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Marietta Pennsylvania Historic District & The Susquehanna National Heritage Area Designation ArcGIS Story Map

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Marietta Pennsylvania Historic District
&
The Susquehanna National Heritage Area Designation
ArcGIS Story Map

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Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts and Research Projects (SCARP)
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ABSTRACT

In the spring semester 2019, Honors students enrolled in Professor Jean-Paul Benowitz's course, Honors History 201 Elizabethtown History: Campus and Community, engaged in a Community Based Learning project, a collaboration between Elizabethtown College and RiverStewards, Inc., conducting research to contribute to the Susquehanna Heritage, Inc.'s nomination of the Susquehanna Riverlands as a National Heritage Area. A National Heritage Area designation will give the Susquehanna State Heritage Area access to federal funding and assistance from the National Park Service. The students conducted NHPA Section 106 Reviews of historically significant properties in the Marietta Historic District and the Chickies Historic District. The students published their findings online through an ArcGIS map. The students presented their findings at Scholarship and Creative Arts Day (SCAD) at Elizabethtown College on Tuesday 16 April 2019 and at Marietta Day on Saturday 11 May 2019 in Marietta. One of the students in the class, Kyle C. Cappucci, expanded the project for Summer Scholarship, Creative Arts, and Research Projects (SCARP) in the summer of 2019. Cappucci broadened the Community Based Learning project to include Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc.; RiverStewards, Inc.; Rivertownes PA USA, Inc.; and Susquehanna Heritage, Inc. Cappucci expanded the scope of the map beyond historical significance to illustrate the contemporary significance of Marietta. Cappucci presented his scholarship to the Marietta Borough Council meeting on Tuesday 9 July 2019 and to the general public at the Marietta Community House on Wednesday 17 July 2019. His presentations entitled: "Putting Historic Marietta on The Map: This Place Matters!" illustrated how the scholarship by the Honors students at Elizabethtown College can bring positive attention to the Marietta Historic District, the Chickies Historic District, and the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail. To this end, Cappucci suggested the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. take the lead in launching a historic preservation awareness campaign created by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, called "This Place Matters!"

INTRODCUTION

People who walk, run, jog, hike, bike, cross-country ski, kayak, canoe, and boat through Marietta, Pennsylvania make use of the **Northwest Lancaster County River Trail**. "This multi-purpose public recreation trail, created in 2007 along the Susquehanna River, is approximately fourteen miles long, spanning five municipalities at the northwestern edge of Lancaster County."¹

The trail connects the historic river towns of Columbia, Marietta, Bainbridge, and Falmouth. "The trail follows the route of the historic Pennsylvania Mainline Canal and uses some of the original towpath remaining along the corridor."² This provides ample opportunities to interpret historically significant architecture and industrial archaeological remains such as abandoned canal locks; iron furnaces, railroad lines, and quarries.

When people step off the trail to explore Marietta, they find a very quiet atmosphere showcasing excellent examples of historic architecture. It is difficult for visitors and new residents to imagine this river town played such an important role in the lumber and pig iron industries during the nineteenth century. Hard to believe from the First World War through the Vietnam War era Marietta was a major military supply depot and national transportation center.

¹ LMS Commercial Real Estate. "Grace Plateau Lodge 6 Brochure" lms-pma.com <http://content.lms-pma.com/properties/grace-plateau/Brochure.pdf> (accessed May 21, 2019).

² Marietta, PA. "Lancaster Northwest River Trail" marietta-pa.com <https://marietta-pa.com/map/river-trail/> (accessed May 21, 2019)

LOCAL HISTORIC FIGURES

A vibrant river town playing an important role in industry and transportation also brought people from various ideological backgrounds together. The exchange of ideas took place in classrooms of private and public academies, the Marietta Lyceum in the 1830s, the Libhart-Marietta Museum of the 1840s, and the educational programming of the Marietta Community House for the past century. University of Pennsylvania Professor **Samuel Stehman Haldeman**³ (1812-1880) scientist and philologist from Bainbridge gave lectures and Marietta native son artist **John Jay Libhart**⁴ (1806-1883) exhibited his paintings illustrating his research in the natural sciences.

Marietta is home to the national corporate headquarters for Donegal Mutual Insurance Company, established in 1889; GlaxoSmithKline the successor of **Dr. H. M. Alexander**⁵ (1851-1903) and Company aka the Lancaster County Vaccine Farm, created in 1882, the first commercial biological laboratory in the United States addressing smallpox; and Armstrong World Industries ceiling manufacturing plant. Indeed, Millersville University, formerly Millersville State Normal School, was opened in 1855 by **James P. Wickersham**⁶ (1825-1891), first superintendent of Lancaster County Schools, formerly the principal of the Marietta Academy.

Colonel John Duffy⁷ (1771-1836) emigrated to Marietta from Donegal Ireland where he was a member of the Light Horse Cavalry. He was one of the key land speculators who laid out Irish Town in Marietta. He built the Marietta and Lancaster Turnpike, another turnpike connecting Elizabethtown to the Susquehanna River, and the road from Carlisle to Baltimore through York Springs and Gettysburg.

Colonel James Duffy⁸ (1818-1888) was a prominent Marietta business leader in the cultivation of tobacco, the lumber industry, manufacturing, and transportation. During the Civil War he managed the transportation of supplies to military outposts in the Western United States for which he was granted the rank of Colonel. In 1875 Governor John F. Hartranft (1830-1889) appointed Colonel Duffy Commissioner of Fisheries for Pennsylvania.

Dr. Samuel Huston⁹ (1792-1865) practiced medicine in Marietta moving there during the War of 1812. He owned warehouses and was engaged in transportation business along the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal. In the election of 1828 he opposed Andrew Jackson in favor of incumbent John Quincy Adams. Like is close friend Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, he was a member of the Anti-Masonic Party, employed fugitive slaves in Marietta, and helped many travel along the Underground Rail Road. He was the Anti Masonic party's candidate for Pennsylvania State Senate but was defeated. His defiance of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act caused him to be unpopular in Marietta.

Captain Samuel D. Miller (1791-1872) a tailor who served in the War of 1812 before opening Walnut Hall Clothing Store. During the Civil War he was Captain of the local militia company the "Marietta Blues" and was elected Burgess (Mayor) of Marietta. His nickname was "Old Soldier."

Henry Miller Watts¹⁰ (1805-1890), an attorney born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Dickinson College class of 1824, was the son of David Watts and the grandson of Revolutionary War generals on both sides of his family. In 1827, after practicing law in Pittsburgh, Watts was appointed a deputy Attorney General for Pennsylvania. In

³ Haldeman Mansion Preservation Society. "Samuel Steman Haldeman" hadleman-mansion.org <https://www.haldeman-mansion.org/samuelstemanhaldeman.htm> (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁴ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA, August 4, 1962,) 53.

⁵ Ibid, 42.

⁶ Ibid, 47.

