National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Camp Hill

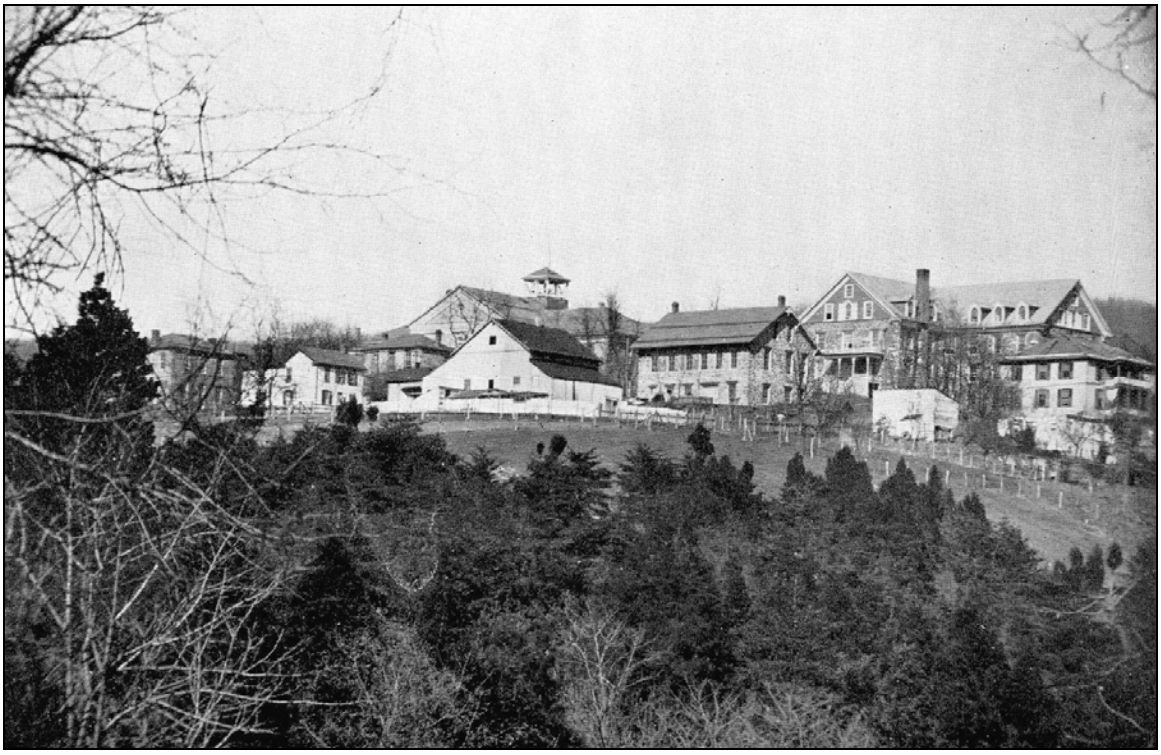
Cultural Landscape Report



June 2009

CAMP HILL
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
Project No: HAFE 041186



Part 1: History, Existing Conditions & Analysis
Part 2: Treatment Exploration & Recommendations

Prepared for
National Park Service, Harpers Ferry & National Capital Region

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Cover Photograph: View of Camp Hill surrounding landscape from Bolivar Heights. Heritage Landscapes, 2008.

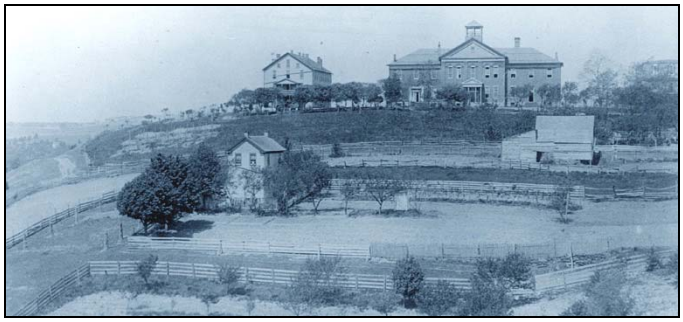
Inside Cover Photograph: Circa 1913 view of Storer College campus from the southwest looking northeast, taken from 1913-14 Storer College Catalogue. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives.

Logo Image on each Chapter: Circa 1889 view of Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, and Myrtle Hall on Storer College Campus on Camp Hill. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives.

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NPS D-/June 2009



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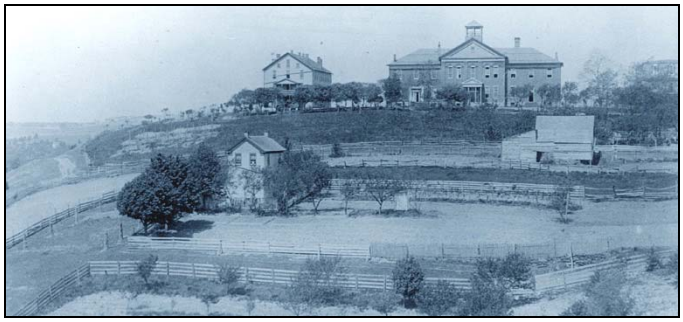
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Figure II.3. Freewill Baptists acquired several armory buildings on Camp Hill in the mid to late 1860s and opened Storer College, one of the first African Americans colleges at that time. This detail from the 1869 Map of Harpers Ferry by S. Howell Brown shows several parcels and buildings marked as Storer College property on Camp Hill. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-Hebb-1869_Map-of-Harpers-Ferry-crop.jpg)

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Figure IV.5. A detail of the November 1851 "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" by S.V. Benet showing the superintendent's quarters on Camp Hill. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00479-1851-crop.jpg)

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Figure V.11. Similar to Figure V.10, this encampment to the east of the commanding officer's quarters shows tents and shelters for Union soldiers aligned in rows. Spaces between the tents are labeled as avenues. Lincoln Avenue is aligned north-south and passes in front of the armory dwelling, Grant Avenue appears to be aligned with what is now Fillmore Street, and Dupont Avenue appears to align with South Cliff Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-CH-HF-20-1864.jpg)

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Figure VI.5. This May 29, 1886 photograph shows the west portion of the Storer College campus looking from Bolivar to Camp Hill. The three main college buildings are positioned prominently on the hilltop with commanding views of the surrounding landscape. The red box shows the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0754-May1886.jpg)

Figure VI.6. Similar to Figure VI.5, this May 29, 1886 image also shows the west Storer College campus. Camp Hill is a prominent landform with views east to the Gap. Storer College buildings, visible in the middle-left, are positioned within a patchwork landscape of fields and

pastures divided by fences. A few scattered residences and multiple outbuildings are also visible with scrubby vegetation consisting mostly of cedar trees on steep slopes and rock outcroppings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0782-May1886.jpg)

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Figure VI.8. This 1870-1884 image taken from the south edge of the Storer College campus looking southwest shows picturesque views of the Shenandoah River framed by the vegetative growth and post and rail fences. Note the cultivated garden or field in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0360-1870-84.jpg)

Figure VI.9. Most of Camp Hill was open pasture and cultivated land with limited clusters of small-scale buildings. This view of the western campus edge overlooks clustered residences, outbuildings, and fences amidst relatively open slopes in Bolivar Heights. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0776-May1886.jpg)

Figure VI.10. The core of the Storer College campus landscape east of Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall, included clusters of deciduous trees, 6-rail fence, and a garden in the southeast corner. Also shown are McDowell Street, South Cliff Street, a narrow path that edges the southern campus, and the west half of Block GG with a two-story residence, barn, outhouse, garden, orchard, paddock, fences, and a partial stone wall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0597.jpg)

Figure VI.11. This circa 1889 engraving depicts a similar scene to Figure VI.10, with Lincoln Hall, Anthony Hall, and Myrtle Hall on the crest of Camp Hill as viewed from the east. The lawn is dotted with deciduous trees aligned in rows and clusters, and an enclosed garden remains in the southeast corner. Other landscape details have been omitted in this artist rendition. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0592-c1889.jpg)

Figure VI.12. This circa 1889 view of the main campus buildings shows small deciduous trees aligned in rows and confirms the location of the garden and its enclosing fence. Additional smaller deciduous trees visible in the right foreground as are portions of the compacted earth drive or path. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0588-circa1889.jpg)

Figure VI.13. This 1893 photograph taken from the upper floors of Anthony Memorial Hall looks east to the Gap. Lockwood House, Brackett House, and a white two-story residence and large barn are shown in the distance, while Morrell House and its three-story addition and attached outbuildings are in the center. The landscape to the south and east of Morrell House appears to be relatively open with a light-colored ground plane. Also shown are rooftops of residences along Fillmore Street on Blocks GG and FF and partial views through tree canopy to the fence-lined McDowell Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-LB-HF-1187-1893.jpg)

Figure VI.14. An 1889 artist's rendition of a scene similar to Figure VI.13 more clearly depicts the buildings, vegetation, and fences on the eastern Storer College properties. Sketched from the

center of Block GG looking east, the Morrell House and its addition and outbuildings are surrounded by foreground vegetation. The two-story white residence is enclosed by post and rail fence, picket fence, and board fence with two small outbuildings to the south. Courtesy WVU. (R-CH-WVU-LB-litho-1890.jpg)

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Figure VI.17. The overall Storer College campus landscape in the 1890s is documented in this photograph. In addition to Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, and Myrtle Hall, the White Cottage is visible down slope with a drive or path extending to the east toward McDowell and South Cliff Streets. Areas of Camp Hill are open slopes to the south and west, though more dense vegetation is visible around the main college buildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0896-1892-1908.jpg)

Figure VI.18. This circa 1898 image of "The College Church" shows an open turf and compacted earth ground plane and one tree to the northwest. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0576-c1898.jpg)

Figure VI.19. This 1904 image shows gardening classes cultivating experimental gardens and fields on campus grounds west of Anthony Memorial Hall. Small trees aligned in a row appear to be part of an orchard, while a fence separates the garden space from adjacent residences. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05 SC-cata4-p35.jpg)

Figure VI.20. This 1904 image of Lincoln Hall shows the surrounding landscape characterized by group of eighteen deciduous trees, three compacted earth or gravel walks, and various fence posts lining the walks. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05-SC-cata2.jpg)

Figure VI.21. The landscape surrounding Myrtle Hall is similar to that seen at Lincoln Hall in Figure VI.20. Eight deciduous trees, two evergreens, a walk, and fence posts surround the building in this early twentieth century image. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05-SC-cata-p9.jpg)

Figure VI.22. In this image from the 1905-06 Storer College catalogue, many deciduous and evergreens frame the east elevation of Anthony Memorial Hall. Deciduous tree species appear to be Lombardy poplars, American elms, and maples. Evergreens are mostly located along the south elevation. Also visible in the photograph is a compacted earth or gravel drive or walk and fence posts. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1905-06-SC-cata.jpg)

Figure VI.23. This circa 1908 detailed photograph taken closer to Anthony Memorial Hall shows additional shrub and vine plantings or volunteer vegetation along the building foundation. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1907-08-SC-cata.jpg)

Figure VI.24. This circa 1903 image of the Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building depicts the landscape surrounding the building shortly after it was constructed. Noteable features include a lawn ground plane and limited tree and shrub vegetation in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05-SC-cata3.jpg)

Figure VI.25. The College Barn, seen here circa 1906, was located to the west of Anthony Memorial Hall and housed a herd of cows and a well-stocked piggery. The landscape around the barn and outbuildings is open with few trees, lawn, and an earth or gravel drive. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1906-07-SC-cata4.jpg)

Figure VI.26. In this circa 1907 photograph, a white picket fence encompasses the Storer College grounds and gate and marks the campus entrance. The double-swinging gate provides access to the north-south drive east of Anthony Memorial, Lincoln, and Myrtle Halls. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0575-c1907.jpg)

Figure VI.27. The DeWolf Industrial Building was accessed through the one-story passageway from Anthony Memorial Hall and a dirt path through the campus grounds. The outbuilding in the background is likely the college corn crib or henhouse. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0578-c1907.jpg)

Figure VI.28. In this photograph, the grounds of the McDowell (Morrell) House include a stable and carriage house as well as large deciduous trees, shrubs, and a fence that likely encloses a garden. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8767-(HF-1148)-1907.jpg)

Figure VI.29. The Sinclair Cottage, seen here from the north circa 1907, is situated with trees, shrubs, a dirt path, and a stone path to the north and picket fencing to the west. DeWolf Industrial can be seen in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1907-08-SC-cata2.jpg)

Figure VI.30. Untitled map dated March 12, 1908 documents the land holdings and buildings of the Storer College property outlined in red. The central block of the campus with Anthony Memorial Hall includes the entire portion of Block HH, with the exception of Lot 1 at the corner of Fillmore and McDowell Streets. New campus holdings include western lots from Blocks MM and LL and to the south to include a block bounded by Boundary, South Cliff, Taylor, and Shenandoah Streets and a block bounded by South Cliff, McDowell, Shenandoah and Hall, Streets. Also shown are lots around the Campus Barn, the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, and along Jackson Streets. The Morrell House property is not shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00110-1.jpg)

Figure VI.31. Storer College improvements are captured in a series of circa 1910 postcards showing the campus and buildings. New Lincoln Hall is shown with John Brown's Fort to the south with an open ground plane with limited trees and dirt or gravel paths leading to the buildings. The Industrial building is shown with two deciduous trees and an earth or gravel drive

or path. At the center is Anthony Memorial Hall with a few shrubs, maples, elms, Lombardy poplars, a drive, path, and bench framing the east façade. Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Myrtle Hall, and the President's House are also shown with adjacent vegetation and paths. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF-8606-1909.jpg)

Figure VI.32. In addition to the dirt paths and limited trees surrounding New Lincoln Hall, an unknown circular structure is set within the ground plane and a structure of metals marks the boundaries of the tennis courts in this circa 1910 postcard. The tennis courts were situated between the new academic building and Anthony Memorial Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8683-(HF-937)-circa1910.jpg)

Figure VI.33. In the 1910s, the Storer College landscape had changed with the growth of the college and building density in the core campus. Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolf Industrial, Lewis W. Anthony Building, New Lincoln Hall, White Cottage, Jackson Cottage, an unknown cottage, the Campus Barn, and other outbuildings, are seen here with trees and fences that marked various pedestrian, service, and agricultural spaces on the Storer College campus. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1913-14-SC-cata3.jpg)

Figure VI.34. In 1912, a new high school was constructed on six lots in Block JJ between Washington and Fillmore Streets. This and other early images of the school show a concrete walk, steps, and sloping topography that characterize the landscape. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8764-(HF-1145)-circa1920.jpg)

Figure VI.35. The landscape depicted in this May 1919 drawing of the high school differs from earlier images such as Figure VI.34. Here, the landscape includes terraced topography, concrete steps and cheek walls, walks, four shrubs, and three trees. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_20081008_0907.jpg)

Figure VI.36. This circa 1913 view of the southern Storer College campus landscape indicates that the Camp Hill landscape has recovered from the destruction of the previous century. Numerous volunteer trees cover the once barren slopes of the hilltop and frame an earth and gravel road or path, likely South Cliff Street or another road leading from the campus to the Circus Hill Lot. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1913-14-SC-cata5.jpg)

Figure VI.37. In this image, metal posts and wire fence surround two tennis courts to the south of Anthony Memorial Hall. During the 1920s, Storer College continued to grow and expand its campus landscape features, particularly sports clubs and athletic fields. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8686-(HF-941)-circa1920.jpg)

Figure VI.38. This circa 1924 image shows clustered trees around John Brown's Fort and Lincoln Hall, as well as a tree row and hedge along the Shaded Walk east of Anthony Memorial Hall. Also shown are the uppermost potion of the water tower behind Anthony Memorial Hall, and striping lines for the football field on the campus green. Courtesy Martin Conway, *Harpers Ferry: Time Remembered*, 1981. (R-CH_20081008_0902.jpg)

Figure VI.39. Similar to Figure VI.38, this circa 1924 image, also shows the campus green with football striping, clustered trees and hedge along the Shaded Walk, and water tower behind Anthony Memorial Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0595-c1924.jpg)

Figure VI.40. Improvements in the 1910s included the construction of a concrete sidewalk east of Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall leading to John Brown's Fort, seen here. The parallel drive remains compacted earth and gravel. Wood bollards mark the edge of vehicular drives. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8678-(HF-932)-circa1910-20.jpg)

Figure VI.41. In 1922-1923, a metal picket fence with stone piers defined the edge of the main campus. Two limestone pillars, dedicated to Storer students who fought in World War I, marked the entry drive and gate. The dirt and gravel entry drive leads into the campus from Fillmore Avenue, with a parallel concrete walk, known as the "Shaded Walk" and "Long Walk" edged with a hedge and lined with deciduous trees. Deciduous trees also lined Fillmore Street and its dirt sidewalks were edged in stone. Courtesy HFA. R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8676-(HF-930)-circa1923.jpg)

Figure VI.42. Te landscape around Mosher Hall in the 1920s included smalll and large deciduous trees to the east and north and eleven small conical evergreens to the east. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8658-(HF-800)-c1920s.jpg)

Figure VI.43. "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College Situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia" by Alexander Spotswood Dandridge in August 1921 shows the extent of the Storer College campus landscape. The map detail shows an altered alignment of South Cliff Street with campus buildings arranged on lots with corresponding topography. Buildings shown include Anthony Memorial Hall, Myrtle Hall, Lincoln Hall, John Brown's Fort, DeWolf Industrial Building, Lewis W. Anthony Building, the Campus Barn, Jackson Cottage, Sinclair Cottage, Robinson Cottage, an unlabeled cottage, Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, President's Cottage and garage, and the Shenandoah Inn. Overall, the Storer College property has expanded to include additional lots in Blocks GG, HH, LL, and MM and larger parcels between Boundary and Union Streets. Other campus structures known to exist, such as the water tower and Robinson Barn, are not shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00431-crop.jpg)

Figure VI.44. In this circa 1923 image, a low concrete retaining wall and metal posts along the Washington Street frontage are located north of Harpers Ferry High School. Similar metal posts lined the sidewalk along Jackson Street north of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_20081008_0915.jpg)

Figure VI.45. Specimens of woodland vegetation, such as this 1926 mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) specimen, were collected and sampled as part of the botanical courses at Storer College. Though the location of the collected specimens is unknown, they likely reflect the composition of the surrounding woodland species on the slopes of Camp Hill at that time. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_20081008_0591.jpg)

Figure VI.46. "Plot Plan, Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia" drafted by T. Stuart Haller in the late 1920s to late 1930s, shows a geometric arrangement of campus buildings,

walks, courtyards, and plantings with athletic fields to the west. A number of proposed campus improvements are included on the plan. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00088-crop.jpg)

Figure VI.47. "Group Plan for the Development of Storer College at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia" by an unknown designer proposes a campus arrangement of facilities to the west and athletic fields to the east that differs from Figure VI.46. Overall, the plan appears to be a more linear and axial arrangement with the focus of the campus shifted to the west. Of the existing campus buildings at the time, only Lincoln Hall and the fort remain on the plan. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00129-6.jpg)

Figure VI.48. This undated planting by A. Gude Sons Company focuses on proposed vegetation for the Storer College campus. The plan shows the existing campus buildings, Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, John Brown's fort, DeWolf Industrial Building, and Mosher Hall with what appear to be existing walks and partial alignments of proposed drives. Proposed vegetation is identified with numbers and keyed to an accompanying plant list. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00401-crop.jpg)

Figure VI.49. "Proposed Industrial Arts and Domestic Science Building for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia," drafted by Amos J. Klinhart in November 1939, shows a landscape plan with an existing driveway encircling Anthony Memorial and Lincoln Halls. Between the two buildings are linear walks that create a geometric courtyard with trees, and trees are also shown along the drive. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00120.jpg)

Figure VI.50. In this late 1930s postcard, newly-renamed Brackett Hall, formerly Lincoln Hall, is shown with a relatively open lawn with shrubs, small features, and a network of paths. Larger deciduous trees flank the dormitory on either side. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8677-(HF-931)-late1930s.jpg)

Figure VI.51. This 1950s image shows the landscape around the Bird-Brady House, including a gravel drive edged with a hedge and deciduous and evergreen trees. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3987.jpg)

Figure VI.52. This circa 1940 postcard was issued soon after Cook Hall opened in 1938. The card features illustrations of several campus buildings and their landscapes. The landscapes in east of Cook and Brackett Halls are relatively open with limited plantings when compared with the other buildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-134966.jpg)

Figure VI.53. This post-1940 image shows large deciduous trees, deciduous shrub hedges, conical evergreen shrubs, concrete walks, steps, and pipe rail handrails located between Cook Hall and Brackett Hall to the north. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0935.jpg)

Figure VI.54. This photograph was taken shortly after Permelia Eastman Cook Hall opened in 1940. A vehicular drive is visible to the north of the building, and automobiles are parked on the adjacent open lawn. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0580-c1941.jpg)

Figure VI.55. Between 1946 and the early 1950s, water from the water tower froze and created a large cascading sheet of ice, seen here in an undated student photograph. The ice likely

damaged the nearby DeWolf building, visible to the right of the tower. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3915.jpg)

Figure VI.56. This image from the *Storer College Bulletin* in 1952 shows the landscape between the library and Anthony Memorial Hall, composed of large boxwoods, deciduous and evergreen trees, concrete walk and steps, and vehicular drive. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1952-SC-bull.jpg)

CHAPTER VII: STATE & FEDERAL OWNERSHIP PERIOD, 1956 to 2008

Figure VII.1. After the closure of Storer College, the National Park Service conducted tours of John Brown's Fort on the college campus as part of its interpretive programming. The area surrounding the fort included a mortared stone wall and simple wood slat benches. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0320-1955.jpg)

Figure VII.2. An earliest planning map from 1958 shows an outline of the Storer College properties and existing buildings at the time. The plan also lists the evolution of campus property purchases over time and the dates of construction for the buildings, which gives a sense of the chronological progression of the campus holdings throughout time. The note states "In addition to the government grant the following properties were acquired by the college on the dates shown:" Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-00362-1958.jpg)

Figure VII.3. This map from the 1950s outlines the various parcels of the proposed Storer College property acquisition. Blue highlights areas of the original government grant to the college, green shows campus areas that were added to the original grant, and yellow highlights areas of the original government grant now in private ownership. Orange showcases other private properties to be acquired. Buildings to be kept and demolished are also outlined along with the existing circulation routes. Though the NPS intended to acquire all private and Storer College land holdings in the outlined 27-acre area by 1962, several editions of the property acquisition map were drafted, each subsequently altering the proposed area to be acquired. Edits in pencil show some of these changes. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00131-12.jpg)

Figure VII.4. This map, similar to Figure VII.3, reveals additional information about the campus landscape features and the occupants of the campus buildings in June 1959. East of Morrell House are two small houses penciled in and labeled "small house" and "1858-59 small house" on a portion of the original land grant not owned by Storer College. Between Columbia and Gilmore Streets, a narrow lot owned by the college is marked as "ravine" with roughed in topography. To the west at the campus core, Mosher and Brackett Halls are shown as dotted lines, indicating the intent to demolish the structures. Other buildings such as the Gymnasium and President's House are shown on the plan, but labeled "Nonexistant," likely indicating that these structures had been torn down previously. Other features shown on the plan include the partial football field, a ravine to the west, an old foundation, the "Garrett House Under Construction," small residences and structures, old and existing septic tanks, a sewer pipe that empties into a ravine, and possible locations for future residences. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00365-2.jpg)

Figure VII.5. Prior to final property transfer, the NPS took a series of photographs of the Storer College landscape and buildings. In 1960, ruins of the Morrell House addition, seen here, remain in the Camp Hill landscape. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2205.jpg)

Figure VII.6. In this circa 1961 image, a hedge and deciduous trees line the sidewalk near Freewill Baptist Church along Jackson Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3989.jpg)

Figure VII.7. Evergreen trees and shrubs are located along the north façade of Cook Hall, seen here in a June 1961 photograph taken by the National Park Service. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-1645-June1961.jpg)

Figure VII.8. In this circa 1961 NPS photograph, evergreen trees and shrubs obscure the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-1625.jpg)

FigureVII.9. This existing conditions survey dated June 1962 shows detailed topography, buildings, drives, walks, tree canopy, and select vegetation, including a geometric boxwood hedge between Anthony Memorial Hall and Brackett Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00351-4.jpg)

Figure VII.10. Preliminary development plans proposed substantial changes to the Camp Hill landscape, including the intent to demolish Anthony Hall Memorial Hall. This plan shows the demolition of all structures with the exception of Cook Hall. Six new structures were proposed including a "Utility Court", four residences, and a large Administrative/Classroom Building. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00242-3.jpg)

Figure VII.11. This September 1962 preliminary drawing for utilities, water and sewage systems for the former Storer College Campus show sewer pipes leading to a sand filter area and outfalling to a ravine with a masonry dam. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4440.jpg)

Figure VII.12. This 1963 plans reflects the adjusted objectives for the former Storer College campus, including the rehabilitation of Anthony Memorial Hall. The plan calls for the demolition of Mosher and Brackett Halls, but retains Anthony Hall. New additions include a large parking lot west of Anthony Memorial Hall, four new residences, and a utility court. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00242-10.jpg)

Figure VII.13. This circa 1963 plan shows a simplified building arrangement with Anthony, Cook Hall, a new Administration building, parking areas, river overlook, and preservation of the existing residences. A long walk connects Anthony Hall to a second overlook at Lockwood House. Additionally, Jackson Street is closed to become a green pedestrian way. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00392-3.jpg)

Figure VII.14. This 1963 plan entitled "Limit of Demolition Operation" shows buildings slated for demolition, including Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Sounders and Sinclair Cottages (marked "frame houses"), and Jackson House (marked "brick house"). Structures that are hatched with diagonal lines indicate a plan for removal. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00391-3.jpg)

Figure VII.15. On April 17, 1964, the Mather Training Center was dedicated at Wirth Hall. To accommodate parking needs, a large lot was constructed west of the building seen here in an October 1964 image. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2572-1964.jpg)

Figure VII.16. This 1964 planting plan for Wirth Hall shows existing elm and maple trees, removal of the hedges, and retention of the concrete walk and gravel drive east of the building. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00189-3.jpg)

Figure VII.17. One of the first structures to be built on the former Storer College campus was the underground emergency relocation office for the region for "Operation Alert Exercises", seen in this 1963 drawings. This "relocation center", situated just north and west of Wirth Hall, was begun in the summer of 1963. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00390-4.jpg)

Figure VII.18. In 1964, plans were drafted for the construction of three 1,300 square foot ranch-style houses and a concrete block maintenance building measuring 40'x122' with a 40'x100' lumber shelter west of Wirth Hall, seen here. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00397_1.jpg)

Figure VII.19. The three east-facing ranch-style homes built between Wirth Hall and the new maintenance building were planned for employee quarters, not primarily for park staff. Deciduous trees surrounded the buildings and a driveway provided vehicular access to a garage at each residence. This image shows the central of the three buildings in the grouping. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2607.jpg)

Figure VII.20. The new maintenance building, seen here, was constructed on the site of the graded former Storer College football field that had been cut into the adjacent hill. This location was to the southwest of the core landscape area, "well-shielded" from the college buildings. The facility, built in November 1964, featured a full carpenter shop for custom work required for historic structures. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3265.jpg)

Figure VII.21. This plan, drafted in May 1965, shows concrete walks and steps to be installed throughout the former Storer College campus. Flagstone walks at Wirth Hall are noted to be replaced with concrete. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00190-9.jpg)

Figure VII.22. This view between Wirth Hall and the Anthony Library shows an example of the concrete walk presented in Figure XII.21. Pedestrian lighting is also visible along the walk in this 1968 image. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3226.jpg)

Figure VII.23. This parking situated lot west-southwest of Cook Hall, seen in plan form in Figure VII.21, was completed in 1965. To the left in this image (south), the topography drops off to steep cliffs. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2948.jpg)

Figure VII.24. A sunken pedestrian walk and service entry with a concrete retaining wall was installed at the west façade of Wirth Hall in the mid-1960s. In this November 1968 image, ground level floodlights are also in place to illuminate the building from below. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3222.jpg)

Figure VII.25. This circa 1965 planting plan shows selected vegetation around Cook Hall and a hedge along McDowell Street. On the site of the Robinson Barn at the intersection of McDowell and Cliff Streets, a paved area is noted to be used as an outdoor court for "tennis and other court games when not in use." Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00190-16.jpg)

Figure VII.26. The parking area at the northeast corner of McDowell and South Cliff Streets, seen here in a December 1965 image, is also used for tennis, basketball, and other court sports. The fence and basketball hoop attest to the lot's multiple uses. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2949.jpg)

Figure VII.27. Planting plans were drafted circa 1965 for the west foundation of Wirth Hall and around the three ranch-style NPS residences to the west. On the plan, the drive that passes between the residences and the library and Wirth Hall parking area is lined with an allée of flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00190-4.jpg)

Figure VII.28. With the exception of this hedge along McDowell Street, photographed looking north in December 1965, nearly all the hedges on the campus were removed by the mid-1960s. The McDowell hedge marked the street edge until it was removed in 1968. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2946.jpg)

Figure VII.29. The hedge along the Long Walk to the east of Wirth Hall is still in place in this April 1964 photograph. By December 1965, the date of the photograph in Figure VII.30, the hedge has been removed. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2498-Apr1964.jpg)

Figure VI.30. Although the deciduous trees and evergreen plantings on the east façade of Wirth Hall seen in an April 1964 photograph (See Figure VII.29) are still shown in this December 1965 image, the hedge lining the shaded walk has been removed. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2945.jpg)

Figure VII.31. In 1967, a master site plan was drafted for the former Storer College grounds, seen here with existing and proposed buildings and a number of parking lots. The plan shows a thick canopy separating the maintenance area from the rest of the campus, allées of trees lining the streets, and plantings screening parking lots. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00338-2.jpg)

Figure VII.32. A survey of remaining American elms on Camp Hill was conducted in 1965. This field survey shows clusters of American elms at the intersection of Fillmore and Jackson Streets and around Morrell, Brackett, and Lockwood houses to the east. Scattered elms are documented on the campus green near Wirth and Cook Halls, as well as to the southwest toward the maintenance facility. Courtesy HFA. **(**R-CH_HFA-HFM-00235-2.jpg)

Figure VII.33. In April 1968, ground was broken for the Interpretive Design Center (IDC), a modern structure that was clearly differentiated in style from nearby historic structures. A plaza to the north of the building, seen here in a 1974 photograph, was intended to integrate the building with its surroundings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3473.jpg)

Figure VII.34. As-built drawings of the Interpretive Design Center show topography, drainage, and other improvements. The plan shows the large plaza between the building and Wirth and Cook Halls to the north and east. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00411-6.jpg)

Figure VII.35. This October 1974 images shows a hedge defining the drive and stone retaining wall at the Bird-Brady House that was present in the Storer College period. In addition to the hedge and retaining wall, pre-1970 images of this building show lattice fencing and a roof on the two-story front porch . Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3469.jpg)

Figure VII.36. This aerial photograph taken in 1974 shows the spatial organization of the former Storer College Campus with buildings, parking lots, drives, walks, and vegetation. In addition to the older campus buildings, the maintenance building and large parking area, three ranch-style residences, IDC with a large concrete plaza, and basketball court/parking lot at the corner of McDowell and South Cliff Streets are clearly discernable. Deciduous trees line McDowell Street and the shaded walk to the east of Wirth Hall. Mixed vegetation on the slope screens the maintenance facility from the rest pf the campus to the east. Small evergreen plantings are shown to the south and west of Wirth Hall toward the adjacent parking lot and Anthony Library. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3452-1974-adjust.jpg)

Figure VII.37. Foundation plantings at Wirth Hall are documented in this 1986 photograph taken by Superintendent Conway. In this view past the building's south wing, the IDC is visible in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-1787-3666.jpg)

Figure VII.38. A survey conducted of the Shipley School and Curtis Freewill Baptist Church in 1989 shows topography, vegetation, walks, drives, parking lots, and fences. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-Hebb-1of2_385_41053.jpg)

CHAPTER VIII: CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS, 2008

Figure VIII.1. Around Wirth Hall, new concrete walks lead from the structure to the former Long Walk. Numerous foundation plantings of azalea, holly, and boxwood are located along the entire perimeter of the building with thick amounts of mulch over the ground plane. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0739_Figure01.jpg)

Figure VIII.2. The large amount of tree canopy has produced dense shade around Wirth Hall, creating very shady growing conditions in which turf grass cannot survive. As a result, much of the ground plane is mulch. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4325_Figure02.jpg)

Figure VIII.3. To the north of Wirth Hall, the landscape above the Relocation Center is a flat open space, edged with deciduous trees. Drains from Wirth Hall are embedded in the lawn area over the structure, draining onto the roof slab of structure. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0760_Figure03.jpg)

Figure VIII.4. The landscape surrounding the IDC is contemporaneous with the building and is characterized by an expansive brick plaza with pin oaks. To construct the building and the plaza,

topography was altered and some landscape features were removed and added. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4320_Figure04.jpg)

Figure VIII.5. The plaza north of the IDC contains a small monument to John Brown (seen to the right in this image), trash cans, and small-scale walkway bollard lights. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4326_Figure05.jpg)

Figure VIII.6. A brick path at the west end of the IDC plaza connects to a parking lot west of Wirth Hall. The brick path also connects to concrete sidewalks and steps that provide access to Anthony Library. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0755_Figure06.jpg)

Figure VIII.7. Open lawn, large deciduous and evergreen trees, and large boxwoods characterize the vegetation surrounding Anthony Library. A continuous hedge lines the sloping ground plane next to the west overlook wall at the IDC. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-AnthonyLibrary-IDC_Figure07.jpg)

Figure VIII.8. A series of concrete paths, steps and metal handrails navigate the sloping grade surrounding the IDC and provide pedestrian access. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4334_Figure08.jpg)

Figure VIII.9. The Bird-Brady House is located to the south of the Anthony Library and IDC. Dense woodland with invasive species encloses the area to the south and blocks once open views to the Shenandoah River. The drive north of the building is in deteriorated condition with numerous asphalt and concrete patches. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4318_Figure09.jpg)

Figure VIII.10. The landscape at the Bird-Brady House is terraced with three levels of stone retaining walls and open turf with limited trees. No hedges remain along the stone retaining walls and front façade. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0798_Figure10.jpg)

Figure VIII.11. The landscape immediately adjacent to Cook Hall is characterized by sloping topography, open lawn, and multiple concrete walks and steps with deteriorated handrails, especially at the building entrances. Foundation plantings and adjacent trees have been removed. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0745_Figure11.jpg)

Figure VIII.12. To the south of Cook Hall, a small asphalt parking lot is sited on the former campus drive in the South Cliff Street right-of-way and provides space for approximately 6 cars Other landscape features include bollard lights, wood bollards, and globe lights. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0713_Figure12.jpg)

Figure VIII.13. The open area of the former campus green east of Wirth Hall is characterized by gently sloping topography and the Long Walk, located immediately to the east of Wirth Hall and lined with intermittent trees. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0725_Figure13.jpg)

Figure VIII.14. The existing Long Walk is relatively wide and paved in brick, replacing the former concrete sidewalk and gravel drive. The walk not only provides pedestrian access, but also vehicular service access for building maintenance needs. Note the interpretive panels along the walk. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4273_Figure14.jpg)

Figure VIII.15. Niches along the Long Walk provide spaces for benches. Remnants of Storer College-era trees line the walk, though some trees along the walk have been lost. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0741_Figure15.jpg)

Figure VIII.16. The iron Alumni Fence with stone piers remains along Fillmore Street, where it transitions to a 3-rail wood fence along McDowell Street, seen here. Rails can be removed from the wood fence for vehicular access. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0623_Figure16.jpg)

Figure VIII.17. Evenly spaced pin oaks line the far east edge of the former campus green along McDowell Street, and across the street is a asphalt parking lot on the site of the former Robinson Barn, seen in the distance. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0620_Figure17.jpg)

Figure VIII.18. The topography of the small asphalt parking lot on the site of the former Robinson Barn has been altered to create a level plateau. Vegetation includes flowering trees and one mature American elm. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0715_Figure18.jpg)

Figure VIII.19. The landscape of Camp Hill west of Wirth Hall has a distinct character with multiple landscape features. Expanses of sloping topography, open lawn, individual trees, a parking lot, and Hartzog Drive form the general structure of the space. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0781_Figure19.jpg)

Figure VIII.20. Hartzog Drive offers vehicular access to the campus core from Fillmore Street. The Relocation Center is seen to the right in this image, screened by an Eastern white pine. Above, large shrubs surround the retaining walls at the below-grade entrance. Courtesy Heritage HL. (R-CH_20081008_0758_Figure20.jpg)

Figure VIII.21. Multiple shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees screen the Hartzog Drive entrance and Relocation Center entrance at Fillmore Street. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0866_Figure21.jpg)

Figure VIII.22. Immediately west of Wirth Hall, a large asphalt parking lot accommodates vehicles. Wood bollards separate the asphalt lot from the adjacent brick walkway. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0756_Figure22.jpg)

Figure VIII.23. To the east of Wirth Hall, the open sloping topography is interrupted by Hartzog Drive. Flowering trees along the road, seen here, mark its location. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0771_Figure23.jpg)

Figure VIII.24. **A**n open sloping lawn dotted with few trees mark the locations of the removed ranch houses to the west of Wirth Hall. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20080912_0511_Figure24.jpg)

Figure VIII.25. A line of flowering trees along Hartzog Drive are visible to the south of Anthony Library. At this location, Hartzog Drive is deteriorated, with multiple asphalt and concrete patches. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4309_Figure25.jpg)

Figure VIII.26. The deteriorated section of Hartzog Drive with multiple asphalt and concrete patches turns to provide access to the Bird-Brady House, IDC, and a shipping container to the west of the property, overlooking the Maintenance Center. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0795_Figure26.jpg)

Figure VIII.27. The public frontage along Fillmore Street of the west section of the former campus, seen here, includes a section of the Alumni Fence and Gate with a fragmented concrete walk and pedestrian gate allude to the location of former buildings, likely Sinclair Cottage. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4265_Figure27.jpg)

Figure VIII.28. The landscape around the Shipley School has been altered with the recent removal of vegetation. Immediately adjacent to the building, the original concrete walks, retaining walls, and steps remain, though also in deteriorated condition. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20080911_0116_Figure28.jpg)

Figure VIII.29. Views from Washington Street to the Shipley School façade are blocked by sugar maple tree canopy. Two yews flank the main concrete entry walk. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0846_Figure29.jpg)

Figure VIII.30. Two terraced parking lots have replaced the former playground area to the south of the Shipley School. The upper asphalt parking lot, seen here, is cut into the grade with retaining timbers in southeast corner. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0867_Figure30.jpg)

Figure VIII.31. The lower parking lot at the Shipley School is gravel with concrete wheel stops and a central concrete drive that leads to southwest corner of school. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0773_Figure31.jpg)

Figure VIII.32. The Freewill Baptist Church is sited within areas of open lawn with scattered tree cover. A brick walk in herringbone pattern leads from the church entry to Fillmore Street. Also note the 1887 Morrell monument, seen to the left in this image. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0863_Figure32.jpg)

Figure VIII.33. Across Jackson Street from the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church and to the east, several street trees mark the edge the lot of the former President's House. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0855_Figure33.jpg)

