need the entire area along with our homes as the park."

The property owners in attendance gave their vote of confidence that a select committee should approach the county commissioners asking that the park extend from the river only to Route 441.

Lombard said that by limiting the eastern boundary at Route 441, no area residents would lose their homes, and property, largely owned by Pennsylvania Power and Light Company and the Penn Central Railroad, could be acquired at a nominal cost.

He said the limited area between the highway and the river would still provide 161 acres "which is more than enough for one park in this area."
Urge other area

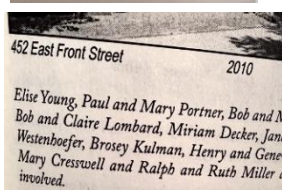
Spouses and Children

Dr. Robert Marion Lombard
1925-2001 • G4BN-GLF

Claire Constance Baily
1925-2004 • G5G2-1G1

Marriage
21 August 1950
Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, United States

Children (0)

**Parents and Siblings**

Ralph Emerson Baily
1892-1970 • 9NFL-ZK3

Edith Whiting
1901-1987 • LD8D-XGB

Marriage
13 Dec 1924
Wellsburg, Brooke, West Virginia

Children (2)

Claire Constance Baily
1925-2004 • G5G2-1G1

James Donald Baily
1928-Deceased • G5GL-N5F

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL (1968-1975)

1968- Held June 12 at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John Brown, Meeting House Bluff; chairpersons were Mrs. Robert Lombard, Mrs. Willis Frankhouser and Mrs. John Libhart; attendees were conveyed to the site by horse drawn carriages

Surviving are her five children, Dr. Robert M., husband of Nancy Mauer Lombard of Newburgh, Indiana, Constance L. Waltz, wife of Barry E. Waltz of Columbia, Dr. Jeffrey S., husband of Susan Knight Lombard of Largo, Florida, Mark B.W. of Dallas, Texas, and Meredith L. Lombard of Columbia; 15 grandchildren: Robert S., Karen N., Theresa M., and Gregory S. Lombard; Barry E., Jr., Mary Vivian, Katharine C., Abigail M., Jeffrey L., Mark A. Waltz; and Zoe K., Paige K., D. Sterling, Quinn K., and H. Hampton Lombard.

In 1963, Mrs. Lombard co-created Circle Creek Camp for children in East Donegal Township, where she taught Arts and Crafts.

Evelyn M. Mountain

Evelyn M. Mountain was born on December 4, 1917, and died on March 20, 2008, at the age of 91. Her parents were Frank Lloyd Mountain and Katharyn Hensel. She had one older sister, two younger sisters, and a younger brother.¹⁷⁶ She gained her doctorate specializing in Osteopathy from the Allegheny School of Nursing and the College of Osteopathic Medical Science. Dr. Mountain was said to be a prominent leader in the town. She was a practicing physician for the Osteopathy Hospital of Lancaster from 1956 until 1991. She interned there the year before and earned the Intern of the year award. During this time, she lived and practiced at 274 W. Market Street from 1957 until 1994. She retired in 1991, so she just lived in the home for three years after her retirement. She was a member of the Delta Omega Sorority, the Psi Sigma Alpha Fraternity, the American Osteopathic Association, and the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Medical Association. In her obituary, it is noted that she enjoyed jogging, bicycling, golfing, hunting, and gardening.¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁶ Family Search. "Evelyn Marie Mountain." *FamilySearch.org*, April 30, 2012. <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/K2SG-S2M>.

¹⁷⁷ Daily Courier. "Dr. Mountain Obituary (12/04/1917 - 03/20/2008) - Normalville, PA - Daily Courier." *Legacy.com*, March 21, 2008. <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/triblive-daily-courier/name/dr-mountain-obituary?id=42292691>.

Name • 16 Sources
Evelyn Marie Mountain

Birth • 12 Sources
4 December 1917
Brownsville, Fayette, Pennsylvania, United States

Death • 8 Sources
20 March 2008
Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, United States

Sex • 12 Sources
Female

Christening
+ ADD

Burial • 3 Sources
2008
Normalville Cemetery, Springfield Township
Fayette, Pennsylvania, United States

Spouses and Children

+ ADD SPOUSE

Evelyn Marie Mountain
1917-2008 • K2SG-S2M

Children (0)

+ ADD CHILD

(and others listed) (Marietta Cemetery)

Dr. Evelyn Marie Mountain, Doctor of Osteopathy....Lived/practiced? in Marietta for 37 years (1957-1994) or at least that is the length of time she owned her home and office at 274 West Market Street (Obituary; Intell, March 21, 2008 [B 3]); Dr. Mountain, an Osteopathic doctor, is a graduate of Allegheny School of nursing and College of Osteopathic Medical Science in Des Moines, IA; She was a practicing physician and staff member at the Osteopathic Hospital of Lancaster from 1956 until her retirement in 1991.