⁷ Mowry, Millie, PA-Roots, "Duffy, James., Col.," pa-roots.org <http://www.pa-roots.org/data/read.php?31,104386> (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Hallum, Charley Hal Houston, "A History of the Hallum Family" (C.H.H. Hallum, 1979).

https://books.google.com/books/about/A_History_of_the_Hallum_Family.html?id=Wm0rHAAACAAJ (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹⁰ Dickinson College Archives & Special Collections. "Henry Miller Watts (1805-1890)" archives.dickinson.edu <http://archives.dickinson.edu/people/henry-miller-watts-1805-1890> (accessed May 21, 2019).

1835, he was elected as a state representative from Allegheny County, served three one-year terms, and in 1838 returned to private practice in Philadelphia.

In 1841, President Harrison named him as United States Attorney for eastern Pennsylvania. From 1857-1862 he lived in Paris to enroll his children in French schools. In 1862 he became one of the fifty founding members of the Union League of Philadelphia, a patriotic club established to support President Lincoln, still in existence today, on Broad Street. From 1863-1868 he lived in Germany where his eldest son studied mining and engineering in Dresden.

In July 1868 Watts was appointed the United States ambassador to the Austrian Empire. This post was vacant since the recall of the previous envoy the summer before and in the interim the Senate had rejected seven of President Johnson's nominations. The U. S. Senate finally accepted Watts in August 1868 and he arrived in Vienna on 25 September 1868. He served less than a year, however, because he was recalled in June 1869 when the new President Grant filled his place with John Jay. Returning to Pennsylvania, Watts devoted himself to his practice and his business interests in pig iron in Marietta.

Ethelbert Watts¹¹ (1846-1919) was the second son of United States Minister to Austria Henry Miller Watts and Anna Maria Schoenberger. He was a great-grandson of Revolutionary War brigadier-general Frederick Watts, and also of lieutenant colonel Henry Miller (1751–1824), who led colonial army units in the siege of Boston and the engagements of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was the nephew of Frederick Watts, President Ulysses S. Grant's Commissioner of Agriculture and the first president of the board of trustees of Penn State University.

He was born in Philadelphia, educated in Paris, then at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1863, he enlisted as private in Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer's Emergency Militia Infantry, performing duties in the Department of the Susquehanna. After graduating from Penn, he studied at the Royal Saxon School of Mines, Freiberg, and Saxony. In 1871, he married Emily Pepper, daughter of Dr. William Pepper, Sr. and sister of Dr. William Pepper, Jr. of Philadelphia. They had four children among them was U.S. Navy Rear Admiral William Carleton Watts. Emily Watts died in 1885 and in 1895 he married Katharine L. Gregg. They had two children among them was Ethelbert Watts, Jr. (who became an intelligence officer during World War II and military liaison officer during the Cold War). Returning to Philadelphia, he was engaged in the pig iron business in which his father had extensive interests. Henry M. Watts & Sons became the owners of Marietta Furnace No. 2.

In March 1896, he entered the U. S. Foreign Service. President Grover Cleveland appointed him to his first post at Horgen, Switzerland. The next year he was appointed vice and deputy consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, where he was in charge during the Spanish–American War. Before leaving this post, he was decorated by the Khedive with the Order of Osmanieh. During the next two years he was consul-general at Kingston, Jamaica, and from there went to Prague, Bohemia. While at Prague, he accepted the position of consul-general at St. Petersburg. He served there from 1903 to 1907 during the Russo-Japanese War and the Revolution of 1905. In recognition of his services in protecting Japanese interests in Russia during the war, he was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun and the Sacred Treasure. From April 1907 to April 1917, he was consul-general at Brussels, Belgium. When the U. S. entered the First World War all-consular offices in German-occupied Belgium were discontinued, and he was ordered home. He was acting consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In May 1918, he was appointed consul-general at Hamilton, Bermuda. His great-granddaughter is actress Elizabeth McGovern best known for play the role of wife of the Earl of Grantham on the PBS television show *Downton Abbey*.

Barr Spangler¹² (1822-1922) in 1922, at the time of his death at age 100, was noted as being the oldest active bank president in the United States. Spangler, a Marietta native son, spent his entire life in Lancaster County. At age fourteen he began employment as a clerk in a dry goods store, he was given control of this business

¹¹Revolvy. "Ethelbert Watts" revolv.com <https://www.revolv.com/page/Ethelbert-Watts> (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹² The Strangest Names in Political History. "Barr Spangler (1822-1922)" [politicalstrangenames.blogspot.com](http://politicalstrangenames.blogspot.com/2013/08/barr-spangler-1822-1922.html) <http://politicalstrangenames.blogspot.com/2013/08/barr-spangler-1822-1922.html> (accessed May 21, 2019).

while still a young man and was later joined by his elder brother William, his son Charles, and a nephew, J. Barr Spangler. While still the proprietor of the B. and C. S. Spangler firm, he became a director of the First National Bank of Marietta and continued in this role for fifty-nine years, terminated only by his death in 1922.

A prominent figure in the Prohibition Party during the 1860s-1870s, Spangler made his first attempt at elective office in 1869, when he ran on the Prohibition or "Temperance" Party ticket for Pennsylvania State Auditor General. He polled only 3,186 votes, compared to Republican David Stanton, who won the election with 284,097 votes. In 1872 Spangler made another attempt for state auditor, running once again on the prohibition platform. When the votes were tallied on election day he polled only 1,260 votes, placing a distant third in a field of three candidates. Republican candidate Harrison Allen (1835-1904) emerged the victor with over 350,000 votes and went on to serve as state auditor from 1872-1875. In 1885 Spangler was the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania but again came up short in the vote count, garnering only 627 votes to Matthew S. Quay's winning total of 5,338. Following his defeat, Spangler continued to be a prominent figure amongst the ranks of the Prohibition Party, even being selected as a delegate to the State Prohibition Convention in 1887. In addition to his numerous candidacies, Spangler served as the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union for a number of years.

Barr Spangler celebrated his 100th birthday on 13 January 1922 and was honored at a dinner celebrating his life. He received a congratulatory telegram from President Warren Harding and Pennsylvania Governor William C. Sproul.

Captain Judge Jacob Grosh¹³ (1776-1860) native son of Marietta was nominated 1811 for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was reelected to the Legislature for the sessions of 1813, 1814, and 1816. In 1818 he was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate, and served four years, making his legislative service eight years, four in the House and four in the Senate. After, he served nine years as a judge of the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas. Grosh never returned an escaped slave to bondage, even after Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was enacted.

Major John Huss¹⁴ native son of Marietta served in the Pennsylvania State legislature from 1823-1824. Publisher of Marietta's newspapers the *Pilot* and the *Pioneer*, Huss was the commander of the Donegal Rangers. In 1814 when the British burned Washington, D. C. and threatened Philadelphia, he joined Captain Judge Jacob Grosh (1776-1860) in raising a company of volunteers called the Marietta Grays of which Huss served as first lieutenant.