Figure VIII.34. In addition to street trees, a mulch path and rustic stone retaining wall parallel the street and edge the lot of the former President's House. The lot, situated at the corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets, exhibits a level turf grass groundplane with landscape features that hint at the former residence. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0862_Figure34.jpg)

Figure VIII.35. On the north side of the President's House lot, remnants of a garden with shrubs, Norway maples, dense deciduous canopy are present. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0615_Figure35.jpg)

Figure VIII.36. A gravel drive off Fillmore Street provides access to the former President's House lot and is slightly offset to the west from main entrance to the Storer College campus. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0616_Figure36.jpg)

Figure VIII.37. The landscape of Morrell House is more residential and open in character than the core, with scattered deciduous and evergreen trees over lawn and a gently sloping ground plane. Also note the large spherical shrubs around the foundation. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4177_Figure37.jpg)

Figure VIII.38. Limited parking is available on-street along Fillmore Street, to the north of Morrell House. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-MorrellHouse-Panorama_Figure38.jpg)

Figure VIII.39. A small parking area along the south side of Fillmore Street provides additional parking at Morrell House. The edge of the lot is lined with moderately sized shrubs. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4281_Figure39.jpg)

Figure VIII.40. Jackson House, located to the right in this image, is situated in the southeast corner of the Camp Hill study area. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-JacksonHouse-Panorama_Figure40.jpg)

Figure VIII.41. Landscape features around the Jackson House include an ADA ramp, deciduous trees to the east, and shrubs adjacent to the garage. Vehicular access is provided to the building from Lancaster Street. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0654_Figure41.jpg)

Figure VIII.42. The narrow empty lot west of Morrell House is partially open with a turf ground plane edged by a row of evergreens along the east property line. Notable landscape features include a fragmented concrete sidewalk that stops at the property along the south side of Fillmore Street. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4278_Figure42.jpg)

Figure VIII.43. The turf ground plane at the narrow lot west of Morrell House is edged by woodland vegetation surrounding property boundaries. The lot, formerly a steep ravine as outlined on historic maps, appears to be leveled and filled with an adjacent ditch for stormwater drainage outfall that flows overland down the slope. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4279_Figure43.jpg)

Figure VIII.44. The Appalachian Trail traverses the steep southern slopes of Camp Hill. Generally, the trail is a narrow, compacted earth path that winds through the poor quality woodland along the slopes. Drainage ways and stormwater outfalls are also extant on the slopes, which has contributed to overland stormwater flows and erosion. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0681_Figure44.jpg)

Figure VIII.45. A number of the trees within the woodland along the Appalachian Trail are young, volunteer growth under 10 inches in diameter. Invasive species are prevalent throughout, contributing to the poor quality and lack of woodland diversity within the area. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0686_Figure45.jpg)

Figure VIII.46. Several natural and built landscape features are extant along the Appalachian Trail, such as this large stone retaining wall to the north of the path. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0670_Figure46.jpg)

Figure VIII.47. Two sets of NPS-constructed stone steps lead from the trail uphill to the core campus and downhill to Route 340. This set of wide stone steps, completed in Spring 2008, leads to Cook Hall. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0697_Figure47.jpg)

Figure VIII.48. A second set of stone steps on the Appalachian Trail is narrow and somewhat uneven. The trail ends at Route 340 with no connecting trails or paths. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4229_Figure48.jpg)

Figure VIII.49. At the outlet of the slope trail, hikers can either walk west along Route 340 to Union Street, east along an earth path to Shenandoah Street that leads back to Lower Town (seen here), or alternatively, retrace the Appalachian Trail. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4231_Figure49.jpg)

Figure VIII.50. The steep, unpassable southern slopes of Camp Hill, lack of connecting trails, and heavy traffic along the road do not facilitate a pedestrian-friendly environment at the outlet of the woodland pedestrian trail. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4233_Figure50.jpg)

Figure VIII.51. The HAFE Maintenance Center is accessed from Taylor Street and is marked by two small signs. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4259_Figure51.jpg)

Figure VIII.52. Taylor Street connects to a large expansive asphalt parking lot that provides parking for employees and a number of maintenance facilities, storage containers, and sheds. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4299_Figure52.jpg)

Figure VIII.53. The parking lot north of the HAFE Maintenance Facility is surrounded to the west by dense woodland vegetation. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4305_Figure53.jpg)

Figure VIII.54. The HAFE storage and maintenance buildings and facilities on Camp Hill are arranged in a circular formation, pushed to the edges of a large open space. Large evergreen and deciduous trees screen the facility from the campus core, barely visible in the background of this image. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0826_Figure54.jpg)

Figure VIII.55. The construction and subsequent expansion of the HAFE maintenance area has nearly maximized all usable space on the hilltop through large quantities of fill that leveled uneven topography. As a result, the edges of the hilltop, located to the west and seen just beyond the maintenance area in the background of this image, are severely steep. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0804_Figure55.jpg)

Figure VIII.56. **T**he Tattersal property, located in the southwest corner of the study area, is currently used as a storage area for the park with limited use and access. Stockpiles of materials and equipment are scattered through the landscape near the house and outbuildings. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20080912_0406_Figure56.jpg)

Figure VIII.57. With minimal maintenance over the years, the Tattersal Property landscape is currently overgrown with large trees over tall grasses with some invasive shrubs and vines growing along the property edges. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081007_0551_Figure57.jpg)

Figure VIII.58. A gravel drive connects the Tattersal Property to Union Street, though a metal pipe rail gate across drive restricts unauthorized vehicles. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081007_0556_Figure58.jpg)

Figure VIII.59. Throughout the Camp Hill study boundary, some property edges appear unmanaged with young invasive woodland species. Along Union Street, seen here, the woodland species are denser with a robust understory and ground plane vegetation. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081007_0520_Figure59.jpg)

Figure VIII.60. In this image, young invasive woodland species at the Camp Hill property edge near South Cliff Street give lend an unmanaged appearance to the property. All NPS property is marked through orange or white NPS boundary markers to distinguish the public land from private property. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0718_Figure60.jpg)

CHAPTER XII: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

Figure XII.1. View of structure built with sound absorbing interior surfaces to both reduce noise and visually screen outdoor mechanical equipment at President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, DC. A similar treatment is appropriate for exterior air handlers and other equipment adjacent to the buildings on Camp Hill. In this image, the structure is under construction and screens will be installed in the visible wall openings to complete the enclosure. Courtesy HL. (R-Lincoln Cottage 2-17-08_162.jpg)

Figure XII.2. View of mechanical equipment enclosure in context at President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, DC. The structure is unobtrusive and blends visually among vegetation and other landscape elements. Courtesy HL. (R-Lincoln Cottage 2-17-08_165.jpg)

Figure XII.3. Detail of an infiltration basin/rain garden to capture stormwater run-off and allow infiltration into the ground. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-RainGarden.jpg)

Figure XII.4. Detail of pervious parking area with cross-section of gravel courses. Chunky stones are used as a base material with subsequent courses of smaller, compacted stones topped with soil for herbaceous vegetation. The composition of stone allows for infiltration, and supports turning movements of vehicles, while the vegetation conceals the parking area with its surroundings. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-GravelCrossSection.jpg)

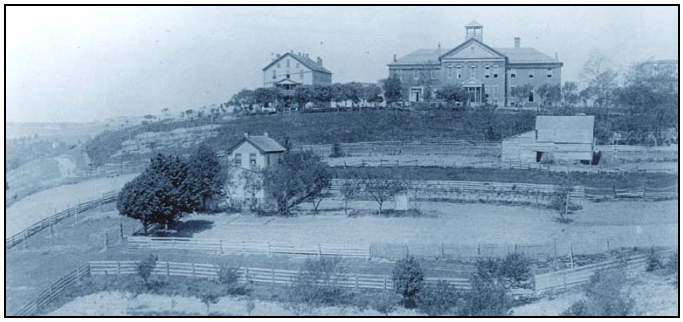
Figure XII.5. View of installation of subsurface infiltration chambers under parking areas to assist in capturing stormwater run-off. The chambers snap together and provide voids to store the water and allow it to infiltrate into the ground. Courtesy RainStore3 website, http://www.gravelpave2.com/RS3/rainstore.htm. (R-CH-RainStore.jpg)

Figure XII.6. View of completed parking lot in Rochester, NY with subsurface infiltration chambers. The swale at the edge of the parking area (far right) collects water and directs it to the chambers underneath. Courtesy HL. (R-CH- SenecaConstruction.jpg)

Figure XII.7. Plan, section, and elevation stone check dams constructed within a drainageway to slow water velocity and stop erosion and scouring on a steep hillside. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-StoneCheckDam.jpg)

Photograph Source Codes

HAFE:	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Staff
HFA:	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives
HL:	Heritage Landscapes
MDHS:	Maryland Historical Socirty
WVU:	West Virginia University



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
LIST OF PLANS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, WORK SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

SB	Study Boundary Plan

CHAPTER III: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS & CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

LU	2008 Landscape Units Plan

CHAPTER V: JOHN BROWN'S RAID & CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1859 to 1865

PP-1865	Circa 1865 Period Plan
PP-1865A	Circa 1865 Core Area Period Plan

CHAPTER VI: STORER COLLEGE PERIOD, 1866 to 1955

AP-1937	1937 Aerial Photograph
AP-1952	1952 Aerial Photograph
PP-1909	Circa 1909 Period Plan
PP-1909A	Circa 1909 Core Area Period Plan
PP-1950	Circa 1950 Period Plan
PP-1950A	Circa 1950 Core Area Period Plan

CHAPTER VII: STATE & FEDERAL OWNERSHIP PERIOD, 1956 to 2008

AP-1967	1967 Aerial Photograph
AP-1988	1988 Aerial Photograph
AP-1996	1996 Aerial Photograph
AP-2001	2001 Aerial Photograph
PP-1964	Circa 1964 Period Plan
PP-1964A	Circa 1964 Core Area Period Plan

CHAPTER VIII: CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS, 2008

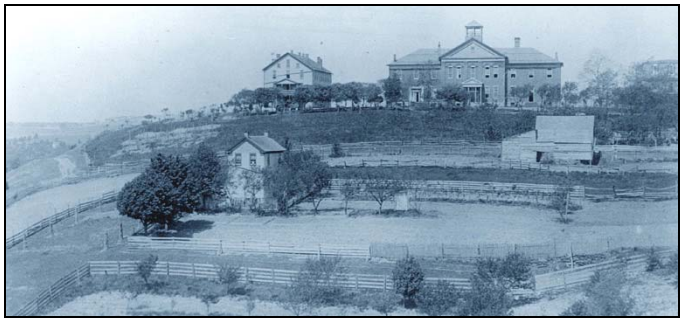
PL	2008 Photo Locations Plan
EC	2008 Existing Conditions Plan
EC-A	2008 Core Area Existing Conditions Plan
CD	2008 Circulation Diagram

CHAPTER IX: CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

CD-O-1950-2008 Comparison Diagrams, Camp Hill Overall
CD-A-1950-2008 Comparison Diagrams, Camp Hill Core
AN-O-1950-2008 Analysis Overlay, Camp Hill Overall
AN-A-1950-2008 Analysis Overlay, Camp Hill Core

CHAPTER XII: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

LTP Overall Landscape Treatment Plan
VTP Vegetation Treatment Plan
VTP-A Core Vegetation Treatment Plan
BTP Built Elements Treatment Plan
BTP-A Core Built Elements treatment Plan
CTP Circulation & Interpretation Treatment Plan
UTP Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan
TPS Treatment Photo Simulation
TZP Treatment Zones Plan



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, WORK SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

A. INTRODUCTION TO CAMP HILL

Camp Hill is located within Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Nestled between the convergence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, the historic cultural landscape sits atop a knoll, overlooking the surrounding scenic landscape. Developed over time, the Camp Hill landscape has been home to several groups of people and facilities, including important military events as well as the creation of one of the first African American colleges in the United States. Today, the cultural landscape serves as an important public recreation and educational resource where visitors can interpret the historic legacy of Camp Hill and Harpers Ferry.

The first major improvements at Camp Hill took place in the 1840s, when armory superintendent's and paymaster's quarters were constructed on opposite ends of Fillmore Street. Shortly after the establishment of an armory on Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry witnessed several significant events in American History including John Brown's Raid, the American Civil War, and the founding of Storer College, one of the first African American colleges in the nation. Through periods of heavy and light use, from lushly vegetated to a ground plane trampled under many feet, the Camp Hill landscape has evolved through time with each period contributing to its present condition.

The property is historically significant for its cultural resources that have been shaped, modified, and managed by a variety of people and events over time. The Camp Hill landscape is comprised of important natural and cultural resources that contribute to the heritage value of the property and warrant exploration and documentation. The research-based Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report (Camp Hill CLR) seeks to capture and communicate the origins, evolution, and character of the historic landscape through time to provide a thorough understanding of the landscape and set forth sound recommendations for landscape treatment and interpretation. Documenting the character and details of the landscape during the historically significant events of John Brown's Raid, the Civil War era, and the Storer College period is a primary focus of the landscape investigation. The evolution of this important site is addressed in a series of narratives and plans to fully explore the complexities of change over time. The final set of historically important changes ends with the closing of Storer College after national desegregation is put into law with Brown versus the Board of Education. The National Park Service stewardship of Camp Hill since that time is compared to the landscape character at this pivotal historical period.

B. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY BOUNDARY & CONTEXT

B1. Camp Hill Boundary

The boundaries of the Camp Hill study area are irregular and correspond to property holdings of the National Park Service based on historical lot parcels and street layouts of Harpers Ferry. The property studied for the CLR consists of a large area south of Fillmore Street with a smaller area to the north. Together, the two areas included within the study boundaries comprise approximately 32 acres. This 32-acre area is shown on the *Study Boundary Plan, SB.*

The larger of the two areas is bounded by a combination of public and private lands. To the south is the Appalachian Trail, which provides a continuous boundary. To the west, Union Street forms the boundary, with some private out-parcels separating the street from public parkland. The northern and eastern boundaries are the most irregular, though they are generally defined by Fillmore Street to the north and Lancaster Street to the east. A number of private properties are interspersed, breaking up the continuous boundary. This larger area includes the main core of the Storer College Campus, Morrell House, the Interpretive Design Center, Wirth Hall (which houses the Stephen Mather Training Center), Tattersal property, and the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HAFE) Maintenance Center. Together, combination of public streets, private lands, and institutional development comprise the large southern area of the Camp Hill CLR project site.

The smaller area included in the study boundary is located north of Fillmore Street. This smaller portion includes over half of the city block bounded by Fillmore, Washington, Jackson, and Taylor Streets. Also included in the parcel are the Freewill Baptist Church, the former Shipley School, and the site of the former Storer College President's residence.

B2. Surrounding Camp Hill Context

Camp Hill is one of the highest topographical points in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Overlooking the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the area bridges the space between Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the east and Bolivar Heights to the west. Immediately south of the Camp Hill study area is a steep cliff that adjoins Shenandoah Street and Route 340 before leveling off toward the Shenandoah River. Private property, mostly consisting of residences, borders the area to the north and west.

The Camp Hill area is part of the larger Harpers Ferry National Historical Park that includes over 3,000 acres of federally-owned land along the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, available for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. The park attracts many visitors throughout the year through its special events, museums, and outdoor recreational opportunities. Camp Hill differs from other park lands in that it occupies a transitional area between the lower riverfront and the upper slopes of the town, offering spectacular views of the rivers, Maryland Heights, and Loudon Heights. In general, the setting of Camp Hill is somewhat rural with picturesque scenery and surrounding town and residences to the east and north.

C. CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

In June 2008, the National Park Service (NPS) commissioned Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners to develop the Camp Hill CLR to provide a key source of guidance for the future treatment, use and management of the cultural landscape. After initially conducting historical and field research and following with assessment of the collected information, Heritage Landscapes prepared the Camp Hill CLR to aid NPS management efforts.

The research-based Camp Hill CLR seeks to capture, in a comprehensive manner, the origins, evolution and character of the Camp Hill landscape as it was evolved through the 19th and 20th centuries. With this firm basis of understanding through time to the present, sound recommendations for landscape preservation treatment are presented. The document follows federal landscape preservation guidance for the development of reports addressing cultural landscapes in a thorough manner.[1]

As background, a cultural landscape is defined in federal preservation guidance as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes."[2] The Camp Hill cultural landscape has characteristics of a historic site, a historic vernacular landscape as an urban neighborhood, and some aspects of a historic designed landscape expressed in the campus core area. It does not appear to have the characteristics of an ethnographic landscape. A historic site is defined as "a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person". A historic vernacular landscape is defined as "a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; expresses cultural values, social behavior and individual actions over time; and is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects." A historic designed landscape is defined as a landscape "consciously designed or laid out. . . according to design principles."[3] The use of the property during the American Civil War and the first decades of Storer College, and the resulting landscape evolution, particularly from the 1860s to the 1960s, was influenced by many distinct groups of people, making the Camp Hill landscape both a historic site and a historic vernacular landscape. The development of the core campus with the main building and two flanking, symmetrical buildings on the highpoint with a main walk, lawn, and boxwood garden was a conscious design process that follows formal campus aesthetics.

This CLR, or any such document, provides a comprehensive study of the landscape of a historically significant property, serving a valuable purpose in documenting the landscape to establish a sound basis for analyzing integrity and selecting treatment. The compilation of landscape-focused historic research, period plans creation, existing conditions documentation, integrity and character assessment, and definition of treatment recommendations provides a sound basis for preservation treatment interventions and related landscape interpretation and management into the future. The Camp Hill CLR encompasses Parts 1 and 2 of a CLR, as outlined in federal guidance. Part 1 of a CLR focuses on researching property history and chronology, documenting existing conditions, and analyzing the integrity of the landscape today. Part 2 of a CLR explores the possible applications of the four preservation treatments to the

cultural landscape, selects the most appropriate treatment, and provides guidance for the implementation of that treatment. Together, the Camp Hill CLR Parts 1 and 2 provide an important resource for the landscape stewards to protect and enhance the cultural landscape into the future.

As actions are undertaken in the future to preserve and manage the historic landscape, a record of interventions should be provided in a CLR Part 3, which documents preservation and treatment efforts carried out in the landscape. The documentation of each intervention would be accompanied by the creation of archival records of the interventions that address the intent of the work undertaken, the approach and accomplishment to include timing, cost and details. When completed, this documentation becomes the record of the intervention.[4] It is also useful and appropriate to develop maintenance and management guidance for the landscape to set the direction of future stewardship activities for the preserved cultural landscape.

The CLR project focuses on Camp Hill and the broader context of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, within which Camp Hill is situated. Located in Harpers Ferry, at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, Camp Hill is sited on a hilltop that offers spectacular views of the adjacent rivers and several historically significant natural and cultural resources of the region. This CLR provides guidance for the preservation of the historic character-defining features and elements of Camp Hill principally in terms of its tangible values embodied by its character-defining landscape features, but also to draw attention to its intangible values as the site of one of the first African American colleges in the nation.

D. SCOPE OF WORK & REPORT ORGANIZATION

In accordance with the scope of work, the Camp Hill CLR is intended to address preservation stewardship and landscape treatment into the future. The itemized scope specifies that the CLR will include administrative data, site history, existing conditions, analysis and evaluation, landscape significance in accordance with National Register of Historic Places criteria, management philosophy, treatment alternatives, treatment plan, and a phasing plan using narrative text, figures, and drawings. Heritage Landscapes carried out archival research and field documentation to address these items. Narrative text includes a site history with graphic materials, documentation of the existing landscape with graphic materials, and the analysis and evaluation of the landscape to document the significance and integrity of existing cultural landscape features.

To address the scope of work in accordance with federal preservation guidance, the CLR is organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter I: Introduction, Work Scope & Methodology
- Chapter II: Camp Hill Contextual History
- Chapter III: Cultural Landscape Units & Character-Defining Features
- Chapter IV: Early Landscape Development & Armory Period, 1747 To 1858
- Chapter V: John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period, 1859 To 1865
- Chapter VI: Storer College Period, 1866 To 1955

- Chapter VII: State & Federal Ownership Period, 1955 To 2008
- Chapter VIII: Camp Hill Landscape Existing Conditions, 2008
- Chapter IX: Camp Hill Landscape Analysis
- Chapter X: Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Significance & Integrity
- Chapter XI: Landscape Preservation Treatment Exploration
- Chapter XII: Landscape Preservation Treatment
- Bibliography
- Appendices

In each chapter, narrative text and chapter endnotes are presented before graphic materials. Small illustrations and photographs, referred to as figures, follow the chapter endnotes and are identified by chapter number and figure number, such as Figure I.1. Larger graphic materials are included as fold-out 11-inch by 17-inch plans. Each plan is identified with a unique plan number, such as EC-2008 for the 2008 Existing Conditions Plan.

E. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT METHODOLOGY

E1. Archival Research

As outlined in the scope of work, Heritage Landscapes began the process of developing the Camp Hill CLR by undertaking archival and historical research to gain a detailed understanding of the property and its evolution over time. Heritage Landscapes reviewed the archival resources provided by National Park Service staff and other resources at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives (HFA). A wide variety of documentary materials, including historical photographs, sketches, engravings, plans, maps, surveys, and aerial photographs, were sought and obtained to provide evidence of property character, features, conditions, and land uses over time.

Materials gathered were organized chronologically, analyzed, and verified with reference to field observation of the existing conditions of the park landscape. This process revealed eras of development and change at Camp Hill that relate to uses of the landscape. Heritage Landscapes sought a full array of source materials to provide verification of site history; however, the quantity and quality of detailed documentation varies and sometimes sources with partial or incomplete information were located. All available source materials were used as primary evidence while less detailed or incomplete sources functioned as supplemental evidence to the greatest degree possible.

Information gleaned from all documentary sources is presented in the discussion within the history chapters. Each era of the landscape from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century to the present is discussed in chronological order and illustrated by a sequence of graphic materials. Period plans for select times throughout the eras highlight landscape appearance and character throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The first period captures the Civil War era in 1865, the second period captures the formative years of Storer College circa 1909, while the third period focuses on the closing of Storer College circa 1954. The last period captures landscape alterations made circa 1964 during National Park Service ownership.

E2. Period Plan Development

Heritage Landscapes developed period plans to further articulate landscape evolution at Camp Hill. One period plan is created for each of the historic periods mentioned above. The National Park Service describes a period plan as "the graphic format used to record a landscape during a designated period or specific date." [5] The period plan documents the landscape characteristics and associated features that have influenced the history and development of landscape or are the products of its development. The objective in developing a period plan is to accurately portray the landscape during an identified, documented period of time through research and study of graphic materials of the period. The process proceeds with identifying and evaluating character-defining features in each determined period in order to portray the landscape. As a result, the period plans articulate the history and evolution, while the existing conditions plan captures the character today. Together these plans demonstrate the level of continuity and change over time. Period plans are drawn from all available landscape documents for each time period employing primary sources such as design plans, surveys, maps, photographs and aerial photographs. Written documentation, both published and unpublished texts, are studied to include personal and official correspondence, newspapers, periodicals, and first-hand accounts. Secondary sources are used to confirm, clarify, or illuminate additional details. Written narratives also accompany period plans to describe the physical landscape conditions for each period. Period plans and the current plan developed for Camp Hill address the evolution of the landscape at four important points in time:

- John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period, Circa 1865 Period Plan
- Early to Mid-Storer College Period, Circa 1909 Period Plan
- Late Storer College Period, Circa 1950 Period Plan
- National Park Service Period, Circa 1964 Period Plan

Heritage Landscapes followed federal standards for the development of the period plans in the Camp Hill CLR. The guidance for the creation of period plans is specified by descriptions in several NPS documents. Guidance indicates that at least one period plan is created for every historically significant period. The date of a period plan may or may not coincide with the exact date for the end of the period. Multiple period plans can be developed to show property evolution; however, period plan development must also consider the level of documentation available for various points in time. If a period of time lacks sufficient documentation, the period plan should not be fabricated without identifying parts based on speculation. As stated in Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, "Period plans should be based on primary archival sources and should avoid conjecture."[6]

E3. Existing Conditions Field Reconnaissance

Existing conditions field reconnaissance was performed in conjunction with the historical document review to reveal details and insights on the evolution of landscape character and historic features. This procedure also informally compared the historic and existing conditions to each other before the intensive analysis process. Heritage Landscapes conducted onsite fieldwork at Camp Hill in the fall of 2008. Fieldwork was grounded in a review of available historic and contemporary mapping and images. The field team used research and field

observation skills to identify, map, and document the current landscape of Camp Hill. An array of digital photographs was taken to provide a visual record. The overall goal of the site visits was to systematically gain an understanding of landscape character and details and to help place extant features within the context of the general evolution and development of the Camp Hill landscape.

The fieldwork team annotated plans and aerials of Camp Hill to record and depict the location and character of both cultural and natural landscape features. Built elements, site features, and vegetation were identified and recorded. Built elements included items such as steps, railings, path locations, and retaining walls. Vegetation was recorded by determining genus and species of individual trees and shrubs within and along the edges of the study boundary area. Tree trunks within the core area were measured at diameter-at-breast-height and given condition codes. Field investigations, photography, recent maps, plans, and aerial photographs contributed to an illustrated narrative and plan of the character-defining features of the existing landscape.

E4. Analysis of Significance & Integrity

Selecting a period of significance for the property was based on the known history and character of the landscape over time. Significance can be defined as "the meaning or values ascribed to a cultural landscape based on… a combination of association and integrity."[7] In short, the period of significance is the duration of time in which the property still possesses its historical value and intact character-defining features. The moment at which a property loses a significant amount of historical value, and the character of the place degrades, is the point at which the period of significance ends. Based on this definition, the Camp Hill landscape was studied and assessed on a continuum through time.

After the period of significance was selected, a comparison and in-depth analysis of the character of the property during the historic period against the existing conditions was performed. Overlaying the period plans on the existing conditions plans helped to determine the amount of continuity and change and assess the overall integrity of the property. Integrity is the degree to which the historic character and qualities of the cultural landscape are evident today. Stated differently, integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. After the process of analysis and evaluation, a statement of significance was developed for Camp Hill. From here, treatment options were explored in an informed manner.

E5. Landscape Preservation Treatment Options

Potential preservation treatments as specified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Guidelines)* and other federal guidance are preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. The application of each of these treatments to Camp Hill was explored. Consideration was given to appropriate treatment options that preserved remaining historic character and features while focusing on current conditions, landscape use, annual visitation, maintenance and management practices, and future goals. For any historic property, preservation of the remaining historic character and features is essential for future stewardship. More intensive interventions are also considered appropriate. The preservation treatment selected in the Camp Hill CLR is described at a schematic level. Actual interventions

undertaken for cultural landscape treatment are recommended, using a range of approaches for carrying out treatment. Management philosophy, a treatment plan, and phasing are also discussed and set forth as the final element.

CHAPTER I: ENDNOTES

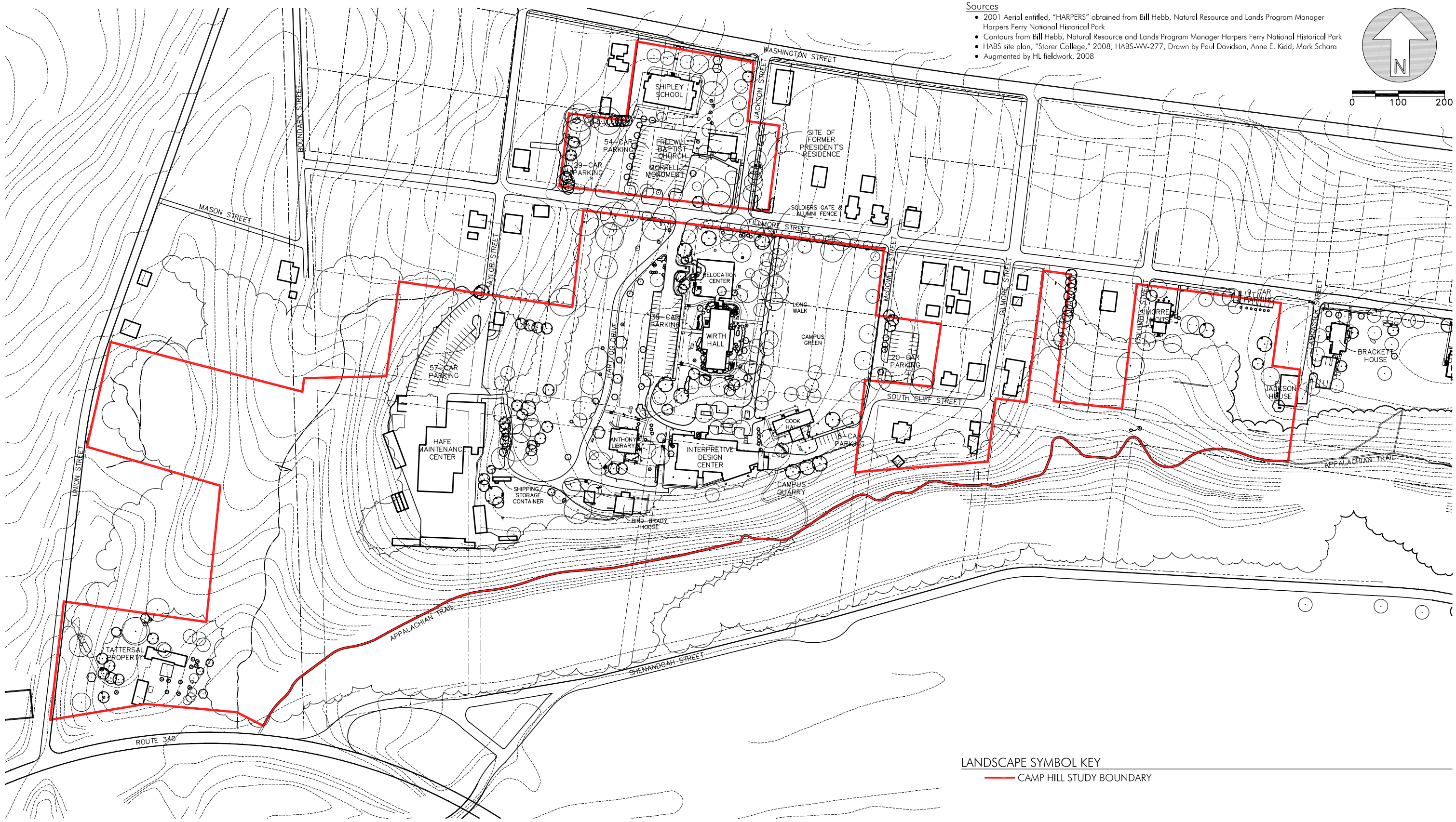
[1] National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelin*e, Washington DC, 1998.
[2] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes,* (Washington DC, 1996): 5, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998), 12.
[3] Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to CLRs*, 12.
[4] Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to CLRs*, 12.
[5] Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to CLRs,* 54.
[6] Birnbaum, Charles A., "Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes, Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes", US DOI, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Heritage Preservation Services, September, 1994.
[7] Birnbaum, with Capella Peters, *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*: 5.

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

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LANDSCAPE SYMBOL KEY

CAMP HILL STUDY BOUNDARY

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

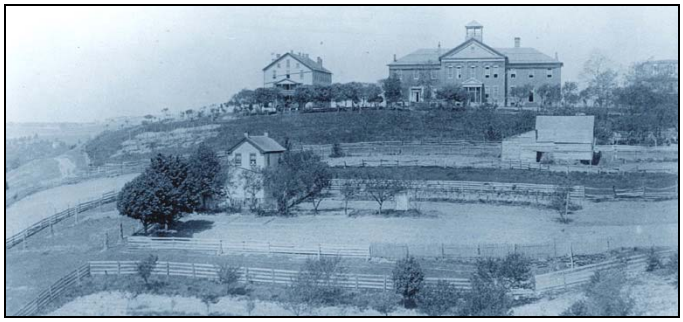
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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Study Boundary Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
SB

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER II: CAMP HILL CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

A. INTRODUCTION TO CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

Camp Hill exists within a larger context of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Positioned at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the tri-state region of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, the area has had many historical events and figures impact the evolution of the landscape. As a result, it is useful to provide a discussion about these events and individuals in a general contextual history as a framework for understanding the setting and context of the more tightly defined Camp Hill study area. By investigating the history of a place, one gains a perspective on the evolution of the region and how the specific property is linked to place both geographically and temporally.

One of the most important factors in the development of the Camp Hill landscape has been use. From the United States Armory site, to a Civil War landscape, to the establishment of the Freedman's School and Storer College Campus, each use of the Camp Hill has marked the character of the property. For example, a garden may evolve from being a utilitarian area during the Armory era to being nonexistent during the Civil War years. Other features may so strongly define the overall character of the property that they change little over time despite changes in building and landscape use. For example, the Armory superintendent's quarters, later known as Anthony Hall, Wirth Hall, and Mather Training Center, is situated on the highest point of the topographical landform known as Camp Hill. The building possesses an important vista to "The Gap," the area where the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers meet in the Blue Ridge Mountains. This vista has remained relatively unchanged over the last two centuries. The change in contextual landscape use and ownership of the region is outlined in the following overview of Harpers Ferry to introduce the individuals and events that helped shape this important landscape.

B. SETTLEMENT & EARLY GROWTH OF HARPERS FERRY, 1747-1858

Early settlement patterns at Harpers Ferry resulted from colonial migration from southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Virginia in the mid to late 1700s.[1] As settlers from the north and east sought lands in the west, the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers became an important access point to the settlement lands beyond. In 1747, Pennsylvanian Robert Harper passed through this area and was inspired by the potential economic and commercial opportunities the area possessed.[2] Harper purchased a small parcel of land, log cabin and ferry equipment from Peter Stephens, the only settler in the area. In 1751, Harper received a land

patent for 125 acres from Lord Fairfax and continued to expand his land holdings in the area until 1762.[3] In 1763, the Virginia General Assembly granted Harper exclusive ferrying rights to foot and wagon traffic crossing the Potomac River at the established town of "Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry."[4]

Over the years, Harper developed his property slowly. Building on the existing ferry site, he constructed a sawmill and gristmill and began erecting a permanent three-and-a-half story stone building in 1775.[5] However, the initial development of Harpers Ferry by Robert Harper ended in September 1782 when Harper died, leaving his ferry, mills, stone building, and various outbuildings to his heirs.[6] Harper's will divided his holdings along an east-west fence line and set aside four acres of land surrounding his grave for a town cemetery, which is a land division and use that remains visible in Harpers Ferry today.[7]

In 1783, Thomas Jefferson traveled to Harpers Ferry on a trip to explore the region's natural resources. He climbed to a rock outcropping on top of the bluff behind the stone building erected by Harper and wrote, "The passage of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in Nature."[8] A similar scene is shown in Figure II.1 with the steep hills and bluffs of the mountains surrounding the confluence of the two rivers. Writing about this picturesque landscape, Jefferson inadvertently left his mark on the landscape at Harpers Ferry. The rock outcropping where he wrote the poetic description of the confluence of the two rivers was thereafter known as Jefferson's Rock. The site was and continues to be a well-known visitor attraction for Harpers Ferry.[9]

In the mid-1790s, Congress authorized funding for three United States armories as a means of protecting the young nation from potential threats as political unrest in Europe grew. Having surveyed the landscape of Harpers Ferry as a young adult, President Washington recalled his impressions of the potential economic opportunities of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and voted to place one of the armories at Harpers Ferry. After much debate, Congress approved the armory at Harpers Ferry, and deeds to 427 acres of land in Virginia and Maryland were transferred from Robert Harper's heirs to the United States government in 1796 and 1797.[10] With this acquisition the government owned the majority of the land in the area. An exception was the two parcels owned by Harper's heirs, the Wager Reservation and Ferry Lot Reservation.

The first armory workers arrived at Harpers Ferry in 1798 and began construction of the brick armory buildings on flat land along the riverbanks.[11] As work continued, two regiments from the United States Provisional Army under the direction of Major General Charles C. Pinckney were stationed at Harpers Ferry to protect the national armory from a possible attack by France. Like Jefferson, Pinckney's troops also left their mark on the landscape; their encampment on the bluffs above the town became permanently known as Camp Hill.[12] An early illustration documents the initial layout of the town as developed between 1800 and 1824 (see Figure II.1). Note that the armory buildings are positioned on the level, low-lying riverbank in a grid pattern, and the residential lots and houses are positioned at the base of Camp Hill in a more random fashion. This early image shows two roads following the contours of the hill, rather than conforming to an artificial grid pattern.

As the armory expanded, Harpers Ferry shifted from an agricultural to an industrial landscape. New technology supported the railroad transportation system to transform the area landscape with a new circulation system overlay in the pre-Civil War era. In November 1833 the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal arrived at Harpers Ferry, linking the town to Georgetown with the intent to construct a navigable waterway to the Ohio River Valley.[13] Three years later in 1836, the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad came to the town and in 1837 linked to the Winchester & Potomac (W&P) Railroad, expanding the town's regional connections.

While the armory at Harpers Ferry spurred the growth of the town in the mid-1800s, it also created problems. The transfer of private property to public ownership led to a lack of housing for the increasing population of armory workers. Little land remained as private building lots, which forced workers to live in crowded, makeshift, unsanitary conditions. Assessing the living conditions for his workers, Armory Superintendent Major John Symington made plans to alleviate the unhealthy atmosphere. He developed an orderly, comprehensive master plan for the town in the mid-1840s.[14] Symington's plan for Harpers Ferry was a rectilinear grid—not necessarily practical with the steep topography of the town.[15] Streets were widened and regraded, lots were surveyed and sold, old buildings were demolished, and new buildings were constructed. The 1852 town plat map drawn by S. Howell Brown was based on Symington's master plan (see Figure II.2). The repetition of the lot and street grid pattern is shown extending from the riverbank westward up Camp Hill. Comparing the regularity of the grid as proposed in drawings with the sloped topography of the river confluence area, the difficulties of implementing the grid layout on steep slopes are evident (reference Figures II.1 and II.2). Symington's plan also relocated the residences of the commanding officer, paymaster, and quartermaster to Camp Hill, away from the unsanitary conditions and periodic flooding of the Lower Town.[16] By the late 1850s, Harpers Ferry was a bustling industrial town with a reorganized street and lot layout and improvements to the grid pattern based on the steep topography.

