

# *The Ironmasters of Marietta and Vicinity During the Period 1848-1878*

By BERTHA SUE GRAMM

THE blast furnaces and associated buildings at Chickies and Watts Stations between Columbia and Marietta, Pennsylvania, both towns located on the Susquehanna River, a century ago were the nucleus around which these "iron" villages named for the stations were developed. Chickies at that time was a "stop" station on the Columbia branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was near the base of Chickies Rock. It was about two miles west of Columbia. Watts Station was up river. It also was a "stop" station, and was situated less than a half-mile west of Chickies Station and one mile east of the upper Marietta Station. Built of red brick, it was on the north side of the railroad tracks, and its front faced west for the convenience of the passengers, as the side of the station was very close to the railroad tracks. The road, on which the station stood, was locally known as the Watts Station Road to which all the private roads from the mansions standing on the elevation above and to the north of the station eventually led.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Watts Station was on the first road east of Clay Street, locally known as Haldeman's Hill (Marietta). Clay Street, which extends from East Market Street to East Front Street, is somewhat the dividing line between Marietta Borough and East Donegal Township, although the exact dividing line runs through the kitchens of the houses standing on the west side of Clay Street. Thus, the rear of these houses is in Marietta Borough, and the front is in East Donegal Township. However, as the greater part of these houses is in the township, taxes are paid to the township and not to Marietta Borough. Front Street, skirting the railroad, terminates at the west corner of Clay Street. The land to the east of Clay Street was never mapped out into streets.

Prior to the building of Watts Station, people living in "the lower part of Marietta," used the "lower Marietta Station," at that time at the corner of Front and Bank streets, two squares west of Watts Station. After the building of the latter, the lower Marietta Station was dismantled.

The settlements were, as in other furnace localities of an earlier period, somewhat feudal in character. They were made up of the furnace workers, tenant farmers who might live some distance away from the furnaces, wagon and coach makers, wood-choppers, teamsters, blacksmiths, and other required workers. Except for those living on the farms, most of these laborers lived in rows of houses, built of brick or lumber, the up-keep of which was at the ironmasters' expense. The ironmasters occupied the mansions, generally, but not always, built on the top or on a slope of a hill, with terraces going down to the furnaces and village below. The ironmasters had their company stores where their workmen purchased the ordinary necessities of life. Generally, they also had their own schools supported by public taxation, their own chapels, and the farms which raised the produce to supply the workmen's wants. The farm animals used for hauling wood, coal, and iron-ore were stabled in the barns of the tenant farmers and those barns built in the furnace district. These furnaces and villages between Marietta and Columbia were on the low land adjoining the river known to geologists as a flood plain, which was the ancient course of the river.

Among the ironmasters in the last half of the past century in the Marietta vicinity were Henry Musselman and his two sons, Abram and Samuel Musselman; Henry Miller Watts and his two older sons, Ethelbert and Henry S. Watts; Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell; Stephen F. Eagle and his two sons, Frank and George Eagle; John Becker and Edwin L. Reinhold; and Henry Haldeman and his four sons and grandson, all actively engaged in the iron furnace industry.

### **The Musselman Ironmasters**

Henry Musselman .....	b. Oct. 4, 1798.
	d. Dec. 6, 1875.
Married 1) Fanny Rohrer .....	b. Nov. 19, 1800.
Mar. 8, 1821 .....	d. July 20, 1828.
Married 2) Anna B. Hackman .....	b. Nov. 10, 1810.
Dec. 23, 1830 .....	d. 1892.

Henry Musselman was one of the best known ironmasters of this locality in the mid-nineteenth century. He occupied the gray-painted brick mansion located at the southeast corner of East Market Street and Elbow Lane, Marietta, Pennsylvania, for the

last ten years of his life (1865-1875). This home is now occupied by his great-granddaughter, Miss Mary Montgomery.

Prior to this period, he occupied, the greater part of his married life, the mansion which he built in 1821 on what later became known as Musselman's Hill. This mansion is the most westerly of the three mansions on Musselman's Hill. Sometime after the marriage of Abram Hackman Musselman, his eldest son by his second marriage, Abram Musselman moved into the 1821 mansion. His father, meantime, built to the east a second mansion adjoining his first and occupied it for a short time himself, until his next son, Samuel, upon his marriage, established himself there. Henry Musselman then moved to the Linden House, located at the northeast corner of East Market and Bank streets, where he resided for a short time prior to the purchase in 1865 of the Marietta mansion.

Henry Musselman was a man of much energy and outstanding ability, as well as public spirit. He was not connected with any religious denomination, and in politics was a Whig, later a Republican. He had a family of ten children, four to his first wife, and six to his second.

In 1848, he erected an extensive furnace with Dr. Peter Shoenberger, a physician of Pittsburgh, his wife's uncle and father-in-law of Henry Miller Watts, the founder of the Watts' furnace industry at Watts Station. In 1849, they built the second furnace. On the death of Dr. Shoenberger in 1854, Henry Miller Watts became a partner with Henry Musselman, the firm being known as Musselman and Watts. One stack (No. 1 furnace), 50 x 12½ feet and another, 38 x 12, built in 1849, had a capacity of 12,000 tons of iron per annum. A third furnace was built in 1867, under the auspices of Henry Musselman and Henry M. Watts, with a capacity of 15,000 tons per annum. This furnace was known as the Vesta Furnace and upon dissolving partnership with Henry M. Watts, the firm was carried on under the name of Henry Musselman and Sons. This furnace was later owned by Henry M. Watts & Sons, Ethelbert Watts being the manager, and was rebuilt in 1881. This property was acquired by Henry M. Watts and Sons following the deaths of Henry Musselman and Sons, which occurred during the period of 1874-1877.

From the diary of Henry Musselman, now in the possession of Miss Mary Montgomery, he writes, "In 1847, I entered into partnership with Dr. Peter Shoenberger, and built the first Mariette furnace in 1848 — We made iron. In 1849, built the second Marietta furnace. Henry Miller Watts was taken into the firm of Shoenberger and Musselman. In 1854, Dr. S. died. We formed the firm of Musselman & Watts, and 1867 we built the third furnace. We dissolved partnership of Musselman & Watts, and divided the property in two equal shares. Henry Watts elected to take furnaces #1 & #2 with property attached, and furnace #3 with its property was my share, which is now called the Musselman furnace, later known as the Vesta. From that time on, we carried on by the name of Henry Musselman & Sons."

Henry Musselman owned many nearby farms which he called by the names of his tenant farmers. He knew them as the David Paules, the John Smyser, the Saylor, the Johnson, the Shirck, and the Sload farms. It was in the small office building at the west side of his Marietta mansion, that Henry Musselman received his tenant farmers to discuss business and receive their payments. In a will of over twenty pages in length, he ordered that all his farms except the Johnson farm, containing one hundred and thirty acres and stone mill property, be sold and divided among his heirs. The Johnson farm and stone mill property, he willed to his son, Christian, (1826-1907), who after his father's death in 1875 occupied the farm for some time. However, Christian Musselman was not allowed to have the lime deposits on this farm. The lime was willed to Abram Musselman for use in his furnace. The farm is situated along the Marietta Pike. All these farms had iron-ore deposits.

Henry Musselman owned the Portage Iron Works, which he bequeathed with all the lands, machinery, etc., in Blair County to his son, John Musselman. He also owned one hundred and nineteen acres of timberland in Hellam Township.

As an ironmaster, he had acquired great wealth. His children were all educated according to the custom of the day. His two sons, Abram and Samuel, attended the John Beck Academy at Lititz. (Henry Shoenberger Musselman had elected the medical field for his profession, and was sent by his father to Germany to perfect himself in that study. However, his untimely death

occurred at Baden, Germany, April 6, 1870. He was buried in Germany, but a tall headstone on the Marietta family plot carries the inscription: "Dr. Henry S.