Brevet Colonel Emanuel Dyer Roath¹⁵ (1820-1907) Justice of the Peace at Marietta settled there in 1852 working in the lumber industry. His father, Jacob, was a tailor by trade and was a member of the company which escorted General Lafayette from Paoli to Lancaster, on the occasion of his second visit to the United States. At Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Roath was authorized by Governor Curtin to raise a company of volunteers for service in the Civil War, the result being he enrolled Company E, 107th P. V. I., of which he was commissioned Captain, and he served until 19 March 1865, when he was mustered out at Washington, D. C., being later breveted major by President Andrew Johnson, and breveted lieutenant colonel and later colonel by Governor John W. Geary. After the war he returned to Marietta and officiated as a magistrate until October, 1867, when he was sent to the State Legislature by the Republican Party. In 1858 Mr. Roath was first elected as the representative of his district in the State Legislature and served one term; in 1868 he was again elected to this body, and again served one term. He was appointed brigade quartermaster of a brigade of the Lancaster county militia: by General Jacob Gross. For seven years he commanded a volunteer company out of Maytown, called "The Jackson Fencibles," infantry.

¹³ Farrell, Cathy, Genealogy. "Grosh Family" genealogy.com <https://www.genealogy.com/forum/surnames/topics/grosh/58/> (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹⁴ Archive.org. "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: with biographical sketches of many of its pioneers and prominent men" archive.org https://archive.org/stream/historyoflancast02elli/historyoflancast02elli_djvu.txt (accessed May 21, 2019).

¹⁵ Archive.org. "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; containing biographical and genealogical sketches of prominent and representative citizens and many of the early settlers" archive.org https://archive.org/stream/cu31924028852998/cu31924028852998_djvu.txt (accessed May 21, 2019).

Vice Admiral Charles Horatio “Soc” McMorris¹⁶ (1890-1954) was on the staff of Admiral Husband Kimmel at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and was made chief of staff for admiral Chester Nimitz throughout the Second World War. His wife Elizabeth McCorkle Case McMorris (1890-1967) a native of Marietta was a cousin to Elizabeth McCorkle Fitzgerald Hiestand (1873-1965). The McMorris family summered in Marietta and retired here.

Henry B. Cassel¹⁷ (1855-1926) native son of Marietta was a Republican member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Marietta. A descendent of Henry Cassel one of the founders of Marietta, he attended the Columbia Classical Institute. His family’s lumber business P. Cassel was established in 1807 arguably the oldest in this local industry. In 1881 he was a member of the Republican Lancaster County Committee and chairman in 1883. He was a delegate to the 1896 Republican National Convention before serving from 1898-1900 in the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives. While in the U. S. Congress he served as Chairman of the House Committee on Accounts. In 1909, during the sixtieth congress, he was convicted of fraud related to the construction of the Pennsylvania State Capitol. From 1909-1926 he returned to Marietta engaged in business as a manufacturer and contractor.

David S. Hickernell¹⁸ (1959) native son of Marietta is a Republican member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for the 98th District elected in 2002. He currently sits on the House Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Local Government, and Transportation Committees. He is a member of St. Peter’s Catholic Church in Elizabethtown, where he has served in various leadership positions, including president of the church council. He graduated from Donegal High School in 1977 and graduated from Elizabethtown College in 1983.

He joined the staff of the House Republican Caucus as a legislative assistant after graduating from college. He worked several positions in the House Republican caucus, including as a legislative assistant, as Director of the House Policy Committee, as Executive Director for the Majority Whip’s Office, and as Executive Assistant to the Majority Appropriations Chairman. He was elected to the Clerk of Courts in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. During his tenure in the Clerk of Courts Office, he instituted several positive reforms making the criminal court records more accessible and open to the public.

He was first elected in 2002 to represent the 98th legislative district in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was Chairman of the House Professional Licensure Committee for the 2019-20 session. He also served as a member on both the House Education Committee and the House Rules Committee. He served as Chairman of the House Education Committee, and Chairman of the Tourism and Recreational Development Committee. During his first term as a legislator, he saw three of his bills become law. Eleven of his prime-sponsored bills having been signed into law. In 2005, Hickernell authored House Bill 1579 which was signed into law as the Resource Family Care Act. In 2015, his Activities and Experiences for Children in Out-of-Home Placement Act (House Bill 477) was signed into law. In 2014, Hickernell was approached by a constituent whose child had been killed by a drunk driver. She asked and Hickernell authored legislation to change state law to require Responsible Alcohol Management Training for any seller or server of alcohol in the Commonwealth. Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, the national group fighting drunk driving and underage drinking, named Hickernell Legislator of the Year for his efforts. Hickernell was able to get Responsible Alcohol Training signed into law.

Robert V. Cresswell (1903-1991) and his wife **Mary W. Cresswell** (1909-1998) were key leaders in the historic preservation movement in Marietta in the 1960s. Dr. Cresswell was president of the Marietta Restoration Association, president of the Marietta Lions Club, and for seven years he served on the Marietta Borough Council. He earned a bachelor's degree in 1928 and a master's degree in 1934 from Penn State University. He earned a doctorate in education in 1950 from the University of Pittsburgh. At Penn State University, Cresswell was a member of Sigma Pi, and a member of Phi Delta Kappa at Pittsburgh. His career spanned over forty years in teaching and secondary school administration in the Pittsburgh schools. He was the director of the Middle States

¹⁶ Wikipedia. “Charles McMorris” wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_McMorris (accessed May 21,2019).

¹⁷ Wikipedia. “Henry B. Cassel” wikipedia.org https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_B._Cassel (accessed May 21,2019).

¹⁸ Revolvly. “David Hickernell” revolvly.com <https://www.revolvly.com/page/David-Hickernell> (accessed May 21,2019).

Commission on Colleges and Secondary Schools. For one year he was professor of secondary education at Elizabethtown College.

Local architect, the late C. E. Urban, designed many homes in Marietta. **Cassius E. Urban**¹⁹ (1863-1939), a native son of Lancaster County, was the community's leading architect from the 1890s through the 1920s. Born in Conestoga Township, he descended from a long line of country carpenters. His family moved to Lancaster City in 1873 opening a planing mill on South Prince Street manufacturing window sashes, doors, and millwork. He graduated from Lancaster's Boys High School in 1880, and then apprenticed as a draftsman at the E. L. Walter architectural firm in Scranton. In Philadelphia he worked as a draftsman for architect W. G. Hale. In 1886 he returned home to Lancaster and opened a private practice.

He designed over one hundred of Lancaster's notable buildings including the Farmer's Southern Market (1888), Watt & Shand Department Store (1898), and the Greist Building (1924). His office was in the Woolworth building on North Queen Street which he designed in 1899 for Frank Woolworth as a memorial to his first store. These iconic buildings define Lancaster's historic past as well as its present urban context. His designs were stylistically eclectic, reflecting the influence of Queen Anne, French Renaissance, Gothic Revival, Beaux Arts, and Colonial Revival periods.

His work forms a bridge between the Victorian Era and the Modern Age. Over the span of a forty-five-year career Urban's designs included major commercial and public buildings, churches, hotels, schools, industrial buildings, and private residences. Among those private residences was the mansion of Aaron Kreider in Palmyra and perhaps the Kreider Shoe Factory in Elizabethtown. Urban designed the private homes and department stores of the Watt and Hager families.