Parents and Siblings

Frank Lloyd Mountain
1886-1977 • M7VC-9BP

Katharyn Hensel
1889-1976 • LD6K-492

Marriage
18 June 1913
Connellsville, Fayette, Pennsylvania, United States

Children (5)

Helen Eleanor Mountain
1915-2009 • GZTS-KX1

Evelyn Marie Mountain
1917-2008 • K2SG-S2M

Ruth Mountain
1920-Deceased • K19W-N29

Beula M Mountain
1923-2024 • G1KX-LHH

Harold Lloyd Mountain
1926-1994 • GZTS-NCF

West Market Street
The home and office of Dr. Russel P. Stoner and later, Dr. Evelyn Mountain the home was built circa 1880-1886. The first property owner was Joseph G. Salzbach (L 1909), son of tanner Henry Salzbach. A two-story, three-bay white-frame structure of a late Victorian date; built in Greek Revival style; The front facade is covered by a two-story portico supported by four columns..... (National Register of Historic Places)

(P) The Doctors - Kottcamp, Lawrence. Who was there the longest? Dr. Stoner was there but he was there in later years; then, Dr. Mountain. Dr. Lawrence and Kottcamp were there the longest. I guess Lawrence was there the longest.

Rick D. Hiduk and Michael E. Houser

Rick D. Hiduk and Michael E. Houser are a married couple who are still living. They lived here before the current owner. It is believed they ran an Antique and Collectible shop out of their home.¹⁷⁸

Key Data

Name	Market Street West Antiques And Collectibles
State of Formation	PA
Company Id	2962601
Company Type	Fictitious Names
Company Status	Active
Incorporation Date	2000-09-14
Company Age	twenty-four years, seven months and eight days
Citizenship	Domestic

There are two officers s in this business. They are: Michael E Houser (Owner), Rick D Hiduk (Owner).

274- home of Trostles/Dr. Stoner/Dr. Mountain [1957-1994]/Market Street West Antiques and Collectibles [2001]/Donegal Landscaping [2001-2002]

Kevin E. Shue and Lisa Sauder

Lisa Sauder and Kevin E. Shue were married for many years before moving to the house. Kevin was a staff genealogist at the Lancaster County Historical Society. A year after the move, Kevin divorced Lisa after 20+ years of marriage, and Lisa is now the owner and sole occupier of the house. Lisa is now retired, but earned her law license in 1983. She was an attorney for the state in Harrisburg. Lisa got on a phone call with me and shared more information about the house. This included that the turret on the house was removed by the next-door neighbor, Henry J. "Pete" Williams, who was good friends with Dr. Mountain when she lived in the house. He often helped Dr. Mountain out with many house chores. There used to be a picket fence in front of the house, as well as a two-story porch. Also stated was that the "West portion of the house was used as the doctor's offices and examining rooms. In fact, there were still rooms with disconnected door buzzers, and that is still true today. In fact, there's a separate entrance that comes into what I am now using as the family room. But this family room was the reception room. In fact, much to my distress, 20 years later, it still has the old roofing ceiling tiles that have little holes in them from the 60s or something. I think anybody coming to the doctor's office would have come in the entrance on the side of the house and into this reception area. Then there's a way to snake through various rooms. One of which is now a little mini hallway with what is now a powder room on the left-hand side. It was not complete when I moved into the house. I think the previous owners had done some tiling on the floor and had put in a toilet, but there wasn't even a sink. There were pipes coming out, and I thought, oh, it just needs to have a vanity and a sink put in. And yeah, when the plumber came, he said there were no water lines running to the pipes coming out of the wall, so we had to pull that. I

¹⁷⁸ "Market Street West Antiques and Collectibles." *Market Street West Antiques And Collectibles - Marietta - Company Information*. Accessed April 23, 2025. <https://pennsylvaniadb.com/company/2962601/market-street-west-antiques-and-collectibles>.