Son of Henry and Anna B. Musselman,  
Died April 6, 1870

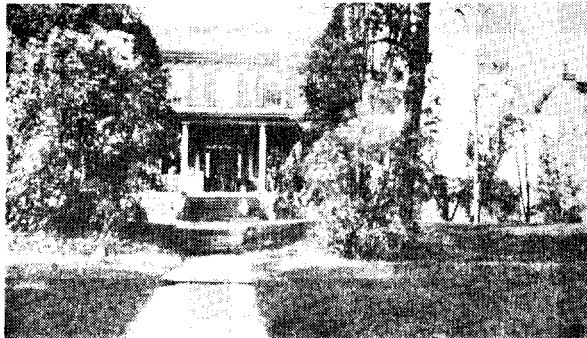
in  
Schwetzinger, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany  
In the 27th year of his age.  
Formerly of this place.")

In the early years of his children, a governess directed their education, and lived with the family, occupying the large room at the rear of the second floor in the 1821 mansion. Their later education was taken in private schools and colleges.

The 1821 mansion is very large. There are seven very spacious rooms on the first floor: drawing-room, double sitting-room, library, dining-room, and double kitchen, butler's pantry and large center hall opening at both ends. The antique hardware, beautiful swell front corner cupboard in the dining room, leaded glass transoms and side-windows of the doors, and the old iron grille railings are of interest to the lovers of antiques.

Abram Musselman, the grandfather of Miss Montgomery, died on the hill. He was one of the most active of the ironmasters, and was generally esteemed according to Ellis and Evans' *History of Lancaster County* as a "genial, kind-hearted, and enterprising gentleman." Abram Musselman's children were all educated in private schools. His two daughters, Annie and Ellen (later the wife of Clyde Montgomery of Philadelphia), attended Miss Miffin's and Miss Thornberry's school in York, and later, Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Samuel Musselman, another son of Henry Musselman and member of the firm, was a man of great energy and public spirit. He was highly respected in the locality during his short life. His mansion, the middle of the three on Musselman's Hill, built in the 1850's is a charming piece of architecture. Among the members of the Musselman Family, it was often spoken of as the "little house," although this term is misleading, for the house is large. The "dog-eared" windows with their inside shutters at once attract the attention of a visitor. The plan of the house is similar to that



### THE 1821 MUSSELMAN MANSION

Henry Musselman Mansion, occupied by Abram Musselman and family until 1877. Two false "windows," one above and one below on the west side, mark this residence. Shutters closed over the brick wall. Now residence of Miss Elizabeth Miley.

### SAMUEL MUSSELMAN MANSION

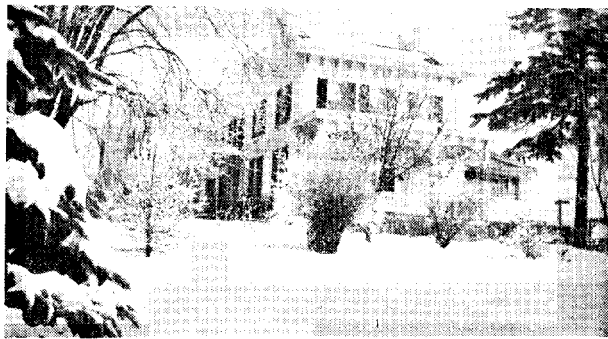
Mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Musselman. Now residence of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Shirk Simons.



### COTTRELL MANSION

The mansion occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Cottrell. "Its situation is unsurpassed for bold, romantic profile and delightful prospect." (From Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania.)

Now residence of Mrs. John Shirk Simons, widow of Dr. John Shirk Simons.



of the 1821 mansion, with a lovely sweep down to the road and river below.

All the mansions on Musselman's Hill were made of brick, and all were painted in their day. The ironmasters had doubtless chosen the hill-top on which to build their homes for a purer quality of air than was to be found below in the furnace district. There, the air was damp and was laden with the smoke and dirt from the furnaces.

Miss Mary Montgomery is the only descendant of her great grandfather, Henry Muselman, living in Marietta, and is the only descendant of her grandfather, Abram Musselman.

The Musselman homes, their location, the furnishings and appointments, all indicate those of the gentleman and the gentlewoman of the past century.<sup>2</sup>

### **Linden House, 606 East Market Street**

The Linden House, built by Henry Cassel shortly after his coming to Marietta at the turn of the nineteenth century (Henry Cassel being the father of Abram Cassel and grandfather of H. Burd Cassel), was owned and occupied sometime after the 1840's by several ironmasters at different periods: Henry Miller Watts, Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who died there in 1854; Abram Musselman, where his oldest child, Miss Annie Musselman, was born; and by Henry Musselman prior to his purchase of his Marietta mansion in 1865. The Linden House was built at a cost of \$17,000. The grounds extended on East Market Street to the first alley to the east, most of the ground now having been sold for building purposes. Linden House was so called from a row of linden trees skirting the alley. The house in all its decadence shows signs of elegance both in construction and the suggested mode of living that characterized those days. It has now become a tenement house.

### **The Hillside Ironmasters**

HILLSIDE, at the corner of the old Marietta-Columbia Pike and Clay Street — the mansion faces south — was built by a very

---

<sup>2</sup>The above material was chiefly taken from the Musselman private papers owned by Miss Mary Montgomery, of Marietta.

prominent ironmaster, Stephen F. Eagle.<sup>3</sup> It is a typical ironmaster's brick mansion, painted a light brown, with iron grille railings in the Victorian style of architecture, including an observation tower; it is located on a terraced slope of land, sweeping down to the road beyond. The old gates at the driveway still stand. A Japanese maple, thought by Abram Lefevre, tree expert, to be one of the earliest imported to this country because of its age and appearance, spreads its shade over the south-eastern end of the lawn. Trees of domestic origin, as well as some of foreign origin, mark the landscape. The original old stone-wall, beautiful of its kind, surrounds the mansion grounds, and the former driveway is still intact. The mansion fronts the old Marietta-Columbia Pike. The Eagle Furnace was built in 1854 by Stephen F. Eagle, Peter Haldeman of Columbia, and Joseph Cottrell (not Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell, 1840-1894.) This furnace was later purchased by the owners of Chickies Furnace No. 1, when its name was changed to Chickies No. 2. The furnace is now virtually dismantled.. Stephen F. Eagle, with his family ultimately gave up HILLSIDE, and moved to Center Square, Marietta, where he occupied the Bailie house, at the northwest corner of Center Square and North Gay Street, until his death. He, with his family, is buried in the Marietta Cemetery. HILLSIDE has been altered less than most of the ironmasters' mansions of the locality. Whatever alterations have taken place are chiefly on the inside to suit the convenience of the present owners and occupants.

In 1860, Stephen Eagle built the twin-houses across the road to the west on what is now known as HALDEMAN'S HILL, for his

---

<sup>3</sup> Incidentally, in the late 80's the Thackaras came to *Hillside* where they summered; Ellen Sherman, wife of Alexander Montgomery Thackara, was the daughter of General William Tecumseh Sherman, who was a visitor at *Hillside* as well as her brother, Thomas, a Jesuit priest, and her sister Rachel Sherman Thorndyke, who in 1934 edited the *Sherman Letters*.

According to *Who Was Who in America*, vol. I., p. 1225, published by A. N. Marquis Co., Alexander Montgomery Thackara was born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1848; he graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1869; married Ellen Sherman in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1880; was in business, 1882-1897, in Philadelphia with his father, a manufacturer of gas and electric light fixtures; was consul-general at Le Havre, France, 1897-1905; consul-general at Berlin, 1905-1913; consul-general at Paris, September, 1913-1924; where he retired. He died on January 19, 1937, in France, where he continued to live after his retirement. The Thackaras had four children: Elizabeth, Alexander Montgomery, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Eleanor Sherman, who later became the wife of Frederic Cauldwell. (Also see *National Cyclopaedia of American Biographies*, vol. 27, p. 278.)



two married sons, Frank and George Eagle. In 1872, Horace L. Haldeman, the father of Miss Maude Haldeman, purchased the northern home, and Edwin Leshner Reinhold, in 1882, the southern part where his son, Mr. Albert Reinhold, still resides.