Through membership in the Hamilton Club, Urban knew Milton Hershey and designed his Lancaster City home and his estate High Point in Derry Church Township. Hershey hired Urban to design all of the main buildings in his community constructed between 1903 and 1926, including the Hershey Chocolate Company offices and factory (1903), Hershey Trust Company (1914), Community Building and Hershey Theatre (1915) and Convention Hall (1915).

Today, Urban's buildings are timeless contributions to our urban architectural heritage. How appropriate this forward-thinking man in the life of Lancaster's city and towns was himself named "Urban." The architectural legacy of Urban continues to enrich Lancaster's unique historic character. His buildings illustrate the range of his abilities and the breadth of his skills.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION INITIATIVES

In 1912 Marietta held celebrations commemorating its Centennial²⁰ during September 4-6. Barr Spangler noted in his historical address delivered on Wednesday 4 September how there were Europeans living in Marietta as early as 1715, however; the year of the founding of the community was determined to be 1812. In 1962 during August 4-11 Marietta held events celebrating the Sesquicentennial²¹ of the community. According to a local history published in a souvenir booklet, the year 1812 was chosen as the beginning of Marietta, because this is when a charter was granted by the Pennsylvania legislature to name the existing incorporated communities.

Perhaps this is best, because the sesquicentennial coincided with a national movement concerned with historic preservation. In preparing for the celebration of two centuries of Marietta (although it should have been three centuries since the community was established as early as 1719) people realized the importance of historic preservation for a place such as Marietta.

The Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. is a non-profit corporation chartered on 23 June 1965 "...to promote, encourage, and conduct the restoration, development, and preservation of the historical, cultural, and

¹⁹ Snyder, John J., *Susquehanna Monthly Magazine*. "C. Emlen Urban: A Reconsideration" (Vol. 7, No.4, April 1982).

²⁰ Haas, Andrew J., *Marietta's Centennial Program* (Marietta, PA: Press of the New Era Printing Company, September 1912).

²¹ *Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet* (Marietta, PA, August 4, 1962).

aesthetic aspects of the Borough of Marietta...”²² “On 15 October 1966 President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the National Historic Preservation Act. The NRHP is the nation’s official inventory of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects worthy of preservation.”²³

In 1966 The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, “known colloquially as The Preservation Trust, is a non-profit corporation encouraging and facilitating historic preservation throughout Lancaster County. HPTLC maintains its own inventory of historic places in Lancaster County.”²⁴

In December 1966, the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc. held its first annual Candlelight Tour of Homes originally named “Christmas by Candlelight.”²⁵ The event was organized to showcase the rich diversity of historically significant architectural styles in Marietta and to share the history of this community. “The annual tour of homes was inspired by the success of two-house tours in Marietta held on 13 May 1961 and 19 May 1962.”²⁶ In 1979 Marietta Restoration Associates initiates Historic Marietta Day to promote community awareness for historic preservation.

“Over half of Marietta has been designated as a National Historic District through three nominations: 18 July 1978, 17 August 1984, and 28 December 2005.”²⁷ “The most recent National Historic District incorporates approximately 600 acres bounded by the Susquehanna River, and Chickies Creek. Known as the Chickies Historic District this area preserves the ruins of the pig iron industry, the Pennsylvania Canal, the rail road, and related residential and commercial structures.”²⁸

Marietta has three structures listed individually as historic landmarks: The New Haven Counting House, the Linden House/Henry Cassel Mansion, and the Silk Mill Condominiums. Several homes are listed with the Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County HPTLC, the Marietta Historic District MHD, and the Chickies Historic District CHD.

The National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to evaluate the impact of all federally funded/permitted projects on historic properties through a Section 106 Review. This NHPA review process mandates when federal agencies’ projects may affect historic properties (both those listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places) must consider the effects on historic properties. “A Section 106 Review involves four steps: (1) Initiation of the Section 106 Review (2) Identification of Historic Properties (3) Assessment of Adverse Effects (4) Resolution of Adverse Effects.”²⁹

Elizabethtown College Honors students, through the Social Enterprise Institute at Elizabethtown College, are working with RiverStewards³⁰ on an initiative for “Susquehanna Riverlands a Pennsylvania Heritage Area consisting of the Susquehanna River Valley. Susquehanna Heritage is a non-profit group working to nominate the Susquehanna Riverlands as a National Heritage Area.”³¹ A National Heritage Area designation will give the Susquehanna State Heritage Area access to federal funding and assistance from the National Park Service. The Honors students’ NHPA Section 106 Reviews can be used to illustrate the historical significance of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

²² Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015,) 9.

²³ Ibid, 11.

²⁴ Ibid, 12.

²⁵ Ibid, 9.

²⁶ Ibid, 10.

²⁷ Ibid, 11.

²⁸ Ibid, 12.

²⁹ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. “Section 106 Applicant Toolkit” [achp.gov https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/section-106-applicant-toolkit](https://www.achp.gov/digital-library-section-106-landing/section-106-applicant-toolkit) (accessed May 21,2019).

³⁰ River Stewards. “The Susquehanna” <https://riverstewards.info/> (accessed May 21,2019).

³¹ Susquehanna Heritage. “About Us” [susquehannaheritage.org https://www.susquehannaheritage.org/about-us/](https://www.susquehannaheritage.org/about-us/) (accessed May 21,2019).

HISTORY OF MARIETTA, PENNSYLVANIA

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.³²

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.³³

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.³⁴

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).³⁵

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."³⁶

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.³⁷

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.³⁸

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.³⁹

³² 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).

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

In 1719 Robert Wilkins, Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots; Anglo-Irish Presbyterians), Indian Trader, acquired 300 acres along the Susquehanna River north of Chickies Creek. In 1719 George Stewart, Scotch-Irish, was sold a tract of land east of the Robert Wilkins tract. In 1727 Robert Wilkins sold the tract of Penn land to Scotch-Irish, The Reverend James Anderson, clergy at the Donegal Presbyterian Church (1732) in Mount Joy, in East Donegal Township. Son James Anderson operated the ferry and built the Accomac Inn.⁴⁰

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.⁴¹

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.⁴²

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).⁴³

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.⁴⁴

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.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶

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

⁴⁰ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ 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).

⁴⁵ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁴⁶ Ibid.

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).⁴⁷

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.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹

The Economic Panic of 1819 was the first major peacetime financial crisis in the U. S. following the collapse of the economy in the transition from a colonial commercial status with Europe toward an independent economy. The downturn was driven by global market adjustments in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, its severity was compounded by excessive speculation in public lands. The Pennsylvania legislature did not build a bridge between Marietta and York. James Anderson lost most of his money building the Columbia Pike.⁵⁰

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.⁵¹

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 1934.⁵²

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

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Revolvly. "Panic of 1819" revolvly.com <https://www.revolvly.com/page/Panic-of-1819> (accessed May 21, 2019).

⁵¹ 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).