C. JOHN BROWN'S RAID & THE CIVIL WAR, 1859-1865

The environment, memory and historical importance of Harpers Ferry was transformed on October 16, 1859 when John Brown and his "Provisional Army of the United States" seized the B&O Railroad Bridge and the U.S. Armory in efforts to arm and free southern slaves.[17] Two days later, on October 18, militia from Virginia, Maryland, and Washington DC stormed the fire engine house of the armory where Brown and his men were encamped. Brown was captured and taken to nearby Charles Town, where he was tried and hanged two months later.[18] Narratives and graphic illustrations of the events of John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry appeared in newspapers across the country. The publicity about the raid heightened the uneasy political and racial tensions throughout the nation. In order to protect government property from such revolts in the future, federal forces were stationed in Harpers Ferry while the charged atmosphere of political and social unrest continued.[19] On April 17, 1861, only five days after the first shots of the American Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, Virginia seceded from the Union.[20] Across the Potomac River, Maryland remained a slave-holding border state associated with the Union. The state of West Virginia was formed in 1863 when it broke away from the large area of early Virginia.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, both Federal and Confederate armies realized the strategic location of Harpers Ferry. As a result, in April 1861, Federal troops evacuating the town destroyed much of the U.S. Armory property to prevent southern rebels from using manufactured weapons and supplies housed there. Nearly 15,000 arms were destroyed.[21] For months Confederate forces occupied the town, and soldiers from the Virginia militia trained on Bolivar Heights under the direction of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, later known as "Stonewall" Jackson.[22] When southern troops left Harpers Ferry, they burned the railroad bridges across the Potomac and, soon after, the Shenandoah River, successfully cutting off these important transportation routes between the north and south.[23] Neither Confederate nor Union forces occupied Harpers Ferry during the final months of 1861. [24]

In February of 1862, Federal forces marched back into the town, finding a desolate landscape.[25] Union forces remained until mid-September when Major General "Stonewall" Jackson returned to Harpers Ferry with his troops and forced 12,693 Union officers and soldiers to surrender, the largest surrender of northern forces during the entire Civil War.[26] The town of Harpers Ferry continued to change hands throughout the balance of the Civil War, and by 1865 the town was in ruins. Nearly every building had been damaged by cannon fire or looting, and the landscape was stripped of all vegetation.[27]

D. HARPERS FERRY IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

The post-Civil War years presented a struggle for Harpers Ferry. After the war, the U.S. government closed the armory and sold the associated lands.[28] A public sale transferred the government-owned lands back into private ownership, thus stimulating redevelopment for the town. Buildings were renovated and lots were developed, but several buildings still remained in their post-war dilapidated state. Slowly, commercial activity developed within the town. Additionally in the late 1860s and early 1870s, the railroads reconstructed the Potomac and Shenandoah River bridges, thus reconnecting the town to locations further east and south from the former areas.[29] Despite efforts to rebuild, some economic gains were made, but prosperity never flourished at Harpers Ferry. Lower Town floods in 1870, 1877, and 1889 caused serious damage.[30] A sequential decline or disaster and recovery process is indicated in the historic record.

Post-war Harpers Ferry also experienced an increase in the free slave population. Inspired by John Brown's raid, runaway and free slaves came to Harpers Ferry during and after the Civil War. This influx created social tensions between white and black residents of the community and generated a growing need for services for the increasing African American population. Accordingly, a freedman's school was opened on Camp Hill by Freewill Baptist missionaries following the Civil War. A few years later, Freewill Baptists acquired several armory buildings on Camp Hill in the mid to late 1860s and opened Storer College, one of the first African American colleges at that time. Figure II.3 illustrates the college's holdings on Camp Hill in 1869, just after it opened. The founding of an institution for higher education in turn drew more African Americans to the area. In 1906, the college was the location of an important gathering, the second meeting of the Niagara Movement.[31] This movement was a gathering of Black scholars and leaders that advanced the cause of equality. It was the precursor to the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which carried the banner of justice and freedom from racial oppression through the 20th century.

In the 1880s improved railroad alignments and bridges altered the Lower Town landscape once more and stimulated economic development.[32] Better services attracted tourists to the Harpers Ferry area via railroad. They came to the town to see Jefferson's Rock and the site of John Brown's Raid. The boom in travelers to the area sparked another wave of economic enterprises. New businesses were established to cater to the out-of-town guests as residents of Harpers Ferry turned their homes into boarding houses, resorts, and hotels to house tourists during the summer visitation season.[33]

E. HARPERS FERRY IN THE 20TH CENTURY & HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, 1944-2008

The tourism boom in Harpers Ferry continued into the twentieth century, as it does today. As in previous decades, people came to Harpers Ferry to explore the history of this small town, see the Gap, Jefferson's Rock and the site of John Brown's Raid in the naturalistic setting of the river confluence and hills. However, methods of transportation were changing. The introduction of the automobile in the landscape altered both the physical form and prosperity of this small town. In 1922, the streets of Lower Town Harpers Ferry were graded and paved with concrete.[34] Soon afterward amenities such as gas stations, lunch stands, and parking lots sprang up in addition to the former hotels and boarding houses in the landscape to provide services for these vehicular tourists.[35] The automobile also expanded tourist destinations. For example, the broader landscape of Camp Hill and Bolivar Heights that was previously limited to determined hikers was now open for exploration by automobile; however, most car-driving tourists centered their vacations on the open roads and fast traveling speeds, rather than on driving to distant vacation destinations such as the Camp Hill area.[36] The Harpers Ferry tourist landscape of the 1930s is shown in Figure II.4. Notice the network of bridges and roads leading to Lower Town Harpers Ferry accommodating both railroad and automobile traffic.

Following the economic and commercial growth of the twentieth century, record floods hit Harpers Ferry in 1924, 1936, and 1942. Lower Town buildings suffered water damage, with many sustaining structural damage, and bridges spanning the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers were flood-damaged or destroyed. The lost bridges were replaced in 1947 and 1949 with automobile bridges located downstream of Harpers Ferry on the Potomac River and upstream on the Shenandoah River. As a result, traffic was redirected around Lower Town. This altered transportation-routing pattern on the south side of the Shenandoah River disassociated the town from an important source of revenue (see Figure II.5).[37]

Several changes occurred within the Harpers Ferry landscape during the late 1940s and early 1950s. During that time, the State of West Virginia began purchasing property from Harpers Ferry residents in order to donate the land to the U.S. Government to create Harpers Ferry National Monument.[38] In 1944, Harpers Ferry National Monument was established by Congressional legislation. By 1954, the United States government owned and managed much of the land that it had previously owned for the Armory uses in 1796.[39] The establishment of a national monument at Harpers Ferry warranted documentation and planning processes for all

buildings within the park. An assessment of the existing structures and landscape found that the majority of the existing structures exhibited flood damage from previous decades and a few structurally unsound buildings had already been demolished.[40] After the assessment was conducted, the National Park Service selected a restoration plan for the town that would restore the town and its setting to its 1859 to 1865 appearance, focusing on John Brown's Raid and the Civil War years. Subsequently, most structures not dating to this period were removed from Lower Town Harpers Ferry, thus creating building voids and gaps in the landscape.

In 1954, the Supreme Court case *Brown v. The Board of Education* ruled segregation unconstitutional and ended all federal and state funding for segregated schools. As a result, Storer College on Camp Hill, a premier Black educational institution, closed its doors in 1955. Harpers Ferry was a center for African American education for nearly a century as the Freedman's School and Storer College persisted from 1865 to 1955.[41]

Changes to Harpers Ferry in the 1960s and 1970s altered the appearance of the town once more. In 1963, Congress authorized the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, thereby changing the name of the national monument. The remaining buildings in Lower Town were restored or rehabilitated to their 1859-1865 appearance as funding was acquired. Additional lands, including Camp Hill and the former Storer College campus, were added to the park during this time.

Tourists continued to travel to Harpers Ferry to see the sites of the historical park and learn about the historical events that took place here. As in previous decades, the automobile impacted the Harpers Ferry landscape again in the 1960s. Mature vegetation and open green space along the Shenandoah riverbank were removed to create parking lots for Harpers Ferry visitors. Soon, however, it was evident that the parking lots were inadequate for the number of visitors coming to the park each year. In efforts to maintain the 1859 to 1865 appearance, the National Park Service removed the parking lots from Lower Town and created a visitor contact building and large parking lot at the top of nearby Cavalier Heights. A shuttle bus service provided transport for people to and from the visitor center and Lower Town[42] (see Figure II.5). The park was expanded further in 1974 and 1980 to include land across the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

In 2008 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park encompassed 2,974 acres and had a total of 254,162 visitors to the site.[43] Today, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park maintains an off-site parking area, visitor center, and shuttle service to the Lower Town.

CHAPTER II: ENDNOTES

[1] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-3.
[2] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-3.
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[6] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-5.
[7] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-5.
[8] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "Thomas Jefferson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
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[11] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-9.
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[13] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-30.
[14] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-41.
[15] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-43.
[16] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-46.
[17] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "John Brown." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[18] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "John Brown." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[19] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-5, 3-52.
[20] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-52.
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[22] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[23] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-52.
[24] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-52.
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[27] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-56, 3-57.
[28] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-73.
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[31] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Photo Archives*, "Camp Hill & Storer College" http://www.nps.gov/hafe/storer.htm
[32] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-88.
[33] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-90.
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[39] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town*, 3-126 and http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/policy/fedland/fieldreports/NPS/Capital/HarpersFerry.html
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[41] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Photo Archives*, "Camp Hill & Storer College" http://www.nps.gov/hafe/storer.htm
[42] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-141.
[43] National Park Service Public Use Statistics Office, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, , *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/viewReport.cfm; and http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/Acreage/acrebypark08fy.pdf?CFID=6966503&CFTOKEN=41281628



Figure II.1. This circa 1800-1824 anonymous painting shows the picturesque landscape that encompasses Harpers Ferry. The confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, the gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Lower Town and Camp Hill are all shown in this view. Courtesy MDHS. (R-CH-HFA-RV-HF-628-1800-1824.jpg)

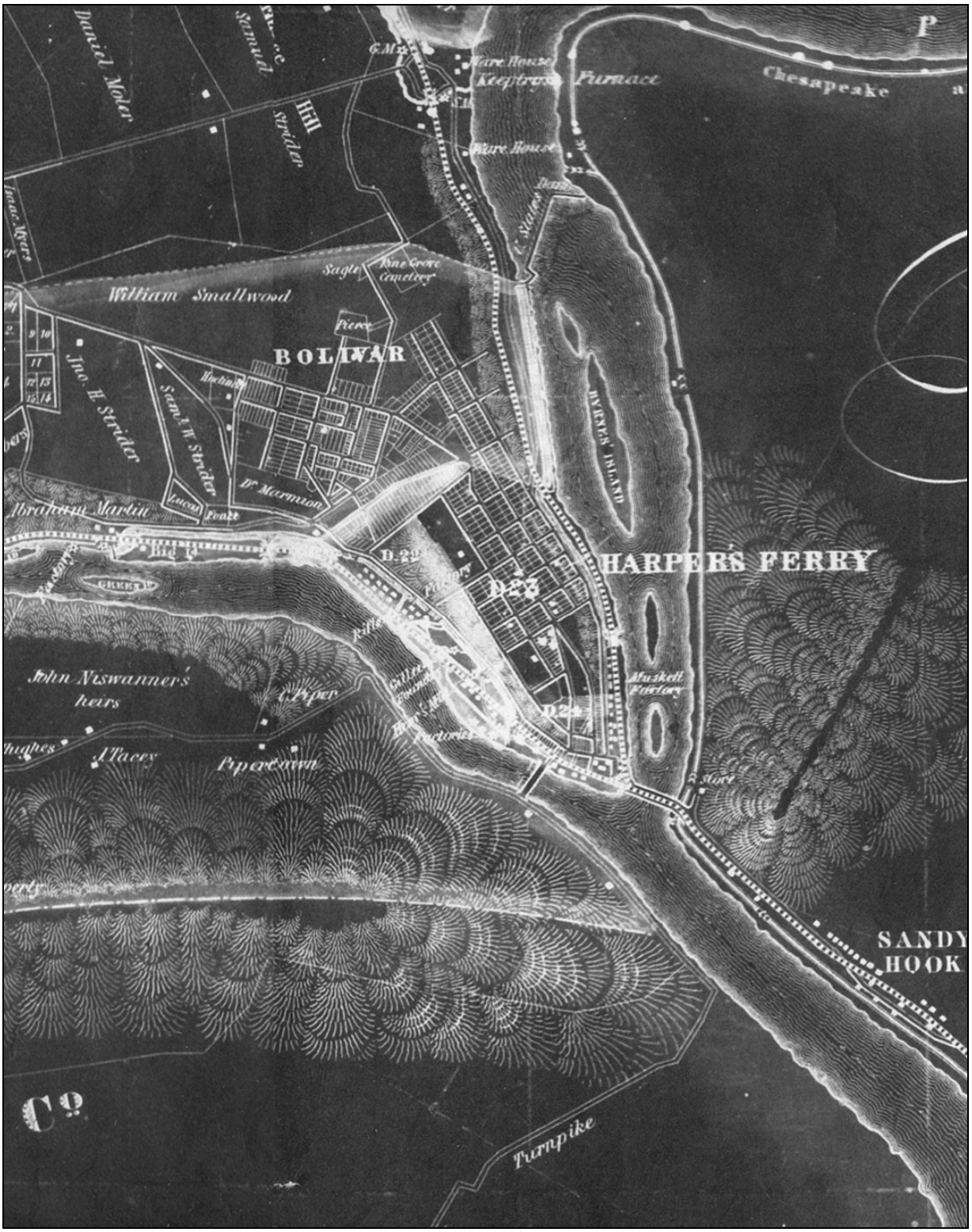


Figure II.2. This portion of the 1852 Map of Jefferson County, Virginia, drawn by S. Howell Brown, illustrates Armory Superintendent John Symington's master plan for the town of Harpers Ferry. Notice the rigid grid street and lot layout in comparison to the steep, sloping topography in the area. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00039-B-whole-1852.jpg)

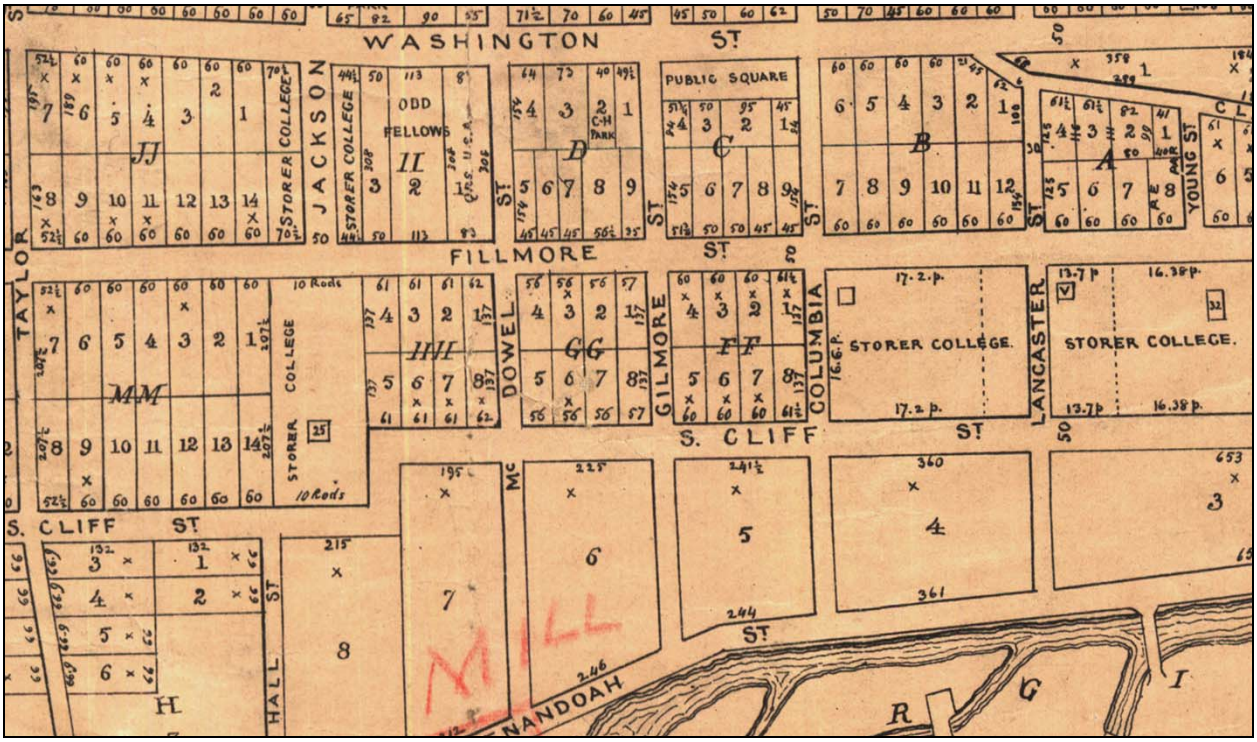


Figure II.3. Freewill Baptists acquired several armory buildings on Camp Hill in the mid to late 1860s and opened Storer College, one of the first African American colleges at that time. This detail from the 1869 Map of Harpers Ferry by S. Howell Brown shows several parcels and buildings marked as Storer College property on Camp Hill. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-Hebb-1869_Map-of-Harpers-Ferry-crop.jpg)

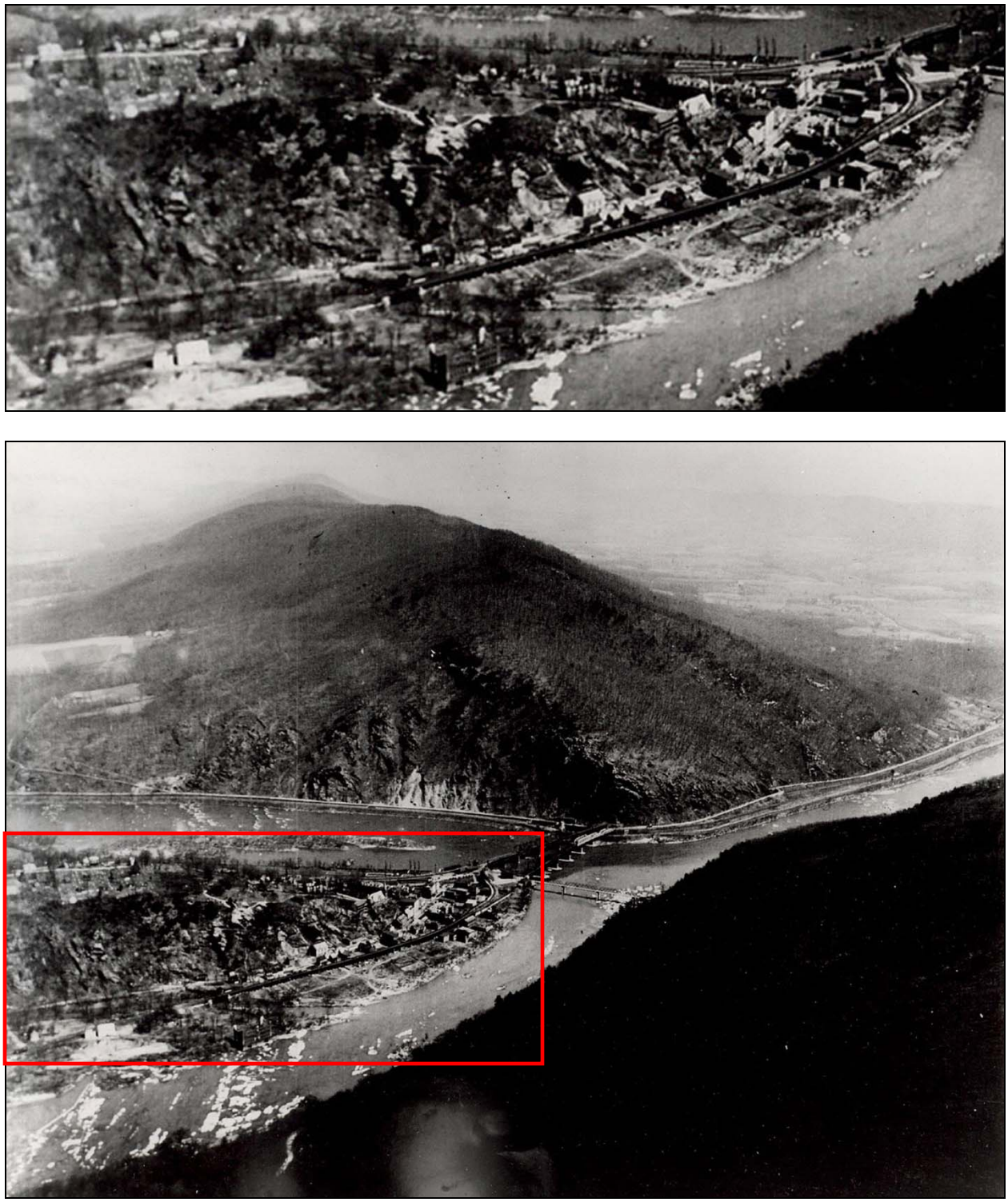
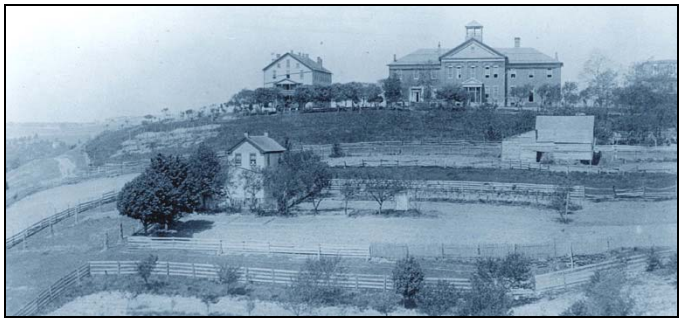


Figure II.4. A 1930 aerial oblique photograph shows the development of Harpers Ferry in the mid-twentieth century. Transportation methods changed the landscape by adding a network of bridges and roads to accommodate the increasing number of automobiles and tourists coming to Harpers Ferry. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF-542-1930.jpg)



Figure II.5. This 2005 aerial photograph shows Harpers Ferry National Historical Park relatively as it exists today. New road and bridge alignments bypassing Lower Town are seen in the lower portion of the image winding across the Shenandoah River. Note also the portions of Symington's grid of streets and rectilinear lot layout that were implemented in the Camp Hill vicinity. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-HAFE-Hebb-Context-Nov2005-crop.jpg)



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER III: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS & CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

A. INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS & CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

To document and analyze landscape change over time, Heritage Landscapes explored the Camp Hill landscape using a system of cultural landscape units that organize and divide the property into smaller components. Within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries of the property, landscape units having particular character emerge based on multiple character-defining features as laid out in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Guidelines)*. Cultural landscape character-defining features include natural systems and features, spatial organization, views and visual relationships, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, structures, and small-scale features. Based on these features, boundaries of landscape units may be loosely delineated by vegetation or slopes or clearly defined by physical features such as a path or road. The character of each landscape unit comprises the character of the property as a whole. Identifying and defining these units, each with a distinct, identifiable character, clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the property.

B. CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS

The character of the Camp Hill landscape from the 18th century to today has evolved in such a way that the landscape can be divided into three landscape units. All landscape units are identified on the *2008 Landscape Units Plan, LU*, with colored unit lines and numbers, provided at the end of this chapter. The three landscape units for Camp Hill are:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core*—Unit 1 encompasses the core landscape of the Camp Hill area surrounding Anthony Memorial Hall, known today as Wirth Hall. This irregularly shaped unit is and defined to the west by Taylor Street and to the south by the Appalachian Trail. The east boundary is roughly defined by McDowell Street, and Fillmore Street, Washington Street, and adjacent private property lines form the boundary to the north. Over time, Unit 1 served as the residence for the armory superintendent, a Civil War encampment, core campus of Storer College, and now as the center for the National Park Service Stephen Mather Training Center and Interpretive Design Center.

The old Harpers Ferry High School, Freewill Baptist Church, Cook Hall, Anthony Library, and Bird-Brady House are also included in this unit.

- *Landscape Unit 2: East Lands*—Unit 2 includes Morrell House and the open lands to the east of Unit 1 delineated by Fillmore Street to the north, Lancaster Street to the east, the Appalachian Trail to the south, and McDowell Street to the west. A number of private properties create out parcels and irregular boundaries of the unit. Unit 2 has served as the location of the paymaster's clerk's quarters, Storer College student and faculty residences, summer boarding for tourists, and currently as the administrative center of Harpers Ferry NHP.

- *Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes*—Unit 3 consists of steep west and south-facing slopes that extend from Taylor Street to the Appalachian Trail to Route 340 and Union Street. Historically open with some woodland vegetation on the slopes, the area was the site for a traveling circus, Civil War encampment and burials, and Storer College agricultural and garden plots. More recently, the unit has become the location of the Harpers Ferry NHP maintenance yard and storage.

C. CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Within the three landscape units are a variety of features that give character to the landscape. The *Guidelines* refer to these elements as the character-defining features of a landscape.[1] The character-defining features are identified and enumerated as a series of interrelated, unique aspects of the cultural landscape. They include:

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships, & Natural Systems*—The three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in the landscape, land uses and visual relationships, shaped by both cultural and natural features. The uses of the land, views and visual relationships that organize the landscape, and natural aspects that influence the development of a landscape are defined by topography, vegetation, circulation, and built elements—often combining these character-defining features to create the overall patterns of the landscape. When the cultural landscape includes a single building or several buildings, the spatial organization and overall character of the landscape is affected by these structures and these effects are studied and presented. At Camp Hill, the buildings, circulation routes, and vegetation define the overall patterns of the landscape. Visual relationships to and from the hilltop are linked to the natural systems of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The property overlooks and possesses a fantastic vista of this important landscape feature.

- *Topography*—The shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography occurs naturally and as a result of human manipulation. The ground plane on top of Camp Hill is generally domed with steep slopes to the south toward the Appalachian Trail, more

gentle slopes to the west toward Union Street, and to the north to Washington Street. Changes in topography were carried out when the streets were graded and the buildings were constructed on Camp Hill throughout the late 19th century and into the mid-20th century.

- *Vegetation*—Groups of plants, individual plants, agricultural fields, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, or turf. The vegetation of the Camp Hill landscape consists of a variety of vegetation types including deciduous trees, evergreen trees, shrubs and ground covers arrayed individually and in clusters. Historically, vegetation was largely composed of open fields with loose groupings of deciduous shade trees.

- *Circulation*—May include roads, drives, trails, walks, paths, and parking areas individually sited or linked to form a network or system. Alignment, width, surface and edge treatment and materials contribute to the character of circulation features. Circulation on Camp Hill encompasses transport by foot, horse-drawn carriages, and eventually automobiles. Historically, most circulation routes were compacted earth drives and paths and gravel. Changes in landscape use over time have changed circulation patterns with concrete and asphalt paths, drives, and parking lots.

- *Water Features*—May be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape and typically include fountains, pools, cascades, irrigation systems, ponds, lakes, streams, and aqueducts. The Camp Hill study area does not currently contain any water features; however, historically water features included cisterns.

- *Non-Habitable Structures*—Consist of constructed features such as secondary buildings, bridges, gazebos, walls, arbors, terraces and steps. Historic structures included a variety of outbuildings and support structures for the college. Today structures within the Camp Hill landscape include stone and concrete retaining walls and steps.

- *Small-Scale Features, Site Furnishings & Objects*—Elements that are small-scale and add to the decorative and/or functional qualities of the landscape. Small-scale features at Camp Hill today include fences, interpretational and directional signage, monuments, light fixtures, utility poles, handrails, and a flagpole and sundial.

These landscape character-defining features are used throughout this CLR to focus on the definition and details of the Camp Hill landscape as it has evolved through time to the present.

D. PERIOD PLAN DEVELOPMENT & TREE SIZING PROTOCOL

As stated in Chapter I, the objective in developing a period plan is to accurately portray the landscape at a time during an identified, documented period. Research and study of graphic materials aided in determining the time periods in which to create period plans. The process

continued with identifying and evaluating character-defining features for each landscape unit for each period. In this way the period plans serve to articulate the history, ownership evolution, and changes over time, with the existing conditions plan demonstrating the level of continuity and change within the landscape today.

Period plans were developed from all available landscape documents for each time period to include sketches, photographs, maps, and plans, as well as written documentation, such as personal correspondence, papers, and diary entries. Source documents were determined for each period of ownership and the period plans closely reflect those sources in content. Secondary sources were used to clarify or illuminate additional details. Period plans and the current plan developed for Camp Hill address origins and evolution of the landscape from 1865 to the present to include:

- Circa 1865 Period Plan, portraying the John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period
- Circa 1909 Period Plan, portraying the Early to Mid-Storer College Period
- Circa 1950 Period Plan, portraying the Late Storer College Period
- Circa 1964 Period Plan, portraying the Early National Park Service Period
- 2008 Existing Conditions Plan

An important component to the development of a period plan is the establishment of a uniform method of sizing the tree canopy symbols based on the number of years elapsed between periods. Tree canopy sizes correspond to the diameter at breast height (dbh) of the tree trunk.[2] The crown or canopy of each tree is shown in a size range related to the dbh. The downsizing process for trees on the period plans used a calculation based on tree growth rates for the Camp Hill area based on climate, location, and soils. The downsizing process was based on the protocol established for the period plans in the Lockwood House CLR, conducted in 2006, by comparing the estimated dbh of trees in dated photographs to the known dbh of existing trees today. This estimation was later verified by comparing the dbh of existing trees with recorded dbh from a late 1960s tree survey.

The specific rate of growth was determined for deciduous, coniferous, and flowering or fruiting tree types. These growth rates per decade for each tree type are as follows:

- Deciduous tree, approximate growth rate of 4 inches per decade
- Flowering or fruiting trees, approximate growth rate of 2 inches per decade
- Coniferous trees, approximate growth rate of 2 inches per decade

Following this protocol, deciduous trees were downsized from 2008 dbh measurements for the Circa 1964 Period Plan, a timespan of 44 years, by 18 inches. Between circa 1964 and circa 1950, a timeframe of around 14 years, trees were reduced by 6 inches and augmented based on 1960s tree survey documentation. For the Circa 1909 Period Plan and Circa 1865 Period Plan, deciduous trees were further reduced by 18 inches for each plan. Coniferous, flowering and fruiting trees were reduced by 9 inches for 1964, 1 inch for 1954, and 9 inches for 1909, based

on the 2 inch per decade growth rate. Trees that are reduced to exactly zero and those that were reduced to a negative number were removed from the period plans.

While this tree sizing protocol is useful, individual variations within tree dbh sizes are noted on site today. For example, trees that are planted at the same time can differ in their dimensions today due to variations in soil, nutrient availability, etc. Information on specific tree plantings from photographs, surveys, or written documents was also taken into account in determining the presence or absence of trees for a particular period.

As existing trees at Camp Hill were scaled back and reduced in size throughout time, new vegetation seen in aerial photographs and historic imagery was added to the period plans. These added trees were scaled according to the estimated size seen in the image and placed in a correct location based upon the apparent perspective angle of the historic image. This vegetation was then retained and scaled back for the subsequent period plans and altered as documentation revealed. The codes shown alongside trees on the period plans correspond to tree species and dbh, if known. For example the code Asa23 refers to a 23-inch silver maple (*Acer saccarinum*).

E. EXISTING CONDITIONS TREE ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

Within the Camp Hill landscape, existing trees, shrubs, and vines were identified by genus and species from field observation. Trees were assessed by canopy, trunk, and root condition, and given a corresponding code listed on the plans, *EC* and *EC-A*. Cultivars (cultivated varieties, or cv), though somewhat difficult to determine in the field, were included if known. The trees were individually assessed for canopy health, trunk diameter and condition, and root growth according to the following code list:

Canopy

A	Good: full crown, vigorous growth, no immediate care required
B	Fair: minor problems, minimal deadwood with a diameter of less than 3 inches, minor pruning recommended
C	Poor: major problems, deadwood of over 3 inches and not more than six branches, major pruning recommended, monitor for hazard, possible removal
D	Failing: major dieback in crown, near dead or standing dead, hazard to be removed
E	Dead: Stump or depression (tree identified if possible)

Trunk

1	No visible damage
2	Damage including wounds, mushrooms, cracks, or minor decay issues

Roots

U	Unrestricted: open
R	Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 feet on one or more sides by roads, sidewalks, buildings, or other substantial objects.

Canopies were rated in alphabetical order from A to E. An A-rating indicates trees in good condition with a full canopy, vigorous growth and no maintenance required. B signifies canopies with minor problems, such as minimal deadwood up to three inches in diameter. Routine maintenance pruning will aid tree health and appearance. The C-rating is applied when major deadwood is present on up to six branches with diameters of more than three inches. Pruning should be done for the health and longevity of the tree and for potential hazard control. A rating of D signifies major dieback in the crown indicating that the tree is in serious decline and an arborist should review for potential removal or significant repair. A D-rating is also used for standing dead trees. The E-rating is used for stumps or depressions where a tree has been removed, with stumps identified where possible.

Tree trunks were given a rating of 1 or 2. Trunks in good condition with no visible problems or very minor ones that will be outgrown were rated 1. Trunks with any damage, including cracks, wounds, fungus, and visible decay, were rated as 2.

For root zones, U was used to code unrestricted growth space and R for restricted space. Restriction is usually caused by adjacent sidewalks, roads or buildings and in a few cases by crowding. Generally, trees with obstructions within 8 to 10 feet were coded as R. The degree of restriction is relative to the mature size and root-space of a particular tree. For example a mature oak will need more root space than a flowering crabapple.

The resulting codes consist of 6-9 digits, such as As17B1R. The first 2 or 3 letters designate the genus and species. The plant list provided in Appendix B keys the species by code. The next 1 or 2 numbers refer to the dbh in inches. For trees with multiple stems, the diameter of individual trunks was recorded at dbh and added together to find the total diameter. The following letter (A-E) shows the condition of the canopy. The next number (1 or 2) refers to the condition of the trunk, while the following letter (U or R) designates the condition of the roots. If an M is the last digit following the root code, the tree has multiple stems. If there is a number as the last digit(s), it describes the total number of trunks.

These ratings will serve as a guide for the National Park Service, helping them to quickly determine the needs of individual trees within the Camp Hill landscape and possible methods of care, maintenance, removal and replacement where needed. The mapping will allow maintenance crews and/or arborists to pinpoint problem areas with minimal in-field investigation involved. The existing conditions plan, *EC* and *EC-A*, also serves as a thorough capture of the landscape details in 2008 as a record of pre-landscape preservation intervention.

CHAPTER III: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996), 5, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998), 15.

[2] Breast height is defined as 4.5 feet above the ground plane on the uphill side of the tree.

Sources
- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
54-CAR PARKING
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
MORRELL MONUMENT
29-CAR PARKING
SITE OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
FILLMORE STREET
MASON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
TAYLOR STREET
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
54-CAR PARKING
WIRTH HALL
CAMPUS GREEN
20-CAR PARKING
57-CAR PARKING
PARK ROAD DRIVE
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
MORRELL HOUSE
9-CAR PARKING
LAWRENCE STREET
BRACKETT HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
UNION STREET
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ANTHONY LIBRARY
COOK HALL
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
18-CAR PARKING
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHIPPING STORAGE CONTAINER
CAMPUS QUARRY
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
TATTERSAL PROPERTY
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340
1
2
3

LANDSCAPE UNIT KEY
- UNIT 1: CAMP HILL KNOLL & CORE
- UNIT 2: EAST LANDS
- UNIT 3: WEST SLOPES

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

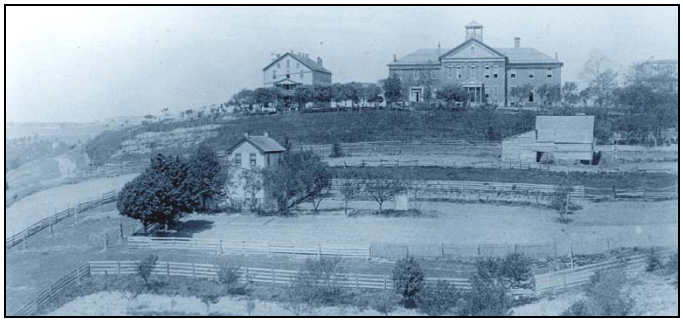
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
2008 Landscape Units Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
LU

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER IV: EARLY LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT & ARMORY PERIOD, 1747 TO 1858

A. INTRODUCTION TO 1747 TO 1858 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

From 1747 to 1858, Camp Hill evolved from a picturesque hilltop overlooking the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers to a platted part of Harper Ferry with limited lots, streets, and residences. A period of growth and development in Harpers Ferry during the late 1700s and first half of the 1800s laid the foundation for the general organization of the town. With armory housing relocated to the hilltop and initial improvements to the land, the adjacent properties became desirable. Together the street and lot plan drafted by John Symington and the plan map created by S. Howell Brown during this period represent the formative structure of Camp Hill that exists today.

The following text outlines the evolution of the Camp Hill landscape from the earliest known inhabitants to the year prior to John Brown's raid. Because of this early time span, pre-photographic documentation for this period is limited to paintings, sketches, surveys, and written correspondence. Thus the graphic documentation and images for this time period do not provide sufficient data to develop a period plan for the 18th or early 19th century. Devising a period plan for this time period would require excessive conjecture and would lack detail. Accordingly, a thorough discussion about the character-defining features of Camp Hill during this time period has been provided based on the limited documentation.

Throughout the narrative, buildings and structures are referred to using their name applicable to the time period. However, multiple names are sometimes used to refer to the same building. For clarity, the following reference list provides the names for each building:

- **Anthony Memorial Hall**, armory superintendent's quarters, commanding officer's quarters
- **Brackett House**, armory superintendent's clerk's quarters
- **Lockwood House**, armory paymaster's quarters
- **Morrell House**, armory paymaster's clerk's quarters

B. 1747 TO 1858 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Prior to pre-European contact, Native Americans seasonally occupied the Harpers Ferry area for its abundance of natural resources and transportation routes.[1] The Camp Hill area was likely wooded, much like the appearance of Maryland and Loudon Heights today, with rock

outcroppings along steep cliffs near the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. Expansive views from the topographic landform yielded vistas of the pristine rivers and Blue Ridge Mountains.

By 1733, Lord Fairfax was the proprietor of the lands surrounding the Potomac and Shenandoah River, allowing the area's first settlers to use the land for their personal use. The establishment of a ferry crossing along Potomac River by Peter Stevens during the same year provided a link between the banks of the Potomac and to lands farther west. [2] Stevens operated the ferry for 15 years, though during his time, he neglected to establish a permanent settlement.

In 1747, Robert Harper passed through the area of the confluence of the two rivers and purchased Stevens' ferry.[3] A year later, Lord Fairfax's land holdings were surveyed by George Washington, who was impressed by the strategic location of the lands surrounding the rivers as well as its natural beauty.[4] This impression by the young surveyor would later influence the development of the area. Three years later on April 25, 1751, Harper received his first land patent from Lord Fairfax for 125 acres, which undoubtedly included Camp Hill. Harper continued to receive land patents from 1751-1763, and during that time constructed a few buildings at his ferry location.[5] By 1763, the number of buildings had increased to form "Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry," later known as Harpers Ferry. [6] Harper further developed this land and expanded his land holdings in the region until his death in September 1782. At that time, his property on Camp Hill was conveyed to his heirs.

In its early days, the small town served as a departure point from the east to lands further west. As such, many persons likely passed through Harpers Ferry, including Thomas Jefferson. On October 25, 1783, Jefferson traveled to Harpers Ferry and wrote a descriptive narrative about the picturesque landscape surrounding the small town.[7] Writing his description from a rock overlooking the rivers, and later published in his book *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1785), his writings later spurred many more individuals to travel to the small town and climb to the same spot, that became known as Jefferson's Rock, to behold nature's majestic beauty.

On June 15, 1796, Harper's heirs sold a 125-acre parcel of land containing Camp Hill to the United States Government, effectively transferring the property from private to public ownership, for the construction of a national armory, as recommended by President George Washington.[8] An untitled survey of the lands transferred to the government also shows the original land patents held by Robert Harper in 1751 and 1762 (see Figure IV.1). By fall of 1798, the U.S. Armory had opened with the construction of the first armory buildings in Lower Town Harpers Ferry.[9] To house the influx of armory workers, the U.S. Government erected 40 houses on public property from 1796-1820. [10] A few of these small wood-frame houses were constructed on Camp Hill, between Washington Street and the cliffs of the Shenandoah River along what would eventually become the north side of Fillmore Street.[11] Though details of Camp Hill during this time are limited, the vernacular armory houses were sustained by garden plots located nearby.[12]

At the end of the 18th century, the small town of Harpers Ferry had grown with the daily activities of the U.S. Armory. Attack on the growing armory for the burgeoning nation became a serious threat in 1799. To protect the armory from French attack, Major General Charles C.