### **Becker and Reinhold, Ironmasters**

Edwin L. Reinhold was in partnership with his father-in-law, John Becker, who operated the Chickies rolling-mill located in East Donegal Township near the mouth of the creek. It was built in 1865, and had a capacity of 4,000 tons of muck bar per annum. The big house is still standing on a tall slope in the manner of most ironmasters' homes, although many changes and alterations in its appearance have taken place. The rolling-mill is no longer standing, the rows of cottages housing the mill-workers have all been torn down, and little evidence of this industry remains, since other business came into the locality. The John Becker grist-mill with its corner stone of 1837 still stands. John Becker is the grandfather of Mr. Owen Bricker, a member of the Historical Society, and the grandfather of Mrs. William Wike, Mr. Albert and Mr. Edwin Becker Reinhold, all of Marietta, and the great-grandfather of Miss Frances Reinhold, daughter of Mr. E. B. Reinhold and the late Mrs. Reinhold of Marietta.

### **Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell, Ironmaster**

The last mansion on Musselman's Hill—it is the most eastern of all—was occupied by Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell (Mar. 16, 1840-Sept. 9, 1894), who was married to Miss Hallie Myers, daughter of James Myers of Columbia. Later the Myers' moved from their Columbia home to their newly built home, *Cloverton*, named by another daughter of Mr. Myers, Emily Myers Brown. (This house at present is St. Elizabeth's Convent, and adjoins *Norwood*, the Mifflin property near Columbia.)

James Myers and Dr. George N. Eckert of Columbia built the Donegal Furnace in 1848. The stack, 36 x 12 feet, had a capacity of 6,500 tons per annum. The furnace was located in East Donegal Township and was near the mouth of Chickies Creek. The furnace was later owned by the heirs of James Myers, and was operated by his son-in-law, Dr. Cottrell. It is still within the recollection of many Marietta people that a long flight of

wooden steps led directly from the Cottrell mansion down over the terrace to the furnace below, for at that time the Columbia Pike—the new road—had not been built.

According to Ellis and Evans' *History of Lancaster County*, p. 289, Dr. Joseph F. Cottrell, a native of Columbia, was a medical doctor by profession. He graduated from what was then Princeton College, New Jersey, and later from the University of Pennsylvania in medicine in 1863. He straightway enlisted in the Navy as an assistant surgeon, a position which he held for many years. He then gave up the practice of medicine and entered the iron business, until the Myers furnace was sold. Dr. Cottrell is buried in the Mt. Bethel Cemetery family plot in Columbia.

The Cottrell mansion shows evidence of having an old part around which additions were made. There appear to be three different sections to the house. Each section had a flight of steps leading from the main floor to the attic. Since the mansion seemed to be so badly cut-up, such alterations were made by the late Dr. John Shirk Simons after his purchase of it, that the home now offers a charming, commodious appearance within, with a sweep of loveliness without. The large conservatory with its palms and potted plants at the east opens on a superb natural foreground of trees and shrubs, and the eye is led to a beautiful vista of river, hills, and skyscape beyond.

(The "little" white house on the lane, skirting the side of the Cottrell mansion, was built about 60 years ago from the bricks of an old kitchen at the rear of the Samuel Musselman mansion at the time the kitchen was torn down. The "little" house, very delightful as it is in appearance, is not an old house although it appears to be old.)

### **The Watts Ironmasters.**

RIVERVIEW, the stately graystone mansion, with a tower, situated on an elevation sweeping down to the new Marietta-Columbia Pike, and adjoining HILLSIDE to its west, was built by Henry Miller Watts, the founder of the Watts' Furnace industry in this district. Henry Miller Watts, brilliant lawyer and distinguished statesman, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on October 10, 1805, the son of David and Julia Anna Miller Watts.



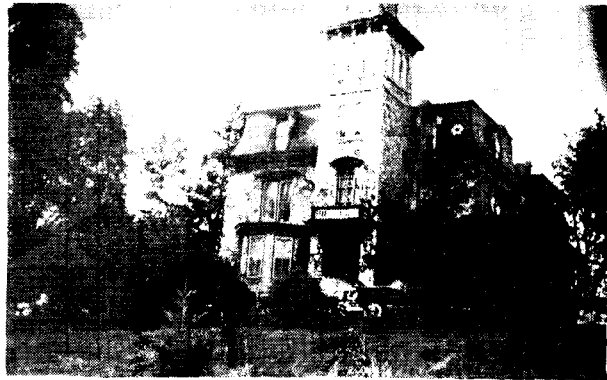
#### MARIETTA MANSION OF HENRY MUSSELMAN

The Marietta Mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Musselman from 1865-1875. Triangle of ground skirting Elbow Lane, now the site of the Reformed Church, its parsonage, and social hall, was formerly Musselman's Park; the two-story brick house at corner of park, now sexton's house, was formerly house of Musselman's coachman. Mansion is now occupied by Miss Mary Montgomery, great-granddaughter of Henry Musselman.



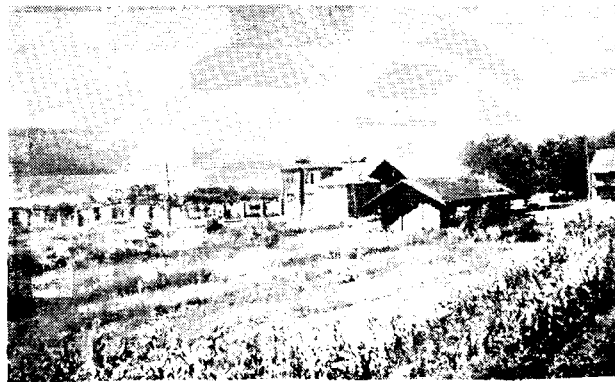
#### HILLSIDE MANSION

Mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen F. Eagle. Like the 1821 Henry Musselman Mansion, it, also, has false "windows," doubtless for sake of symmetry. Now residence of the Frank Schlegelmilch Estate.



#### RIVERVIEW MANSION

Mansion of Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert Watts. The ivy, over three-quarters of a century old mantling the walls of Riverview, grew from cuttings brought in a bottle by Ethelbert Watts and his wife, Emily Pepper Watts, from the ruins of Kenilworth Castle, England, when they returned from their honeymoon. Riverview is now the residence of Dr. and Mrs. William Shirk Simons.



#### WATTS STATION

Railroad Station in the foreground; to the left Musselman's office and furnace. The Susquehanna River appears in the rear.

He was educated in his earlier years in private school, and later attended Dickinson College from which he graduated. He read law, and practiced it over a long period of time. He married Miss Annie, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Peter Shoenberger of Pittsburgh. Henry Miller Watts had his own philosophy concerning the education of children. As his family increased he decided to educate his children in Europe. He made periodical trips to the continent with his family, and resided in the various countries, particularly France for two years at a stretch. Finally in 1868, he received an appointment as Minister to Austria from President Andrew Johnson, and held this position until the change of administration. Although relations at that time between the United States and Austria were somewhat strained, and the American government did not know whether its representative would be recognized, Henry Miller Watts, however, was cordially received, and the Court of Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna very graciously greeted the American Minister.<sup>4</sup>

Upon the expiration of this period, he returned to America, gave up the practice of law and turned his attention entirely to the iron furnace industry in which business, as an ironmaster, he amassed great wealth. His two sons, Ethelbert and Henry S., assisted him in this field.

The Mansion presumably built in the late 1860's was also occupied by Ethelbert Watts<sup>5</sup> at various periods. He was born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1845; was educated in Paris in his earlier years, and later at the University of Pennsylvania, withdrawing in his Junior year to enlist for Civil War service; he was discharged six months afterwards, and continued his studies for two years at the School of Mines, Freiburg, Germany. On his return to Marietta, he took charge of the furnaces, and also opened up a business office in Philadelphia. He was married twice: his first wife, Emily Pepper, whom he married April 11, 1871, was the daughter of Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, and cousin of George Wharton Pepper of the same city. To his first wife, there were four children. The oldest, Ethel, wife of Mr. Clark Mellen of Chestnut Hill, was born in RIVERVIEW. Following the death of

---

<sup>4</sup> See Watts, Henry Miller—*Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania*, p. 396.