⁵² 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).

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.⁵³

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.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵

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).⁵⁶

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.⁵⁷

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.⁵⁸

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

⁵³ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Landis, John C., Candlelight Tours of Marietta 1966 to 2015 (Landisville, PA: Yurchak Printing, Inc, 2015).

⁵⁷ Marietta Sesquicentennial Souvenir Booklet, (Marietta, PA: August 4, 1962).

⁵⁸ Ibid.

United States when it was still officially neutral during the Second World War. The United States declared war on Germany.⁵⁹

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.⁶⁰

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.⁶¹

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.⁶²

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.⁶³

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.⁶⁴

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 today⁶⁵

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).⁶⁶

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

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² American Oil & Gas Historical Society. Big Inch Pipelines of WWII” aoghs.org <https://aoghs.org/petroleum-in-war/oil-pipelines/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶³ Wardlow, Chester, Center of Military History. “The Transportation Corps: Responsibilities, Organization, and Operations” history https://history.army.mil/html/books/010/10-19/CMH_Pub_10-19.pdf (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶⁴ USALCO, “About Us” usalco.com <https://www.usalco.com/company/history/> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶⁵ New Jersey Shell Casting Corporation. “Our History” njshell.com <http://njshell.com/history.htm> (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁶⁶ ProPublica. “Marietta Air Force Station” projects.propublica.org <https://projects.propublica.org/bombs/installation/PA39799F1509009799> (accessed May 23, 2019).

trust fund) and costs recovered from polluters by referring to the U. S. Department of Justice.⁶⁷ 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.⁶⁸

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.⁶⁹

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.⁷⁰

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.⁷¹

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.⁷²

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

⁶⁷ Wikipedia. “Superfund” Wikipedia.org <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superfund> (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁶⁸ 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).

⁶⁹ LEPCO. “About Us” [lepc.com http://lepc.com/about-us/](http://lepc.com/about-us/) (accessed June 13, 2019)

⁷⁰ Swedish Motors. “About Us” [swedishmotors.com http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors](http://www.swedishmotors.com/about-swedish-motors) (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁷¹ Jagtrux. “Our Story” [jagtrux.com http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx](http://jagtrux.com/dotnetnuke/AboutUs/OurStory.aspx) (accessed May 23, 2019).

⁷² B.N. Excavating. “About Us” [bnexcavating.com https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php](https://www.bnexcavating.com/about-us.php) (accessed May 29, 2019).

and his dedicated crew bring extensive experience to the table in the areas of LPG system design, engineering, plant connection, fitting and maintenance services.⁷³

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.⁷⁴

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.⁷⁵

Lancaster Recumbent opened in December 2014, and today, the shop has over 75 different types of recumbent cycles – and continues to grow. The shop moved to a new location at 103 West Market Street in March 2018 – a larger space (for more cycles) located a block and a half off the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail in Marietta, PA. Lancaster Recumbent offers rides for all of life's cycles, new and used semi-recumbent and recumbent cycles, offers personal customizations and adaptations to meet your specific needs. Lastly, they offer repairs and maintenance for practically anything with wheels – from recumbent to traditional upright cycles, from strollers to wheelchairs and walkers.⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷ 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."⁷⁸

⁷³ Hiltz Propane Systems. "About Us" hiltzpropanesystems.com <https://www.hiltzpropanesystems.com/about-us/> (accessed June 13, 2019)

⁷⁴ Vanguard Modular Building Systems. "Vanguard History" vanguardmodular.com <https://vanguardmodular.com/vanguard-history/> (accessed June 13, 2019).

⁷⁵ Hess Auctioneers. "About Us" hessauctioneers.com <https://www.hessauctioneers.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁷⁶ Lancaster Recumbent. "About Us" lancasterrecumbent.com <https://lancasterrecumbent.com/about-us/> (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁷⁷ Lancaster Online. "After long fight, Perdue to open \$60M soybean-processing plant Monday in Conoy Township" lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/after-long-fight-perdue-to-open-m-soybean-processing-plant/article_a709d652-9f98-11e7-88a9-238ddeda959e.html (accessed May 29, 2019).

⁷⁸ Lancaster Online. "10 facts about the new \$60M Perdue soybean plant in Conoy Township opening today" lancasteronline.com https://lancasteronline.com/news/local/facts-about-the-new-m-perdue-soybean-plant-in-conoy/article_a062b1b8-a216-11e7-8cac-d7d57ce2f935.html (accessed May 29, 2019).

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.⁷⁹ Marietta has its own Compressor Station off River Road and has a direct connection to this major national phenomenon.

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION: “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. The National Historic Preservation Trust provides a toolkit for communities to launch their own This Place Matters campaign! People around the world are sharing photos of places of historical significance. 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.

We believe the most strategic way for the Marietta Restoration Associates, Inc.; RiverStewards, Inc.; Rivertownes PA USA, Inc.; and Susquehanna Heritage, Inc. to bring positive attention to the Marietta Historic District, the Chickies Historic District, and the Northwest Lancaster County River Trail; while nominating Susquehanna Riverlands as a National Heritage Area; is to use the toolkit provided by the National Historic Preservation Trust to launch a social media campaign to enlist support from the local community. A press release will assist with local media coverage, sending emails and text messages to friends, family, neighbors; creating an event on Facebook or Eventbrite; establishing a website, making a special page for the Marietta campaign where people can RSVP for the event and make donations to the cause; create flyers for display at local businesses and civic buildings; will all contribute to bringing attention to the ArcGIS map and coordinated historic preservation efforts on the local, state, and federal levels.

⁷⁹ Wikipedia. “Texas Eastern Transmission Pipeline” wikipedia.org
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Eastern_Transmission_Pipeline (accessed June 13, 2019)

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Appendix A: Section 106 Review Purpose and Process

Source 1: <https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/regulations/2017-02/regs-rev04.pdf>

Purposes of Section 106 Review Process

(a) *Purposes of the section 106 process.* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The procedures in this part define how Federal agencies meet these statutory responsibilities. The section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

(b) *Relation to other provisions of the act.* Section 106 is related to other provisions of the act designed to further the national policy of historic preservation. References to those provisions are included in this part to identify circumstances where they may affect actions taken to meet section 106 requirements. Such provisions may have their own implementing regulations or guidelines and are not intended to be implemented by the procedures in this part except insofar as they relate to the section 106 process. Guidelines, policies and procedures issued by other agencies, including the Secretary, have been cited in this part for ease of access and are not incorporated by reference.

(c) *Timing.* The agency official must complete the section 106 process “prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license.” This does not prohibit agency official from conducting or authorizing nondestructive project planning activities before completing compliance with section 106, provided that such actions do not restrict the subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties. The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process for the undertaking.

Subpart B-The section 106 Process

§ 800.3 *Initiation of the section 106 process.*

(a) *Establish undertaking.* The agency official shall determine whether the proposed Federal action is an undertaking as defined in § 800.16(y) and, if so, whether it is a type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

(1) No potential to cause effects. If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under section 106 or this part.