Pinckney stationed troops on the open hillside overlooking the town, the armory, and the two rivers. As a result, the site of the encampments above the town becomes known as Camp Hill.[13]

By 1820, Harpers Ferry and the U.S. Armory were growing significantly. The population had increased to approximately 1,400 people, most of whom were workmen for the armory. However, housing remained in short supply, and those houses that did exist were mainly located in Lower Town.[14] Few houses occupied Camp Hill along the south side of Fillmore Street. Descriptions of the landscape at that time cite the east end of Fillmore Street as "barren" while the west end is "a rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of any thing but stones and weeds."[15]

A sketch map drawn by George Rust on April 22, 1833 verifies the limited development of Camp Hill (see Figure IV.2). Harpers Ferry contains few streets during this time, including Charlestown Road, Shenandoah Street, and four unnamed streets that roughly correspond to Lancaster, Columbia, Clay, and Fillmore Streets today. The "Boundaries of the Public Land" to the west later becomes Boundary Street.[16]

The Camp Hill landscape remained rough, rocky, barren ground with few inhabitants well into the 1840s (see Figure IV.3). In November 1844, Major John Symington was appointed superintendent of the national armory and found the town and worker housing "crowded principally along the low-lying, flood-prone land between the cliffs and the rivers." Additionally, he described armory buildings as in disrepair and surrounded by outbuildings of "filth" and "offal."[17] Determined to alleviate the crowded and unsanitary conditions, Symington drafted a street and lot plan for Harpers Ferry that proposed to radically alter the organization and appearance of the town. The main component of the plan relocated the commanding officer's and paymaster's quarters to Camp Hill.[18] By 1846, Symington's plan was adopted and the government sold a portion of its vacant lands for armory worker housing.[19]

For the construction of the new armory superintendent and paymaster's residences on Camp Hill, the Ordinance Department appropriated $15,000 on August 8, 1846, which included $2,000 for a fresh-water cistern.[20] By 1847, plans were drafted and carried out for the new residences for the superintendent and paymaster on the west and east ends of Fillmore Street, respectively.[21] The superintendent or commanding officer's quarters were sited on four acres at the highest point of Camp Hill. Symington described the site for the commanding officer's quarters as "a rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of anything but stone and weeds. These had necessarily to be cleared off and the ground be prepared for the growth of grass by hauling manure and refuse coal dust upon the bare and barren spots."[22] In July, the superintendent's house was completed.[23] Grounds improvements were complete by August with Symington noting "The grounds were otherwise improved by planting forest trees, graveling a road around the house, laying off a garden in walks and beds, putting up some interior fences, and as an indispensable convenience a stable was built upon the premises…"[24] Improvements to the grounds were likely incremental pending available funds. By 1851, a roughly 16'x20' brick store house was erected near the superintendent's house.[25]

The earliest mapping of the armory superintendent and paymaster's residences on Camp Hill was captured in "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" by S.V. Benet[26] (see Figures IV.4 and IV.5). The

superintendent's quarters (labeled as 1) is sited on a large knoll that extends to the north to Washington Street, surrounded by steep slopes. The map encompasses many acres and shows only locations of important structures and major circulation routes with very little detail. Larger groups of vegetation are also shown, though no vegetation is shown around the superintendent's quarters. A more detailed sketch perhaps more accurately depicts the early residential development of Camp Hill in the early 1850s (see Figure IV.6). Houses are scattered throughout the knolls and valleys of Camp Hill with dense clusters along the early streets.

In 1851, the U.S. Government approved the sale of additional public lands. The following spring in April 1852, Surveyor S. Howell Brown drafted a plat of the lots to be sold and the streets to be constructed.[27] A total of fifty-six government houses and 220 vacant lots were sold from August 31 to September 2.[28] Much of this land was located on Camp Hill, fronting on Washington Street and west of Clay Street.[29] Of lots south of Washington Street, only lots located along the north edge of Fillmore Street between Young and McDowell Streets were sold. All other property along Fillmore Street was reserved by the armory to erect additional armory housing. The land was "a sufficient quantity of ground between them [the superintendent's and paymaster's quarters] and Washington Street, to erect quarters for the Officers of the Armory, &c."[30]

A detailed examination of Brown's 1852 plat yields information about the street and lot layout that formed the structure of Camp Hill and Harpers Ferry as seen today (see Figure IV.7). The plat shows right-of-way widths for Fillmore Street and South Cliff Street at 50 feet wide, and right-of-way widths for Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets at 30 feet wide. Boundary Street is 40 feet wide. Though these streets were mapped, portions of these remained unbuilt and unimproved due to rugged topography and limited funds. The "Commd: Officer's Quarters" is sited within a large block bounded by Fillmore, McDowell, Shenandoah and Boundary Streets. Blocks A through Z and 1 and 2 are outlined and subdivided into lots for sale along Washington Street. Of these, Blocks A through D front Fillmore Street to the north; however, the remaining blocks along Fillmore are retained as government property.

A portion of the proceeds from the 1852 sale of public lands was allocated to "build six houses for armory officers on Fillmore Street, grade the street in front of these houses, and open and grade McDowell, Gilmore, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets between Washington and Fillmore Streets."[31] Though platted by Brown to be varying widths, the Camp Hill streets at this time were uneven and not well drained. Correspondence from armory superintendent Major William Bell on May 18, 1854 noted the "irregularity of the ground" and need for walls and gutters for Camp Hill streets.[32]

In 1856, Congress officially passed a resolution to use proceeds from the 1852 land sales for the construction of a master armorer's residence in Lower Town, and superintendent's clerk and paymaster's clerk's quarters on Camp Hill.[33] The two armory dwellings to be built on Camp Hill, were also located south of Fillmore Street. Plans were drafted for the superintendent's clerk and paymaster's clerk's quarters in July 1855, by Henry Clowe, armory superintendent.[34]

During this same time, master armorer, Mr. Byington, sought government approval to plant "an acre or more" of garden on Camp Hill, indicating the availability of open land for garden cultivation at that time.[35]

Two years later in 1857, construction began on the armory superintendent's clerk's quarters and the paymaster's clerk's quarters.[36] The buildings were each a "two-story brick building, approximately 40 by 33 feet, with two-story wings measuring approximately 23 by 19 feet."[37] By November, Fillmore Street was graded to level the "irregularity of the ground" on Camp Hill. As news circulated around the county about the street improvements and the construction of armory residences, the Martinsburg Republican reported, that "a great change has been made, hollows have been filled, hills have been removed and the feet of pedestrians now tread this new made Street" and "Two splendid mansions are in progress of completion on this street, construction by the Government at a cost of $6,000 a piece, as quarters for the clerks employed in the Armory."[38] The construction of the buildings later exceeded the $6,000 budget from the added cost of materials transportation expense to the top of Camp Hill.[39]

Limited information is known about grounds and landscape improvements for the construction of the paymaster's clerk's quarters. However, it is likely that a cistern was built at this time to provide fresh water to the residence.[40] A year later on September 27, 1858, armory superintendent Clowe requested additional funding for improvements to a cistern, whitewashing fences, and the construction of three stables, and two smoke and fuel houses at the paymaster's, master armorer's and two clerk's residences.[41] Though no details are given for which improvements were made to the paymaster's clerk's quarters, it is probable that the property contained a cistern, fences, and possibly a small stable. By mid-1858 the paymaster's clerk's quarters were complete with a stone foundation, slate roof, and wood porch.[42] Interestingly, upon the completion of the paymaster's clerk's quarters, the intended resident, paymaster clerk John Daingerfield moved into the master armorer's quarters and master armorer Benjamin Mills moved into the paymaster's clerk's quarters after objecting to live at the master armorer's quarters in Lower Town.[43]

C. ARMORY PERIOD 1747 TO 1858 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Based on the limited documentation for the 1747 to 1858 period, a period plan was not drafted to illustrate the landscape at this time. Instead, the known character-defining features are discussed according to landscape unit by character-defining feature. The landscape units, identified in Chapter III, are delineated on the *2008 Landscape Units Plan, LU*, based on land use, development patterns, and topography. The description for the three landscape units during the 1747 to 1858 period are as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core*—Unit 1 encompasses the armory superintendent's quarters and grounds with gardens, fences, and outbuildings.

- *Landscape Unit 2: East Lands*—Unit 2 is an irregularly shaped portion of land that extends to the east and includes the armory paymaster's clerk's quarters and other armory lands extending to Lockwood House.

- *Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes*—At this time, Unit 3 consists of steep west-facing slopes that extend to the Shenandoah River and what would later become Union Street. This area is probably open with little vegetation.

C1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

The spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape during this period was defined by the four large armory dwellings along the southern frontage of Fillmore Street, smaller private residences along the north side of Fillmore Street, and the early alignments of Washington, Fillmore Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets. The two largest armory dwellings, the superintendent's quarters (Unit 1) and the paymaster's quarters, were positioned on the two highest points of Camp Hill, with the paymaster's quarters to the east overlooking Lower Town and the superintendent's quarters located to the west at a slightly higher elevation. Both residences had commanding views to the confluence of the two rivers and likely unobstructed views between the east and west ends of Camp Hill. The smaller armory residences, the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Unit 2) and the superintendent's clerk's quarters, were identical structures located between the two larger armory residences with more limited views. Overall, these early buildings divided and formed the space within the open knoll landscape.

The topography of Unit 1 was undulating with steep ravines and slopes to the south and west sloping toward the Shenandoah River and what would later become Union Street. The superintendent's quarters was sited on the highest point of Camp Hill as a symbol of the rank and power within the armory below in Lower Town. Similarly, the paymaster's quarters was also located on a high point, though at a slightly lower elevation. The topography surrounding the superintendent's quarters was likely more level, having been graded during construction. The topography of the surrounding streets was also likely somewhat even from grading and improvements in the late 1850s.

Vegetation for Unit 1 included a garden plot and "forest trees" at the superintendent's house. Larger garden plots for Lower Town armory workers may have been located on open lands in Unit 1 as well. Though little information is known about the type of vegetation within the garden plots, it likely included vegetables, herbs, and other useful plants from the time period. The "forest trees" were likely native deciduous trees transplanted from nearby woodlands.

Circulation throughout Camp Hill was comprised of an early grid of streets, including Washington Street, partially graded Fillmore Street extending from the paymaster's quarters to the superintendent's quarters, and partially improved Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets between Washington and Fillmore Streets. A gravel drive around the superintendent's house was also a key circulation feature at this time. Other circulation features included walks through the garden and grounds at superintendent's house.

Water features in Unit 1 included a cistern in an unknown location.

Structures included a stable and brick storehouse at the commanding officer's quarters. Outbuildings were likely clustered together with fences delineating spaces between. Small-scale features within the Camp Hill landscape included a variety of fences.

C2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

The spatial organization of Unit 2 during this time period contributed to the larger spatial arrangement of the Camp Hill landscape with the government-owned armory dwellings and private residences. The paymaster's clerk's quarters was sited on level land between the superintendent's quarters (Unit 1) and the paymaster's quarters along the south side of Fillmore Street. Because of its location and smaller scale, the building likely had limited views to the east and west, but expansive views to the south toward the cliffs of the Shenandoah River and Loudon Heights. Early streets, such as Washington, Fillmore Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell also created the spatial organization of Camp Hill.

The topography of Unit 2 was similar to that of the overall Camp Hill landscape with undulating steep ravines and slopes to the south toward the Shenandoah River. The ground plane of the paymaster's clerk's quarters and the early streets were likely more level from construction and improvements.

Overall, little information is known about the vegetation of Unit 2. Vegetation likely included a garden plot with vegetables and herbs for the paymaster's clerk's quarters and some other plantings. Larger garden plots for Lower Town armory workers may have been located in Unit 2 as well.

Details about Unit 2 circulation are also limited. Though documentation mentions only a gravel drive around the superintendent's quarters (Unit1), an additional gravel drive likely existed at paymaster's clerk's quarters in Unit 2. Other circulation features may have included walks throughout the grounds at paymaster's clerk's quarters. Early streets including Washington, Fillmore, Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets also may have provided access to Camp Hill and Unit 2.

Unit 2 does not contain any known water features at this time; however, it is likely that the grounds contained a cistern for drinking water.

Structures in Unit 2 likely included a small stable and other outbuildings around the paymaster's clerk's quarters. Small-scale features included a variety of fences.

C3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

No known source documentation exists for Unit 3 during this period; however, knowledge of the surrounding context and landscape can provide some clues to the character of the area. Spatially, the land was largely undeveloped and exhibited unchanged topography with visual relationships to the natural systems of the Shenandoah River and Bolivar Heights to the west.

Topography of varying gradients sloped to the south and west, while views were likely relatively open to the Gap and the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers.

Vegetation was most likely native woodland covering the steep cliff slopes and rock outcroppings, while more level areas may have been cleared for pasture or cultivation.

Circulation systems were limited, but likely centered on Shenandoah Street to the south that followed the Shenandoah River and linked to Lower Town Harpers Ferry. To the west, Union Street may have been a narrow, rough path with few residences.

No water features, structures, or small-scale features were known to exist during this time period.

D. SUMMARY OF 1747 TO 1858 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

In summary, the Camp Hill landscape evolved from 1747 to 1858. This originally uninhabited land atop the bluff overlooking the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers was first owned by Lord Fairfax and conveyed to Robert Harper in 1747. Harper continued to run ferrying operations across the Potomac River established by Peter Stevens years earlier. Harper developed his land holdings into a small town known as Harpers Ferry. The site became known for its natural scenic beauty, and later the site of a national armory as the U.S. Government purchased a portion of Harpers land. With the development of the armory came hundreds of armory workers in need of housing. Larger armory dwellings for the superintendent, superintendent's clerk, paymaster, and paymaster's clerk were constructed atop Camp Hill to alleviate crowded and congested conditions in Lower Town Harpers Ferry. These buildings were grand in scale with multiple landscape features, including gravel drives, gardens, trees, fences, and outbuildings. Additionally, lots, parcels and streets were platted and sold throughout Camp Hill to create the form and spatial organization that remains today. By 1858, the Camp Hill area was burgeoning with new armory and private residences.

CHAPTER IV: ENDNOTES

[1] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 8.
[2] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 8.
[3] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 8; and
[4] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-6.
[5] National Park Service/University of Maryland, *Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report*, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), 1.
[6] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "Robert Harper." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm; and National Park Service/University of Maryland, *Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report*, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), 1.
[7] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "Thomas Jefferson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm, Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-5.
[8] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 1, National Park Service, Northeast Region, *Archeological Survery (sic) of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) Harpers Ferry, West Virginia*, prepared by William D. Hershey, (1963), 4; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 176.
[9] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-9.
[10] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 2.
[11] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 2.
[12] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-12.
[13] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-9.
[14] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 2.
[15] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 3.
[16] George Rust, Untitled Map, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00372.
[17] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4.
[18] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4.
[19] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 6.
[20] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 23; and United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. WV-179, *The Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House)*, 6.
[21] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4-5.
[22] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-46 to 3-47.
[23] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 189.
[24] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-46 to 3-47.
[25] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 24.
[26] *Public Lands of Harpers Ferry*, S. V. Benet, National Archives Record Group No. 121. Map No. 187. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00479.
[27] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 6.
[28] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 7.

[29] S. Howell Brown, "Map of Harpers Ferry" 1852. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00038. Scan of restored map also obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
[30] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 7.
[31] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[32] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[33] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 148-149.
[34] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 149.
[35] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-40.
[36] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, viii.
[37] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xii.
[38] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[39] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 149.
[40] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 177. References by Storer College President McDonald refer to a government-built cistern on the Morrell House and Lockwood House properties.
[41] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 8.
[42] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 149.
[43] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 150.

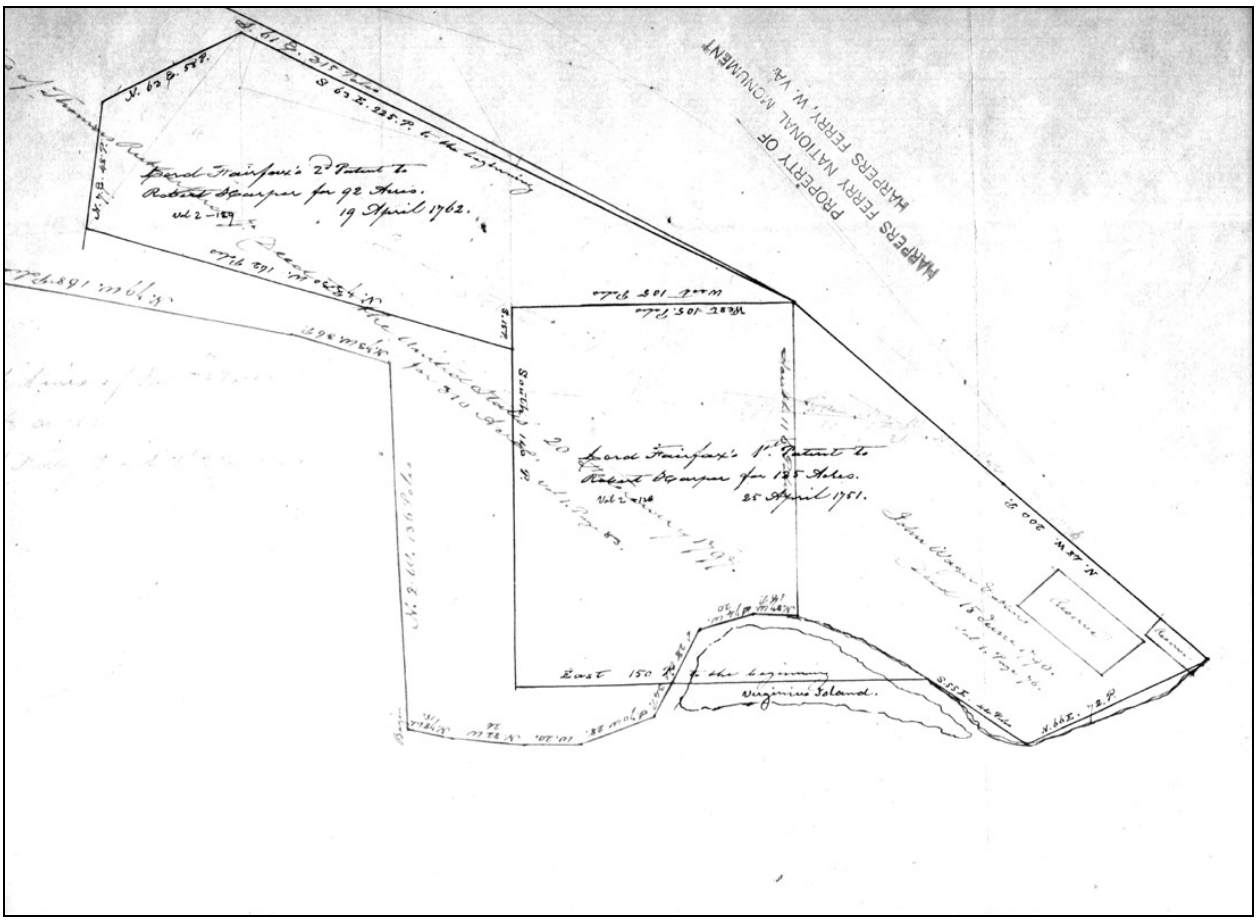


Figure IV.1. An 1827 untitled survey from the "Surveyors Report of Public Lands at Harpers Ferry, Virginia" by William Castleman and James M. Brown shows the original land patents (darker lines) granted by Lord Fairfax to Robert Harper in the 1751 and 1762 overlaid on the land parcels purchased by the United States Government for the armory at Harpers Ferry (gray lines). Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00420-1827.jpg)

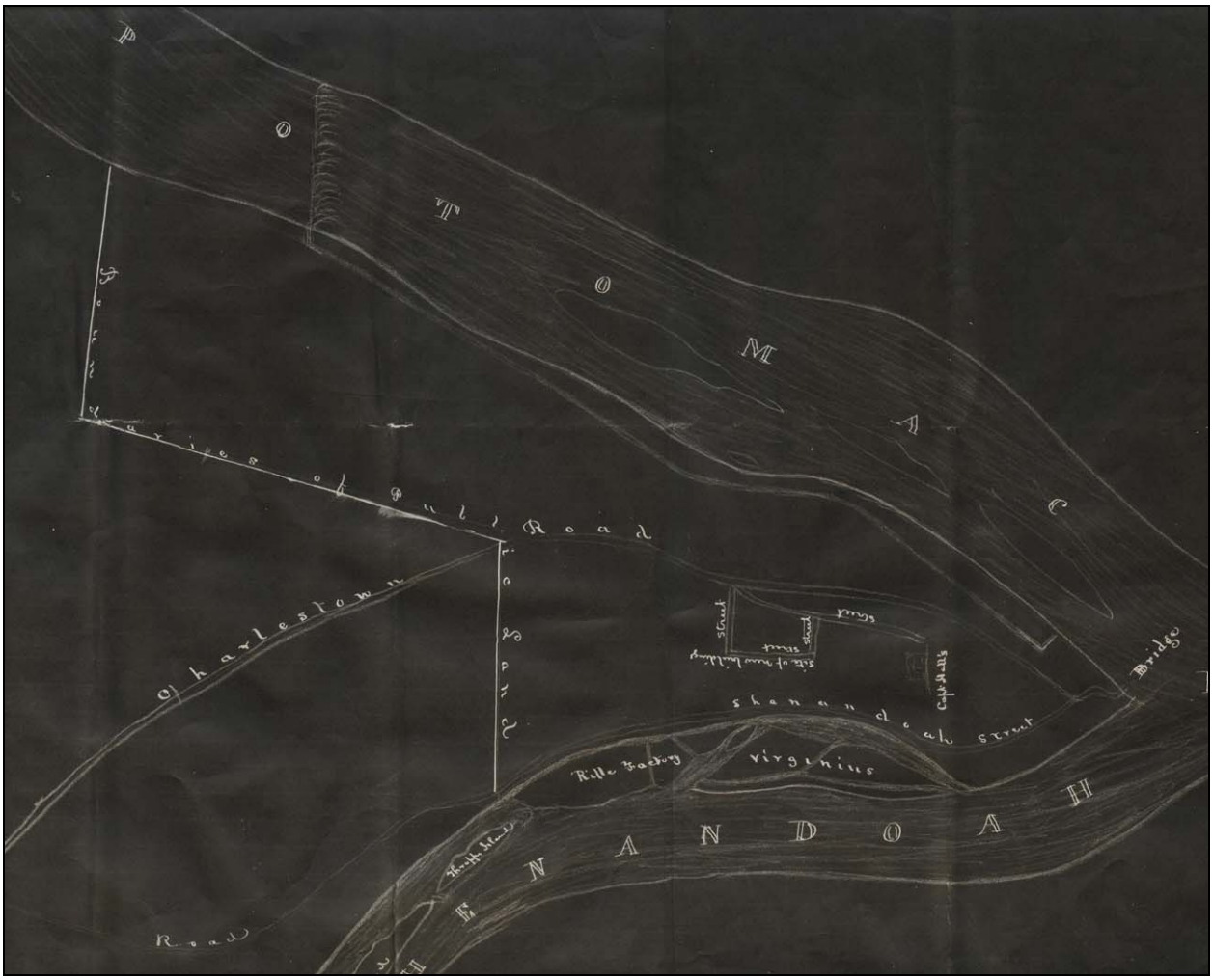


Figure IV.2. Drawn by George Rust, this April 22, 1833 survey shows the limited street and residential development on Camp Hill. Unnamed streets roughly correspond to Clay, Lancaster, Columbia and Fillmore Streets. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00372-1833.jpg)

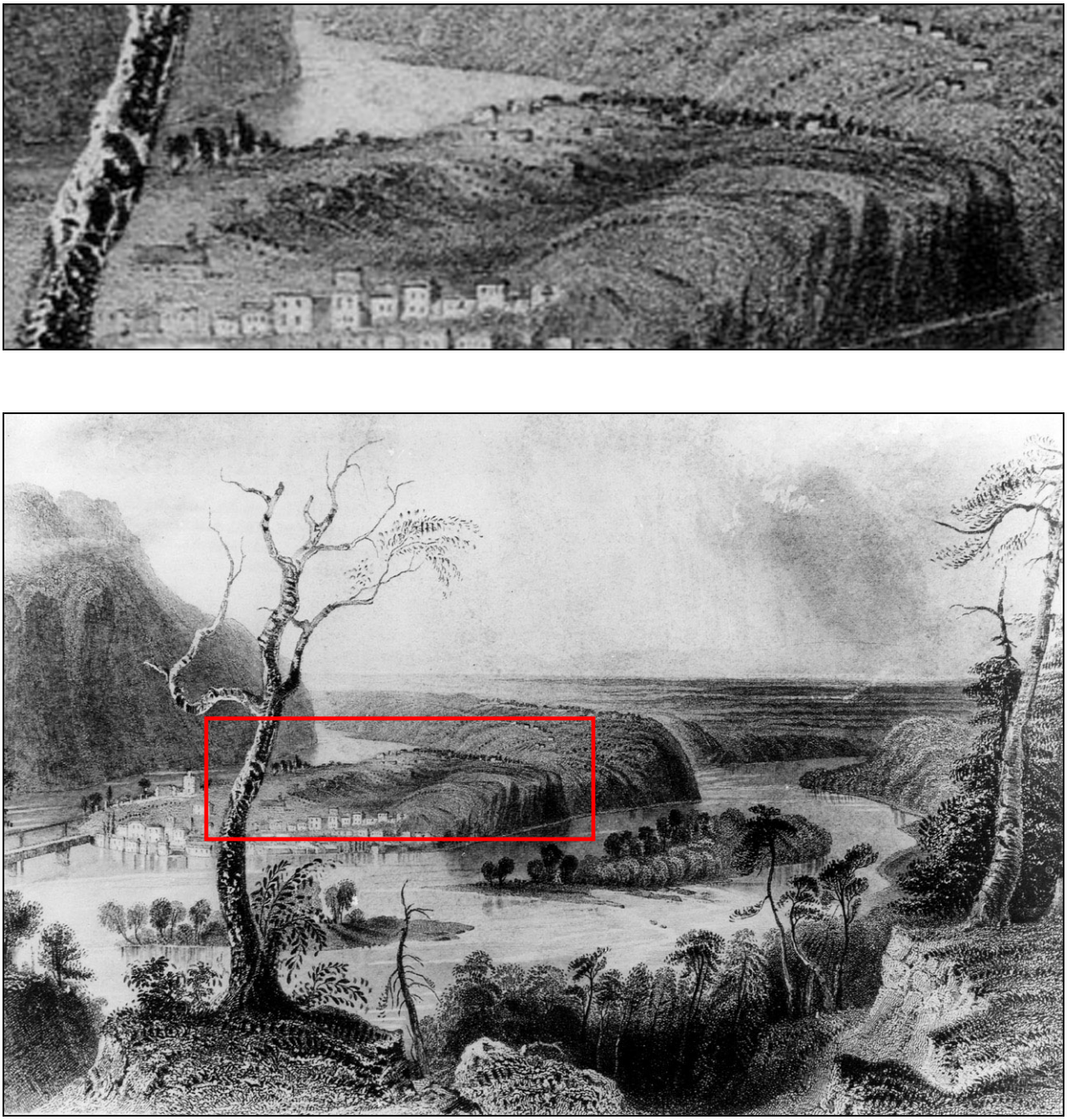


Figure IV.3. This 1839 drawing by W.H. Bartlett and engraved by G. Mills shows Harpers Ferry from Maryland Heights. Camp Hill remained relatively open with few residences into the 1850s. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-RV-HF-22-1839.jpg)

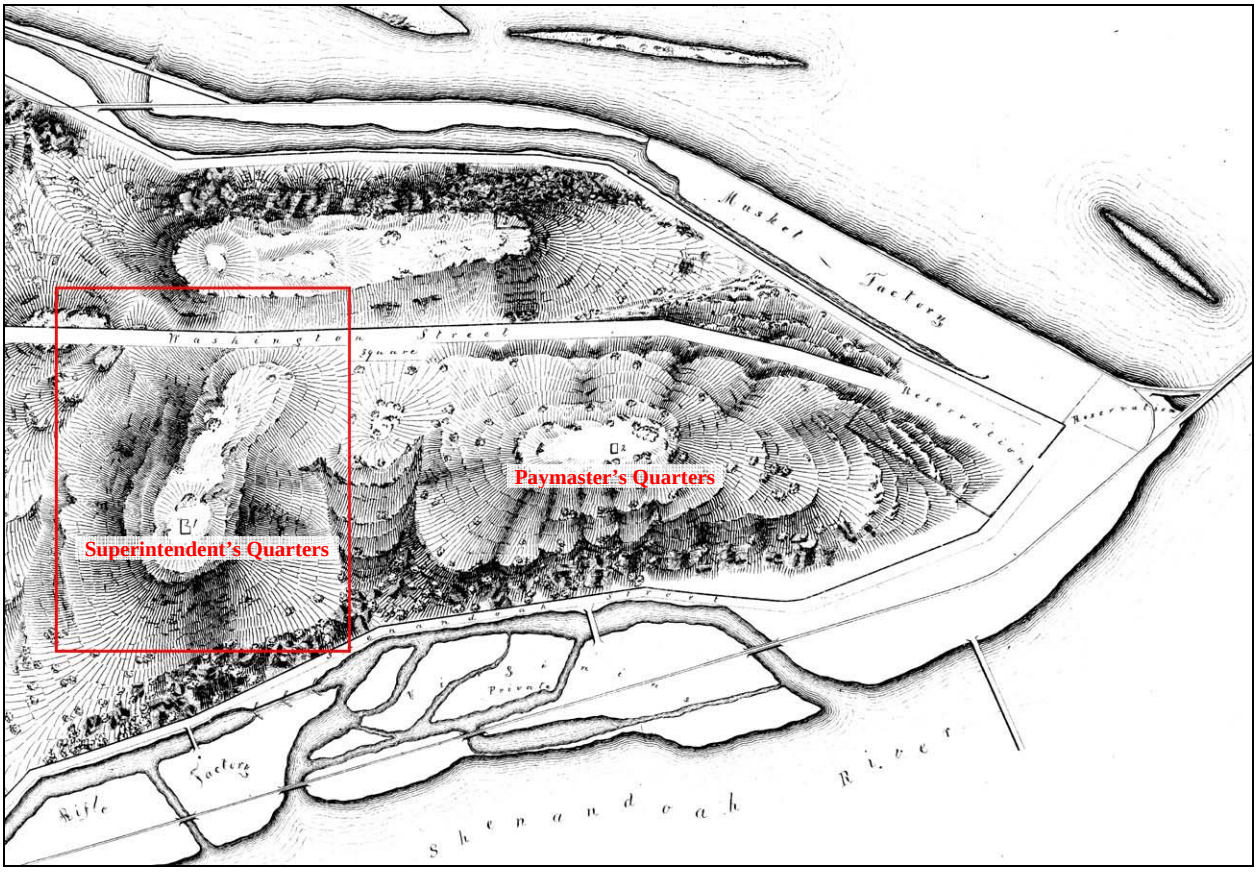


Figure IV.4. The November 1851 "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" by S.V. Benet shows prominent houses located on Camp Hill, with house number one labeled as the superintendent's quarters. House number two, to the east, is the armory paymaster's quarters. The survey also shows some sparse vegetation. The red box shows the area of enlargement in Figure IV.5. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00479-1851.jpg)

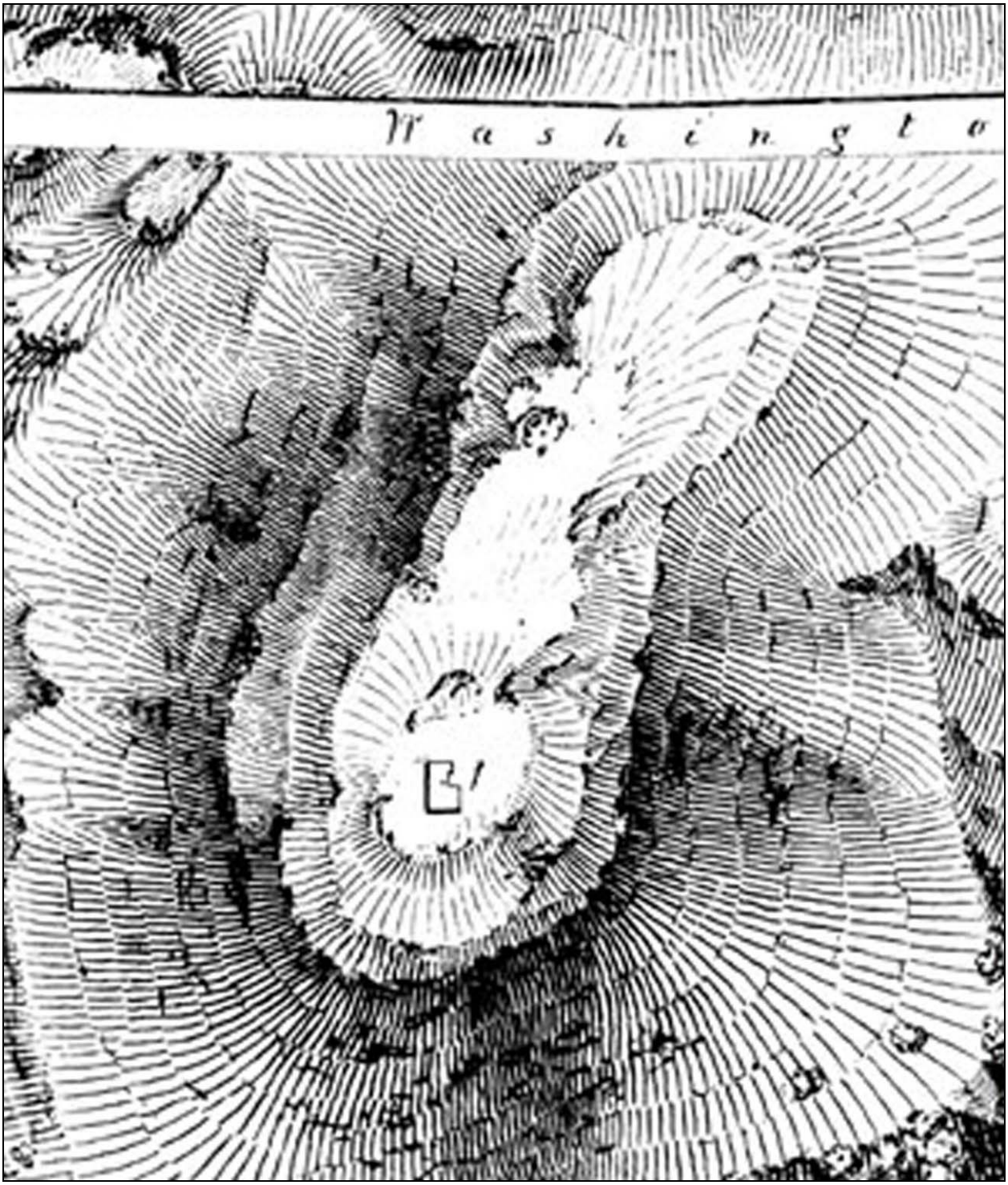


Figure IV.5. A detail of the November 1851 "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" by S.V. Benet showing the superintendent's quarters on Camp Hill. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00479-1851-crop.jpg)

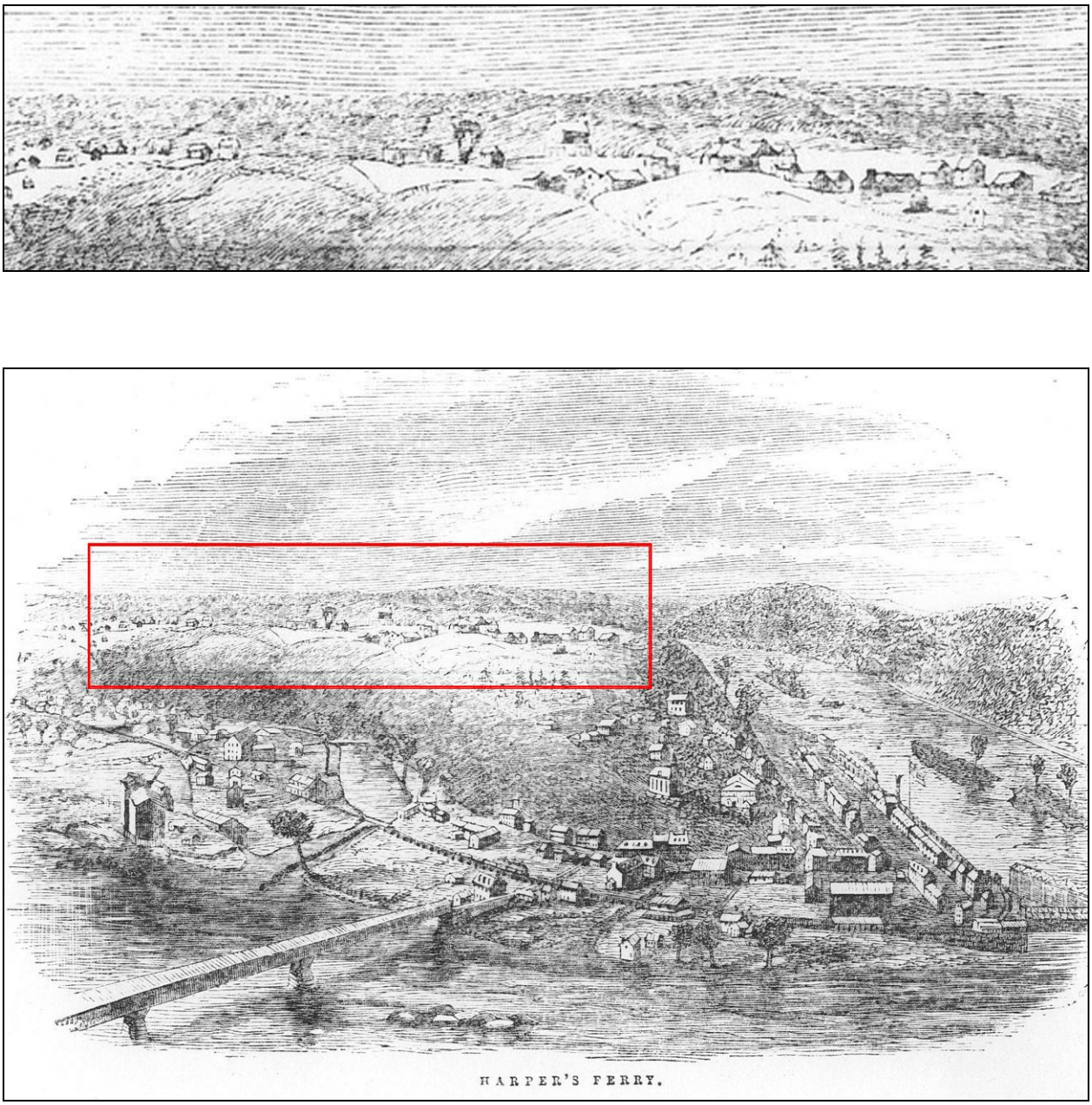
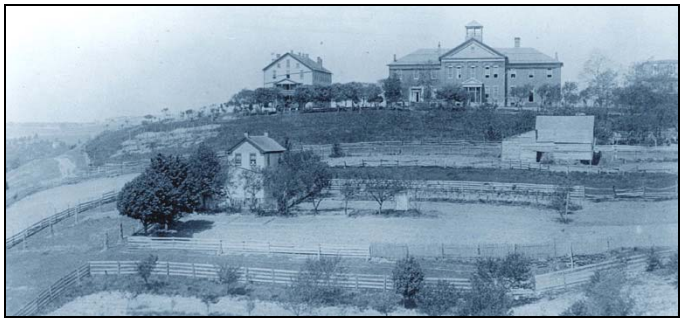


Figure IV.6. This sketch shows the Lower Town and Camp Hill landscape of Harpers Ferry from 1840 to 1850. Camp Hill remains open with few scattered houses clustered along the early streets. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-CE-HF-723-1850-1855.jpg)



Figure IV.7. The 1852 "Harpers Ferry" by S. Howell Brown shows the street and lot layout of Harpers Ferry for the sale of public lands. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-Hebb-Harpers Ferry -S Howell Brown Map-1852.jpg)



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER V: JOHN BROWN'S RAID & CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1859 TO 1865

A. INTRODUCTION TO 1859 TO 1865 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Though the time period of 1859 to 1865 is relatively short, the Camp Hill landscape changed substantially. In 1859 the area was a small neighborhood of armory dwellings and private residences, but by the end of the Civil War in 1865, Camp Hill had become a heavily used and impacted landscape. Numerous Union and Confederate soldiers occupied the landscape during the war, using the strategic location of Camp Hill as an encampment area and surveillance point. The vegetation of the study area was greatly exploited, resulting in a barren and eroded landscape by the end of war and the start of the Freedman's School and Storer College. Graphic evidence depicting the character and appearance of the landscape from this time period includes several Civil War maps, plans, and photographs.