<sup>5</sup> *National Encyclopedia of America Biographies*, vol. 30, p. 562.

his first wife, he married November 12, 1894, Katherine Lorenz, daughter of William H. Gregg, a wool-merchant of Philadelphia.

Ethelbert Watts had many diplomatic posts also, which covered a period of twenty-three years. His career began in 1896, when he was appointed consul to Horgen, Switzerland. The next year, he was sent to Cairo, Egypt; then to Kingston, Jamaica; he also had posts at St. Petersburg, Russia; Brussels, Belgium; Halifax, Nova Scotia; finally, Bermuda, his last post, where he retired in 1919. His death followed on July 13, of the same year. When he was away from RIVERVIEW, arrangements had to be made for the management of the furnace business. At times, Henry Watts, Jr., looked after it, also the furnace superintendents, and at other times, John F. Twells, Ethelbert Watt's brother-in-law. The Twells have resided in both the 1821 Musselman mansion and RIVERVIEW. Mr. Twells' wife was Julia, the sister of Ethelbert Watts. In her time, she was quite a novelist and wrote several books, the best known of which was *The Mill of the Gods*. Mr. Twells was an Englishman, and was also in diplomatic service, his post being in Italy. In religious faith, the Watts and the Twells were Episcopalians.

The mansion is three stories with a tower, in the style of the Victorian period. There is not an uninteresting room in it. The center hall, as one enters, immediately attracts attention. The floor in two shades of oak—light and dark—is laid in herringbone fashion. The wood throughout the house is buttonwood. The windows are long and spacious, and with the mansion fronting the south and overlooking the Susquehanna, provide kaleidoscopic views throughout the seasons of the year, both arresting and inspiring. Below winds the Susquehanna on its way to the Chesapeake, dividing the counties of Lancaster and York. Nearby, stretch the valleys with their extensive and highly cultivated farms, together with the many farmhouses and other buildings clustered round about.

The immediate surroundings of RIVERVIEW are equally as appealing as the residence itself. A beautiful old English boxwood garden at the west side of the mansion, many varieties of trees of both local and foreign origin, sturdy and enduring, which shade the ground, flower beds, and sweeps of lawn to the new Columbia

Pike make up a foreground of mellow charm, fronting the river and the ever-changing hills beyond.

### The Haldeman Ironmasters

John Haldeman .....	b. June 2, 1753.
	d. May 19, 1832.
Married Feb. 24, 1778, Maria Breneman .....	b. Feb. 5, 1760
	d. Sept. 23, 1853.

#### Their Son:

Henry Haldeman .....	b. Dec. 18, 1787.
	d. Mar. 21, 1849.
Married Oct. 29, 1811, 1) Frances Steman .....	b. Mar. 1, 1794.
	d. Feb. 15, 1826.
Married 2) Margaret Armstrong .....	b. Aug. 15, 1804.
	d. May 17, 1867.

Henry Haldeman's two wives were half sisters. Three years after the death of Frances Steman, he married Margaret Armstrong. On September 20, 1785, John Haldeman, his father purchased the Locust Grove property; in 1811, he built the stone residence facing the Susquehanna River near Bainbridge; the grist mill, bearing a corner-stone of 1790; and the distillery nearby but not dated. John Haldeman conveyed on September 7, 1813, the residence, mill and distillery to his son, Henry, who resided there until his death.

Henry Haldeman, a very wealthy man, had four sons and one grandson who were ironmasters at Chickies: Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman, Dr. Edwin Haldeman, Cyrus Summerfield Haldeman, Paris Haldeman, and Horace L. Haldeman (grandson).

On March 31, 1828, Henry Haldeman purchased from the estate of Christian Hershey for \$7,020 the Chickies property. In 1845, Henry Haldeman built the Chicquesalungo Furnace at Chickies (in Indian tongue, the place of crabs or crawfish). This furnace went into blast, January 15, 1846. It was among the early blast furnaces erected for the use of anthracite coal, charcoal never having been used. After the furnace was completed, he conveyed it to his sons, Samuel Steman Haldeman and Dr. Edwin Haldeman, who operated the furnace with a saw-mill under the firm of E. Haldeman & Co. As this property was considered their shares as heirs in their father's estate, they so signed releases. In June,

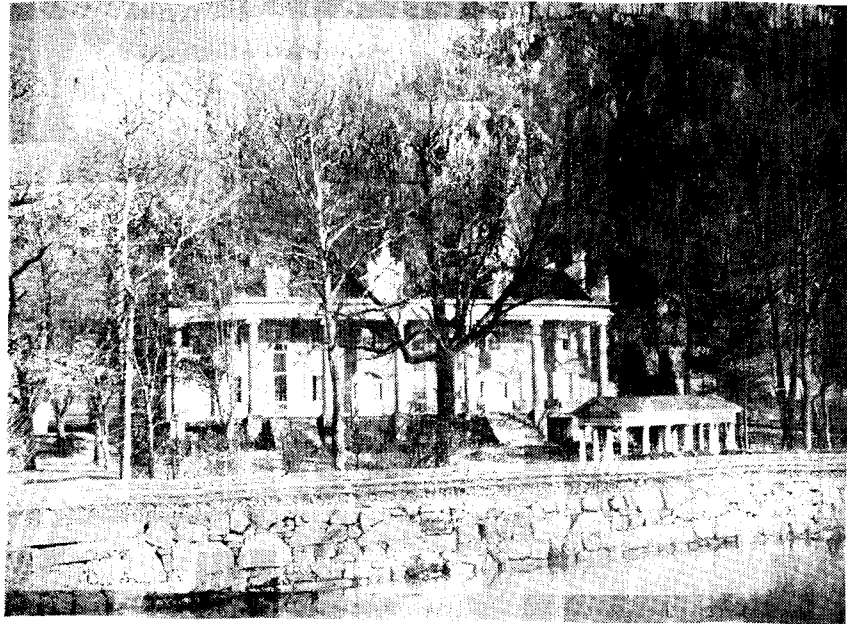
1858, because of the inconvenience in the spelling of the name of the furnace, the name was changed to Chickies. The post-office, the Pennsylvania Railroad station, the makers of maps, and the firm used the shortened form of spelling, although Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman's decision was *Chikis*, and he used this spelling in all his correspondence.

Chickies Furnace, later known as Chickies No. 1, was originally but 32 feet high and 8 feet across the boshes, but it was modernized from time to time until 1886, when the old plant was dismantled, and a new one was erected. From the time that the furnace was built to July, 1893—a period of 47 years—the furnace was never out of blast for more than six months at a time, except for a period during the depression in the iron business in 1893.

In 1833, the large mansion was built at the base of Chickies Rock by Henry Haldeman for his oldest son, Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman (1812-1880). The latter when twenty-one years of age was the architect for the mansion. The Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania says of it, "It is the most stately edifice in this part of the country."

Professor Haldeman laid out the grounds, collecting trees and shrubs from the surrounding area, as well as planting imported trees. The builders of the mansion were Philip Clark and H. Brimner of Columbia.

At the southern end of the mansion grounds was a large boulder in which there was a deep, oblong depression, where it is supposed that the Indians ground their meal. This stone has lately been removed to the home of Henry S. Hiestand, in Marietta. Outside the grounds is a small cave, the entrance to which at that time was closed by natural barriers. In the course of time, and because of Professor Haldeman's interest in the cave, he decided to have the many beggars coming to the mansion pay for their food by digging an entrance to the cave. This they did until the cave was finally opened, and to the great delight of Professor Haldeman, it proved to be an Indian cave filled with many Indian relics including a canoe. This discovery led to many a lecture and paper by Professor Haldeman on the subject. These Indian relics are now in a room, in the name of his wife, Mary Hough Haldeman, in The Academy of Natural Sciences on Logan Square, Philadelphia. The same room is shared by a collection formerly belonging



#### HALDEMAN MANSION

Mansion of Professor and Mrs. Samuel Steman Haldeman; also of the Paris Haldemans; the mansion "eminently worthy of a gentleman of fortune and cultivation." ( From *Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania.*) Dismantled in 1911.