(2) Program alternatives. If the review of the undertaking is governed by a Federal agency program alternative established under § 800.14 or a programmatic agreement in existence before January 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

(b) *Coordinate with other reviews.* The agency official should coordinate the steps of the section 106 process, as appropriate, with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking and with any reviews required under other authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency-specific legislation, such as section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Where consistent with the procedures in this subpart, the agency official may use information developed for other reviews under Federal, State or tribal law to meet the requirements of section 106.

(c) *Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO.* As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

(1) *Tribal assumption of SHPO responsibilities.* Where an Indian tribe has assumed the section 106 responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act, consultation for undertakings occurring on tribal land or for effects on tribal land is with the THPO for the Indian tribe in lieu of the SHPO. Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii) of the act authorizes owners of properties on tribal lands which are neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe to request the SHPO to participate in the section 106 process in addition to the THPO.

(2) *Undertakings involving more than one State.* If more than one State is involved in an undertaking, the involved SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf in the section 106 process, including taking actions that would conclude the section 106 process under this subpart.

(3) *Conducting consultation.* The agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(4) *Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond.* If the SHPO/THPO fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of a request for review of a finding or determination, the agency official may either proceed to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination or consult with the Council in lieu of the SHPO/THPO. If the SHPO/THPO re-enters the section 106 process, the agency official shall continue the consultation without being required to reconsider previous findings or determinations.

(d) *Consultation on tribal lands.* Where the Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the section 106 process with the Indian tribe and the Council, as appropriate. An Indian tribe may enter into an agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying the SHPO's participation in the section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) *Plan to involve the public.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the section 106 process. The agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with § 800.2(d).

(f) *Identify other consulting parties.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall identify any other parties entitled to be consulting parties and invite them to participate as such in the section 106

process. The agency official may invite others to participate as consulting parties as the section 106 process moves forward.

(1) *Involving local governments and applicants.* The agency official shall invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under § 800.2(c).

(2) *Involving Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that requests in writing to be a consulting party shall be one.

(3) *Requests to be consulting parties.* The agency official shall consider all written requests of individuals and organizations to participate as consulting parties and, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe upon whose tribal lands an undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, determine which should be consulting parties.

(g) *Expediting consultation.* A consultation by the agency official with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties may address multiple steps in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 where the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree it is appropriate as long as the consulting parties and the public have an adequate opportunity to express their views as provided in § 800.2(d).

Source 2: <https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2019-04/CitizenGuide2015v4-spreads%20layout.pdf>

What is Section 106 Review?

In the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), Congress established a comprehensive program to preserve the historical and cultural foundations of the nation as a living part of community life. Section 106 of the NHPA is crucial to that program because it requires consideration of historic preservation in the multitude of projects with federal involvement that take place across the nation every day.

Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of projects they carry out, approve, or fund on historic properties. Also, federal agencies must provide the ACHP an opportunity to comment on such projects prior to the agency's decision on them.

Section 106 review encourages, but does not mandate, preservation. Sometimes there is no way for a needed project to proceed without harming historic properties. Section 106 review does ensure that preservation values are factored into federal agency planning and decisions. Because of Section 106, federal agencies must assume responsibility for the consequences of the projects they carry out, approve, or fund on historic properties and be publicly accountable for their decisions.

Understanding Section 106 Review

Regulations issued by the ACHP spell out the Section 106 review process, specifying actions federal agencies must take to meet their legal obligations. The regulations are published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," and can be found on the ACHP's Web site at www.achp.gov. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating Section 106 review, most of which takes place between the agency and state and tribal or Native Hawaiian organization officials. Appointed by the governor, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) coordinates the state's historic preservation program and consults with agencies during Section 106 review.

Agencies also consult with officials of federally recognized Indian tribes when the projects have the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of significance to such tribes located off tribal lands.

Some tribes have officially designated Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), while others designate representatives to consult with agencies as needed. In Hawaii, agencies consult with Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs) when historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them may be affected. To successfully complete Section 106 review, federal agencies must do the following: gather information to decide which properties in the area that may be affected by the project are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (referred to as “historic properties”); determine how those historic properties might be affected; explore measures to avoid or reduce harm (“adverse effect”) to historic properties; and reach agreement with the SHPO/THPO (and the ACHP in some cases) on such measures to resolve any adverse effects or, failing that, obtain advisory comments from the ACHP, which are sent to the head of the agency.

Appendix B: National Designation Process

Source 1: <http://ncshpo.org/resources/federal-historic-preservation-program/>
Federal Historic Preservation

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) changed all of that. Congress declared that: “in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation.”

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that before any federal agency issues a permit, provides funding, or directly completes an “undertaking,” it must consider the impact to our historic resources. Further, it established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (a cabinet-level body of presidentially appointed citizens, experts in the field, and federal, state and local government representatives) which must be given reasonable opportunity to comment.

Recognizing that historic preservation in the United States should not be a top-down process, the NHPA further authorizes the designation of a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for each state or Territory, and a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for qualified Tribes. SHPOs and THPOs serve as the “boots on the ground” in their respective jurisdictions – assuring local input about the historic resources that matter to communities. To drive that point home even further, a provision for Certified Local Governments provides a means for more local input and influence. To accomplish all of this, in 1976 Congress amended the NHPA to include a “Historic Preservation Fund” to help fund the process

The NHPA also directed the Secretary of the Interior to expand the National Historic Landmark program (originally created in the 1935 National Historic Sites Act) to establish the National Register of Historic Places. Central to determining whether a federal undertaking will impact a historic resource is whether a property or site is individually listed on the National Register, a contributing resource to a Historic District, or whether it has been determined “eligible” for listing. SHPOs play a vital role in the designation process which is managed by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

Other important ingredients of the federal historic preservation program include the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and the requirements placed upon Federal Agencies (via Section 110, amended 1996) to document, nominate and preserve the properties they own or control.

All said, the Federal Historic Preservation Program is truly a partnership. It is not designed with singular answers, and it is designed to afford input and flexibility for the preservation of places important to all Americans.

Source 2: <https://savingplaces.org/stories/preservation-tips-tools-how-to-save-a-place-apply-for-historic-designation#.XNmOBkxFzcs>

Federal Designations

Federal designations include the National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Program and listing on the National Register for Historic Places (NR or National Register). Both the National Historic Landmarks Program and the National Register for Historic Places are managed by the National Park Service.

NHLs are places that have the strongest association with a significant event in our nation’s history or that best tells the story of a person who played a significant role in the history of the nation. They are also

places that are an exceptional representation of a particular building or engineering method, technique, or building type, and/or have the potential to yield new and innovative information about the past through archeology. It is important to note that NHLs relate stories that are important to the history of the nation as a whole, not just local communities or states.

The National Register is the nation's official list of historic structures, focusing on sites and properties that are more than 50 years old. (Historic places less than 50 years old can be listed on the National Register but must adhere to special criteria and guidelines.) Despite the "national" moniker, sites listed on the National Register can interpret stories that are important to a local community, the residents of a specific state, or to all Americans.