As in the previous chapter, a narrative history of the overall landscape during this period is followed by a detailed look at the character-defining features documented for each of the three landscape units. Within the sections pertaining to the individual landscape units, a discussion of character-defining features, as outlined in the *Guidelines*, includes spatial organization, visual relationships, natural systems, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, structures, and small-scale features.

Throughout the narrative, buildings and structures are referred to using their name applicable to the time period. However, multiple names are sometimes used to refer to the same building. For clarity, the following reference list provides the names for each building:

- **Anthony Memorial Hall**, armory superintendent's quarters, commanding officer's quarters
- **Brackett House**, armory superintendent's clerk's quarters
- **Lockwood House**, armory paymaster's quarters
- **Morrell House**, armory paymaster's clerk's quarters

The *Circa 1865 Period Plan, PP-1865* portrays the Camp Hill landscape and its details at the end of the Civil War. This period plan was developed under a clear methodology using the full range of documentary sources, sketches, photographs, and maps from the time period, as well as existing conditions data. Information from these sources is combined to graphically represent what is known and speculated about the character and features of the area for this period. Because detailed documentation of the landscape at Camp Hill is not fully conclusive, the plan shows historic features in their approximate locations and provides detailed annotation. The year

1865 was selected for the period plan because the landscape was substantially altered by then, and an assortment of historic photographs documented period conditions.

The collection of historical images that portray the character of the Camp Hill landscape during 1859 to 1865 is presented and discussed. The images are referenced in the narrative as figures and help illustrate the character-defining features noted. All known dates are listed in the captions along with other pertinent information specific to the images. At the end of the caption are the source information and digital image file number.

B. 1859 TO 1865 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

By 1859, Camp Hill had become a small neighborhood of armory dwellings and private residences. Initial segments of Fillmore Street were leveled and graded to provide access to the growing number of houses along its frontages. The commanding officer's quarters with its stable, storehouse, gravel drive, garden, and trees sat at the west end of Fillmore, while the paymaster's quarters was positioned at the east end of the street. Between the two buildings were four additional armory dwellings, including houses for the paymaster's clerk and superintendent's clerk. The "Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry, 1859" by Charles Snell depicts the overall street and lot layout of Camp Hill during this time (see Figure V.1). Snell's study of Harpers Ferry was conducted in 1959 to portray the appearance of the town 100 years earlier.

Prior to 1861, residents of Harpers Ferry and the surrounding area routinely attended John Robinson's circus held on the open high ground north of Shenandoah Street and west of Boundary Street. Adjacent to the property owned by the U.S. government, the lot became known as the "Circus Hill Lot" due to the large crowds drawn to the circus tents near the flat top of the hill.[1]

Despite its calm and quiet beginnings, Camp Hill was soon to be altered by national events. John Brown's infamous raid on Harpers Ferry on October 16-18, 1859, followed by the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, marked an era of change for the town. After Brown's raid, the paymaster's clerk's quarters were vacated by master armorer, Benjamin Mills after being taken hostage by Brown.[2] Thomas Leiper Patterson, a civil engineer in charge of building a dam across the Potomac River, temporarily moved into the paymaster's clerk's quarters, before paymaster's clerk John Daingerfield and his family moved in September 1860.[3]

Between 1861 and 1865, Harpers Ferry was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces. Federal soldiers first occupied the town in April 1861 to seize and burn the armory. The armory residences were spared from this first attack due to their location on Camp Hill above Lower Town. By February 1862, Union troops again occupied Harpers Ferry to defend the strategic point from Confederate soldiers. From March to May, earthworks were constructed across Camp Hill by forces led by Dixon S. Miles. The earthworks, 1250 feet in length, surrounded the area, notably to the west of the commanding officer's quarters.[4] As noted on several maps and illustrations from 1862, the earthworks created a rough U-shape with a westward protruding section to encompass the armory superintendent's quarters (see Figures V.2 and V.3). A detailed

drawing shows the alignment of the earthworks following Jackson Street with an adjacent dry, 9 foot by 4 foot ditch, "trees to block up road," and the walls with a "Parapet 6 ft high, 7 ft thick at base, 3-1/2 feet thick at top" (see Figure V.4). Within the earthworks east of the superintendent's quarters were "Reserve B.E.F. & I" with a variety of guns and cannons. To the west of the earthworks were cook and guard tents of the 22nd Camp. The entrance to the earthworks was via the "Road to Village," likely Washington Street. Other depictions of the earthworks show the structure surrounding Camp Hill with limited vegetation and a fence at the entrance at Washington Street (see Figures V.5 and V.6). Though the Camp Hill earthworks were to provide some protection from attack, the surrounding topography across the river at Maryland and Loudon Heights proved to be higher, leaving Camp Hill vulnerable.[5]

By fall of 1862, the landscape of Camp Hill had changed. On September 16 General Robert E. Lee took hold of Harpers Ferry as the first step of his Northern invasion. Union troops surrendered and Confederates controlled the town and advanced into Maryland. Two days later, after the Battle of Antietam, Union troops regained control of the strategic point.[6] During this time, the town was in a state of flux. To accommodate the hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers, the superintendent's quarters and superintendent's clerk's quarters were used as a hospital, while the paymaster's clerk's quarters were vacant.[7] As soldiers died, they were buried between the superintendent's house and paymaster's clerk's house along the south edge of Fillmore Street and at the north end of the Circus Hill Lot.[8]

Though it is unknown how many important Civil War generals and significant persons passed through Harpers Ferry and Camp Hill during the war, one account noted that President Lincoln visited the superintendent's quarters on October 2, 1862 after taking his private train car from Washington under heavy guard on his way to visit Major General George B. McClellan.[9]

During this time, temporary encampments of tents were erected on the open grassy slopes of Camp Hill and troops practiced battle training (see Figures V.7 and V.8). In particular, tent encampments were set up west of the superintendent's quarters overlooking Union Street and Bolivar Heights to the west, as well as to the east of the superintendent's quarters, inside the earthworks (see Figures V.9 and V.10). The "Camp 5th New York Heavy Artillery, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry, VA" to the east of the commanding officer's quarters shows tents and shelters for Union soldiers aligned in rows (see Figure V.11). Spaces between the tents are labeled as avenues. Lincoln Avenue is aligned north-south and passes in front of the armory dwelling, Grant Avenue appears to be aligned with what is now Fillmore Street, and Dupont Avenue appears to align with South Cliff Street.[10]

A closer examination of Figures V.3 through V.13 illustrates the condition of the landscape on Camp Hill during the Civil War. Overall, the landscape during this time is quite open with meadow grasses and limited canopy. Fences demarcate spaces closer to buildings. However, as the war progressed, the continued presence of soldiers, horses, and wagons on Camp Hill changed the knoll landscape greatly. Areas of the vegetated landscape became trampled under such activity. Everyday movement from foot and wagon traffic severely compacted the ground plane, creating unsuitable growing conditions for vegetation. Some trees and shrubs that did survive were located throughout the denser residential areas of Camp Hill (see Figure V.12 and V.13). However, as the Civil War continued, the majority of trees were likely removed for

firewood. Fences also succumbed to the fate of both traffic movement and fire. Limited vegetation and compaction on the slopes caused erosion in heavily used areas and along streets, as well as open views to Camp Hill from surrounding areas. By the end of the Civil War, yards of houses, as well as Fillmore Street, were primarily comprised of compacted earth. Barren, open, eroding landscapes with remnant vegetation were common throughout Camp Hill during this time period.

An 1864 map of Harpers Ferry by an unknown delineator shows the Camp Hill area with little detail (see Figure V.14). The superintendent's quarters and associated outbuildings and the paymaster's clerk's quarters are shown along Fillmore Street, which ends at an area presumed to be the earthworks surrounding the superintendent's quarters. Private residences are shown on the lots along Washington Street, but detail is sparse on Fillmore Street and in the study area. The additional buildings between the superintendent's quarters and the paymaster's clerk's quarters seen on Figure V.1 to the south of Fillmore Street in 1859 are not depicted in Figure V.14. Three north-south streets, presumably, Gilmore, Columbia, and Lancaster, join Fillmore and Washington.

As the war raged on, a different force and group of individuals began to shape the landscape of Camp Hill—former slaves and free African Americans. As a strategic geographic point between North and South and the location of John Brown's Raid, the town of Harpers Ferry attracted hundreds of African Americans throughout the war.[11] From the confluence of the two rivers, freedmen traveled quickly from all cardinal directions through the natural gateway on water, by rail, or down the canal, northward to the town.[12] Additionally, the presence of Union soldiers and camps marked the town as safe territory with an abundance of jobs. Typically, men worked in Union camps as "teamsters," while women cooked and attended to laundry.[13] By the end of the war, Harpers Ferry contained approximately 700 African Americans, which was twice the population prior to 1861.[14]

With the influx of freed slaves, a need to educate African Americans was perceived by a few individuals and a prominent religious group, the Freewill Baptists. During the winter of 1864-1865, Miss Mann (first name unknown, several accounts have listed variously Julia, Florence, Maria, and Rebecca) started a school for refugee slaves in the former paymaster's house, also known during this time as the Lockwood House.[15] The following year, the Freewill Baptists selected Harpers Ferry for its historical significance as the birthplace of the John Brown legacy to establish their Shenandoah Mission.[16] A Freedman's School was established at Lockwood House in November 1865 under the direction of Nathan C. Brackett of Phillips, Maine. The new school likely took over the functions of the Mann school started the year before.[17] Brackett and the Freewill Baptists realized the potential value of the former armory officer's quarters, including quarters of the superintendent, the superintendent's clerk, the paymaster, and the paymaster's clerk, for the growth of their mission school to evolve into an advanced collegiate campus that would eventually become Storer College.[18]

At the close of the Civil War in 1865, the Camp Hill landscape had changed physically and socially. The formerly grand, brick armory superintendent's quarters was found "wantonly abused…the staircases [have been] torn down and used as fuel," while the paymaster's clerk's quarters were used for "unspecified army purposes."[19] The grounds of the residences were

barren, compacted dirt with little vegetation and no fences. Streets were also compacted and eroded by overuse of soldiers, wagons, and horses. Earthworks surrounded the Camp Hill area to the west of the superintendent's quarters as a remnant of the fight for freedom, and soldier burials were strewn throughout Camp Hill. However, the influx of free African Americans and their associated Freewill Baptist school signaled an air of change for coming decades.

C. CIRCA 1865 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

Based upon the previous discussion of 1859 to 1865 graphic and textual documentation, the character-defining features of the Camp Hill landscape can be examined. This section describes what is known and speculated about the character-defining features with reference to the *Circa 1865 Period Plan, PP-1865*. The plan delineates the period landscape character within the study area and records the conditions at this time, focusing on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and sketches, incorporating written material and maps. Structures, circulation and vegetation are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes as shown in the symbol key. The *Circa 1865 Core Area Period Plan, PP-1865A* provides additional details of the landscape core, located within Landscape Unit 1. *PP-1865* shows the overall Camp Hill property at a scale of 1-inch equal to 200 feet and *PP-1865A* depicts the core landscape at a scale of 1-inch equal to 100 feet.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *PP-1865*. The following description focuses on the circa 1865 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core*—Unit 1 encompasses the commanding officer's quarters and grounds with outbuildings, encampments, and earthworks.

- *Landscape Unit 2: East Lands*—Unit 2 is an irregularly shaped portion of land that extends to the east and includes the armory paymaster's clerk's quarters and other armory lands extending to Lancaster Street and Lockwood House.

- *Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes*—Unit 3 consists of steep west-facing slopes that extend to the Shenandoah River and Union Street. This area is open with little vegetation and includes an encampment site and Civil War burials.

The landscape units define the character of the study area during the 1859-1865 period. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, as outlined in Chapter III. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit.

C1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

The spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape during this period is defined by the large armory-era dwellings on the southern frontage of Fillmore Street, smaller private residences along the north side of Fillmore Street, and early street alignments. A large earthworks

fortification follows Jackson Street and creates a rough U-shape with a westward protruding section to encompass the commanding officer's quarters. Civil War encampments with tents and shelters are set up west of the superintendent's quarters overlooking Union Street and Bolivar Heights to the west, as well as to the east of the superintendent's quarters, inside the earthworks. Overall, the landscape is open and bare, with little vegetation, and the ground plane is compacted earth.

The topography of Unit 1 is undulating with steep ravines and slopes to the south toward the Shenandoah River and more gentle slopes to the north, west, and east. The commanding officer's quarters is sited atop the highest point of Camp Hill with slopes extending to the east and west. The earthworks along Jackson Street, 1,250 feet in length, surround the area to the west of the commanding officer's quarters with a westward protruding section to encompass the building itself. A 9-foot by 4-foot ditch follows the west edge of the earthworks.

Vegetation within Unit 1 is quite dense in the early 1860s, but substantially diminishes by 1865. As shown on the period plan, the Unit 1 vegetation is meadow and field with tall grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and small trees growing voluntarily. Unit 1 contains a few small scattered deciduous and evergreen trees, but is mostly covered in low-growing deciduous shrubs, tall grasses, and herbaceous vegetation (see Figures V.8, V.9, and V.10.) The ground plane within Unit 1 is compacted earth due to the heavy traffic in that area. Overall, vegetation is young and low-growing, indicating that older vegetation was probably cut down and used for firewood throughout the Civil War. Limited surviving trees and shrubs are located throughout the denser residential areas of Camp Hill.

Circulation throughout Unit 1 comprises an early grid of streets including Washington Street to the north, Fillmore Street extending from the paymaster's quarters to the earthworks at the superintendent's quarters, and Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets between Washington and Fillmore Streets. A gravel drive extending south from Fillmore Street to the armory superintendent's quarters, known as Lincoln Avenue, is a key circulation feature, as is a drive that breached the earthworks fortifications, likely at Washington Street. Avenues between tents and shelters also became important circulation features at this time. At the encampment to the east of the commanding officer's quarters, Lincoln Avenue is aligned north-south and passes in front of the armory dwelling; Grant Avenue is at the north edge of the encampment and appears to be aligned with Fillmore Street; and Dupont Avenue is at the south edge and is aligned with the present-day South Cliff Street. Because of the heavy use of the entire Camp Hill landscape during this period, most circulation occurred over open ground, not necessarily on designated routes.

Water features in Unit 1 include a cistern in an unknown location.

Structures within Unit 1 at this time include a stable and a brick storehouse at the commanding officer's quarters. Small-scale features include encampment tents and other Civil War encampment-related elements.

C2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

The spatial organization of Unit 2 during this time period contributes to the larger spatial arrangement of the Camp Hill landscape with the government-owned armory dwellings and private residences. The paymaster's clerk's quarters is the primary building in this unit during this period. The building is sited on level land between the commanding officer's quarters (Unit 1) and the paymaster's quarters along the south side of Fillmore Street. Because of its location and smaller scale, the building likely has limited views to the east and west, but expansive views to the south toward the cliffs of the Shenandoah River and Loudon Heights. Early streets, such as the east-west Washington and Fillmore Streets, and the north-south Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets also contribute to the contextual spatial organization of Camp Hill.

The topography of Unit 2 consists of undulating steep ravines and slopes to the south toward the Shenandoah River and a more level ground plane around the paymaster's clerk's quarters and streets from construction and improvements.

Overall, little information is known about the vegetation of Unit 2. Few street trees are found along the south side of Fillmore Street, and Unit 2 is more residential in character than Unit 1. Unit 2 ground plane vegetation is likely meadow and fields with tall grasses, wildflowers, and small volunteer shrubs and trees. However, the ground plane around paymaster's clerk's quarters is compacted earth due to the heavier foot and wagon traffic in that area. In general, the ground plane within Unit 2 is less compacted than Unit 1, due to the absence of an encampment in this area. Overall, vegetation is young and low-growing, indicating that older vegetation was probably cut down and used for firewood throughout the Civil War.

Details about Unit 2 circulation are also limited. A gravel drive likely exists at the paymaster's clerk's quarters. Other circulation features likely include walks throughout the grounds at paymaster's clerk's quarters. Early streets, including Washington, Fillmore, Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets, provide access to Camp Hill and Unit 2.

Unit 2 does not contain any known water features at this time; however, it is likely that the grounds contained a cistern for drinking water.

Structures within Unit 2 at the paymaster's clerk's quarters likely include a small stable and other outbuildings. However, documentation of such features is limited. There are no known small-scale features at this time.

C3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

Spatially, Unit 3 exhibits unchanged topography with persisting visual relationships to the natural systems of the Shenandoah River and Bolivar Heights to the south and west. Prior to 1861, the southwesterly portion of Unit 3, known as the "Circus Hill Lot," routinely hosted a circus on the open flat, high ground north of Shenandoah Street and east of Boundary, or Union, Street. After 1862, the spatial organization of the northernmost area is defined by a Civil War

encampment. A north-south stream bisects Unit 3 between Fillmore and Shenandoah Streets, while a forked stream also runs through the northeast portion of the unit in the corner of the Civil War encampment.

Topography of varying gradients slope to the south and west, while views are likely relatively open the Shenandoah River and Bolivar Heights. Overall, the undulating ground plane is comparable to the topography of the broader Camp Hill landscape.

Vegetation is most likely native woodland covering the steep cliff slopes and rock outcroppings, while more level areas may have been cleared for pasture or cultivation. In addition, vegetation in the southwesterly parcel would have been cleared for circus events prior to 1861 and for known burials during the Civil War. The ground plane within the encampment at Unit 3 is likely compacted earth due to the heavy traffic in that area. Overall, vegetation is young and low-growing, indicating that older vegetation was probably cut down and used for firewood throughout the Civil War.

Circulation systems are limited but likely centered on Shenandoah Street to the south, which follows the Shenandoah River and links to Lower Town Harpers Ferry. To the west, Union Street is likely a narrow, rough path with few residences. Because of the heavy use of the entire Camp Hill landscape during this period, most circulation occurred over open ground, not necessarily on designated routes.

No water features or structures are known to exist within Unit 3 during this time period. Small-scale features likely include encampment tents and other Civil War encampment-related elements.

D. SUMMARY OF 1859 TO 1865 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

In summary, the Camp Hill landscape changed substantially during the years from 1859 to 1865. This period encompasses a time of intensive use by both Union and Confederate soldiers, and the appearance of the Camp Hill landscape reflected this concentration of activity. Text and graphics show that the outbreak of the Civil War transformed Camp Hill from a vegetated area to an open, barren, and trampled landscape with little ground plane vegetation and few trees remaining. The removal of vegetation opened up the landscape.

Topography of Camp Hill is undulating with steep ravines and slopes to the south and more gentle slopes to the north, west, and east toward the Shenandoah River and Union Street.

By the end of the Civil War, the Camp Hill landscape was nearly devoid of vegetation. The lack of vegetation created a barren, eroding landscape. Due to the heavy traffic from the Civil War, the majority of the ground plane was comprised of compacted earth and limited herbaceous grasses. Surviving vegetation was located in areas characterized by denser residential character.

Circulation throughout the landscape utilized an early grid of streets and gravel and compacted earth drives connecting important buildings and encampment sites. Because of the heavy use of

the entire Camp Hill landscape during this period, most circulation occurred over open ground, not necessarily on designated routes.

The sole documented water feature in the Camp Hill landscape during this period was a cistern in an unknown location. Structures included stables and other outbuildings, while small-scale features were associated with the military presence on Camp Hill.

CHAPTER V: ENDNOTES

[1] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[2] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 151.
[3] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package* xii, *119*, 151 & 152
[4] Sketch of the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, VA by William Luce. National Archives, Record Group 77. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-0338, HAFE-631, HFM-00054, HF-0225, CH_20081008_0870.jpg; and Harpers Ferry Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, August 16, 1979.
[5] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 28.
[6] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 29..
[7] Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 20; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 191; and NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 152; and NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 72 & 123.
[8] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9; and Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[9] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 189.
[10] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HF-20, HAFE-13232.
[11] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 11.
[12] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 91.
[13] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[14] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 11.
[15] Miss Mann's first name is unknown. Various references cite Julia, Florence, Maria, and Rebecca. NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 76.
[16] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 77.
[17] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 76.
[18] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 177.
[19] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 152, 75-76

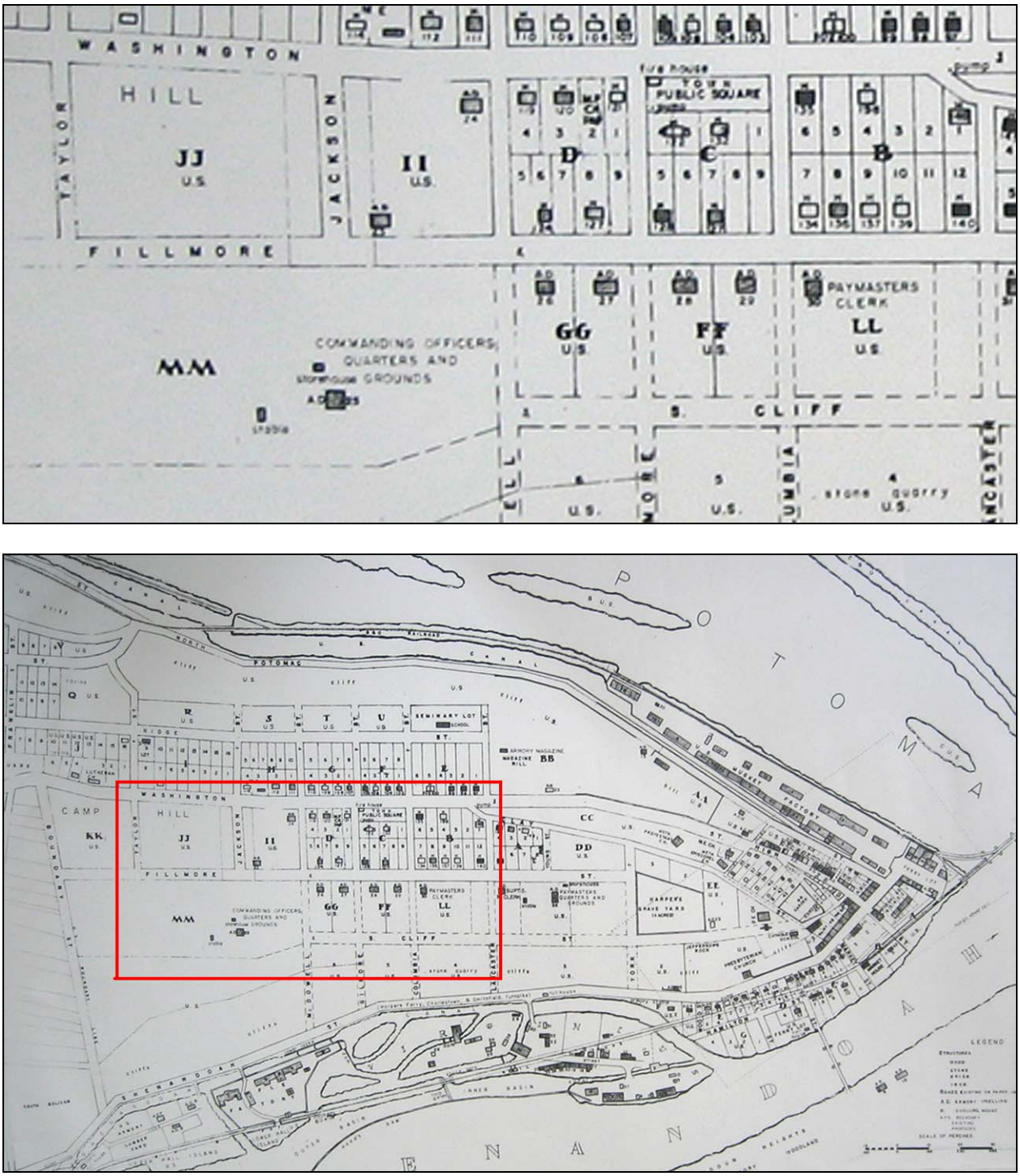


Figure V.1. This *Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859* drawn by Charles Snell in 1959 shows the superintendent's quarters and two outbuildings and the paymaster's clerk's quarters. Four additional armory houses are shown between the two structures. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00044-C. 1859.jpg)

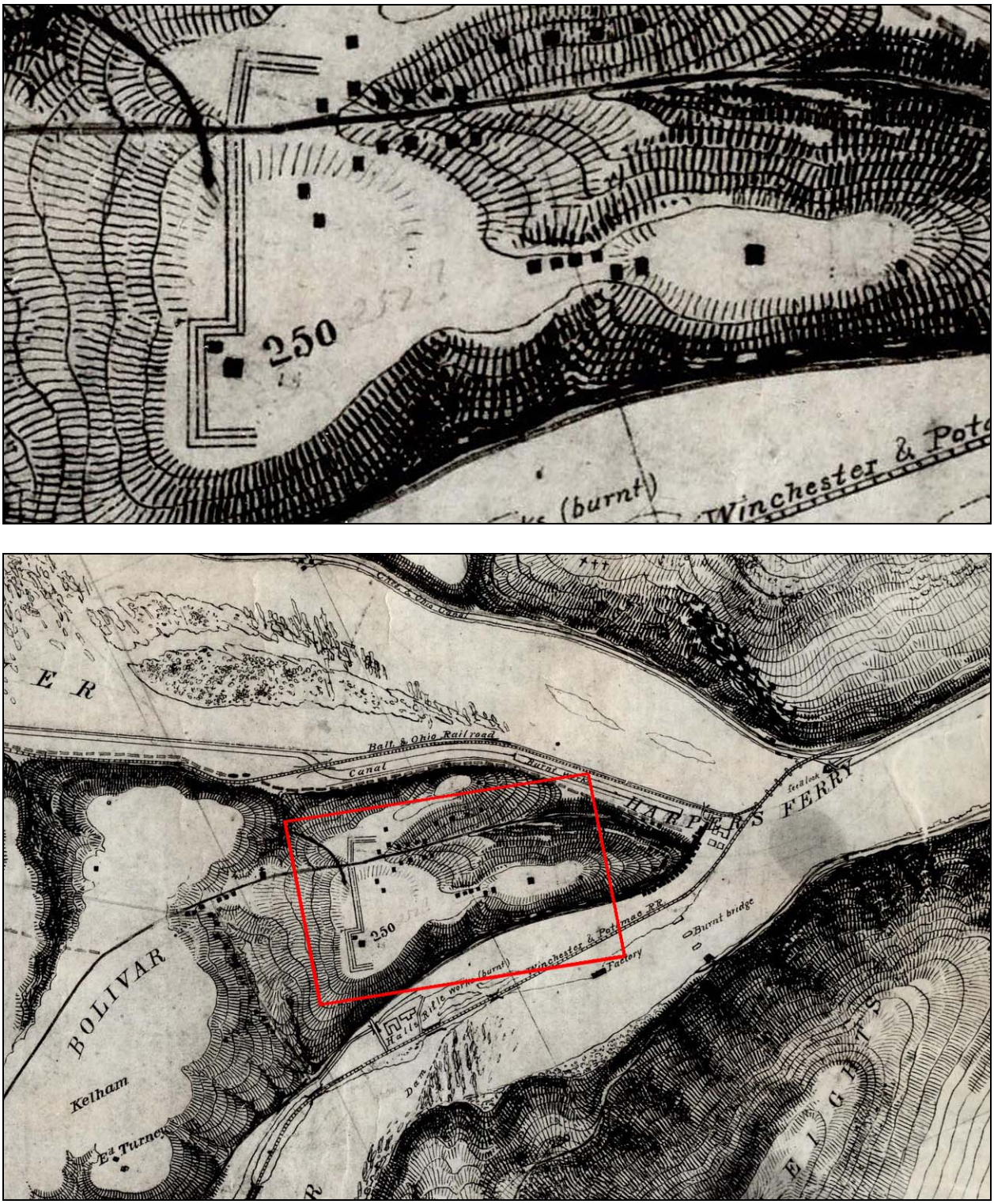


Figure V.2. This 1862 sketch by William Luce shows the earthworks to the west of the armory superintendent's house on Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry during the Civil War in relation to Maryland and Loudoun Heights. The red box shows the location of the Camp Hill study area and the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00485-1862.jpg)

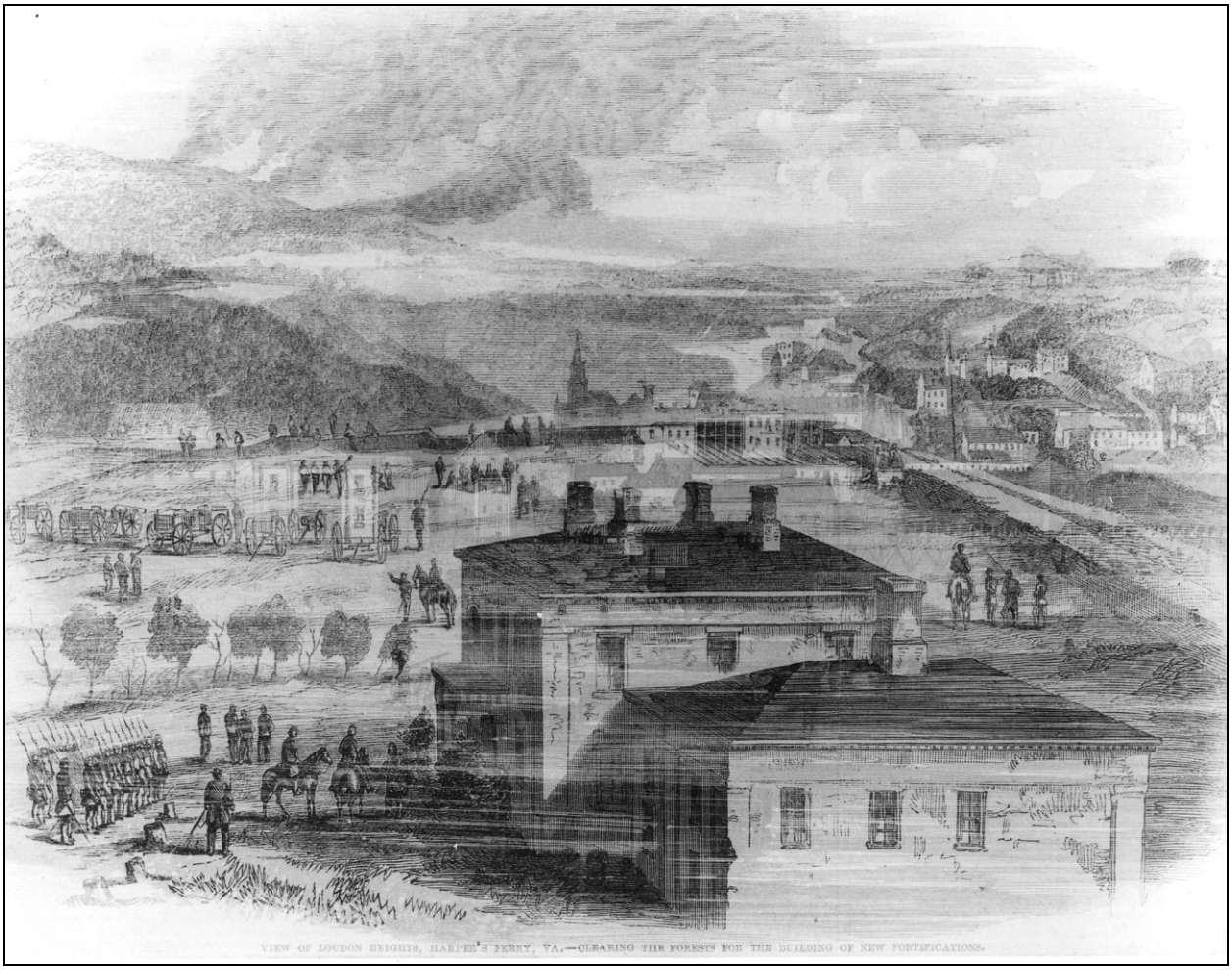


Figure V.3. This image from Frank Leslie's November 1862 Illustrated Magazine depicts the view toward Loudoun Heights in which forests are being cleared for the building of new fortifications. Though image clarity is poor, the Armory Superintendent's quarters on Camp Hill are clearly dicernable in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0338-1862.jpg)

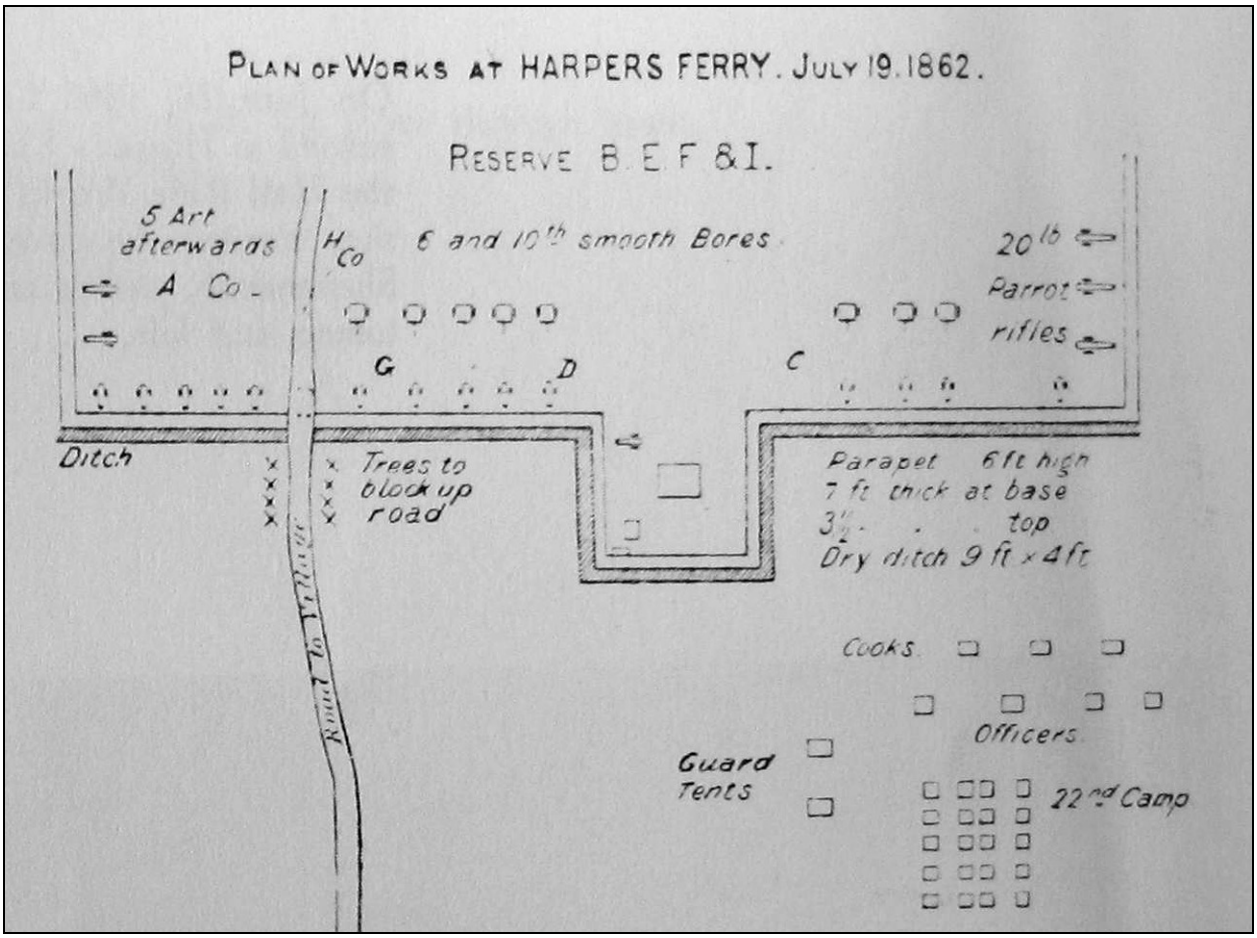


Figure V.4. This detailed July 1862 drawing shows the alignment of the earthworks along Jackson Street with an adjacent dry ditch, trees, and walls with a parapet. Courtesy Martin Conway, *Harpers Ferry: Time Remembered*, 1981. (R-CH_Conway-TimeRemembered_0888-1862.jpg)



Figure V.5. Depictions of the earthworks surrounding the Union encampment at Camp Hill appeared in newspapers during the Civil War. The entrance to the earthworks via the "Road to Village," was likely Washington Street. The superintendent's quarters, outbuildings, and cooks and guards tents of the adjacent encampment are seen to the right in this drawing. Courtesy James Beckman, "Harpers Ferry", Postcard Series (2006). (R-CH_Beckman-HarpersFerry_0870-c1862.jpg)



Figure V.6. This 1864 drawing by A. R. Waud shows the Calvary exiting Camp Hill through the fortifications. The landscape is depicted with limited vegetation and a fence at the earthwork entrance. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0225-1864.jpg)