Majestic Chickies Rock, with the old Pennsylvania Canal finding scant space between it and the river.



to the eminent naturalist, Dr. Joseph Leidy, and the Museum authorities at present, because of lack of operating funds, wish to scatter the collection among many institutions. The descendants of Professor Haldeman are very much opposed, however, to such a distribution.

A large spring is also on the ground, where canal boatmen would stop to get fresh water for their canal boats. After the canal was closed, and at the present, the spring is kept intact by the Pennsylvania Railroad whose crews use it to replenish their water supply.

The hearthstone in the fireplace of the large parlor of the mansion was a portion of the top step of old Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Henry Haldeman (1787-1849) purchased the step in Philadelphia at the time the building was renewed. On July 3, 1897, the *Philadelphia Press* contained the following, "The stone fell into the hands of a public auctioneer. The error prevailed that the Declaration of Independence was read from this step to the public on July 8, 1776. As a matter of fact, the Declaration was not read from there, but from an observatory in the Square, then standing a little distance to the south of the State House Building. Horace L. Haldeman, when the Chickies Mansion was dismantled in 1911, purchased this stone as so many heroes have passed over it, and now has it in his possession." (Since Horace L. Haldeman's death in 1920, the stone is stored in the cellar of his former home on Haldeman's Hill.)

According to the Haldeman family papers now in possession of Mrs. John P. Schock of Marietta, we learn: Professor Samuel Haldeman was one of the most eminent men of his day in the fields of natural science and philology. He was a member of twenty-eight such societies, both at home and abroad; and also had membership in eighteen other American societies in addition to honorary membership in numerous lyceums and college societies. Among his many posts, he occupied the chair of Natural History at the University of Pennsylvania from 1850-1853; and that of Comparative Philology at the University of Pennsylvania from 1876 to his death in 1880. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. He traveled extensively, chiefly in the 1850's in Europe, studying at the British Museum and visiting the bookstalls and the libraries in London, Paris, and Rome. He

visited Europe at all times for study and not for the pleasures of the trips.

A list of seventy-three of Professor Haldeman's works was given by Agassiz in his *Zoological and Geological Biographies of 1852*. He was said to have been the only American naturalist with whom Charles Darwin corresponded, and whose opinion Darwin regarded as authoritative. Professor Haldeman's daughter, Eliza, or Madam Figyelmessy, second wife of Colonel Philip Figyelmessy,<sup>6</sup> listed one hundred and twenty-two works written by her father.

Professor Haldeman worked sixteen hours a day in his fields of knowledge. He had little interest in business affairs outside of those connected with his own firm, and gave his penetrating counsel willingly to his brother. He died unexpectedly at 7 P. M., Friday, September 10, 1880, in his study from paralysis of the heart. He was buried from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Marietta, Pennsylvania, and his body lies in the family plot in the Marietta Ceme-

---

<sup>6</sup> According to the same Haldeman private papers, Colonel Baron Philip von Figyelmessy served with the Hungarian Hussars (1848-1849); he was also aide to Kossuth (1859) and colonel with his friend Garibaldi (1860). He espoused the cause of the serfs in these European countries, and fled with his first wife to America, a price of \$10,000 having been put on his head by Austria. They eventually settled in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his wife died. Meantime, through the urge of Kossuth, he presented himself to President Lincoln, and asked for a military assignment, as Kossuth's sympathy was with the North in the Civil War, and he felt that he was fighting for the very principles for which Lincoln was fighting. President Lincoln made Colonel Figyelmessy an aide-de-camp colonel.

One day, according to the Haldeman family tradition, as Colonel Figyelmessy was riding on horseback up the tow-path from Columbia, his horse fell and threw him, the throw breaking the colonel's leg. The accident occurred opposite Professor Haldeman's Chickies mansion. The colonel was taken to the mansion where he was nursed back to health. Meantime, he had met Miss Eliza Haldeman, twenty-five years his junior; a romance started, and culminated in their marriage. Colonel Figyelmessy received an appointment as consul to British Guiana in 1865, where he served in that post until 1888. Upon his return to America, he took up residence in Philadelphia where many notables were guests in his home from time to time, among whom was the crown-prince and heir to the Austrian throne, later Emperor Karl (Charles I) of Austria, who succeeded his uncle, Emperor Francis Joseph in 1916. Colonel Figyelmessy died in Philadelphia July 25, 1907. Both he and his wife and children are buried in the Marietta (Pennsylvania) cemetery.

Colonel Figyelmessy had written his *Memoirs* with a view to publishing them. This publication never took place during his life-time. Guy Kammerer Haldeman of Philadelphia, a nephew of his wife, had made arrangements for the prospective publication of the work with another Philadelphia gentleman. However the latter died, and the wife has disclaimed all knowledge of such an unpublished work being in her late husband's possession.

tery. (In 1846, Professor Haldeman had become a Roman Catholic.) Dignitaries from the embassies at Washington, D. C., representing governments and societies from all over the world attended his funeral, many in their native costumes and regalia.

Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman, distinguished scholar at home and abroad, a name at the top in the world of science, is the grandfather of Mary Hough Haldeman, wife of Mr. John Patterson Schock of Marietta, and his only direct descendant now living in Marietta, Pennsylvania. However, Guy Kammerer Haldeman, of Philadelphia, is also the grandson of Professor Haldeman. Both are the children of Professor Haldeman's youngest son, Victor de Motchonlsky Haldeman (1854-1924) and Josephine Kammerer Haldeman (1855-1947), these last two also being buried in the Marietta Cemetery.

No more fitting tribute can be paid to Professor Haldeman than to repeat that given by Professor Joseph P. Lesley before the National Academy, November 16, 1881, "One more of the world's magicians has performed his wonders on the planet before admiring and loving audiences, made his bow, and gone elsewhere. We miss the magic sorely; we miss the magician more."

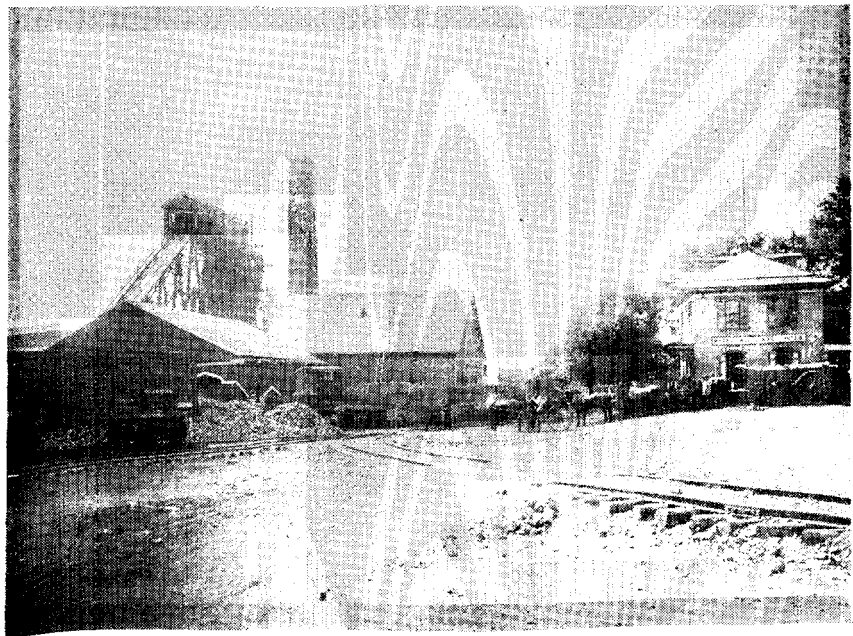
### **Dr. Edwin Haldeman**

Dr. Edwin Haldeman (Oct. 10, 1814-Mar. 19, 1872) was Henry Haldeman's second son. He graduated in medicine, having been educated in Philadelphia, and practiced for a short time at Chickies. He gave up his practice to establish himself in the iron business. His father, Henry Haldeman, also built for him a mansion at Chickies which Dr. Edwin occupied until his death. He married Harriet E. Cole (Mar. 19, 1825-Sept. 10, 1878) of Virginia, sister of the late Colonel Archer Cole of Savannah, Georgia, and also of Colonel Robert Cole, chief commissary of sustenance on the staff of General Robert E. Lee in the Civil War.