finished it off as a powder room, but what it was before, I couldn't tell you. There's a hallway down to the back that has this extension that goes off the back of the house and various little funny rooms, one of which I'm sure was probably her office because it was carpeted with really old carpeting, which is actually still there. One of the rooms is like a small closet-sized room, and it was painted black. I'm pretty sure that's where they developed X-rays or something, cause I painted it white and it took me like, I forgot how many coats of primer till it started even looking like white. And then the very back, the furthest back room had a little sink in it, so I think that was like a little lab room. There's one more big room, which I use as a mud room. Then onto my back porch, which has my kitchen and an exit door that exits there as well. So, I can testify that this side of the house was definitely used for the doctor's office. The house has a center hall, so when you come in the front door, you can walk straight down to the kitchen or go to the left, to the office and reception area. The left is now my family room, or you could go right into a living room area. There is a turn into a wide entrance into the living room. There are old doors that slide into the wall, but they don't work well. I suspect there were similar doors into what was the doctor's office reception area, but by the time I bought the house, it was replaced with a set of glass double doors” (Sauder).¹⁷⁹ She read me part of her ex-husband's report findings stating how “Michael Houser and Rick Hiduk bought the house in 2000. They did a lot of work. He says that through their hard work and attention to detail, the house experienced many improvements. The center hallway is very inviting to guests because of their hard work. The landscaping was both utilitarian and beautifying, and Mr. Houser's business, Donegal Landscaping, maintained the backyard. They painted wood in the center hall, but some had been left untouched in Dr. Mountain's old reception room” (Sauder).¹⁸⁰ She also noted that the extension has no floor above, so above her dining room roof, where the old second porch used to be, is just open. The house is a double lot, and that is why next door is 270, as this house could technically be 272 and 274.

When asked about why she bought this house, Lisa stated, “I'm very happy to live in an old house, but you better be prepared to deal with the need to fix a lot of things. And you better be prepared not to have it, you know, unless you're extremely wealthy. You can't just move in and get everything done all at once, and so you live with things” (Sauder).¹⁸¹ She talks about how things must be prioritized regarding repairs unless you have a lot of wealth. She gave an example stating how, before she put a paint coat on, she needed to get another worker out as the wood was rotten and needed replacing first. She took into consideration a few other things when buying the house. She had a lot of antiques from her mother's grandfather's farmhouse, and the furniture and wall space fit her needs well when she saw this house. It was hard to find what she was looking for with the antique furniture. The pricing was also good for them, and as they lived in it, it could be fixed up. So that is why they originally bought the house.

Current renovations she has done while at the house include painting the house a butterscotch yellow, changing the features to a taupe brownish grey, and trim to a yellowish off white. These are the main colors for the two sides of the house, the other two still have peeling white paint. She plans to have the furnace fixed in the near future. She noted that the windows upstairs have been installed by a previous owner, but they get cloudy as the insulation fails frequently. Also noted is that the shed out back came with the house. When brought up, she hadn't known about the antique shop run by the previous owners, but with a back entrance, it is believed to be possible. However, there was no evidence of it when she moved in, as the rooms had not been fixed up, she explained.¹⁸²

The matching stars below indicate if the room is the same, even if it has changed over the years.

¹⁷⁹ Lisa Sauder, telephone interview by Maeve Keefe, March 25, 2025.

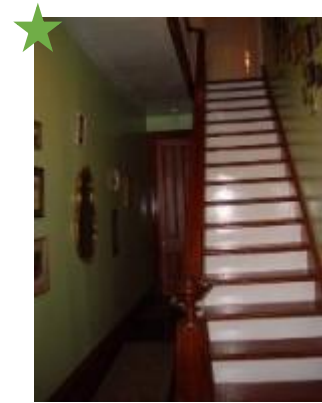
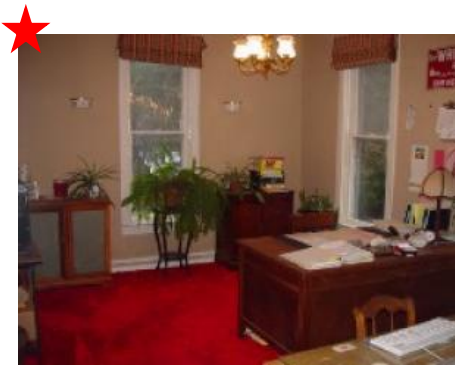
¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

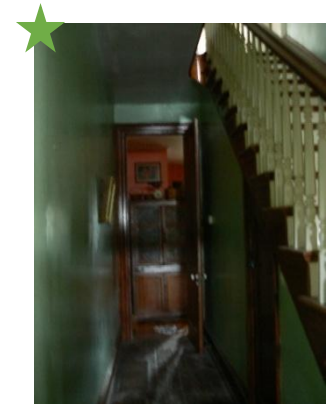
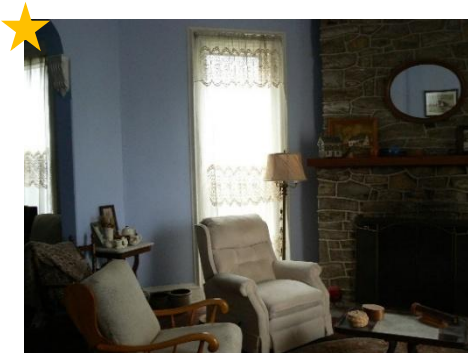
¹⁸² Ibid.