Note: Historic sites or properties designated as NHLs are automatically included on the National Register. In addition, neither NHL nor National Register designations affect what private owners can do with their property or come with any obligation to open it to the public.

State Designations

On the state level, historic properties or sites will be listed on a state register, which is managed by that area's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Criteria for listing a historic place on a state register may vary by state, so contact your State Historic Preservation Officer for specific details.

Not all states have registers, but the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers website can connect you with your state's historic preservation office, which should be able to fill you in on the ins-and-outs of your state's policies.

Source 3: <https://savingplaces.org/stories/preservation-tips-tools-historic-designations-mean#.XNmI7UxFzcs>

The National Register for Historic Places (NR or National Register)

As noted in a previous post, the National Register is managed by the National Park Service and is the nation's official list of historic structures. More specifically, the National Register:

- has more than 80,000 listings, made up of 1.4 million individual resources -- buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects,
- includes at least one listing from nearly every county in the United States, and
- focuses on buildings that are more than 50 years old (newer buildings must be especially significant)

Contrary to popular belief, neither NHL nor NR designations affect what private owners can do with their property or come with any obligation to open it to the public.

However, both do offer protections -- in the form of significant legal hurdles -- in the event that federal government work threatens a place (when building a highway, for example). They may also make property owners eligible for preservation funds and federal historic tax credits

State Registers

Where the rubber starts to meet the road from a property owner perspective is at the state level, where state registers are managed. In many cases, listing here triggers regulatory protection from state government actions or governs whether a property owner is eligible for tax benefits and incentives.

Not all states have registers, but the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers website can connect you with your state's historic preservation office, which should be able to fill you in on the ins-and-outs of your state's policies

Nationally, properties are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In Pennsylvania, PHMC's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) performs the duties of the SHPO. The SHPO's role in this process is review and advisory in nature. Only the Keeper of the National Register,

at the National Park Service (NPS), has the authority to list a property or determine if it is eligible for the National Register. All other findings by SHPOs or federal agencies are considered to be opinions.

To list a property in the National Register private property owners must apply through the SHPO. Private property owners may apply directly to the office of the Keepers only through the designated appeals process. The listing process is detailed in the **Code of Federal Regulations**.

The SHPO reviews submitted nominations to determine whether they meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The SHPO's National Register review staff reviews adequacy of documentation, assures that the procedures and standards of the National Register program are met, and conducts site visits to proposed historic districts.

Source 3: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/National-Register/Pages/Process.aspx>

Steps in the National Register Process

1. **Historic Resource Survey Form (HRSF):** SHPO receives descriptive and historical information on buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts on the HRSF. Download the HRSF (PDF) and view the HRSF instructions (PDF) for completing the form.
2. **Eligibility:** Completed HRSFs are reviewed by a committee of SHPO staff (using National Register criteria) to determine if properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (Please also see the re-evaluation policy below)
 - a. NPS regulations 36 CFR parts 60 and 800 give SHPOs 30 days to respond to federal agency requests for evaluation under Section 106 and 60 days to respond to evaluation requests for NR listing from individuals.
 - b. SHPO *may* request additional information if needed.
 - c. After one request for additional information if SHPO considers the property to be ineligible or still cannot make a determination, the property owner will be provided with instructions regarding the National Register appeals process according to 36 CFR 60.12.
3. **Nomination:** If a property is determined to be eligible for the National Register, and the property owner approves, the property may be formally nominated to the National Register using the National Park Service registration form.
 - a. SHPO's National Register review staff will log receipt of National Register nominations.
 - b. Reviews of nominations are generally completed within 60 days.
 - c. SHPO review staff will provide two substantive reviews.
 - d. For historic districts, two field views will be required. The first field view will be conducted by SHPO staff and a Historic Preservation Board representative to establish the boundaries of the proposed district. The second will be conducted with SHPO staff to field check the inventory.
 - e. Following review of the revised submission the SHPO will forward the nomination to the state Historic Preservation Board.
 - f. If the nomination is not forwarded the property owner will be provided with instructions regarding the National Register appeals process according to 36 CFR 60.12.
4. **Historic Preservation Board:** Completed nominations are submitted to the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board. The Board meets on the first Tuesday of February, June and October. The Board reviews the nomination, considering whether or not it meets the criteria for evaluation and its level of significance prior to its submittal to the National Park Service.
 - a. Nominations are scheduled for review by the Historic Preservation Board 90 days in advance of the meeting date.
 - b. Public notification is issued 30-75 days prior to the meeting according to 36 CFR 60.6.

- c. The Board will accept or reject the nomination. If the Board rejects the nomination the property owner will be provided with instructions regarding the National Register appeals process according to 36 CFR 60.12, and/or with Board recommendations for revising and resubmitting the nomination.
 - d. If the nomination is accepted, SHPO staff will forward the nomination to the National Park Service. 36 CFR 60.11(e) requires that the SHPO submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register within 90 days of the Board meeting or advise the owner within 45 days that the nomination will not be forwarded.
5. **National Park Service:** Forwarded nominations from the SHPO are reviewed by National Register staff at the National Park Service in Washington D.C.
- a. NPS review is generally completed within 45 days.
 - b. NPS posts listings weekly on its website.
 - c. NPS will return nominations to the SHPO that are deemed technically incomplete or inadequately documented. SHPO will provide documentation and guidance if this should occur.

Appendix C: This Place Matters and National Treasure

Source: https://nthp-savingplaces.s3.amazonaws.com/2016/04/21/12/40/44/946/NTHP_TPM_Toolkit.pdf

This Place Matters Campaign

Everyone has places that are important to them. Places they care about. Places that matter. This Place Matters is a national campaign 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. Ready to tell the world about places making their hearts beat faster? Follow the tips in this toolkit to launch your own This Place Matters campaign!

As you spread the word, make sure to use the #ThisPlaceMatters hashtag. People around the world are sharing photos of the places they hold dear. But this campaign isn't just about photography. It's about telling the stories of the places we can't live without. Through *This Place Matters*, we hope to encourage and inspire an ongoing dialogue about the importance of place and preservation in all of our lives.

At the National Trust, we want to help you shine a spotlight on all the special places important to you. And to get you started, we are sharing exciting tips and tools so you can take your *This Place Matters* campaign to the next level. Follow the steps below to begin!

What Places Matter to You?

Tell us which places matter most to you, and we'll help share them with the world!

1. Download your *This Place Matters* materials, including signs, social media shareables, and a campaign toolkit.
2. Take photos at the places that matter most to you.
3. Share your photos online with the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters.
4. Stay tuned to @SavingPlaces on Instagram and Twitter as we spotlight our favorites!

WHAT'S YOUR MESSAGE?

Before diving in, take a second to think about the goal of your This Place Matters campaign. Answering the following questions will help you determine both a core message and a game plan. • What's your elevator speech? Why is this place important to you and to your community? • Is this place threatened? If so, are you trying to save it and what challenges do you think you'll face in doing so? • Who is your audience? A property owner? A local elected official? People who might donate to your cause? • What is the best way to tell the story of your place visually? Whatever your message is, clarity and specificity will help you build your campaign and get your point across.