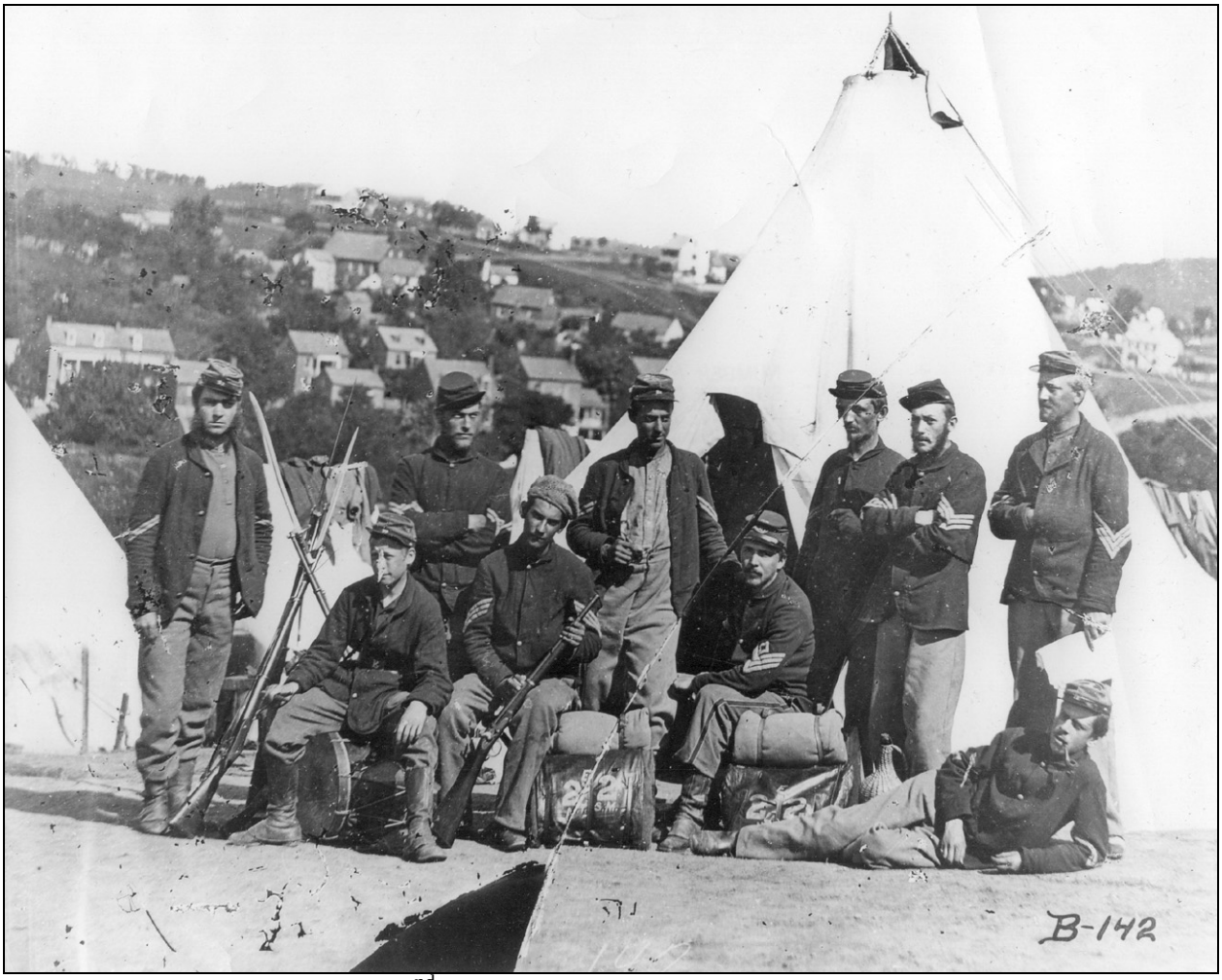


Figure V.7. Members of the 22nd New York state militia pose at the western edge of Camp Hill overlooking Bolivar Heights in this October 1862 Matthew Brady photograph. Temporary encampments like the grouping seen here were erected on the grassy slopes of Camp Hill during the Civil War. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_01-1862.jpg)

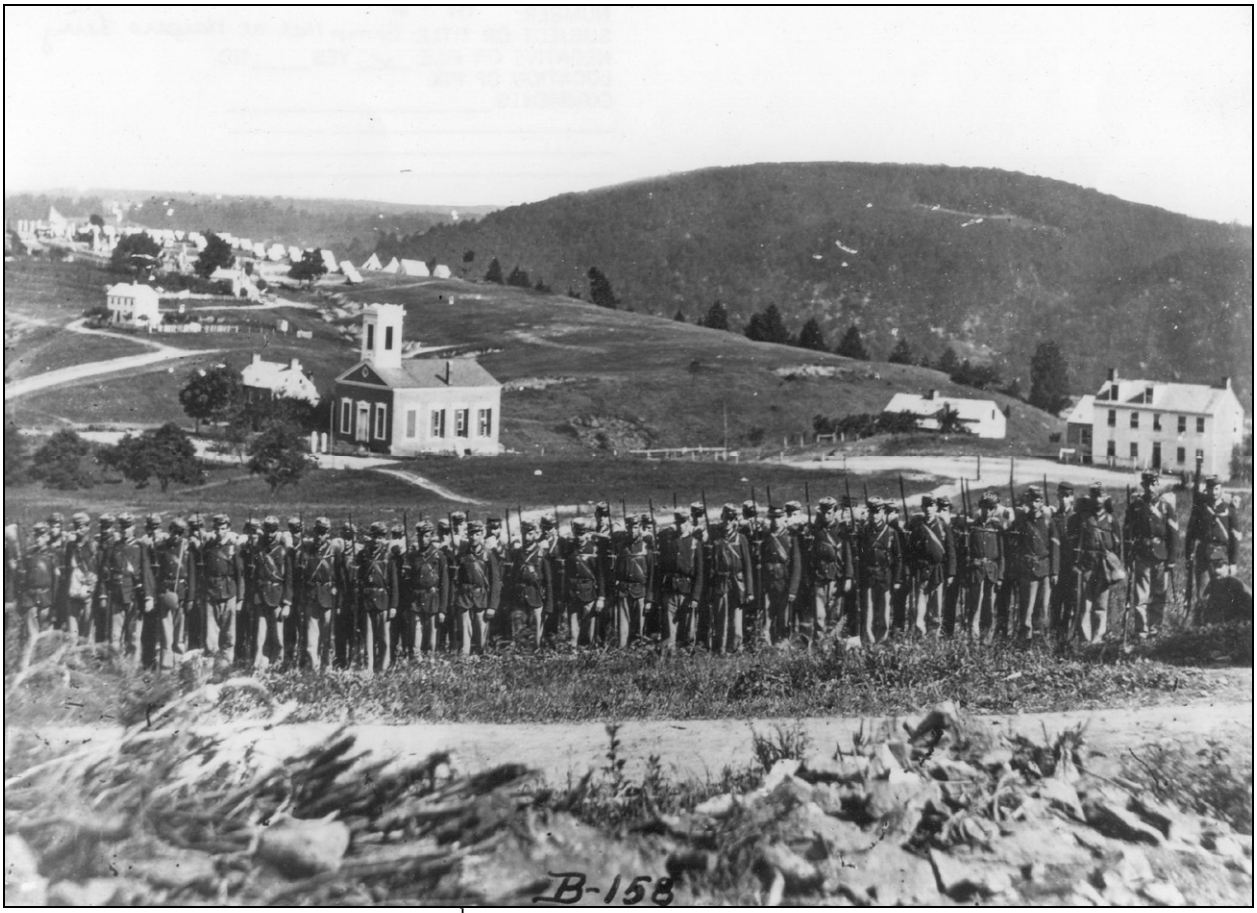


Figure V.8. Troops from the 22nd New York Infantry practice battle training on Camp Hill in October 1862. A tent encampment is visible to the west in the background within an open landscape with meadow grasses and limited canopy. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_02-1862.jpg)

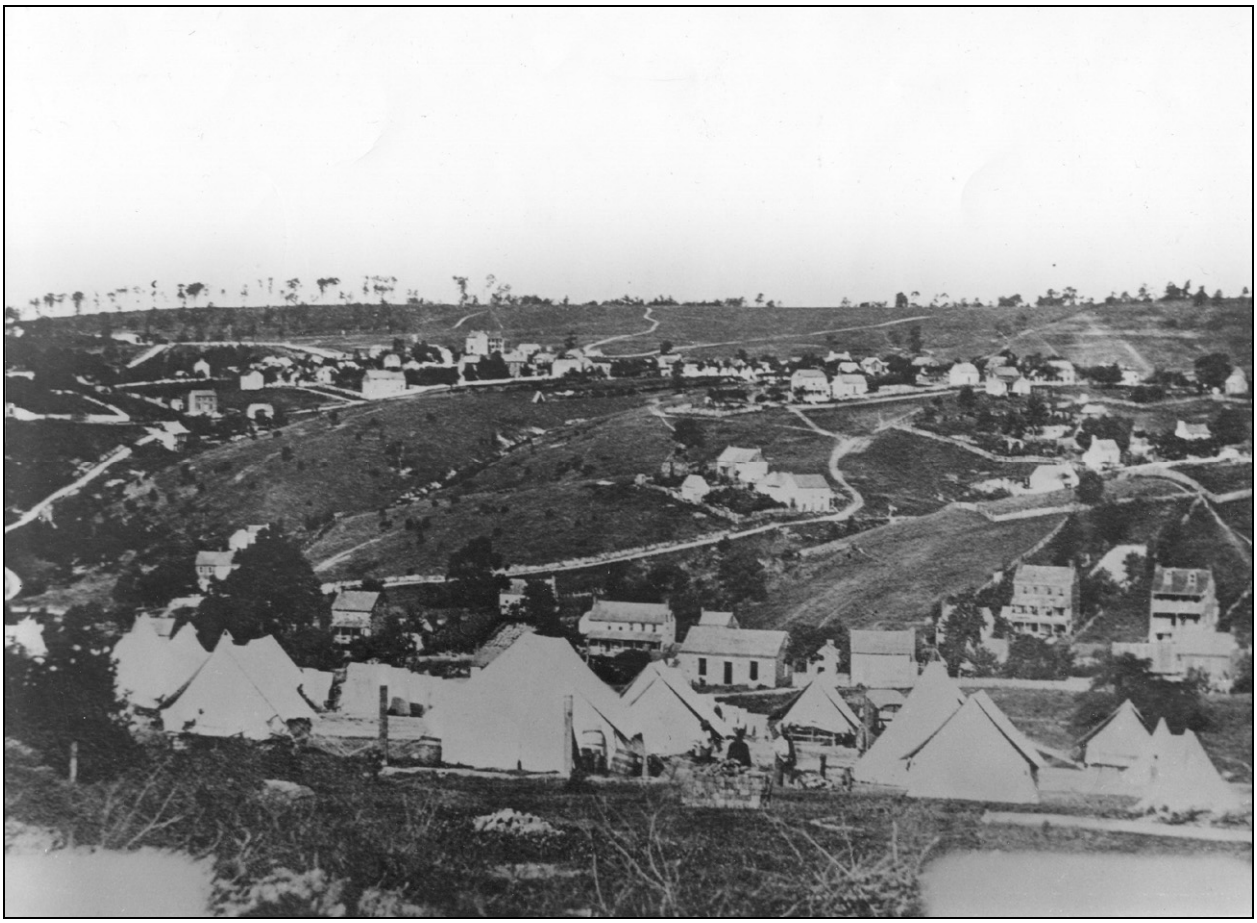


Figure V.9. Tent encampments were erected west of the armory superintendent's residence overlooking Union Street and Bolivar Heights, seen here and in Figures V.7 and V.8, as well as to the east of the superintendent's residence, inside the earthworks, as shown in Figure V.10. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_069-1862.jpg)

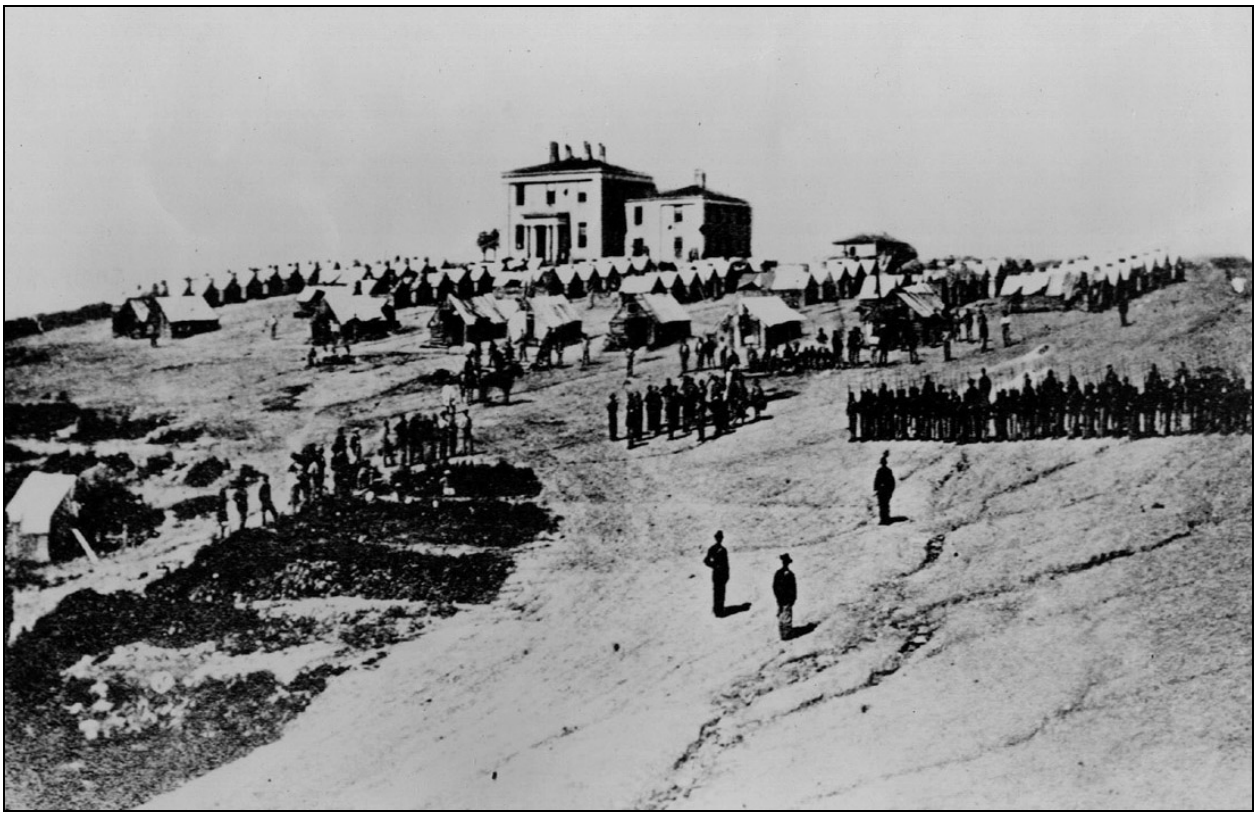


Figure V.10. This 1862 photograph of Federal troops stationed at the armory superintendent's house shows the condition of the Camp Hill landscape during the 1860s. The landscape is generally bare, compacted, and eroded earth. Note what appear to be solider burials in the left foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-CH-HF-31-1861.jpg)

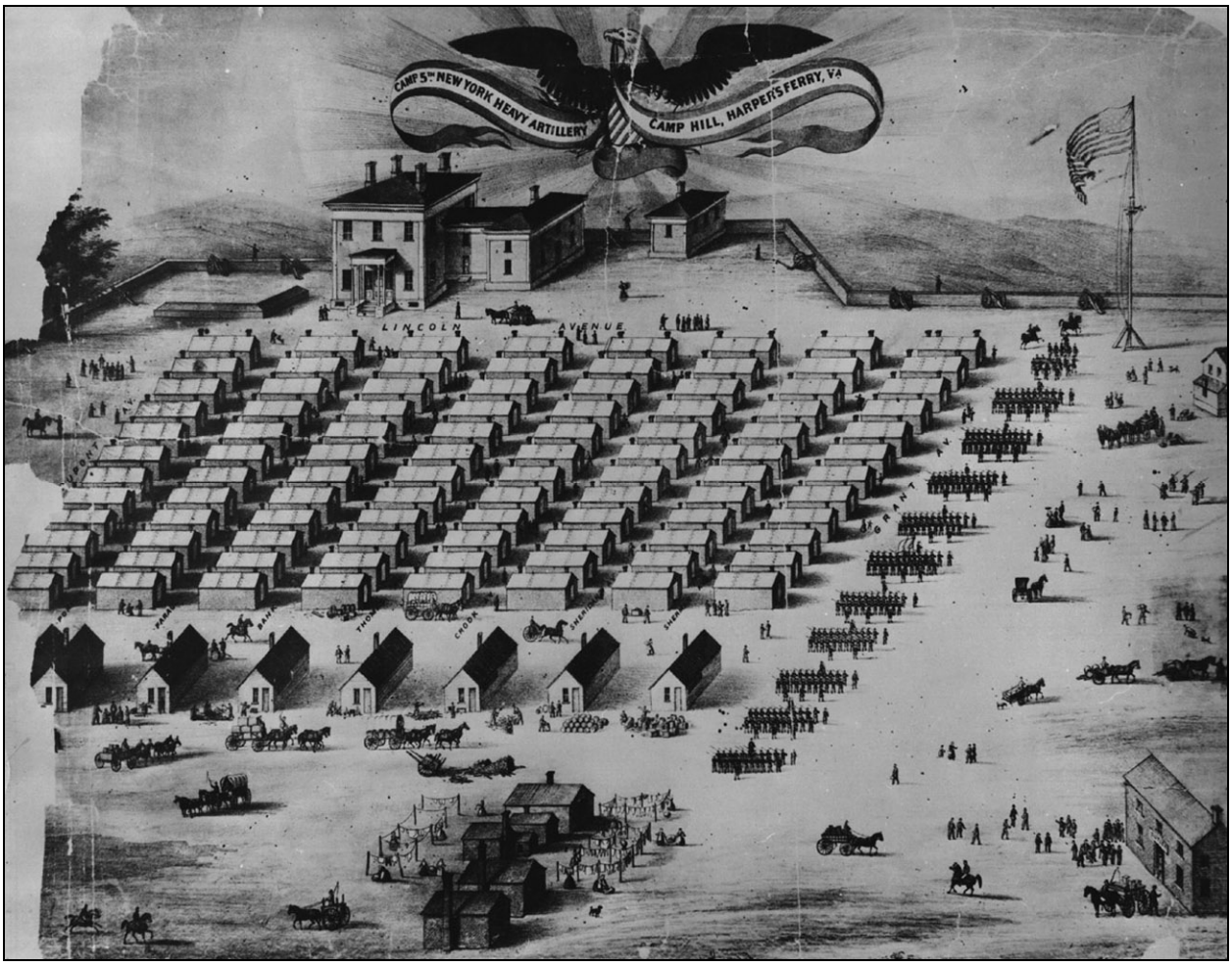


Figure V.11. Similar to Figure V.10, this encampment to the east of the commanding officer's quarters shows tents and shelters for Union soldiers aligned in rows. Spaces between the tents are labeled as avenues. Lincoln Avenue is aligned north-south and passes in front of the armory dwelling, Grant Avenue appears to be aligned with what is now Fillmore Street, and Dupont Avenue appears to align with South Cliff Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-CH-HF-20-1864.jpg)



Figure V.12. Although the overall landscape during the Civil War era was quite open with limited canopy, some trees and shrubs were located throughout the denser residential areas of Camp Hill. This 1862 image from the south side of Camp Hill across Fillmore and Washington Streets to Maryland Heights shows houses among trees and other vegetation. (R-CH-HFA-HF_063-1862.jpg)

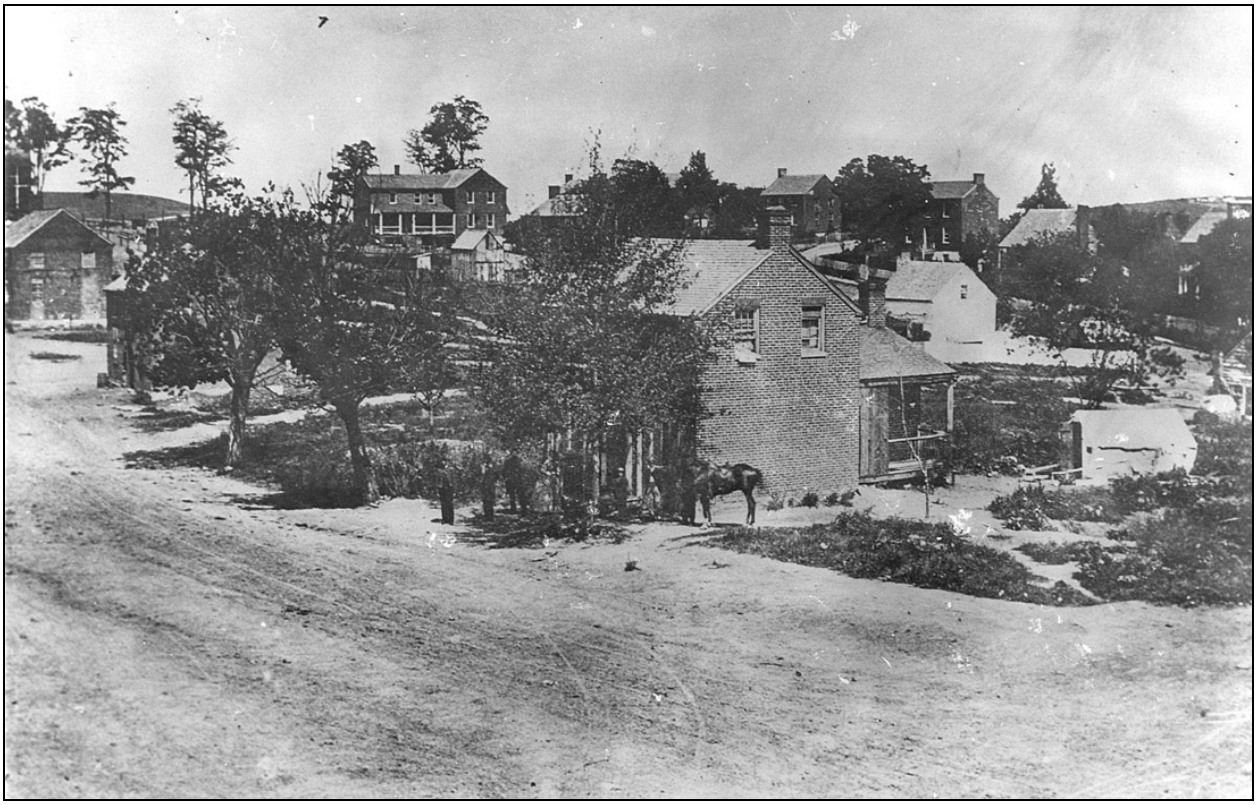


Figure V.13. This 1862 photograph of Camp Hill shows the condition of Fillmore Street with compacted earth during the Civil War. Occupied by troops from 1861 to 1865, the landscape became barren with little groundplane vegetation and few trees remaining. The exact location of this view on Fillmore Street is unknown. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-FI-HF-60-1862.jpg)



Figure V.14. This 1864 map "Harpers Ferry" by an unknown delineator shows the Camp Hill area with little detail. The superintendent's quarters and associated outbuildings and the paymaster's clerk's quarters are shown along Fillmore Street, which ends at the superintendent's residence. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-hfm00419-1864.jpg)

Sources
- 1869_Map of Harpers Ferry - ORIG SCAN, obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HFA-hfm00044-A-1-1859 from HAFE archives
- HFA-CH-HF-20-1864 from HAFE archives
- HFA-CH-HF-31-1861 from HAFE archives
- HFA-HF_069-1862 from HAFE archives
- HFA-hfm00485-1862 from HAFE archives

N

0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
EARTHWORKS
FILLMORE STREET
GILMORE STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
LINCOLN AVENUE
McDOWELL STREET
LANCASTER STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
DUPONT AVENUE
UNION STREET

APPROXIMATE SITE OF 1862 ENCAMPMENT
ENCAMPMENT
GRANT AVENUE
STOREHOUSE
STABLE
ARMORY SUPERINTENDENT'S QUARTERS
APPROXIMATE SITE OF 1862 ENCAMPMENT
CIVIL WAR BURIALS
PAYMASTER'S CLERK'S QUARTERS
SUPERINTENDENT'S CLERK'S QUARTERS
CIVIL WAR BURIALS
CIRCUS HILL LOT

1
2
3

SYMBOL KEY

- MEADOW, OLD FIELD
- TRAMPLED EARTH
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- ENCAMPMENT TENT
- CIVIL WAR BURIALS
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- WOOD FENCE
- ROAD, COMPACTED EARTH
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- EARTHWORK
- PROPERTY LINE

LANDSCAPE UNIT KEY

- UNIT 1: CAMP HILL KNOLL & CORE
- UNIT 2: EAST LANDS
- UNIT 3: WEST SLOPES

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

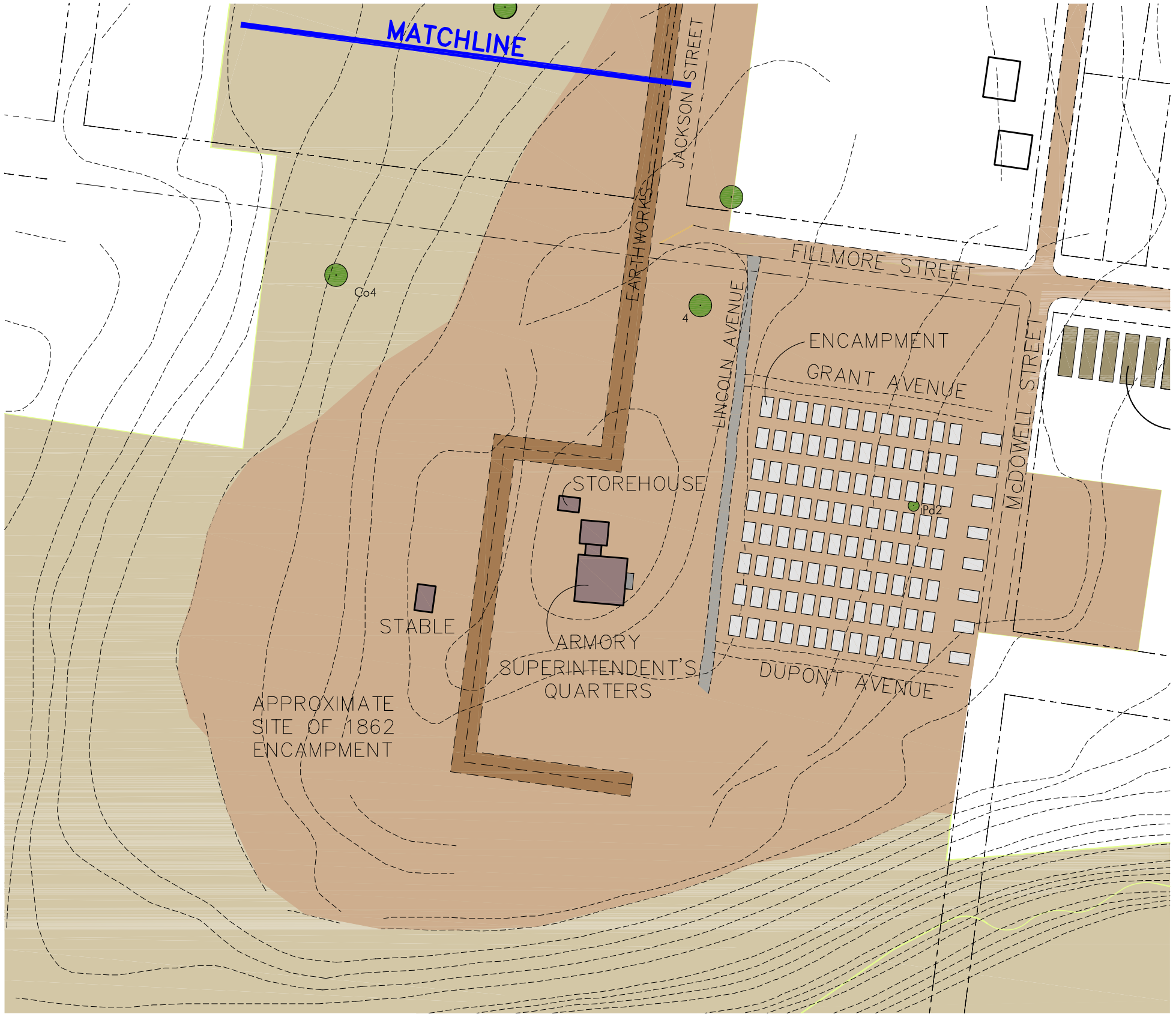
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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

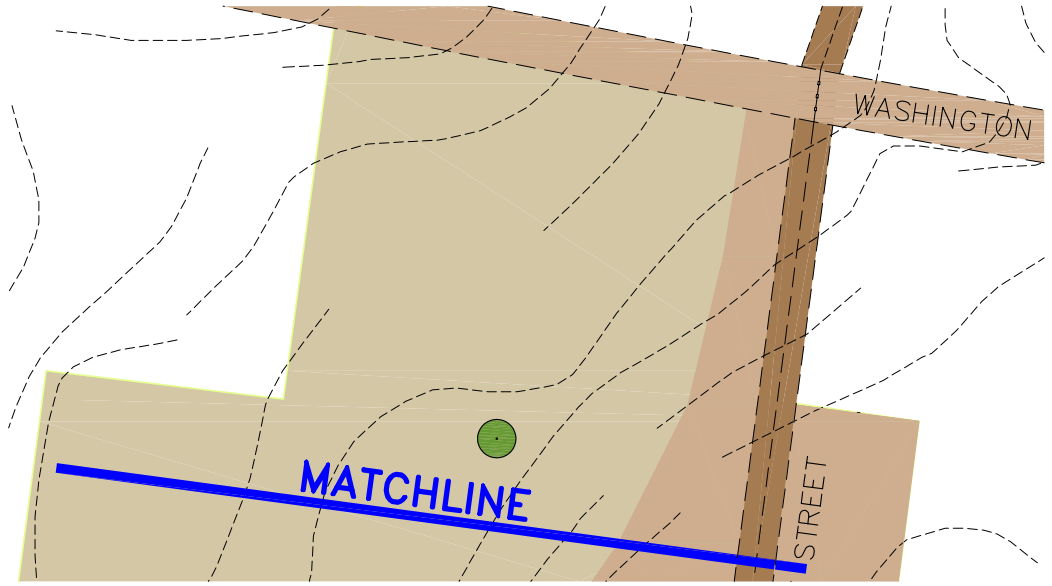
Drawing Title: **c. 1865 Period Plan**

Drawing Number: **PP-1865**

Scale: **1" = 200' - 0"**

Date: *2009*





VEGETATION KEY

CANOPY DIAMETER	DECIDUOUS TREES DBH
10'	UNDER 4"
20'	4-8"
30'	9-16"
40'	17-24"
50'	25-31"
60'	32" AND UP

TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY

SIZE IN CALIPER — ROOTS
TREE NAME GENUS/SPECIES — As18B1U — TRUNKS
CANOPY

NOTE:
CODES FOR INDIVIDUAL TREES ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX B.

SYMBOL KEY

- MEADOW, OLD FIELD
- TRAMPLED EARTH
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- ENCAMPMENT TENT
- CIVIL WAR BURIALS
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- ROAD, COMPACTED EARTH
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- EARTHWORK
- PROPERTY LINE

Sources

- 1869_Map of Harpers Ferry - ORIG SCAN, obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HFA-hfm00044-A-1-1859 from HAFE archives
- HFA-CH-HF-20-1864 from HAFE archives
- HFA-CH-HF-31-1861 from HAFE archives
- HFA-HF_069-1862 from HAFE archives
- HFA-hfm00485-1862 from HAFE archives

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CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

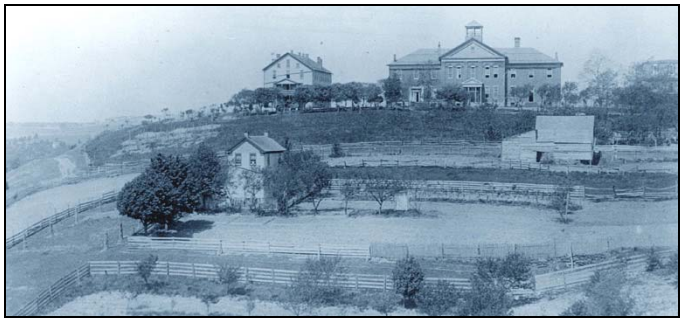
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Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
c. 1865 Core Area Period Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
PP-1865A

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER VI: STORER COLLEGE PERIOD, 1866 TO 1955

A. INTRODUCTION TO 1866 TO 1955 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

After the Civil War, Harpers Ferry experienced a period of construction to rectify the destruction, changing the character of the town. Once an industrial community, the town became an educational center for African Americans and a tourist attraction. The following text describes the change of the Camp Hill landscape during the post-Civil War years, specifically 1866 to 1955. These dates include the founding, growth, and decline of Storer College as an educational institution at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

This chapter begins with a chronological landscape history narrative followed by a detailed discussion of the landscape's character-defining features to include spatial organization, visual relationships, natural systems, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and structures, site furnishings, and objects. This discussion is key to the *Circa 1909 Period Plans, PP-1909* and *PP-1909A* and the *Circa 1950 Period Plans, PP-1950* and *PP-1950A* showing the Camp Hill landscape during the Storer College occupation. These plans were developed under the methodology as outlined in Chapter I using the range of documentary sources, sketches, photographs, maps and written accounts from the time period and referencing the existing conditions. Information from these sources is combined to graphically represent the documented character and features of the property during this period. Unlike the previous period, detailed documentation of the landscape at Camp Hill for the Storer College period is more abundant. *PP-1909*, *PP-1909A*, *PP-1950,* and *PP-1950A* show known and surmised landscape features in their approximate locations and provide annotation for clarification. The year 1909 was selected for the period plan because it represents the period just prior to significant changes on the Storer College landscape, including a number of landscape improvements beginning that year. The year 1950 was selected with the objective of portraying the landscape during the final years of the Storer College period, prior to National Park Service acquisition.

Throughout the narrative, buildings and structures are referred to using their name applicable to the time period. However, multiple names are sometimes used to refer to the same building. For clarity, the following reference list provides the names for each building:

- **Anthony Library**, Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building, Industrial Building, Park Bldg 64
- **Anthony Memorial Hall**, armory dwelling number 25, former armory superintendent's quarters, former commanding officer's quarters, Stephen Mather Training Center, Wirth Hall, Park Bldg 59

- **Brackett House**, former armory superintendent's clerk's quarters, armory dwelling number 31, Park Bldg 57
- **Cook Hall**, Park Bldg 61
- **Curtis Freewill Baptist Church**, Park Bldg 75
- **Harpers Ferry High School**, Harpers Ferry Elementary School, Charles Waldron Shipley School
- **Interpretive Design Center**, Park Bldg 83
- **Jackson House**, Park Bldg 82
- **Lincoln Hall**
- **New Lincoln Hall**, Brackett Hall
- **Lockwood House**, former armory paymaster's quarters, armory dwelling number 32, Park Bldg 56
- **Morrell House**, armory dwelling number 30, armory paymaster's clerk's quarters, Sparrow's Inn, Shenandoah Inn, McDowell House, Park Building 58
- **Myrtle Hall**, Mosher Hall, Park Bldg 60
- **Waterman House**, President's House
- **White Cottage**, Bird-Brady House, Park Bldg 69

The historical images discussed in this narrative during 1866 to 1955 are presented at the end of the text as figures. These figures illustrate the character-defining features discussed. Dates and authors are listed in the captions along with the source information and digital image file number to the degree known.

B. 1866 TO 1955 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Post 1865, Camp Hill and Fillmore Street were in ruins. One account stated "…we looked out over the hills and saw wreck and ruin everywhere. There were no fences, no trees, no shrubbery, buildings half torn down everywhere…"[1] Another observer noted that "the houses were nothing more than 'the relics of fine old mansions… In one bats and desolation reign supreme… the winds shrieking through its deserted halls, and through the great loopholes made in its walls by rebel batteries.'"[2] Few houses remained on the north side of Fillmore Street, and only the armory quarters remained on the south side.[3] The landscape was bare, compacted earth from years of overuse. The ground between the superintendent's house and paymaster's clerk's house along Fillmore Street was filled with soldiers' graves, and additional graves were located at the north end of the Circus Hill Lot.[4]

Landscape recovery began shortly after the war, but took years. Initial steps included repair to residences and removal and relocation of soldier's graves, which left depressions in the ground at the Circus Hill Lot.[5]

By 1867, the Freewill Baptists were engaged in an ongoing campaign to raise funds for their long-term plan of enlarging their Freedman's Bureau School at the Lockwood House into an African American college at Harpers Ferry. Substantial funds were secured from John Storer in the amount of $10,000, and from Gen. O. O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau in the amount of

$6,000.[6] However, Storer stipulated that the Freewill Baptists match his donation, which caused some early difficulties. Nevertheless, an agreement was reached in May 1867.[7]

With the financial aspects of the college in place, the Freewill Baptists set out to find a suitable property for the college. Their preference was to continue to use and obtain the former armory residences on Camp Hill. As an alternative, the approximately 150-acre Smallwood farm on Bolivar Heights was purchased by Oren B. Cheney on June 18, 1867 for the new freedmen's school if the federal property acquisition fell through.[8] Though property negotiations were still underway, classes at Storer College, named after its benefactor, began on October 2, 1867 with 19 students in the Lockwood House.[9] A few days later on October 14, Storer College was incorporated in the state of West Virginia.[10]

Initial 1867 petitions from Storer College to the U.S. Government for ownership of the former armory residences included only "two brick buildings Nos. 31 and 32 [paymaster's and superintendent's clerk's quarters]."[11] On January 16 of the following year, the Freedmen's Bureau requested the same brick buildings in addition to Armory Dwellings Nos. 30 and 25, previously known as the superintendent's and the paymaster's clerk's residences, to be used for educational purposes.[12] The four buildings and seven acres of land were valued at $30,000.[13] The two requests for the government property by two different organizations created some conflicts. Although Storer College made the initial request for the buildings, the Secretary of War approved the transfer of the requested buildings and property to the Freedmen's Bureau on February 14, 1868.[14] Nevertheless, on December 15, 1868, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to deed the four buildings originally given to the Freedman's Bureau to Storer College. [15]

While discussions of land transfers were underway, the four armory residences were used and occupied by multiple families and individuals. In 1867, African American families lived in "all the rooms" of Armory Dwelling 30 (paymaster's clerk's quarters) and Armory Dwelling 25 (superintendent's residence), as well as the Lockwood House basement.[16] Two African American families continued to reside in Armory Dwelling 30 into 1868.[17] In October of the same year, one African American family living in Armory Building 30 was relocated so that another family living in the Lockwood House basement could move in.[18] By the end of the month, Armory Building 30 contained several black families, the African American Methodist Episcopal Church, and a primary school.[19] Additionally, Nathan Brackett and his family moved into the former superintendent's clerk's house, later known as the Brackett House, at this time. [20]

During the early years of the college, the location of the school on Camp Hill both aided its growth and hindered its connection to the town below. The total campus included the four armory residences and the 152-acre Smallwood farm, which proved helpful in supporting the school during its infancy through crop cultivation and the sale of lots.[21] Classes were primarily held at Lockwood House and other buildings were used as student and faculty residences. While the college struggled to establish itself, the land on Camp Hill provided an abundance of expansion opportunities with available land. However, the influx of several African American students and families in the area escalated racial tensions in Harpers Ferry. Female students who ventured into the commercial district of Lower Town were often harassed. The situation required hired militiamen to escort students into town to ease racial conflicts.[22]

To delineate the boundaries of the newly conveyed property to Storer College, S. Howell Brown was hired to survey Camp Hill lands in April 1869.[23] The resulting "Map of Harpers Ferry, 1869" dated April shows a new lot layout for the property formerly owned by the U.S. Government (see Figure VI.1). Storer College owns a total of five parcels of land encompassing Armory Buildings 25, 30, 31, and 32 (the former superintendent's residence, paymaster's clerk's residence, superintendent's clerk's residence, and the paymaster's residence, respectively) and two narrow lots measuring 44-1/2 feet by 308 feet and 70-1/2 feet by 308 along Jackson Street. The lot for the Armory Building 25 measures 10 rods by 415 feet and is bordered by Fillmore Street to the north and South Cliff Street to the south and east. Immediately adjacent to the west is Block MM as divided into fourteen lots measuring 60 feet by 207-1/2 feet. Blocks FF, GG, HH, between Armory Dwelling 30 and 25 are subdivided into eight lots each approximately 60 by 137 feet. Armory Dwelling 30 is sited within an entire block between Columbia and Lancaster Streets. The block is noted as "16.6p" by "17.2.p" conveying a distance of 17.2 poles (283 feet) east along Fillmore Street from the southeast corner of Columbia Street.[24] As a result of this residential lot division, little commercial activity occurred at the west end of Camp Hill.[25]

By the late 1860s and early 1870s, increasing student populations and additional monetary gifts from the Freedmen's Bureau enabled Storer College to expand its campus facilities.[26] Between 1868 and 1870, the first campus building was erected south of Armory Building 25. Known as Lincoln Hall, the structure was a 3-story, 40 x 75 foot wooden building containing 34 double rooms. Over time, the building was also known as Sinclair Hall and Howard Hall, though Lincoln Hall was the primary name of the structure.[27] Additional funds enabled repairs to Armory Dwelling 30 and plans were made to use Armory Building 25 as a female boarding house, though the building became the school and chapel instead.[28] The "Old Chapel" was dedicated on December 23, 1869, likely in Armory Building 25.[29] An article in the Virginia Free Press states the four Storer College buildings were used as a "recitation and lecture room [Armory Building 25]...the residence of the Principal [Brackett House]… as a female boarding house [Armory Building 30]…and accommodation of the male scholars [Lockwood House]."[30] Within the year, Reverend Alexander H. Morrell and his family were assigned to live in Armory Building 30 and share the house with 11 to 27 students. [31] The building became known as the Morrell House.