Dr. Edwin Haldeman was a man of very refined tastes in literature and music. In his religious views, he was an Episcopalian. He was senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, Marietta, Pennsylvania, for many years. He was recognized as one of the most successful and expert blast operators of his day. His furnace was always under his immediate supervision from 1845 to his death in 1872. In 1869 another blast furnace was added. This



View of the Flood Plain and the Pennsylvania Canal, along which are located the furnaces, the Vesta being in the upper left corner.



#### VIEW OF VESTA FURNACE

Vesta Furnace was located directly below Hillside and Riverview Mansions, and west of Wetta Station

was known as Chickies No. 2, formerly the Eagle Furnace, purchased by E. B. Grubb's heirs from Stephen F. Eagle and his son, S. Frank Eagle, in October, 1869, and in November, 1869, it was turned over to E. Haldeman & Co.

In 1899, all the Haldeman furnaces were sold, the members of the firm retiring from business. The furnaces were operated for a very short time afterwards, and in March, 1911, the Chickies mansions and furnaces, belonging to the Haldemans, were dismantled. Fear of landslides, the destruction done by vandals, and the occupancy of the buildings by tramps led to this decision.

### **Cyrus Haldeman and his son, Horace L. Haldeman**

Horace L. Haldeman (Sept. 16, 1847-Oct. 27, 1920) was the elder child of Cyrus Summerfield Haldeman (May 1, 1825, July 16, 1892), the latter being the seventh son and youngest child of Henry Haldeman and Frances Steman Haldeman.

On December 24, 1846, Cyrus Haldeman married Elizabeth Steman Breneman (Dec. 27, 1827, Jan., 1909), daughter of John S. Breneman (1803-1869). Both were descended from Melchior Breneman 2nd, Cyrus in the fourth generation through his grandmother and she in the fifth generation.

Cyrus Haldeman was educated in the Lititz Academy under the tuition of the well known and thorough instructor, John Beck. He engaged in the Chickies furnace business with his brothers when he was twenty-three years of age with the intention of learning the iron business and of entering into partnership with his cousin, Richard Haldeman, who was completing his education in Europe. However, an accident occurred at the furnace, the results of which he felt to the end of his life. He was caught under a falling arch of a hot blast furnace, and this accident caused him to give up the furnace industry entirely. He retired to Locust Grove for the time being, as his father having died meanwhile, had willed the homestead to him, and had appointed him as executor of his estate.

Horace L. Haldeman was associated with his father until April 6, 1872, when he entered the iron business at Chickies with his uncles. He later sold his interests at Chickies and engaged in the iron and coal business in Virginia and West Virginia. He married Emma Louisa Jones, the daughter of James Robert ap-Jones who

was born at the family homestead farm "Wern Vawr", county of Radnor, Wales. The family originally spelled the name ap-Jones.

Horace Haldeman was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Marietta, where he was a warden of the vestry, although not a church member by confirmation. The Horace Haldemans had one child, Miss Maude Haldeman (1874-1931), active during her life-time in the civic, political, and social life of the community.

The Haldeman home, at the corner of East Market and Haldeman's Hill, is at present occupied by her former secretary. At the latter's death, the estate will revert to one of the Haldeman family—Josephine Haldeman Schock, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Schock, and wife of Horace West Knight of Seneca Falls, New York.

### **Paris Haldeman**

Paris Haldeman (Jan. 30, 1831-Aug. 13, 1893) was the youngest child of Henry Haldeman and his second wife. He too was educated at Lititz. When 18 years of age, he "caught the gold fever" and went to California, leaving home March 5, 1849, with his older brother, Henry, for Pittsburgh, from where they were to start. He was in mess No. 45 of the Pittsburg Enterprise Company under the command of William T. Ankrum, Captain. They left Pittsburgh March 15, 1849, and finally reached California after many "ups and downs." At one time he had success, but lost his money ultimately in an undertaking to turn the course of a small river in order to secure the gold in its bed.

When Paris Haldeman received news of his father's death long after it had occurred, he decided to return home via the Isthmus of Panama. En route he contracted a severe fever that affected his health permanently. On October 1, 1852, he purchased from his brother a one-third interest in the blast furnace property at Chickies in which he was actively engaged until his retirement from business in April, 1891. After the death of his brother Edwin he became the managing and senior member of the firm of E. Haldeman & Co., as well as of Haldeman, Grubb & Co., and president of the Chickies Iron Co. in which his nephew, Horace L. Haldeman, was secretary-treasurer. This company was formed March 13, 1876.

In business matters, Paris Haldeman was exceedingly able and active, being considered one of the most successful blast

furnace operators of his time. On October 13, 1853, he married Caroline Newkirk Wood (June 21, 1833-April 29, 1892) daughter of a Philadelphia merchant and his wife Maria. They had three children, two dying in early childhood. The third, Agnes Beren Haldeman, married Dr. Robt. T. Browne, an Irishman and ship-surgeon, whom she had met on a voyage across the Atlantic. Dr. Browne practiced medicine in Norwich, England, where his wife died without issue, November 28, 1891. Her mother, who was residing with her, died there April 29, 1892. They are both buried near the Cheshire home.

Paris Haldeman went to London upon his retirement from the furnace business, bought an annuity, and lived very comfortably at a gentleman's club in London, where he died August 13, 1893. His will was probated in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, shortly after, and he willed all he had to his nephew, Horace L. Haldeman, and made him his executor. However, the British crown claimed his money, and his nephew never received any inheritance.

He was buried in the cemetery at Highgate overlooking London, a cemetery renowned as the burial ground of George Eliot and of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, whose remains lie in a vault nearby. Paris Haldeman's grave is numbered 3. 565.

Paris Haldeman, described as a short man of dark type, had a large circle of friends whom he lavishly entertained in his hospitable home—Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman's Chickies mansion where he resided for quite a period of time. He was a great admirer of art. He made twenty-six trips to England and the continent for pleasure and amusement. Among his many friends were Count and Madam Modjeska (1844-1903), whose son, Ralph Modjeska, an American engineer, constructed the Delaware River Bridge. Paris Haldeman presented the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, with a full length oil painting of Madam Modjeska, bearing a plate inscribed, "Madam Modjeska—Presented by Paris Haldeman."

Paris Haldeman—ironmaster, sportsman, traveler, sophisticate. With his death, the last of Henry Haldeman's children had passed away.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> The material on the Haldeman ironmasters has been compiled from the Haldeman private papers owned by Mrs. John P. Schock of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