PLAN AN EVENT

An event is your chance to create a connection between the public and the place you've chosen to highlight. As you plan it, think about the following questions. • What kind of event would have the biggest impact? • Should it include food (like a picnic) so that people can take time to experience this special place together? • What about an Instameet or a Tweetup at the site? • Can you go behind the scenes for a special tour? • Is there an opportunity for a small parade through town that ends at the site? Get creative.

The goal is to have fun!

GET THE WORD OUT

Now that you're ready to get the community involved, it's time to determine the best way to reach the people who will share your passion. Here are some tips for spreading the word. • A social media campaign will get your friends and supporters excited. • A press release will assist with local media coverage. • Send an email to friends, family, neighbors— anyone you think might support your cause! • Create an event on Facebook or Eventbrite. Or, if you have a website, make a special page for your campaign where people can RSVP for your event or make donations to your cause. • Create flyers and share them at local businesses and civic buildings. The more varied your approach, the more chances you'll have to reach people who can help your cause.

Appendix D: Our This Place Matters Sites in Marietta

This summer, we have identified three sites in Marietta which we believe have a rich historical significance in relation to local history as well as the history of our nation. These three historic sites include the Colonel James Duffy Mansion located at 320 West Market Street, Watts Riverview Manse located at 4940 Marietta Avenue, and the Old Town Hall Museum located at 5 West Walnut Street. Below is an image and brief paragraph with the historical significance of each property.

Colonel James Duffy Mansion 320 West Market Street

Colonel James Duffy built his large Mansion in 1850 and made it the center of his numerous commercial and agricultural interests. His large house is a fine example of a large Victorian Mansion with Italianate features. After a tour of Europe in 1847, Colonel Duffy joined the great Mahaffey family in land development and the lumber business in Marietta, Marietta at that time being a large lumber center. He established the Marietta Hollow-ware and Enameling Company and became director of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. In 1875, Duffy was appointed one of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of Pennsylvania and was a chief promoter of fish culture throughout the State. He largely identified with the growth and development of the township and borough of his residence. With his father, Colonel Duffy laid out and developed Irish Town which later became part of Marietta. Colonel Duffy was a close friend of President Grant and Simon and Don Cameron. On June 26, 1876 President Ulysses S. Grant, Secretary Cameron and General Sherman visited with Colonel Duffy at his mansion before moving on to Harrisburg. Colonel James Duffy played an important part in the development of Marietta and the surrounding area.



Watts Riverview Manse located at 4940 Marietta Avenue

In 1871, Henry Miller Watts, Marietta Ironmaster & Minister to Austria for President Andrew Johnson, built this Italianate Villa, Riverview, with a mansard roof and square tower, Second Empire style elements, as a wedding gift for his son, Ethelbert Watts. This was Ethelbert's country home while he held international consul posts serving as a U. S. diplomat from 1896-1918. Ethelbert Watts Jr. was an intelligence officer in World War II. In 1895, Colonel James Duffy, son of Marietta industrialist James Duffy, purchased Riverview. In the 1940s it was the home of local dentist Dr. William S. Simons. In 1981, Donald and Joyce Hershey purchased & restored the manse where they founded LCBC Church. In 2018, Riverview was purchased by Halfway Environment for Alcoholics Recovering Inc. becoming the Gate House for Women drug and alcohol treatment center.



The Old Town Hall Museum 5 West Walnut Street

The Old Town Hall Museum was built in 1847 as the seat of the borough government. It has also served Marietta as a public meeting place, an elementary school, a lodge hall, and the town jail. The triangular lot upon which the hall stands was set aside around 1808 by James Anderson IV. The first public schoolhouse was established here in 1814. By the 1840s, the long-neglected market structure was dilapidated and faced demolition. Marietta's Borough Council resolved to build a new meeting place in February 1847. The result was this stately three-story public building with a clock tower. In September 1852, the Borough Council accepted a proposal to purchase a large clock and 1000-lb bell. In 1952, the building was threatened with demolition again, but the Lenherts leased and opened it as a museum to preserve the historic building. In 1987, the MRA leased the property from the borough. Since then, the MRA has operated the Marietta Museum, which houses many early Marietta artifacts.



Source 2: <https://savingplaces.org/stories/this-place-matters-campaign-brings-historic-preservation-to-twitter-instagram#.XPAz1kxFzcs>

This Place Matters Campaign Explanation

“‘This Place Matters’ started in 2008 as a way for people to shine a spotlight on the historic places that played a role in their lives. Basically, it’s 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 that are 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 and print a sign. Take photos with the sign at the places that matter most to you and share the photos with others online with the hashtag #ThisPlaceMatters.

The virtual preservation project offers people opportunities to add their personal narratives to the history of places that are meaningful to them, whether those places are community churches, elementary schools, a barn on an old family farm, or the old corner store where kids would gather after school to buy sticks of gum.

“To date, thousands of photos have been snapped and shared. But beyond all the smiling faces, what I find most endearing is how three simple words, ‘This Places Matters,’ have become ubiquitous in preservation, often serving as a rallying cry for communities when a beloved place is threatened,” says Clement, who has worked with the National Trust for six years. “People really connect with it.”

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 that have and continue to be important to them. Clement says that “This Place Matters” will soon get an interactive web experience that allows users to explore places that matter across the country. There will also be “This Place Matters” toolkits available upon request so that preservation fans can take their photos to the next level. The full relaunch will happen in Fall 2015.

“What I love about this campaign is that it’s preservation through the eye of the beholder. Everyone has at least one place that makes their heart beat a little faster -- a place where their own personal history happened,” says Clement. “And now, with a photo and a smile, they can tell the whole world a simple but powerful message: This place matters to me.”

In honor of Preservation Month and Next City’s 2015 Vanguard conference, going on in Reno this week, the National Trust will host a #ThisPlaceMatters-themed photo walk on Wednesday in downtown Reno. Vanguards will get a chance to turn their cameras, “or I guess more appropriately, their phones, on Reno,” says Clement. “We can’t wait to see what they discover.”

Every person out there has a place that means a lot 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 that love of these places.

And as for a place that is near and dear to Clement, “Hands down, it’s the Houston Astrodome, a place the National Trust is currently working to save for future generations. But it’s not just about work,” he says. “The eighth Wonder of the World was an enormous part of my life growing up. My fondest memories of my dad were created there. It’s also where I learned the rules of football and heard George Strait play live. It’s an important place that has a gravitational pull on my heart -- always has, and thanks to our efforts, always will.”

Source 3: <https://savingplaces.org/places/ashley-river#.XPA5jkxFzcs>

Example of NTHP National Treasure

This is an example of one of the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s National Treasures. This is one of our options for publicizing the Marietta and Chickies Historic Districts. Ultimately, between our partnership with the River Stewards and this potential partnership with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, our goal is to have Marietta recognized by the National Park Service, who would place these historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places.