With the construction of classrooms in Lincoln Hall complete in 1870, attention turned to the need for student housing. [32] A total of $4,000 for a girls' dormitory was raised by a group of Storer College choral students. The money was used to lay the foundation of the new building, Myrtle Hall, to the north of Armory Building 25, but construction was halted for unknown reasons until 1877.[33] Additional construction projects were carried out by Storer College's early industrial students as a part of their coursework. Records indicate that students were responsible for work on the campus grounds, repairing existing buildings, and cultivating the Smallwood farm. Parents of students also provided services for the upkeep, care and management of buildings and campus grounds.[34] It is also likely that students aided in the construction of 1-1/2 and 2 story cottages on college grounds for rental faculty and student residential properties. Later in 1883, the Storer College Board approved an expansion of coursework offered to include gardening, among other disciplines.[35] Though building and campus grounds improvement projects were carried out by students, little is known about the actual work tasks conducted.

On May 25, 1880, the U.S. Government held another sale of public lands, based on Brown's 1869 survey. Government properties for sale were marked with an X (see Figure VI.2). Multiple lots were listed for sale including a large blocks of steep cliffs south of South Cliff Street and north of Shenandoah Street. Other lots for sale, as noted on the plan included the following:

Block FF	On Camp Hill	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Block GG	On Camp Hill	Lots 3, 6
Block HH	On Camp Hill	Lots 6, 7, 8
Block JJ	On Camp Hill	Lots 1, 4, 5-8, 10, 11, 14
Block KK	On Camp Hill	Lots 1-4
Block LL	On Camp Hill	Lots 2, 3, 5-12
Block MM	On Camp Hill	Lots 3, 7, 9

Many of these available parcels were located immediately adjacent to Storer College properties. It is likely that Storer College purchased several of these properties for future campus expansion, though no documentation was found. Though not marked for sale, the map also includes the Circus lot adjacent to the steep cliffs south of South Cliff Street and to the east of Union Street, which later became part of Storer College.

A number of campus improvements continued into the 1880s. Construction of Myrtle Hall, a four-story, east-facing brick building measuring 43 feet by 80 feet was completed circa 1880, though improvements to the structure were carried out almost immediately after construction in 1881 and again in 1883 after the building sustained damages in a fire.[36] Plans were also drafted to expand Armory Building 25 with an addition to the north to become the administrative center of the school.[37] In November 1880, stones were deposited in the area for construction, and the cornerstone of the addition was laid on May 31, 1881.[38] A full year later, the building was named Anthony Memorial Hall for Deacon Lewis Williams Anthony for his dedication and generosity of contributing more than $5,000 to the project.[39]

Together, Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall formed the core of the early Storer College campus spatial organization. Earliest photographs from this time period show a number of small deciduous trees surrounding Myrtle and Lincoln Halls. Two, possibly three, small deciduous trees are located east of Myrtle Hall, along with wood post fencing (see Figure VI.3). Over ten deciduous trees and shrubs are east of Lincoln Hall (see Figure VI.4). The groundplane, though difficult to see in either image, appears to be herbaceous grasses.

Photographs and images from the mid and late 1880s provide additional information about the appearance and character of the early campus landscape. The three main campus buildings, Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall, were positioned prominently on Camp Hill with commanding views of the surrounding landscape (see Figures VI.5 and VI.6). To the west of the three main buildings were a few scattered residences and multiple outbuildings within a patchwork of spaces divided by post and rail, paling, and picket fences. Vegetation was scrubby, mostly cedar trees growing adjacent to rock outcroppings. Some small deciduous trees and orchard blocks were also present to the west of the campus, though the majority of the vegetation on Camp Hill was located south of the college campus on the steep cliffs along the Shenandoah River (see Figures VI.5 and VI.6). Lands east of the college campus had a similar

appearance with open and cultivated slopes marked with a variety of wood fences, scattered vegetation, residences and outbuildings (see Figure VI.7).

Picturesque views of the Shenandoah River to the east and south remained open and framed by the vegetative regrowth on the slopes and post and rail fences (see Figure VI.8). This natural and scenic setting was reinforced with an excerpt from the *Storer College Catalogue* describing the college on Camp Hill, "between the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and four hundred feet above them – a site unrivalled for healthfulness and beauty. Its isolation from the little town and all outside society renders it especially favorable to study."[40] Views from the campus to the west overlooked clustered residences, outbuildings, and fences amidst relatively open slopes in Bolivar Heights (see Figure VI.9). In general, most of Camp Hill was open pasture and cultivated land with limited clusters of small-scale buildings. Views to and from the campus buildings were open with few obstructions. Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall, perched at the crest of Camp Hill, dominated the landscape.

Changes throughout the mid to late 1880s affected campus operations and the Camp Hill landscape. With an increase in railroad transportation, Harpers Ferry became a summer destination for residents of urban cities to escape the summer heat. As a result, the need for boarding houses and other tourist amenities grew. Constant financial challenges for Storer College forced the institution to consider other income alternatives by renting out its properties as boarding houses to Harpers Ferry visitors. By 1881, the Morrell family had moved out of the Morrell House, which was then used as a young female dormitory run by Mrs. Mary Franklin, mother of teacher Coralie Franklin.[41] However, the dormitory operation in Morrell House was short-lived, and in 1885 Nathan Brackett was authorized by the Storer College Board of Trustees to rent out or sell the building.[42] The following year, the Morrell House was improved for summer boarding purposes. A three-story 40' by 33' stone addition was added to the south elevation, while a one-story porch was added to the east and north sides of the original building.[43] Also present at this time was a wood walkway that accessed the outhouse, located to the south of Morrell House.[44] In July 1887, a local newspaper, the Pioneer Press, announced that both Brackett and Morrell Houses on the Storer College campus were open for the summer boarding season.[45] John and Mary McArthur were in charge of the summer boarding operations at Morrell House and entertained boarders from North Carolina, Washington DC and Baltimore.[46] On their hospitality, the Spirit of Jefferson stated, "She has a corps of well-trained servants, and three acres of ground in vegetables with which her tables are supplied, besides the purest butter and milk from fresh Alderneys."[47] On June 1, 1889 Mrs. Marie Kolb took over operations at Morrell House, advertising the wonderful view and scenery of the Shenandoah River.[48] Throughout the late 1880s, Morrell House was used year-round for boarding operations.[49]

Other improvements during the 1880s included erecting a "plain, but handsome" granite monument in memory of Rev. A. H. Morrell in 1887.[50] The dark, highly polished Quincy granite stone with lighter-colored base and capstones were located on the Storer College property along Jackson Street. The same year, Mary P. DeWolf donated $2,000 to Storer College on behalf of her late husband Alvah B. DeWolf for the establishment of the DeWolf Industrial Department.[51] Two years later on September 29, 1889, the cornerstone of the Harpers Ferry Freewill Baptist Church was placed north of the Morrell Monument along Jackson Street for the

Freewill Baptist's General Conference. Further construction on the church was delayed for several years thereafter.[52]

Multiple images of the campus in circa 1889 reveal information and details about the landscape appearance and character. The core of the campus landscape situated on the highest point of Camp Hill is framed by Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, and Myrtle Hall (see Figure VI. 10). The ground plane appears to be turf or herbaceous species with several small deciduous trees planted in rows. Smaller trees have limited tree canopy and are planted in the eastern half of the grounds. The largest trees appear to line a compacted earth drive or path that is to the east of the three main buildings. The drive splits to form a loop in front of Anthony Memorial Hall and then rejoins and continues south, where it turns west along the south elevation of Lincoln Hall. A cultivated garden is located in the southeast corner of the core campus at the intersection of McDowell and South Cliff Streets. The ground plane of the garden appears lighter in color as the soil is turned for cultivation. A number of vertical posts are also visible within the garden area. In the northeast corner of the campus, is another cultivated space with small deciduous trees, likely an orchard, enclosed by wood board fence. Lining the east edge of the main campus grounds is McDowell Street flanked by 6-rail fence. South Cliff Street is also edged in 6-rail fence. Both streets are compacted earth or gravel. A compacted earth path extends to the southwest, following the Storer College property from McDowell and Cliff Streets. The foreground of Figure VI.10 shows the west half of Block GG with a two-story residence, barn, outhouse, garden, orchard, and paddock separated by board fence, 6-rail fence, picket fence, and a partial stone wall.

A similar image depicts an artist's rendition of the same scene (see Figure IV.11). The three main campus buildings remain the focal point of the image within a lawn dotted with deciduous trees aligned in rows. The garden and an enclosing fence remain in the southeast corner; however the orchard, fences, and adjacent residence and barn in Block GG are not pictured.

A similar photograph confirms the detail of Figure VI.10. Looking toward the main campus buildings, the image shows small deciduous trees aligned in rows to the east of Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, and Myrtle Hall (see Figure VI.12). The edge of the garden and its fence is visible at the left of the image, while smaller deciduous trees are to the right. Portions of the compacted earth drive or path are also visible, though obscured with the sloping ground plane topography.

Documentation of other areas of the Storer College campus landscape show similar patterns and clusters of residences, outbuildings vegetation, and fences. A photograph taken from the upper floors of Anthony Memorial Hall looking to the east shows Morrell House and its three-story addition and a series of attached outbuildings in the center of the image (see Figure VI.13). The area to the south and east of the house appear to be relatively open with a light-colored ground plane. In the background of the image are Lockwood House, Brackett House, and a white two-story residence and large barn on the Storer College campus. In the foreground are rooftops of residences along Fillmore Street on Blocks GG and FF and partial views through tree canopy to the fence-lined McDowell Street.

An artist's rendition of a similar scene more clearly depicts the buildings, vegetation, and fences on the eastern college properties. Sketched from the center of Block GG looking east, the

Morrell House and its addition and outbuildings are surrounded by foreground vegetation (see Figure IV.14). The two-story white residence is enclosed by post and rail fence, picket fence, and board fence with two small outbuildings to the south. An additional image of the two-story residence along Lancaster Street on the eastern Storer properties confirms the presence of two outbuildings and a surrounding fence (see Figure VI.15).

The landscape character from Brackett House looking west is shown in Figure VI.16. Morrell House and the white two-story residence appear in the foreground with outbuildings, vegetation, and fences. In the background on the topographic rise are Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall and Myrtle Hall. On the left of the image is a compacted earth drive or path edged in fencing that skirts the southern edge of the core Storer College campus. Two residences, barn and multiple outbuildings are also shown on Blocks GG and FF.

The 1890s brought additional building and grounds improvements to the Storer College campus. In 1890, the Trustees voted to establish both an agricultural and mechanical department at Storer College, thus increasing course offerings to its students.[53] Upon the establishment of the departments, the Trustees also approved the construction of an east-west passageway from the west wall of the entrance hall in Anthony Memorial Hall to the DeWolf Industrial Building.[54] The one-story passageway was erected from Anthony Memorial Hall to DeWolf Industrial Building circa 1891. Around this same time, the White Cottage was constructed on "Lot 7" along South Cliff Street for the purpose of housing summer boarders.[55]

The overall campus landscape at this time is documented in Figure IV.17. In addition to Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, and Myrtle Hall, the White Cottage is visible down slope with a drive or path extending to the east toward McDowell and South Cliff Streets. The street and lot pattern of Camp Hill is evident through a series of fences delineating lots, paddocks, and garden spaces. Areas of Camp Hill are open slopes to the south and west, though more dense vegetation is visible around the main college buildings.

By the mid-1890s, other curriculum and campus changes were in effect. Students not only could pursue coursework of their choosing, but also participate in athletic sports. By 1893, a baseball club was founded at Storer College.[56] Additionally, outdoor activities were available for students in need of financial aid. Those needing assistance could receive tuition and board compensation by working on the campus grounds or by cultivating a garden. [57]

Also in 1893, the Curtis Free Will Baptist Church, known as the Curtis Memorial Baptist Chapel, was named in honor of Silas Curtis.[58] Three years later on May 27, 1896, the Curtis Free Will Baptist Church was dedicated. [59] The earliest image of "The College Church" shows an open turf ground plane and one tree to the northwest (see Figure VI.18).

During the late 1890s, few campus details were discovered through documentation. The management of the Morrell House was transferred to Storer College graduate and teacher, Brown McDowell in 1895.[60] Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance maps of the building show a southern three-story addition and a one-story addition and a small outbuilding to the south.[61] Other Sanborn maps show the foundation of the Freewill Baptist Church, the passageway to DeWolf Building from Anthony Memorial Hall, and a corn crib and hen houses west of Anthony Memorial Hall.[62]

By the turn of the century, the Storer College campus was in process of being expanded and improved. In 1899 and again in 1901, the Board of Trustees authorized Nathan Brackett to sell the Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House "when a good opportunity was offered."[63] While it was suggested that these properties be sold, no action was taken. Around this same time, additional dwellings and cottages were built to accommodate summer tourists and students and teachers during the school year. Sinclair Cottage and Saunders House were located on Fillmore Street west of Myrtle Hall. Jackson Cottage and an unnamed house were located west of Lincoln Hall.[64] For the first decade of the 20th century, the college invested in, constructed and managed several properties surrounding the campus in order to attract visitors and generate additional revenue.[65]

The campus landscape in the early 1900s was also improved at this time, as the grounds were badly neglected after nearly 40 years of use. Storer College President Henry T. McDonald reported that "the absence of needed walks on the campus and the treachery on wet days of those in evidence." The trees and brush surrounding the building are so dense that little light can get into the windows of the buildings, and there are several "close standing hen crops and pens."[66] It is likely that grounds improvements were carried out almost immediately, as in 1901, The *Storer Record* reported that the school tennis court had been renovated and widened, and a group of maple trees that bothered players had been transplanted. Though no information is known about when the tennis court was constructed, it was in existence for several years before 1901. The college also had a football team by 1901, though it is unknown where the football field was located during these early years. [67]

The Morrell House and grounds continued to be of focus in the early 1900s within a constant state of flux. Between 1900 and 1905, the Morrell House was called McDowell House, after its manager, Brown McDowell. [68] However, by 1902, McDowell had transferred management to Frederick Roach.[69] That summer, the Board of Trustees authorized selling the existing "cottage [Park Bldg 82, Jackson House] situated upon what was formerly a part of the Morrill [sic] House grounds, & so much of the adjoining lot as may suit purchasers."[70] Instead Storer College sold an adjoining parcel at the southwest corner of Lancaster and Fillmore Streets, measuring 60 by 137 feet. The property boundary between the parcel and Morrell House was marked by a wire fence.[71] In April of 1903, the Roach Family vacated the Morrell House and Nathan and Louise Brackett become permanent residents at Morrell House. [72] A Mr. S.B. Wing and Mr. and Mrs. Davenport and their daughter also moved into the Morrell House; Wing built "some fine-hen-houses" likely on the grounds.[73] The Morrell House grounds also included a one-story barn or stable at this time, as it appears on the 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.[74]

In May 1903, the Trustees of Storer College voted to establish several new courses, including blacksmithing and market gardening." [75] Practical Gardening courses employed a hotbed, cold frame, and "the best modern means for early plant culture," while lectures focused on how best to raise vegetables and fruits by raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry.[76] In 1904, gardening courses offered to first-year students included soils, garden location, gathering crops, butchering, tools, cold frames, hot beds, transplanting, fertilizers, insects, disease, weeds, and plowing. [77] The curriculum progressed through second and third years, offering more detailed and complex gardening and agricultural coursework. As courses in agricultural and gardening practices were conducted, areas of the campus grounds west of Anthony Memorial Hall served as experimental gardens and fields (Figure VI.19).

Early *Catalogues of Storer College* from 1904 to 1908 provide photographs of the campus expansion and improvements. In 1904, Lincoln Hall, the first structure built after the college acquired the property, was located within a group of eighteen deciduous trees (see Figure VI.20). Three compacted earth or gravel walks provided access to the structure, and various fence posts line the walks. The landscape surrounding Myrtle Hall and Anthony Memorial Hall was similar. Eight deciduous trees, two evergreens, a walk, and fence posts surrounded Myrtle Hall (see Figure VI.21), while many more deciduous and evergreens framed the east elevation of Anthony (see Figure VI.22). Deciduous tree species in Figure VI.22 appear to be Lombardy poplars, American elms, and maples. Evergreens are mostly located along the south elevation. Also visible in the photograph is a compacted earth or gravel drive or walk and fence posts. A detailed photograph taken closer to Anthony Memorial Hall shows additional shrub and vine plantings or volunteer vegetation along the foundation (see Figure VI.23). The newest building on the Storer College campus was the Lewis W. Anthony Building, a three-story, stone structure, built in 1903.[78] Photographs of the building show few landscape features other than a lawn ground plane and tree and shrub vegetation in the background (see Figure VI.24).

By 1906, eight buildings were listed in the *Storer College Catalogue* as part of the campus. Included in this listing were the Curtis Memorial Church, the College Barn, and other outbuildings for house equipment and the Gardening and Husbandry classes.[79] The College Barn and other outbuildings "are nearby and are in constant use" and the College Barn is "large and commodious" with a herd of cows and a modern, well-stocked piggery.[80] Images of the area show the landscape around the barn and outbuildings as open with few trees, lawn, and an earth or gravel drive (see Figure VI.25).

Other landscape features included a white picket fence that encompassed the Storer College grounds and gate that marked the campus entrance (see Figure VI.26). Two white piers with acorn caps flanked the entry drive with a spanning arched sign that read "Storer College." The double-swinging gate provided access to the north-south drive east of Anthony Memorial, Lincoln, and Myrtle Halls. Along the drive at Anthony Memorial Hall's central entry was a wood bench situated for views east to the confluence.[81] A smaller pedestrian gate to the north of the main gate provided access to the parallel walk. Though the extent of the picket fence is unknown, it likely ran along Fillmore and McDowell Streets.

Other existing buildings on the campus in 1906-1908 included the DeWolf Industrial Building, the McDowell (Morrell) House, and Sinclair Cottage. The DeWolf Industrial Building, constructed in the 1880s, was accessed through the one-story passageway and a dirt path through the campus grounds (see Figure VI.27). An adjacent outbuilding, likely the campus corn crib or henhouse, was located farther west. The grounds of the McDowell House included a stable and carriage house as well as large deciduous trees, shrubs, and a fence that likely enclosed a garden (see Figure VI.28). Similarly, the Sinclair Cottage was situated with trees, shrubs, a dirt path, and a stone path to the north and picket fencing to the west (see Figure VI.29). Outbuildings, either associated with the house or the college, were located to the south of the structure. Other college-owned cottages included Shenandoah Cottage in 1906.[82]

Another main event in 1906 helped spur interest in Storer College throughout the nation. Headed by W.E. DuBois, the Second Niagara Movement convened at Anthony Memorial Hall

on the Storer College campus to commemorate John Brown. The meeting eventually led to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).[83]

An untitled map from March 12, 1908 documents the land holdings and buildings of the Storer College property at this time (see Figure VI.30). Interestingly, the lot and street layout surveyed by Brown appears to be altered somewhat with alterations in the South Cliff Street alignment as shown on the plan. The college continues to own its original land holdings acquired in the 1860s with the exception of part of the narrow lot along Washington and Jackson Streets. The central block of the campus with Anthony Memorial Hall includes the entire portion of Block HH, with the exception of Lot 1 at the corner of Fillmore and McDowell Streets. The campus has also expanded west to include lots from Blocks MM and LL and to the south to include a block bounded by Boundary, South Cliff, Taylor, and Shenandoah Streets and a block bounded by Hall, South Cliff, McDowell, and Shenandoah Streets. Also shown are a lot surrounding the Campus Barn and the block around the Lockwood and Brackett Houses. This map may not be complete, as the Morrell House property is not shown.

Three years later in 1909, major changes to the campus landscape had occurred. On April 12, Lincoln Hall burned down, leaving a void on the south edge of the campus core landscape. The building was quickly replaced by a four-story, stone building in 1910 located in roughly the same vicinity.[84] Thereby known as "New Lincoln Hall", the building included a partial subterranean elevation to correspond with the hillside's rugged topography. [85] Also constructed during this time was a two-story frame house at the southwest corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets near the entrance to Storer College. The structure, often referred to as the "Presidents' House" or the "Waterman House," was to be used for the school's president and his family.[86]

Additionally in 1909, Storer College purchased John Brown's Fort as an addition to the campus landscape.[87] Years previously the fort was sold to entrepreneurs who exhibited the structure at the 1893 Chicago World Exposition.[88] Upon its return to Harpers Ferry in 1895, the fort was placed two miles outside the town on the Murphy Farm, as the original site was now buried by 20 feet of embankment materials for the new B&O Railroad track alignment.[89] In celebration of the 50th anniversary of John Brown's raid, the college bought the structure, relocated it to the campus grounds, and converted the building into a museum and monument.[90] The fort was placed east of Lincoln Hall in 1910, "at the end of the brick walk."[91]

These improvements were captured in a series of postcards showing the campus and buildings of Storer College (see Figure VI.31). New Lincoln Hall is shown with John Brown's Fort to the south with an open ground plane with limited trees and dirt or gravel paths leading to the buildings. The Industrial Building is shown with two deciduous trees and an earth or gravel drive or path. In the center of the postcard, is Anthony Memorial Hall with a few shrubs, maples, elms, Lombardy poplars, a drive, path, and bench framing the east façade. Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Myrtle Hall, and the President's House are also shown with adjacent vegetation and paths.

Additional information about the landscape surrounding New Lincoln Hall is shown in Figure VI.32. In addition to the dirt paths and limited trees, the image also shows an unknown circular structure set within the ground plane and a structure of metals poles. The metal poles mark the

boundaries of the tennis courts, situated between the new academic building and Anthony Memorial Hall.

By 1911, with the growing number of campus buildings, Storer College was in need of a new water and sewer system. The constructed sewer system included 1,500 yards of pipe that led to a cesspool located about "100 yds below the barn in the center of the garden."[92] The water system included a 100-foot deep well at the rear of the north end of Anthony Memorial Hall about 20 feet from the building. A 12-foot-square concrete pump house with a pump and four-horsepower gasoline engine was built nearby, and a 6,000-gallon storage tank was erected in the basement of Anthony Memorial Hall.[93]

Shortly after, Storer College continued to increase its rental property holdings.[94] Jackson Cottage was built in 1911-1912 on Lot 11 of Block MM, approximately 200 yards away from the cesspool of the newly constructed sewer system.[95] By 1914, the number of Storer College buildings had risen from 8 in 1906 to at least 13, not including the various outbuildings and sheds. [96] This campus growth altered the landscape by adding building density to the core campus. From the west, the campus included Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolf Industrial, Lewis W. Anthony Building, New Lincoln Hall, White Cottage, Jackson Cottage, an unknown cottage, the Campus Barn, and other outbuildings (see Figure VI.33). In addition to the buildings, trees and fences marked various pedestrian, service, and agricultural spaces on the Storer College campus.[97] The east half of the core campus remained open, though the college had purchased the Robinson Barn, located east of McDowell Street. [98] The two barns likely housed cattle and other farm animals for animal husbandry, biology, zoology, natural sciences, and botany classes.

During the 1910s, the surrounding Camp Hill neighborhood continued to develop. In particular, the town of Harpers Ferry pursued construction of a new high school. The contract for the building was awarded on January 23, 1912, and the building was erected on six lots in Block JJ between Washington and Fillmore Streets.[99] The high school opened on January 27, 1913 to serve both Harpers Ferry and Bolivar.[100] The first images of the school in 1916 show a concrete walk, steps, and sloping topography that characterize the landscape (see Figure VI.34). Later images from May 1919 show terraced topography, concrete steps and cheek walls, walks, four shrubs, and three trees (see Figure VI.35).

The McDowell (Morrell) House and its limited success as a boarding house and residence continued to plague the college during the 1910s. Mrs. W. D. Sparrow assumed management of the McDowell House, then known as Sparrow's Inn, in 1906 before relinquishing her duties to her brother and sister, Joseph and Florence Shawen in 1910.[101] That same year, the Brackett Family moved out of the building.[102] Two years later, in May 1912, the college notified the Shawens to vacate the Sparrow's Inn by April 1, 1913, so the college could use the building for student and teacher living space.[103] However, the Shawens continued to occupy and rent the building for many more years.[104] During this time, the structure was altered with an addition to the rear constructed sometime between 1907 and 1912, according to Sanborn Perris maps. [105]

By 1914, more campus improvements were underway. Storer College sold the Smallwood farm and "in place thereof we have bought several acres of ground nearer by, which have added materially to our capacity for doing efficient gardening," reported President McDonald. [106] This nearer ground was likely the Circus Hill Lot purchased by Scott Lightner, a Storer College

Trustee in 1914, who later sold the lot to Storer College in 1916.[107] The ground had remained open land throughout the late 19th and early 20th century with limited tree growth, which made it prime land for cultivation of crops for gardening and husbandry courses.[108]

Throughout the late 1910s, Storer College made improvements to the built elements of the campus grounds. A concrete sidewalk was laid along the President's House lot on Jackson Street in 1914 to 1915.[109] In 1915, the Trustees decided to replace the existing picket fence around the main campus area and formed a committee to plan and execute the project. [110] The Trustees also authorized the construction of a 70-foot, 50,000-gallon capacity water tower and tank between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Industrial Building to replace the water system installed in 1911.[111] Later, in 1917, a pipeline was laid from the tank to the Shenandoah Pulp Company mill, located along the Shenandoah River directly below the campus, to fill the water tank. [112]

By 1917, the picturesque quality of Camp Hill overlooking the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains had fully recovered from the destruction of the previous century. Numerous trees had been planted and others grew voluntarily to cover the once barren slopes of the hilltop. Mrs. Louise Brackett recalled the post Civil War Camp Hill landscape as one of "very different appearance at that time 1867 from the present one of ample shade and abundant growth of all sorts to say nothing of the addition to the buildings."[113] A view of the southern Storer College campus landscape affirms this statement, showing tree-covered hills framing an earth and gravel road or path, likely South Cliff Street or another road leading from the campus to the Circus Hill Lot (see Figure VI.36).

During the 1920s, Storer College continued to grow and expand its campus landscape features, particularly sports clubs and athletic fields. Two tennis courts remained positioned between Lincoln Hall and Anthony Memorial Hall with surrounding metal posts and wire fence (see Figure VI.37). [114] In addition to the tennis and baseball clubs it previously supported, a football team was started. Though initially, practice and game fields were rented, by 1920, the college had its own athletic field located on the green of the Storer College campus, east of Anthony Memorial Hall.[115] In Figures VI.38 and VI.39, which present a panorama of the campus green, including the deciduous trees surrounding John Brown's Fort, Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall and the new water tower, the striping lines are visible on the grass. In his President's Report, President McDonald noted that members of the student body have removed the locust trees in and near the "athletic field."[116] However, this field was likely intended to be a short-term solution and the Board of Trustees authorized the Executive Committee to try to purchase the "Johnson" field to use as an athletic field in 1924.[117] The purchase of additional lands for the football field fell through, and the campus green continued to be used. During the 1921-1922 academic year, McDonald converted the Robinson Barn, located on Lot 5 in Block GG into a basketball court.[118]

Other improvements included the construction of a concrete sidewalk east of Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall leading to John Brown's Fort. However the parallel drive remained as compacted earth and gravel between Lincoln Hall and the fort (see Figure VI.40). Near the tennis courts, a sundial was erected on a concrete walk.[119] Wood bollards were also installed throughout campus, likely marking the edge of vehicular drives.[120]

In 1922 and 1923, the planned fence around the main campus area was constructed by Storer College masonry and carpentry students with the help of the Alumni Association.[121] The white wood picket fence was replaced with a metal picket fence with stone piers that defined the edge of the main campus. Two limestone pillars, dedicated to Storer students who fought in World War I, marked the entry drive and gate. Known as the Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence, the structure was dedicated during Commencement exercises on May 20, 1923.[122] Images of the fence and gate show a dirt and gravel drive leading into the campus from Fillmore Avenue, and a parallel concrete walk, known as the "Shaded Walk" and the "Long Walk" edged with a hedge and lined with deciduous trees. [123] The tree rows and hedge are visible along the walk in Figures VI.38 and VI.39. Deciduous trees also lined Fillmore Street and its dirt sidewalks were edged in stone (see Figure VI.41).

Additional money was sought for campus improvements by selling the eastern campus buildings to raise money for improvements.[124] However, despite President McDonald's urgings, the eastern properties remained college property. The Sparrow's Inn continued to be run as an inn, though in 1920, the Shawens retired from managing the property. Mrs. Louise Thompson took over the management and renamed the establishment the Shenandoah Inn, as it was known through the 1940s.[125] The inn had "plenty of fresh air and shade trees and near to the river for sport on the water."[126] However, in 1926, summer boarding at the Shenandoah Inn was discontinued, and the structure was used once again as a college dormitory.[127] The college also continued use of residences for housing teachers. Two new residences either acquired or managed by the college during the 1920s included the 1-1/2 story McDaniel House (location unknown), and the 1-1/2 story Robinson Cottage, located on the southwest corner of McDowell and Fillmore Streets. [128] Robinson Cottage was the home of an early Storer graduate and was used for boarding. Across McDowell Street, in the southwest corner lot of the Block GG, was the Robinson Barn.[129]

In May 1921, the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of Myrtle Hall to Mosher Hall, in honor of longtime supporter and Trustee Mrs. Frances Stewart Mosher. [130] Photographs from the time show the landscape around Mosher Hall with small and large deciduous trees to the east and north and eleven small conical evergreens to the east (see Figure VI.42).

A map by Alexander Spotswood Dandridge entitled "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, USA" shows the Storer College campus landscape during August and September 1921 (see Figure VI.43). Similar to the 1908 plan of Storer College properties, the Dandridge map shows an altered alignment of South Cliff Street with campus buildings arranged on lots with corresponding topography. Buildings shown include Anthony Memorial Hall, Myrtle Hall, Lincoln Hall, John Brown's Fort, DeWolf Industrial Building, Lewis W. Anthony Building, the Campus Barn, Jackson Cottage, Sinclair Cottage, Robinson Cottage, an unlabeled cottage, Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, President's Cottage and garage, and the Shenandoah Inn. Overall, the Storer College property has expanded to include additional lots in Blocks GG, HH, LL, and MM and larger parcels between Boundary and Union Streets. The Dandridge map may not be complete as other campus structures such as the water tower and Robinson Barn are not shown. Interestingly, the water line from the Shenandoah Pulp Company mill to the campus is shown on the map.

Adjacent to Storer College, landscape improvements also continued at Harpers Ferry High School with the construction of a low concrete retaining wall and metal posts lining the Washington Street frontage (see Figure VI.44). Similar metal posts lined the sidewalk along Jackson Street north of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, as well as wood or metal picket fencing.[131] Concrete sidewalks were also constructed along the west and east elevations of the high school in 1926. The walks led to concrete stairs that connected to a playground to the south.[132]

By the late 1920s, President McDonald had made plans for a large-scale expansion of Storer College. His goal included the purchase of all land between the core of the Storer College campus to the west and Harper Cemetery to the east.[133] Nevertheless, his plans were placed on hold as a devastating fire gutted Anthony Memorial Hall in 1927, leaving only the exterior walls.[134] Though the interior structure was a total loss, the adjacent water tower was minimally damaged, while the girls' tennis court (closest to the building) was more severely damaged.[135] Plans were then made to rebuild the interior of the structure and relocate campus functions until the structure reopened. The college repair shop was relocated to the old stable, which was no longer in use.[136] In 1928, the interior of Anthony Memorial Hall was complete.[137]

Gardening and agricultural courses continued to be held at Storer College, and such activities influenced the use of campus grounds. Large parcels of land to the west of the campus were likely used for field cultivation and garden plots. As part of the botanical courses, specimens of woodland vegetation were collected and sampled (see Figure VI.45). Though the location of the collected specimens is unknown, they likely reflect the composition of the surrounding woodland species on the slopes of Camp Hill at that time.[138]

After the completion of Anthony Memorial Hall, President McDonald resumed his plans to buy all the property surrounding Storer College and make it a closed campus.[139] To carry out these plans, the Board of Trustees authorized the purchase of "two lots belonging to Miss Sims lying next to the Franklin property."[140] During the 1929-1930 academic year, the college owned approximately 40 acres of land in Harpers Ferry and Bolivar.[141]

Likely in response to McDonald's desire for a closed campus, two campus master plans were drafted for Storer College sometime between the late 1920s and the late 1930s, using Alexander Spotswood Dandridge's contour map as a base.[142] "Plot Plan, Storer College, Harpers Ferry West Virginia" by noted Maryland landscape architect Stuart Haller shows a geometric arrangement of campus buildings, walks, courtyards, and plantings with athletic fields to the west (see Figure VI.46). Anthony Memorial, Mosher, and Lincoln Halls remain at the hilltop overlooking "The Campus" to the east divided spatially by diagonal walks lined with trees and angled buildings. At the far east end of "The Campus" is a proposed auditorium on Block GG. Across South Fillmore Street is a new president's house. Flanking "The Campus" is a proposed science and domestic arts building. Between "The Campus" and the existing college buildings, the existing dirt and gravel entry drive from Fillmore, parallel sidewalk, and flanking tree rows have been retained. A small proposed parking lot is positioned north of John Brown's Fort. Between Anthony Memorial Hall and its adjacent buildings are two areas of geometric plantings. The northern planting area adjacent to Mosher Hall is U-shaped, while the one to the south is rectangular. To the west of Anthony Memorial, Mosher, and Lincoln Halls are a series of proposed campus buildings aligned to circulation features. A new library, administration

building and dining hall front a small rectangular "Court" that connects to Fillmore Street to the north and the semi-circular campus drive, created by McDowell, South Cliff, and Taylor Streets to the south. Other proposed buildings aligned to the drive are a women's dormitory, men's dormitory, apartments, and a gymnasium. A proposed chapel is located at the southwest corner of the campus connected to the Court by a diagonal walk and U-shaped entry court. "Facilities," likely residences for faculty, are sited south and west of the chapel at lower elevations. North of the chapel are the proposed athletic facilities, including a track, football field, baseball field, and tennis courts. Linear and diagonal walks throughout the campus connect the buildings, while open lawn and a geometric arrangement of trees provide a campus-like setting. Proposed parking on campus is limited, with lots near John Brown's Fort, south of the Court, near the gymnasium, and along the semi-circular campus drive.

The "Group Plan for the Development of Storer College at Harpers Ferry West Virginia" by an unknown designer proposes a different campus arrangement of facilities to the west and athletic fields to the east (see Figure VI.47). Overall, the plan appears to be a more linear and axial arrangement with the focus of the campus shifted to the west. Of the existing campus buildings at the time, only Lincoln Hall and John Brown's Fort remain on the plan. Anthony Memorial Hall is proposed to be replaced with a small chapel, and Mosher Hall is removed entirely. West of the chapel are two small flanking science and domestic arts buildings, while further west is an axial campus green and adjacent drives centered on the chapel. The campus green, lined with a number of proposed and future faculty residences, perpendicularly intersects with a proposed wider and grander entry drive and memorial gate positioned between Jackson and Taylor Streets along Fillmore. The original campus entry drive is retained as a drive, separating the chapel from the athletic fields and gymnasium to the east. McDowell Street serves as the eastern boundary for the campus, while Taylor Street is the western boundary. South Cliff Street provides access to six campus buildings to the south of Lincoln Hall, including a long men's dormitory and U-shaped women's dormitory. Other limited campus facilities are positioned on the steep south slopes, though these areas are proposed to be retained as woodlands.

Another plan, also likely drafted during this time, focuses on the proposed vegetation for the campus. The undated planting plan by A. Gude Sons Company, a prominent Washington, DC nursery and landscape contracting firm, shows the existing campus buildings, Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, John Brown's fort, DeWolf Industrial Building, and Mosher Hall with what appear to be existing walks and partial alignments of drives (see Figure VI.48). Proposed vegetation is identified with numbers and keyed to the plant list on the left of the plan. Species on the plant list are: 1, Oriental arborvitae (*Thuya orientalis)*; 2, Sawara false cypress var. plumosa aurea (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*)[143]; 3, Sawara false cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*)[144]; 4, American arborvitae (*Thuya occidentalis wareana*); 5, Oriental arborvitae 'aurea conspicua' (*Thuya orientalis aurea conspicua*); 6, Sawara false cypress var. plumosa (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*)[145]; 7, Ellwanger arborvitae (*Thuya ellwangeriana*); 8, spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*); 9, moss Sawara cypress (*Chamaecyparis pisifera squarrossa*)[146]; 10, eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); 11, Lemoine deutzia (*Deutzia lemoine*); 12, Japanese quince (*Cydonia japonica*); 13, eastern hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*); 14, pearlbush (*Exochorda pr-fl.*); 15, old fashioned weigela (*Weigela rosea*); 16, Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea vanhouttei*); 17, sweet mock orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*); 18, weeping forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*); 19, flowering crab apple; 20, Pfitzer juniper (*Juniperus*

pfitzeriana); 21, lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*); 22, hydrangea (*ydrangea p. q.*); 23, mock orange (*Philadelphus virginial*); 24, Billiard spirea (*Spirea billiardii*); 25, doublefile viburnum (*Viburnum tom. plicatum*); 26, flowering honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowi*); 27, winter honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*); 28, hydrangea grandiflora (*Hydrangea arborescens 'grandiflora'*); 29, spindle tree (*Euonymus patens*); 30, jetbead (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*); 31, Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*); 32. arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*); 33, [blank]; 34, Indica azalea (*Azalea indica alba*); 35, Japanese yew (*Taxus cuspidata*); 36, Pride of Rochester Deutzia (*Deutzia pride of Rochester*); 37, old fashioned weigela (*Weigela rosea*); 38, Chenault coralberry (*Symphoricarpos chenaultii*); 39, Bumalda spirea (*Spirea bumalda*); 40, Japanese black pine (*Pinus Thunbergii*); 41, red pine (*Pinus resinosa*); 42, flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*); 43, pink flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*); and 44, eastern redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*).