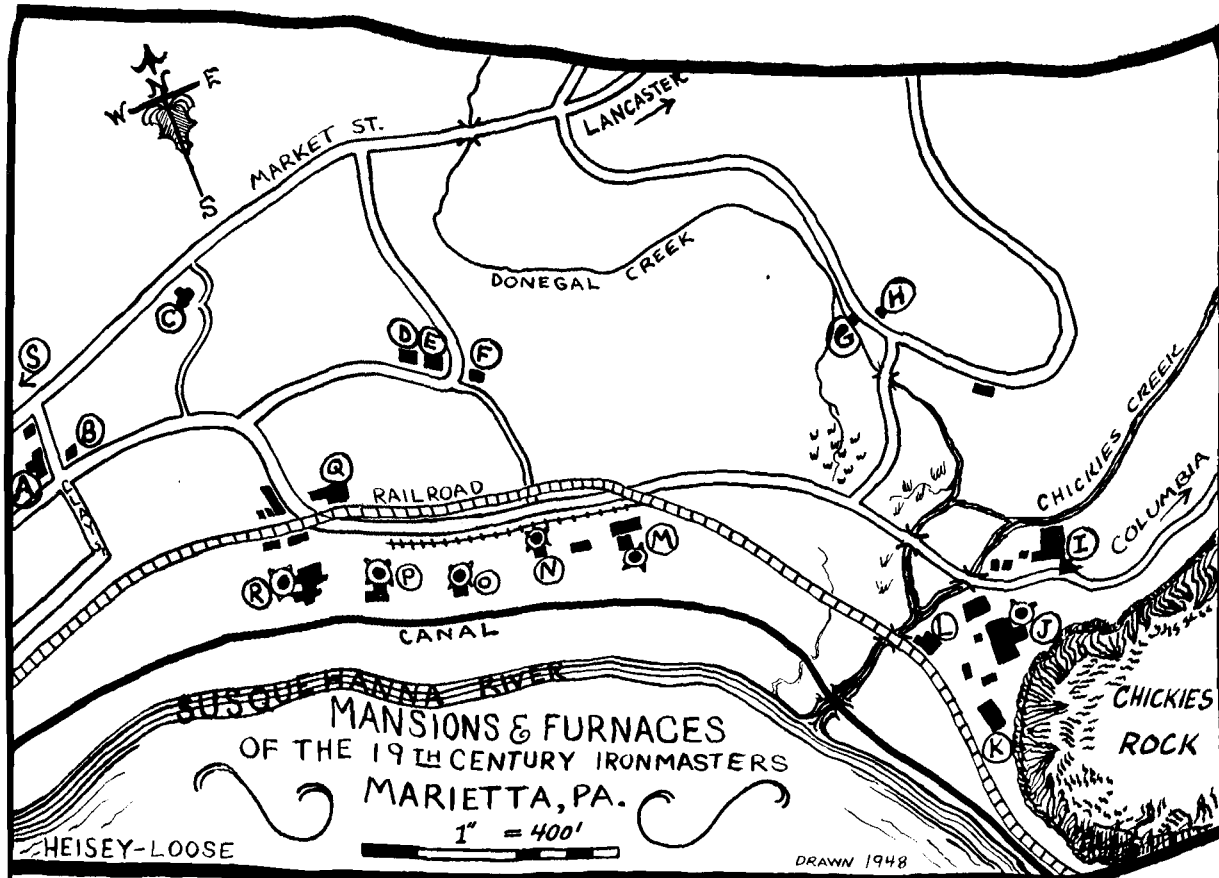
## The Furnaces

On the flood plain stretched, for nearly a mile, a chain of six furnaces with their associated buildings owned by the ironmasters discussed in the foregoing paper. These furnaces were along the Pennsylvania Canal between Chickies and the east end of Marietta, and were built there during the ironmasters' era because of the facilities given by the canal, for coal was received and iron was shipped by this waterway. These furnaces, starting at Chickies Station and extending west, were Chickies No. 1, Chickies No. 2, Donegal, Marietta 1 and 2, and the Vesta.

Chickies No. 1 was at the mouth of Chickies Creek. Chickies No. 2 stood near Chickies No. 1. This furnace was on the north side of the old Pennsylvania Canal. Located in East Donegal Township, on the north side of the Pennsylvania Canal and not far from the mouth of Chickies Creek, Donegal Furnace stood between Chickies No. 2 and the Marietta Furnaces Nos. 1 and 2. Marietta Furnaces 1 and 2 were located in East Donegal Township, and stood on the old Marietta-Columbia Pike. They, too, faced the Pennsylvania Railroad and were on the north side of the canal. In the Musselman ledgers they were always noted as the Marietta Furnaces, although they were not situated in Marietta Borough. Vesta Furnace was partly located near East Marietta. This part was on the south side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and faced *Hillside* and *Riverview*. The other part, also in East Donegal Township, was to the west of Watts Station, the latter being directly across the Station Road from it.

These furnaces were generally close to the owners' mansions. Chickies No. 1 was located at the base of Chickies Rock and around it were grouped the two Haldeman mansions and the workmen's cottages, all on the flood plain. If one takes a perspective from the mansions on the top of Musselman's Hill, Chickies No. 2 on the plain below lies directly to the east of those mansions. The Donegal Furnace was directly in front and at the foot of the terrace leading from the Cottrell mansion, the most easterly of the three mansions on Musselman's Hill, and was reached by a flight of wooden steps from the mansion above, as was previously mentioned. The Marietta Furnaces 1 and 2 were on the plain, and stood in front of the two Musselman mansions on the hill and stretched west to a location in front of *Riverview*.





--MANSIONS--

- S-LINDEN HOUSE
- A-HORACE HALDEMAN
- B-EAGLE
- E-SAMUEL MUSSELMAN
- F-T. COTTAGE
- G-BECKER GRIST MILL
- H-CHICKIES STATION
- I-CHICKIES NO. 1
- J-CHICKIES NO. 2
- K-CHICKIES NO. 3
- L-CHICKIES NO. 4
- M-CHICKIES NO. 5
- N-CHICKIES NO. 6
- O-CHICKIES NO. 7
- P-CHICKIES NO. 8
- Q-CHICKIES NO. 9
- R-CHICKIES NO. 10
- S-CHICKIES NO. 11

--FURNACES--

- J-CHICKIES NO. 1
- M-CHICKIES NO. 2
- N-CHICKIES NO. 3
- O-CHICKIES NO. 4
- P-CHICKIES NO. 5
- Q-CHICKIES NO. 6
- R-CHICKIES NO. 7
- S-CHICKIES NO. 8

The Vesta Furnace lay to the west of Watts Station. Most of it was in front of *Hillside* and *Riverview*, with the western part as already noted near Marietta Borough, facing the south side of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

All these furnaces have been virtually dismantled, owing in part to the various changes in the modern conditions of producing pig iron, to the excessive canal and freight charges, and to the low tariff on foreign pig iron and cast iron. They have either been abandoned or torn down and sold as scrap iron. Of the six, Chickies No. 2 is the last to survive. Only a small part remains—a portion of the power-house to which additions have recently been made; the building is used at the present time for the manufacture of boilers for fuel oil furnaces. Nearby stands an ancient looking part of the old Chickies No. 2 hot blast furnace, made of stone and heavy rock, the top of this furnace being lined with fire-brick; drippings of the molten iron, solidified, can be seen hanging from the sides of the wall. This building simply stands there, waiting for decay to claim it ultimately. The Vesta was next to the last to be dismantled. It was torn down some time after World War I—about 1928. The office building still stands as well as the large old barn, now a tenement, both of which are directly across the road from the foundation left standing of the old Watts Station. Otherwise, only suggestions of the furnace foundations remain, all overgrown with weeds and underbrush. The canal has been drained of its water; the canal-bed is still visible as the canal in this section was never filled up with earth; and the old Marietta-Columbia Pike is not extensively used, as it is regarded as a menace, for it crosses the railroad tracks twice. A general air of decay and blight has settled over the flood-plain. Only the mansions above the plain survive as a memorial to the ironmasters of a bygone era.

As for the sources of iron ore, the Musselmans, as previously noted, obtained theirs from their own farms. The Musselman ledgers of 1868-1874 show that they supplemented their supplies from the ore-banks on nearby farms. The entries show that iron ore was purchased from the Cooper, Rudy, Musser, Baer, Rudisill, Haldeman, Stoner, Heikes, and Kauffman banks. Prices per ton according to the same ledgers ranged from 50c, 55c, 62½c, to \$1.25.

As for the Haldeman sources, Horace L. Haldeman states in his paper read before the Lancaster County Historical Society June 5, 1896,<sup>8</sup> "The ores at first came from the local mines and were hauled to the furnaces in wagons. The principal ores used at Chickies furnaces were obtained from the Grubb and Haldeman ore mines at Silver Spring, some six miles from the furnaces and from Cornwall, Lebanon County. The several ore properties at Chestnut Hill, which adjoin each other are, when taken as a whole, one of the largest hematite ore deposits in the state. Most of the furnaces in and around Columbia and Chickies depend on these mines for their principal supply of ore."