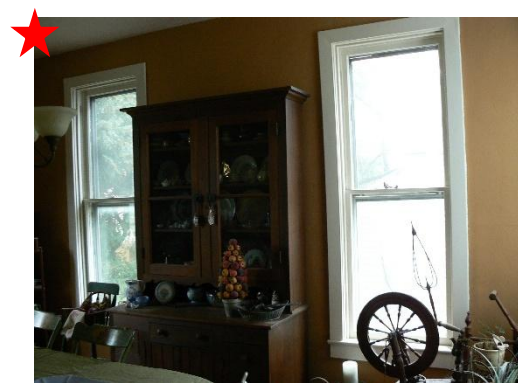
Interior: Downstairs

Circa 2005 interior



Current Interior 2025



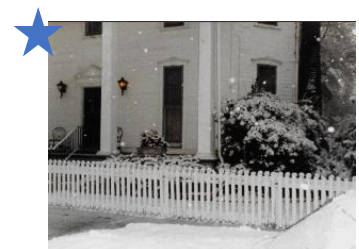
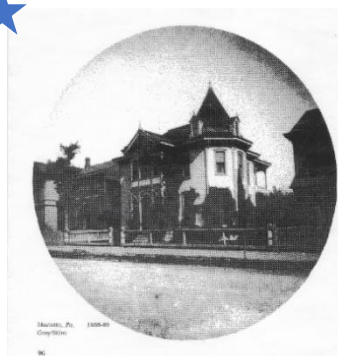


Interior: Upstairs



Exterior

Before 2005





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		NO. 100-30 20-101 100-30	
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM		FOR THIS USE ONLY RECEIVED JUN 7 1977 DATE ENTERED JUL 19 1978	
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS			
1 NAME			
HISTORIC	MARIETTA HISTORIC DISTRICT		
AND/OR COMMON			
2 LOCATION			
STREET & NUMBER		Between Market, Front, Middle and Waterford Streets (see description)	
CITY/TOWN	Marietta	COUNTY	16th
STATE	Pennsylvania	COUNTY	Lancaster
3 CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY ☒ DISTRICT ☐ BUILDING(S) ☐ STRUCTURE ☐ SITE ☐ OBJECT		STATUS ☒ ACCURATE ☐ INCOMPLETE ☐ MORE IN PROCESS ☒ ACCESSIBLE ☐ RESTRICTED	
PURPOSE ☒ PRIVATE ☐ PUBLIC ☐ BOTH		PRESENT USE ☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ MUSEUM ☐ PARK ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE ☐ RELIGIOUS ☐ SCIENTIFIC ☐ TRANSPORTATION ☐ OTHER/MULTI	
11. 272 W. Market: A two-story, three-bay white frame structure of late Victorian date. Built in Greek re-Revival style. The front facade is covered by a two-story portico supported by four columns. The main entrance is pedimented and pilastered. Windows are long and narrow, with simple wood labels. Carved brackets support the cornice. The roof is hipped, jecting two-story gable to the east of the main facade. The house has a large full length exterior brick chimney and an aborted eight sided tower.			
STREET & NUMBER		Lancaster County Courthouse	
CITY/TOWN	East King Street		STATE
	Lancaster		Pennsylvania
4 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places			
DATE			
DEPOSITION		FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL	
SURVEY RECORDS		Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	
CITY/TOWN	Harrisburg		STATE
			Pennsylvania

<http://www.arch.state.pa.us/>

No. <i>100-1-15</i> To THE COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY, Dr.	
Rental	<i>25</i>
Toll Service Month Ending	<i>10</i>
Previous Bills Unpaid	
Discount	

No. 3442	
To THE COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO. Dr.	
Rental	26
Toll Service	10
Previous Bills Unpaid	
Discount	33
Detach and Return This Stub With Remittance.	

[illegible]

PHONE
LA 6-3052

DR. E. ELYN M. MOUNTAIN
274 WEST MARKET ST.
MARTIN, PENNA.

APPOINTMENT WITH