In customary style of the early ironmasters' period, the workmen's cottages were as a rule clustered near the furnaces. They all stood on the flood plain. The Haldeman cottages, as told elsewhere, were scattered over the plain near Chickies No. 1, sometimes a row of four cottages, sometimes, as high as a row of twelve. They were small and painted a barn red or brown. The tenants were often an object of solicitude on the part of an ironmaster's wife, for in those cottages, were much sickness, large families, and frequently poverty. Their education and religious training, too, must all be looked after by the ironmaster. And Mary Hough Haldeman, the wife of Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman, was very active in these fields.

The Musselmans owned in their day three rows of furnace cottages: Brick Row, Irish Row, and Frame Row. Brick Row, still standing, is now called Furnace Row, and numbers twelve houses. This row, directly in line with the Watts Mansion, fronts the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks with only a narrow path separating it from the railroad. The other two rows have been burnt down. Irish Row, covered with plaster, painted a greenish blue, stood on a footpath facing the river and a little to the west of the 1821 Musselman Mansion on the hill above. The Frame Row, painted brown, stood to the east of Irish Row. With a change in the ownership of the furnaces, these cottages went along with the furnaces to the new owners. In the case of the Becker and Reinhold and the Haldeman, the workmen's cottages were ultimately dismantled. The last to survive are the Musselman cottages. They

---

<sup>8</sup>"The Chickies Furnace," by Horace L. Haldeman, Lancaster County Historical Society, June 5, 1896, pp. 15, 17, 18.

are now being offered to the public at private sale by their new owners.

The ironmasters of the past age are gone. Theirs was an era of wealth, education, and culture. Those were the years when the social elite from both this country and abroad came to Marietta—names high up in art, science and letters and at the top of social lists. Great changes have come to Marietta with the passing of the "Iron Era." But the Susquehanna (river of islands) with its lovely landscape, "Round Top" on its far side, the Rock, remain, the familiar blending with the unfamiliar.

## NOTES

Victor de Motchonlsky was named after an eminent Polish scientist and count of that period. He was on a lecture tour in America, and was entertained by Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman at his Chickies mansion. A photograph of the Count taken in 1861 is now in the possession of Mrs. John P. Schock.

An oil painting of Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman, showing him sitting at his desk with an open book, on one side of which rests a conch, is now in the possession of his grandson, Guy Kammerer Haldeman, Philadelphia. The painting is the work of Judge John J. Libhart of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

The old Haldeman burial ground on the Locust Grove farm was moved and re-made in 1934 at a cost of \$30,000, "in the name of progress" and to give right of way to the J. E. Baker Company's stone quarry interests. This beautiful, private graveyard is now located at the edge of the farm skirting the Marietta-Bainbridge Road.

Haldeman's Hill is so called because Horace L. Haldeman's home fronts this hilly road. As a coincidence, the name Haldeman means *hillside*. The Haldemans were originally French Huguenots who were driven out of France by religious persecution. They settled in Switzerland, later went to England, and finally came to Canada and the United States.

Chickies railroad station was constructed in 1869, and dismantled in 1912; the station at Watts was constructed in 1869, and razed in 1942.

Professor Samuel Steman Haldeman (Aug. 12, 1812-Sept. 10, 1880), who was named after his grandfather, Samuel Steman.

married Mary A. Hough (Dec. 12, 1812-July 6, 1888) of Bainbridge, Pennsylvania, in the year 1835 at the time his Chickies mansion was built. Mary A. Hough was a descendant of John Hough, Hough, Chester County, England. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was one of the earliest Sunday School teachers of St. John's Parish, Marietta, Pennsylvania, whose one hundredth anniversary will be celebrated next year (1949). Mrs. John Schock's grandmother, Mary A. Hough Haldeman, and Miss Mary Montgomery's great grandmother were sisters.

Mrs. Ethelbert Watts' brother, Dr. William Pepper, Jr., eleventh provost of the University of Pennsylvania from 1881 to 1894, was a frequent visitor at *Riverview*. Emily Pepper Watts died in 1885, leaving four children: Ethel Constance, (now Mrs. Clark Mellen of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia), Marian; Henry Miller and Admiral William Carlton Watts, U. S. Navy of Rosemont, Pa. To his second wife, Ethelbert Watts had two children: Frances, who married Theodosius Stevens of Hoboken, New Jersey, and Comd. Ethelbert Watts, U. S. Navy. Ethelbert Watts, ironmaster, died July 13, 1919.

### **Locations of Farms Owned by Henry Musselman**

1. David Paules Farm—situated on the Marietta Pike, one-quarter mile east of the Watts Mansion. It is on the left side of the Pike, going east, and directly across from the Red Barn, an old landmark on the Pike. The graystone house across from the Red Barn was owned by Henry Musselman, and was on the David Paules Farm. The farm stretched away to the north from the Pike.

2. Smyser Farm—first farm on the right going north on Bank St., Marietta.

3. Saylor Farm (red brick)—on Mt. Joy Pike; the land extended right down to East Market Street, Marietta, and was a farm of large acreage.

4. Shirk Farm—in West Hempfield Township. The present Siegrist Hotel on the Marietta Pike was the tenant's home. It is three miles from the Watts Mansion, going east.

5. Sload Farm—near Chestnut Hill.

6. Johnson Farm with graystone mill on the right side of the Marietta Pike, about two miles from the Watts Mansion, going

east. At the top of the north wall of the stone mill is a white tablet bearing the inscription, "Built by Henry Share in 1814."

### Present Ownership of Mansions

For those interested in the present ownership of the former ironmasters' mansions:

1. Chickies plain, where stood the Haldeman Mansion, is owned by Mrs. John Shirk Simons, the widow of Dr. John Shirk Simons. She is also the owner of what remains of Chickies No. 2.

2. Cottrell Mansion owned and occupied by Mrs. John Shirk Simons.

3. Becker-Reinhold district owned by Mrs. John Shirk Simons except the "big house" which she recently sold.

4. The Samuel Musselman Mansion owned and occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Shirk Simons.

5. The 1821 Musselman Mansion owned and occupied by Miss Elizabeth Miley.

6. *Riverview* owned and occupied by Dr. and Mrs. William Shirk Simons.

7. *Hillside* owned and occupied by the Frank Schlegelmilch Estate.

8. The old Becker homestead is owned by Ralph Richards, proprietor of the Marietta Metal Products Corporation, located in the Chickies No. 2 building.

### Bibliography

Atlas of Lancaster County, 1875, by Everts and Stewart.

Atlas of Pennsylvania, 1876.

Baedeker, Guide to London.

Biographical Encyclopedia of Penna.

Chambers Encyclopedia.

Genealogical Records.

History of Lancaster County by Ellis and Evans.

National Encyclopedia of American Biographies.

Private papers of the Haldeman family in the possession of Mrs. John P. Schock.

Private papers of the Musselman family in the possession of Miss Mary Montgomery.

Publication, June 5, 1896, of Lancaster County Historical Society.

Who Was Who in America.

## CONCLUSION

The foregoing paper is an outgrowth of a trip made October 21, 1948, by the members of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Dr. Herbert H. Beck, President, to the ironmasters' furnaces and mansions of the mid-nineteenth century in the vicinity of Marietta.

Ninety-three members of the society and their friends made the tour. Thirty cars were in the procession to take the group that had assembled at the home of Miss Mary Montgomery to the various points on the itinerary. The hosts and hostesses who held "Open House" were Miss Montgomery, Dr. and Mrs. William Shirk Simons, and their sister, Miss Louise Clepper, Miss Elizabeth Miley, Mrs. John Shirk Simons, and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Shirk Simons, who entertained the party at tea at the termination of the tour.

### THE MARIETTA COMMITTEE

Miss Bertha S. Gramm, Chairman.

Dr. W. S. Simons, Co-Chairman.

Mr. Guy Kammerer Haldeman, Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson Schock.

Dr. Samuel Shirk Simons.

Mrs. William Wike.

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Dr. Herbert H. Beck, President.

Mr. I. C. Arnold

Mr. Robert H. Goodell

Mr. Samuel C. Slaymaker

Dr. Horace R. Barnes

Mrs. Bertha Cochran Landis

Mr. Walter A. Heinitsh

Mrs. Charles Y. Tanger

Mr. Herbert B. Anstaett

Mr. Charles O. Lynch