In terms of design, the plan shows an altered alignment of the entry drive from Fillmore Street that intersects with a semi-circular drive from McDowell Street. Plantings within the circular drive are nearly symmetrical with singular and groupings of two to four trees, including flowering crab apple and flowering dogwood. Denser clusters of vegetation with weeping forsythia, flowering crab apple, and viburnum are shown at the entry gates, corners of the property, and along Fillmore for screening and framing purposes. Dense clusters of vegetation are also noted at the intersections of the two drives, including Japanese quince, hydrangea species, flowering honeysuckle, old fashioned weigela, and Chenault coralberry. Parking is shown to the north and south in areas adjacent to the original entry drive. Pedestrian circulation paths are also lined and framed with vegetation. The existing walk that paralleled the entry drive is shown lined with a hedge that likely existed at the time, as seen in previous photographic documentation. Similar to the drive vegetation, accent plantings of moss Sawara cypress and spiny Greek juniper are concentrated at the intersections of the walks. Vegetation, including arborvitae, false cypress, and juniper, is also clustered at the building foundations. Interestingly, between Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall is a geometric planting area similar to the rectangular planting area shown on Haller's "Plot Plan, Storer College, Harpers Ferry West Virginia." The structure of the geometric planting area was likely extant at time of the plan, though some plantings were augmented, keyed to plant number nine, moss Sawara cypress.

In general, these three plans were never fully carried out; however, portions of the Haller plan were constructed in the 1940s. Select areas of the A. Gude Sons planting plan may have also been carried out.

Storer College campus facilities and landscape improvements continued into the 1930s with the construction of a running track in 1930 (location unknown), shared by the college and Harpers Ferry High School.[147] However, that same year a new Harpers Ferry High School was constructed in Bolivar, and the old high school building was converted to the Harpers Ferry Grade School, later known as the Harpers Ferry Elementary School and the C.W. Shipley Elementary School.[148] Upon the relocation of the new high school, it is unknown whether the track remained shared between the two institutions. By 1931, Storer College had football, baseball, basketball, and track teams, along with tennis courts.[149]

Other campus enhancements included small-scale improvements to buildings and modifying interior classroom spaces. The Lewis W. Anthony Building was converted to a library in 1930,

running water was added to the Robinson Cottage in 1932, and the DeWolf Industrial Building was converted to a laboratory and class space in 1934.[150] Additionally, a tablet erected by the NAACP memorializing John Brown was dedicated and displayed at Storer College on May 21, 1932, though the tablet was not permanently installed on campus.[151] In 1933, a final Sanborn Perris map was drawn for Camp Hill showing, for the first time, a drive leading past Lincoln Hall and the Library.[152] In 1937, the Morrell House was divided into apartments and rented out to Storer College faculty and townspeople, and Anthony Memorial Hall was damaged in a second fire.[153] That same year the Appalachian Trail, which borders the southern edge of the Camp Hill study area, opened.[154] The Appalachian Trail is a continuous marked hiking trail that extends from Georgia to Maine and passes through Harpers Ferry.

The *1937 Aerial Photograph, AP-1937*, reveals the Storer College landscape character and details during the mid-1930s. Overall, the campus is relatively open, with deciduous trees along Fillmore Street and around Anthony Memorial, Lincoln, and Morrell Halls. The shaded Long Walk and pedestrian paths immediately east of Anthony Memorial Hall are visible in the image, as is a geometric arrangement of walks and planting areas between Anthony and Lincoln Halls. The campus green remains an open expanse east of Anthony Memorial Hall with the Robinson Cottage in the northeast corner. A curved path or access drive links the area to the west of Anthony Memorial Hall south to Cliff Street.[155] Further west, the campus landscape is open with some tree canopy. Five cottages, the College Barn, and two small outbuildings are also visible on *AP-1937*.

Throughout the 1930s, McDonald continued his grand plans to expand the Storer College campus.[156] Though most of the plans were never carried out, some progress was made in the 1938. The possibility of moving the Robinson Cottage to a lot across Fillmore Street from its current location at the northeast corner of the campus green was investigated, though it is unknown if it was carried out.[157] In October, the Board of Trustees voted to buy the home and property of retired instructor Miss Harriet D. Church, located on South Cliff Street between McDowell and Gilmore Streets.[158] Despite economic hard times, Storer College continued to try to buy properties in and around its buildings in order to create a contiguous campus. In May 1940, McDonald authorized an offer of not more than $3,000 for the Andes property just east of the campus, though the property was not purchased.[159]

In 1939, the "Proposed Industrial Arts and Domestic Science Building for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia", drafted by Amos J. Klinhart, Architect, Hagerstown, Maryland, shows a landscape plan with an existing driveway encircling Anthony Memorial and Lincoln Halls (see Figure VI.49). Between the two buildings are linear walks that create a geometric courtyard with trees and planting areas similar to that shown on the plans from Haller and A. Gude Sons. The proposed new building is sited along the east edge of the entry drive opposite the geometric planting area; existing trees are also shown along the entry drive.[160]

During the late 1930s and early 1940s the college was faced new challenges and opportunities as campus improvements were needed. In 1938, the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of Lincoln Hall to Brackett Hall in honor of Nathan C. Brackett.[161] A late 1930s postcard shows concrete walks, trees, shrubs, a sundial, and a small unidentified landscape object located north of Brackett Hall (see Figure VI.50). In 1939, another fire broke out in Anthony Memorial Hall.[162] A fire also severely damaged the stone addition of Morrell House in 1942,[163] though the

walls of the burned structure, they were not razed until March 1944.[164] Pleas continued from the Board of Trustees for a new gymnasium, and both men's and women's basketball teams continued to play in the renovated Robinson barn.[165] The Storer College football team also continued to use the campus green as their practice field.[166] During the 1940s, two Storer College teachers and sisters, Mrs. Bird and Miss Brady, purchased the White Cottage from the Newcomer family.[167] A 1950s photograph shows the landscape around the White Cottage/Bird-Brady House, including a gravel drive edged with a hedge and deciduous and evergreen trees (see Figure VI.51).

Also in the 1940s, President McDonald began planning with the Honorable Jennings Randolph, Senator from West Virginia, to begin preserving the history and scenery of Harpers Ferry through land donations, fundraising, and legislation.[168] In anticipation of the creation of a national park in the area, surrounding states purchased lands to assist in the preservation of the history of the area.[169] As a result of the efforts of McDonald and Randolph, Congress established Harpers Ferry National Monument in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia in 1944.[170] At that time, state-owned land was transferred to the federal government.

Another construction phase commenced at Storer College in the 1940s. On May 24, 1940 the cornerstone was laid for Permelia Eastman Cook Hall Home Economics Building, located "eastward of the John Browns Fort, two stories above basement story and erected of stone taken from the college limestone quarry, a few rods distant." [171] The building was later dedicated on October 5.[172] Cook Hall was a component of the college's planning effort in the 1930s and appears on the Haller Plot Plan as number 4, "Domestic Arts" (see Figure VI.46).[173] Soon after Cook Hall opened, a postcard was issued featuring illustrations of several campus buildings (see Figure VI.52). The color postcard depicts Anthony Memorial Hall, Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Permelia Eastman Cook Hall, and the President's House.[174] Photographs from this era show large deciduous trees, deciduous shrub hedges, conical evergreen shrubs, concrete walks, steps, and pipe rail handrails located between Cook Hall and Brackett Hall to the north (see Figure VI.53). A vehicular drive was located east of Cook Hall, and cars parked on the open lawn adjacent to the building (see Figure VI.54).

In the mid-1940s, shortly after celebrating its 75th anniversary in 1942, Storer College underwent a significant administrative change when Henry T. McDonald retired after nearly 45 years as president of Storer College, at the end of the 1943-1944 academic year.[175] In June 1944, the Storer College Board elected Dr. Richard I. McKinney as the fourth president of Storer College, and its first African American head. [176] At the beginning of this new administration, the campus proper extended along Fillmore Avenue and comprised six acres, which were located on an athletic field and the following principal buildings: Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolf Biological Laboratory Building, Permelia Eastman Cook Hall, Lewis W. Anthony Building, Curtis Memorial Church, and John Brown's Fort. Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House were also important Storer buildings, though not situated on the main campus. [177] In 1944, Storer College sold the Circus Hill Lot to Edward Tattersal (also spelled Tattersall).[178] A one-story dwelling was erected on the Tattersal property in 1946.[179]

President McKinney's administration continued the construction phase initiated under President McDonald. In December 1947, a new Science Building was erected on the campus with help from federal funds.[180] The Science Building was located in the vicinity of the former college

barn complex.[181] Nearby, cut into the hill, was a football field.[182] The following year, in 1948, President McKinney's administration began work on a new football field and a long-awaited gymnasium, a project for which President McDonald had lobbied since the early 1920s. One of the administration's goals was to upgrade the campus and facilities at Storer College in order to attract more students. [183]

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Storer College owned approximately 30 acres of land in Harpers Ferry.[184] The *1952 Aerial Photograph, AP-1952*, shows the overall spatial organization of the Storer College landscape at this time with building locations, drives, walks, and increased vegetation.[185] Prominent campus features include the Long Walk, the geometric planting area between Anthony Memorial and Brackett Halls, and the new Science Building near the football field.

Additional historic photographs document select features in the campus landscape. Between 1946 and the early 1950s, water from the water tower froze and created a large cascading sheet of ice, likely damaging the nearby DeWolf building (see Figure VI.55). Images of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church reveal that metal posts continued to line the sidewalk along Jackson Street, east of the church in the late 1940s.[186] An image from the *Storer College Bulletin* in 1952 shows the landscape between the library and Anthony Memorial Hall, composed of large boxwoods, deciduous and evergreen trees, concrete walk and steps, and vehicular drive (see Figure VI.56).

Despite aims to upgrade campus facilities and created a closed campus, financial pressures and increasing debt throughout the late 1940s and 1950s prohibited the college from future improvements. On April 3, 1950, President McKinney presented his resignation to the Board of Trustees.[187] That September, the Board voted to sell surplus lots, as well as the Co-op House on Washington Street, and to apply the money toward the school's debts.[188] Again in February 1952, Storer College Vice-President Johnson recommended that a committee be formed to look into the sale of any college property "not expected to be used in the future development of the College."[189] Additional contributions from alumni and friends enabled modest improvements to build a library annex in 1953.[190] However, with decreasing student numbers, rising operation costs, the need for continual improvements, and finally the end to legal segregation in 1954, the college was unable to remain open.[191] In 1955, after nearly 90 years of higher education, Storer College closed.[192]

C. CIRCA 1909 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

The following narrative describes the evidence of the character-defining features of the Camp Hill landscape circa 1909, and the text refers to the *Circa 1909 Period Plans, PP-1909* and *PP-1909A*. The period plan depicts the landscape conditions at this time by incorporating all available sources with a focus on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and plans, incorporating written material and design plans. The *Circa 1909 Core Area Period Plan, PP-1909A* provides additional details of the landscape core, located within Landscape Unit 1. The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and delineated on *PP-1909* are based on land use, development patterns, and topography. The description for the three landscape units circa 1909 are as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core*—Unit 1 represents the core of the Storer College campus. The college's main buildings, Anthony Memorial, Myrtle, and Lincoln Halls, are positioned on the crest of the topographical rise that divides Unit 1 into two areas: the easterly, formal face of the campus and the westerly, service-oriented support area to the rear of the buildings.

- *Landscape Unit 2: East Lands*—Unit 2 encompasses the easternmost portions of the study area, including McDowell and Jackson Houses. Unit 2 is residential in character and the neighboring buildings are small in scale and tightly sited on narrow lots.

- *Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes*—Unit 3 is agricultural and service-oriented in character. Much of Unit 3 is open pasture or garden utilized by Storer College for agriculture courses and food production.

The landscape units define the landscape character of the study area during the 1909 period of discussion. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, beginning with spatial organization, land use, visual relationships, and natural systems and continuing to address topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit. The material, condition, quality, and extent of each landscape unit is discussed for the 1909 period, prior to substantial Storer College expansion within the Camp Hill landscape.

C1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

The spatial organization of Unit 1 circa 1909 consists of clustered campus buildings sited within the platted arrangement of streets and lots. The triad of Myrtle, Anthony Memorial, and Lincoln Halls, situated on the hilltop, dominates the campus landscape. Together with the siting of the main campus buildings, the sloping topography on all sides spatially defines two halves of the campus landscape to the east and west. The east is characterized by an open green lawn delineated with a white picket fence, two drives, and Fillmore Street, while the west is more service-oriented with smaller-scale buildings and agricultural lands in a patchwork arrangement. Buildings are positioned squarely on the lots, with fences defining the property boundaries. Vegetation is scattered throughout both halves of the campus, though is generally concentrated along the entry drive and walk at the east facades of the three main buildings, providing a sense of enclosure. Views east to and from Anthony Memorial Hall are partially screened by deciduous tree canopy. Views west are more open with limited vegetation.

Though available documentation does not address topographical changes, some degree of ground plane manipulation occurred as the campus developed. The topography of Unit 1 likely changed with the construction of new buildings and facilities. Ravines and depressions were filled in to create a gentle and more even ground plane for the core campus around Myrtle, Lincoln, and Anthony Memorial Halls. The surrounding topography was also likely altered during construction of new streets.

Vegetation within the core campus landscape of Unit 1 consists primarily of lawn and deciduous trees. The ground plane is covered in a mixed-species turf grass in more public campus areas

and other herbaceous grasses in the agricultural and campus service areas. The majority of tree canopy is located east of the main campus buildings. Groves of deciduous trees are roughly aligned to the walk and drive that separate the campus buildings from the expansive open green to the east. In particular, clusters of trees grow to the northeast of Myrtle Hall, east of Lincoln Hall, and east of Anthony Memorial Hall with openings for selective views to Lockwood House and the Gap. Tree species include native woodland vegetation like maple (*Acer* species), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), walnut (*Juglans* species), linden (*Tilia* species), and elm (*Ulmus* species). Some ornamental vegetation is also planted, such as Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra)*. Very few shrubs or understory vegetation are planted within the campus at this time, with the exception of a few foundation plantings and vines at Anthony Memorial Hall. North of Fillmore Street, deciduous trees are scattered throughout the open lots west of the Freewill Baptist Church.

Circulation in Unit 1 includes a wide array of vehicular and pedestrian routes. A more formal and developed street pattern with new street segments of Taylor, Jackson, McDowell, South Cliff, and Fillmore Streets forms the basic surrounding context of the campus. Fillmore Street is extended west to Taylor Street, which connects to Washington at the north. Jackson Street provides another connection between Fillmore and Washington Streets. Campus circulation has developed with a series of gravel and compacted earth drives and paths. From Fillmore Street, two main drives lead into the campus. One entry drive, located to the east of Anthony Memorial Hall, is oriented north-south, roughly following the alignment of the former Lincoln Avenue laid out during the Civil War era. It continues south past the front façades of Myrtle Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Lincoln, where it turns to the west and parallels the south elevation of Lincoln Hall. The second entry drive is positioned west of the three main campus buildings at a slight diagonal angle. At the northeast corner of the Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building, the two entry drives intersect and branch to form a number of other campus drive segments. Two drives pass to the west and east of Anthony Industrial, respectively; while a third drive passes to the east of the College Barn. All three drives loop to the southeast and rejoin to form secondary access drive that extends to the intersection of McDowell and South Cliff Streets.

In terms of pedestrian circulation, the Storer College Campus includes multiple gravel or compacted earth walks that connect the campus buildings. A walk parallels the north-south entry drive east of the main campus buildings and joins to one east-west walk that accesses Myrtle Hall, three walks that provide access to Anthony Memorial Hall, and one walk that leads to Lincoln Hall. Information on other pedestrian circulation routes is limited, though a narrow secondary walk extends from Lincoln Hall to the northwest and west and another walk extends south from the DeWolf Industrial building. Two walks, one stone and one gravel or compacted earth, are also extant north of Sinclair Cottage. The stone walk leads to the cottage while the earth path leads to the core campus landscape. Large areas of compacted earth east of the College Barn and south of the Freewill Baptist Church indicate a probable large number of pedestrians and users in these areas. Other pedestrian circulation movements likely use the campus drives and lawn areas, traversing the open ground plane instead of utilizing formal paths.

Structures in Unit 1 at this time include a series of cold frames used by students in gardening courses are found to the west of Anthony Memorial Hall and stone retaining walls at White Cottage.

Small-scale features include the white picket fence and gate lining Fillmore and McDowell Streets, fences delineating pasture and paddock spaces west and south of the College Barn, and fences around the Robinson Cottage and Sinclair Cottage. Other fences likely existed around the other campus cottages, such as the White Cottage and the unnamed cottage north of the College Barn. Fence posts east of Myrtle, Anthony, and Lincoln Halls mark the edges and intersections of paths. Benches east of Anthony Memorial Hall along the entry drive are additional small-scale features found in Unit 1 in 1909.

C2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

The spatial organization of Unit 2 consists of residential-scale buildings on narrow lots. Fillmore, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets create the grid that defines the northern and eastern portions of Unit 2. Unit 2 is residential in character, with steep slopes and tree canopy to the south. McDowell (formerly Morrell) and Jackson Houses are the only buildings in Unit 2, set on opposite sides of the open, sloping lawn of the former armory property to the west of Lockwood House.

Though documentation is limited, it is assumed that the topography of Unit 2 was not substantially altered during this period. The topography was likely modestly changed with the construction of Jackson House and the adjacent residence on the southwest corner of Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, just beyond the study area. The undulating terrain would have been adjusted to create a more level ground plane around the new buildings. The steep southern slopes and ravines do not appear to have been altered during this period. Overall, the topography in Unit 2 likely appears primarily as it did during the Civil War period.

Vegetation in Unit 2 consists of lawn and deciduous trees. The ground plane is a mixed-species turf grass around McDowell and Jackson Houses. Scattered deciduous trees are found in the open area between the two buildings, along with a fenced garden area east of McDowell House. Large deciduous trees line Fillmore Street at McDowell House, while other deciduous trees are located along Columbia Street. In addition, a row of four unidentified shrubs are planted along the foundation of McDowell House, among scattered deciduous trees near the garden. To the west, between lots 3 and 2 in Block FF, a north-south row of small evergreen trees marks the property line south from Fillmore Street. The majority of tree canopy is located on the slopes that define the southern boundary of Unit 2. Tree species documented in Unit 2 during this period include American elm *(Ulmus americana)*, white pine *(Pinus strobus)*, and white cedar *(Thuja occidentalis)*. Other, undocumented species may have also been present during this time.

Circulation is limited primarily to vehicular routes and streets such as Fillmore, Lancaster, and Columbia Streets. Pedestrian circulation is not proscribed by defined paths in the landscape; pedestrians likely use vehicular routes or the open ground plane to traverse the landscape. Documentary evidence suggests that a compacted earth pedestrian trail may follow on or near the southern boundary of Unit 2. Two unpaved, earth footpaths lead from Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the Jefferson's Rock vicinity; it is possible that in 1909, these paths extend further to the west into Unit 2.

Unit 2 does not contain any known water features at this time.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 2 include a stable and other small outbuildings at McDowell and Jackson Houses. Stone retaining walls are located on the steep slopes to the south of McDowell and Jackson Houses and further west, at the southwesterly extent of Unit 2.

Small-scale features include a fence east of the McDowell House enclosing a garden. A wire fence marks the property boundary between the parcel north of Jackson and McDowell Houses.

C3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

The spatial organization of Unit 3 consists of mostly open, agricultural land bounded to the west and south by Union and Shenandoah Streets. No known residences or structures are sited in Unit 3 during this period. A north-south stream divides the landscape in half and a second, parallel forked stream segment is found in the northwest portion of Unit 3, adjacent to Union Street. Overall the open and sloping ground plane define the spatial organization of Unit 3.

Available documentation does not address topographical changes in Unit 3 during this period. In general, topography of varying gradients slopes to the west and south in Unit 3. Views are mostly open to Bolivar Heights and the Shenandoah River. The sloping ground plane contributes to the open spatial and visual relationships.

Vegetation within Unit 3 consists primarily of herbaceous grasses and massings of native woodland vegetation. The majority of tree canopy is located along a stream bisecting the unit. An additional area of canopy is located to the west of the stream, closer to Union Street. Level areas in Unit 2 are open and maintained by Storer College for pasture or cultivation.

Circulation in Unit 3 appears to be limited. It likely centers on Shenandoah Street to the south and Union Street to the west. The informal route that later becomes Taylor Street forms the east boundary of Unit 3. Pedestrians traverse the open landscape via informal circulation routes.

No known water features have been documented in Unit 3 at this time.

No known non-habitable structures are positioned in Unit 3 during this era. Small-scale features in Unit 3 likely include wood fencing and features related to Storer College gardening programs.

D. CIRCA 1950 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

The following narrative describes the evidence of the character-defining features of the Camp Hill landscape circa 1950, and the text refers to the *Circa 1950 Period Plan, PP-1950*. The *Circa 1950 Core Area Period Plan, PP-1950A* provides additional details of the landscape core, located within Landscape Unit 1. The description for the three landscape units circa 1950 are as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core*—Unit 1 encompasses the main Storer College buildings, including Anthony Memorial, Mosher, Brackett, and Cook Halls. Unit 1 is situated on the topographical rise of Camp Hill above Units 2 and 3 to the east and west, respectively.

- *Landscape Unit 2: East Lands*—Unit 2 is an irregularly-shaped portion of land extending east of Unit 1. Unit 2 includes Morrell and Jackson Houses, and much of the area is covered with dense woodland canopy.

- *Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes*—Unit 3 comprises the Tattersal property and the graded Storer College football field to the west of the main campus area. The area is characterized by steep slopes and dense woodland canopy.

D1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

The spatial organization of Unit 1 circa 1950 differs from the previous period in the arrangement of Storer College buildings in and around the campus core. The campus landscape core continues to be dominated by three main buildings: Mosher, Anthony Memorial, and Brackett Halls, sited on the hilltop. Cook Hall has been added at the southeast edge of the campus green. The siting of the main campus buildings on the hilltop of the sloping topography divides the campus landscape into two sections—east and west. The east is the formal face of the campus, characterized by an open green lawn delineated by a wood fence, shaded Long Walk and drive, and Fillmore and McDowell Streets. The west is less formal than the east, with smaller-scale buildings and features loosely arranged throughout the landscape. Vegetation is prolific in some areas throughout both halves of the campus, but is generally concentrated along Fillmore Street and the entry drive and walk at the east façades of the three main buildings, providing a sense of enclosure within the campus green. Views to and from Anthony Memorial Hall are partially screened by the deciduous tree canopy. Views west are more open with limited vegetation. Overall, Unit 1 is more spatially enclosed than it appeared previously.

The topography of Unit 1 has been altered since the previous period. Between circa 1909 and circa 1950, Unit 1 was reshaped to accommodate campus growth and landscape improvements. The topography was likely changed for a number of construction projects, including a water tower to the west of Anthony Memorial Hall; Cook Hall on the south end of the campus green; and Jackson Cottage on the west campus slope. In addition, Lincoln Hall was replaced by the New Lincoln Hall (renamed Brackett Hall) in 1910 after a devastating fire. For each undertaking, the terrain would have been adjusted to create a more level ground plane around the new structure. A limestone quarry excavated for the construction of Cook Hall is positioned south of the building.

Vegetation within the core campus landscape of Unit 1 consists primarily of lawn and deciduous trees. The ground plane is covered in a mixed-species turf grass on the open expanses to the east and west of Anthony Memorial Hall. Dense groves of deciduous trees line the north-south pedestrian walk and vehicular drive which parallel the main campus buildings at the crest of the topographical rise. The Long Walk is edged to the west with a hedge extending from Fillmore Street to John Brown's Fort. Scattered large deciduous trees fill the areas between the shaded walk and the front façades of the adjacent buildings. Deciduous trees are prolific at the northern terminus of the path and drive at Fillmore Street, where groves of trees line the route between Jackson and McDowell Streets. A continuous hedge follows the west edge of McDowell Street between Fillmore and South Cliff Streets. The campus green between the Long Walk and McDowell Street remains open, with three scattered deciduous trees. Across McDowell Street,

deciduous trees are scattered to the southeast of the Robinson Barn. Six deciduous and three evergreen trees line the gravel drive at the southern end of the green, behind Cook Hall.

Plantings are prolific at the formal academic campus buildings at the edges of the campus green. Five evergreen shrubs line the foundation of the south façade at Anthony Memorial Hall. Six additional evergreen shrubs are located at the east façade. South of Anthony Memorial Hall, a continuous hedge encloses a rectangular garden area that also includes a small white pine and southern red oak *(Quercus falcata)*. Several young deciduous and evergreen trees grow to the west of the garden area. At Brackett Hall, foundation plantings include small evergreen shrubs. Both ornamental and evergreen foundation plantings are found on the main (north) façade at Cook Hall.

Plantings are less prolific on the opposite side of the topographic crest, on the western slope. On this western half of Unit 1, trees are clustered to the north, by Saunders and Sinclair Cottages, and to the south, by Anthony Library and the Bird-Brady House. Deciduous trees line Fillmore Street north of the cottages and are scattered between and around the two buildings. Deciduous and occasional evergreen trees are clustered south and southwest of Anthony Library. A row of five deciduous trees lines the gravel drive north of the Bird-Brady House and two ornamental, flowering dogwood trees *(Cornus florida)* are situated across the drive from the northwest corner of Anthony Library. Deciduous trees are smaller and scattered more sparsely on the open, grassy slope to the west of Mosher and Anthony Memorial Halls, though clusters of tight canopy are found closer to Taylor Street at the west. Tree species found throughout this area include American elm, red maple *(Acer rubrum)*, silver maple *(Acer saccharinum)*, Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*, black locust *(Robinia psedoaccacia)*, Kentucky coffeetree *(Gymnocladus dioicus)*, American linden *(Tilia americana)*, common hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis)* and pin oak *(Quercus palustris)*.

North of Fillmore Street, deciduous trees are concentrated along Jackson Street and scattered around Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. The main entry to the north of Shipley School is open lawn bisected by paved pedestrian paths. Deciduous trees, primarily black locust, are clustered to the west, south, and east of the building. Two pairs of deciduous trees grow north of the Shipley School, alongside the sidewalk, framing and directing views toward the building from the north.

Circulation in Unit 1 includes a wide array of interconnected vehicular and pedestrian routes. The street grid of Fillmore, Washington, Taylor, Jackson, McDowell, and South Cliff Streets forms the basic surrounding configuration of the campus. The arrangement of streets is unchanged since the previous era. Campus circulation includes a series of gravel, compacted earth, and paved drives and paths. Two primary drives enter the campus from Fillmore Street. The main north-south drive passes to the east of Mosher and Anthony Memorial Halls before turning west at John Brown's Fort and branching to form a number of additional campus drive segments, including an auxiliary segment encircling Bracket Hall. The second entry drive is positioned west of Anthony Memorial Hall at a slight diagonal angle. At the northeast corner of the Anthony Library, the two entry drives intersect. A third compacted earth drive follows the eastern edge of the campus green south from Fillmore Street before entering the campus core. The drive extends south from the intersection of McDowell and South Cliff Streets, then curves west to continue to the south of Cook and Brackett Halls. After passing to the south of Anthony

Library, the drive curves sharply to the north, where it then loops east to join the other two main campus drives and network of smaller drive segments. An additional segment branches off this drive at the Bird-Brady House and passes more closely to the Anthony Library before rejoining the route. Two segments pass to the west and east of Anthony Library. A path or road trace also parallels McDowell Street inside the campus green, though its characteristics and route are unclear.

The circa 1950 Storer College Campus includes multiple gravel, compacted earth, or paved walks which connect the campus buildings. A concrete walk parallels the north-south entry drive east of Anthony Memorial Hall and joins to a network of paths, including: one concrete east-west walk that accesses Mosher Hall; three walks that provide access to Anthony Memorial Hall; and a walk that leads east to Cook Hall. A second paved walk traces the edge of the foundation planting beds on the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall. In addition, linear north-south concrete walks from Mosher and Brackett Halls connect to the north and south entrances on the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall, as well as the walk enclosing the planting beds. Behind Anthony Memorial Hall, a one-story, covered passageway leads to the DeWolf Industrial Building. Information on other pedestrian circulation routes is limited. A stone or paved walk leads to Sinclair Cottage from Fillmore Street. Given the somewhat scattered arrangement of buildings west of the main campus structures, pedestrians likely traversed the open ground plane rather than creating formal paths.

North of Fillmore Street, a paved path extends from the Washington Street sidewalk and accesses the main, central entry to Shipley School. A peripheral path traces the north, east, and south façades of the building. A paved walk along the south façade of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church leads from Jackson Street to a series of steps descending the sloping topography. Large areas of compacted earth south of Shipley School and west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church indicate a large number of pedestrians and users in these areas. A paved pedestrian walk also provides access to the President's House from Fillmore Street.

A segment of the Appalachian Trail forms the southern boundary of Unit 1. The compacted earth pedestrian trail runs across the slopes to the south of Camp Hill and Unit 1. The trail connects pedestrians from Shenandoah Street to Jefferson's Rock and the vicinity, though it is unknown if spurs off the trail provide access into the Storer College campus.

Water features in Unit 1 include a 70-foot, 50,000-gallon capacity water tower and tank between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Industrial Building, replacing the water and sewer system installed in 1911.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 1 at this time include stone retaining walls at the Bird-Brady House.

Small-scale features include a metal fence and entry gate with stone piers along Fillmore Street between the main campus entry drive and McDowell Street. A flagpole is positioned to the east of the southernmost entry into Anthony Memorial Hall from the shaded Long Walk and drive. A sundial and an unidentified small feature are located in the geometric garden area north of Brackett Hall. An 1887 stone Morrell monument is located south of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. Metal pipe handrails are positioned along the walks and steps between Cook and

Brackett Halls. Remnants from the former water and sewer system, such as the pipe, cesspool, well, and concrete pump near Anthony Memorial Hall may also be extant in the circa 1950 landscape.

D2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

The spatial organization of Unit 2 is relatively unchanged since the previous circa 1909 period. The loss of the rear addition at Morrell House in 1944 constitutes the most significant shift in spatial organization in Unit 2 during this time. Unit 2 is residential in character, with steep slopes and tree canopy to the south. Fillmore, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets create the grid that defines the northern and eastern portions of Unit 2. Morrell and Jackson Houses are the only buildings within Unit 2, set on opposite sides of the open, sloping lawn of the former armory property to the west of Lockwood House.

The topography of Unit 2 is similar to the topography evident in the previous period, with undulating steep ravines and slopes to the south toward the Shenandoah River. The ground plane of the limited structures is more level due to the preparation of the earth for construction.

Vegetation in Unit 2 is considerably denser than in circa 1909, though the area surrounding Morrell and Jackson Houses remains relatively open with scattered deciduous trees. The ground plane is covered in a mixed-species turf grass between Morrell and Jackson Houses. Five large deciduous trees line Fillmore Street at Morrell House. Two additional trees are positioned at the east edge of the pedestrian walk leading to the building. Smaller deciduous trees are also scattered around Morrell House. Deciduous trees are clustered in two groupings near the northwestern and southwestern corners of Jackson House. Additional trees are located along Columbia Street. To the west, a north-south row of seven evergreen trees follows the property line south from Fillmore Street between lots 3 and 2 in block FF. Four deciduous trees are also known to be located on this lot near Fillmore Street. The majority of the landscape is characterized by dense native woodland canopy found on the slopes that define the southern boundary of Unit 2. The canopy edge is has encroached on Morrell House since circa 1909 and is nearly at the southern wall.

Circulation is limited primarily to vehicular routes in Unit 2. Fillmore, Lancaster, and Columbia Streets frame the eastern portion of the unit. Documentation suggests that a drive may exist through lot 3 in block FF from Fillmore Street south toward the woodland slope. Paved paths to the east and west provide pedestrian access to Morrell House from Columbia and Fillmore Streets. As in circa 1909, pedestrian circulation is not exclusively proscribed by defined paths in the landscape. Pedestrians likely use vehicular routes to traverse the landscape. A segment of the Appalachian Trail forms the southern boundary of Unit 2. The compacted earth pedestrian trail runs across the slopes to the south of Camp Hill and Unit 2. The trail connects pedestrians from Shenandoah Street to Jefferson's Rock and its vicinity, though it is unknown if any spurs off the trail provide access into Unit 2.

Unit 2 does not contain any known water features at this time. However, it is likely that some type of drainage system exists to accommodate Morrell and Jackson Houses.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 2 include stone retaining walls to the south of McDowell and Jackson Houses, and further west south of South Cliff Street. Foundation remnants to the south of Morrell Hall are an additional non-habitable structure.

No known small-scale features are documented in Unit 2 at this time.

D3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

The spatial organization of Unit 3 consists mostly of dense woodland canopy bounded by Union, Shenandoah, and Taylor Streets. The Appalachian Trail roughly constitutes the southern boundary of Unit 3. An open football field is positioned at the eastern edge of Unit 3, at the edge of the tree canopy. Beneath the canopy, a north-south stream divides the landscape in half and a second, parallel forked stream segment is found in the northwest portion of Unit 3, adjacent to Union Street. The Tattersal property, with a main residence and several outbuildings, is located on a rise at the southwest corner of Unit 3.

The topography of Unit 3 was altered prior to 1950 in two specific locations. The sloping terrain west of Taylor Street was adjusted considerably to create a level ground plane for the Storer College football field. Likewise, it is assumed that the ground was adjusted to some extent to accommodate the construction of a residence on the Tattersal property in 1946. The building was constructed on the former "Circus Hill Lot." The extent of grading operations remains unknown, although given the naturally flat character of this southwest area, it was likely modest.

Vegetation within Unit 3 consists primarily of herbaceous grasses and native woodland vegetation. The density of the tree canopy in Unit 3 has greatly increased since the circa 1909 period. The dense canopy now covers the majority of Unit 3, with the exception of the Tattersal property and areas immediately to the west of Taylor Street, including the football field. Vegetation at the Tattersal property consists mainly of a mix of deciduous trees on the topographic slope across which the access drive winds. Limited evergreen trees and shrubs are also present. At the football field, located at the edge of the woodland tree canopy, the ground plane is covered in a mixed-species turf grass.

Vehicular circulation routes in Unit 3 are limited and centered on Union, Shenandoah, and Taylor Streets. A gravel or compacted earth drive off Union Street provides vehicular and pedestrian access to the Tattersal property in the southwestern corner of Unit 3. Taylor Street extends south from Fillmore Street to the football field, though it appears to narrow to a pedestrian path at some point before reaching the field. In terms of pedestrian circulation, routes are informal throughout the landscape. Large areas of compacted earth west of Taylor Street and the Science Building indicate a large number of pedestrians and users on and around the college football field. Other pedestrian circulation movements likely use the campus drives and lawn areas, not necessarily defined paths. A segment of the Appalachian Trail forms a portion of the southern boundary of Unit 3. The compacted earth pedestrian trail runs across the slopes to the south of Camp Hill into Unit 3. The trail connects pedestrians from Shenandoah Street to areas east, though it is unknown if any spurs off the trail provide direct access into Unit 3.

There are no known water features in Unit 3.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 3 include outbuildings around the Tattersal residence.

Small-scale features may have been installed at the Storer College football field, although documentation of such features has not been uncovered.

E. SUMMARY OF 1866 TO 1955 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

This period embraced aspects of landscape change and continuity at the emergence and development of Storer College through to its closing. The early period was characterized by the transition between derelict landscape and educational facility. In the earliest days of the Freedman's School, the landscape was barren and unkempt due to the devastation of the Civil War. Throughout the late 19th and first half of the 20th century, Storer College administrators worked to shape a contained academic campus landscape on Camp Hill.

Vegetation differed significantly from the Civil War period, as numerous trees and shrubs were added throughout the Storer College landscape by 1955. Dense groves of deciduous trees lined streets and walks, and foundation plantings were featured at several campus buildings. The bulk of the efforts to introduce plantings into the landscape took place in Unit 1, though vegetation was also successional vegetative growth left unchecked on the Western Slope and East Lands areas.

Circulation routes were established and formalized during this period. Early streets were improved and eventually paved to create the spatial grid in which Storer College is contained. Pedestrian routes were created to connect important buildings, locations, and landscape features. The routes throughout the landscape evolved in response to the changing geography and needs at Storer College.

Unit 1 contained the only known water feature within the Camp Hill landscape: the 70-foot, 50,000-gallon capacity water tower and tank between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Industrial Building. Additional landscape features, structures, and objects for this time period included stables, outbuildings, cold frames and other gardening structures, retaining walls, a variety of fences, and foundation remnants.

CHAPTER VI: ENDNOTES

[1] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9.
[2] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 10.
[3] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9.
[4] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9; and Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[5] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[6] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[7] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 36.
[8] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 35; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 178.
[9] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 36.
[10] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[11] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[12] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[13] Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 6.
[14] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[15] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[16] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 153.
[17] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 153.
[18] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 127, 153.
[19] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiii and 153.
[20] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 127.
[21] Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 6; and Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 42.
[22] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 36.
[23] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 82.
[24] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[25] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-80.
[26] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 193.
[27] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 32.
[28] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[29] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[30] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[31] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 155.
[32] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 76.
[33] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 56.
[34] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 260-1.
[35] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 262.

[36] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 196-197; and Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 76.
[37] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 190.
[38] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 24; and Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-105; and John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 25
[39] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 192; Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 20.
[40] *Storer College Catalogue 1918*, p21.
[41] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiii and 155.
[42] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 156.
[43] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiii and 156.
[44] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 156.
[45] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 130.
[46] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 156.
[47] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 157.
[48] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 157.
[49] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 157.
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[55] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
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[57] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 224; and Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 17.
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[59] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 30.
[60] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 158.
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[62] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 26, 30.
[63] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 163.

[64] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[65] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 238.
[66] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 74.
[67] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 105.
[68] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, viii and 158.
[69] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 158.
[70] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 163.
[71] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 163.
[72] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 163-164
[73] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 164.
[74] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 22.
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[77] *Storer College Catalogue 1904-05*.
[78] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 236.
[79] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 74.
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[86] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 83; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 240.
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[89] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-93.
[90] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-105.
[91] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 116; and John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 41.
[92] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 26; and Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 79.

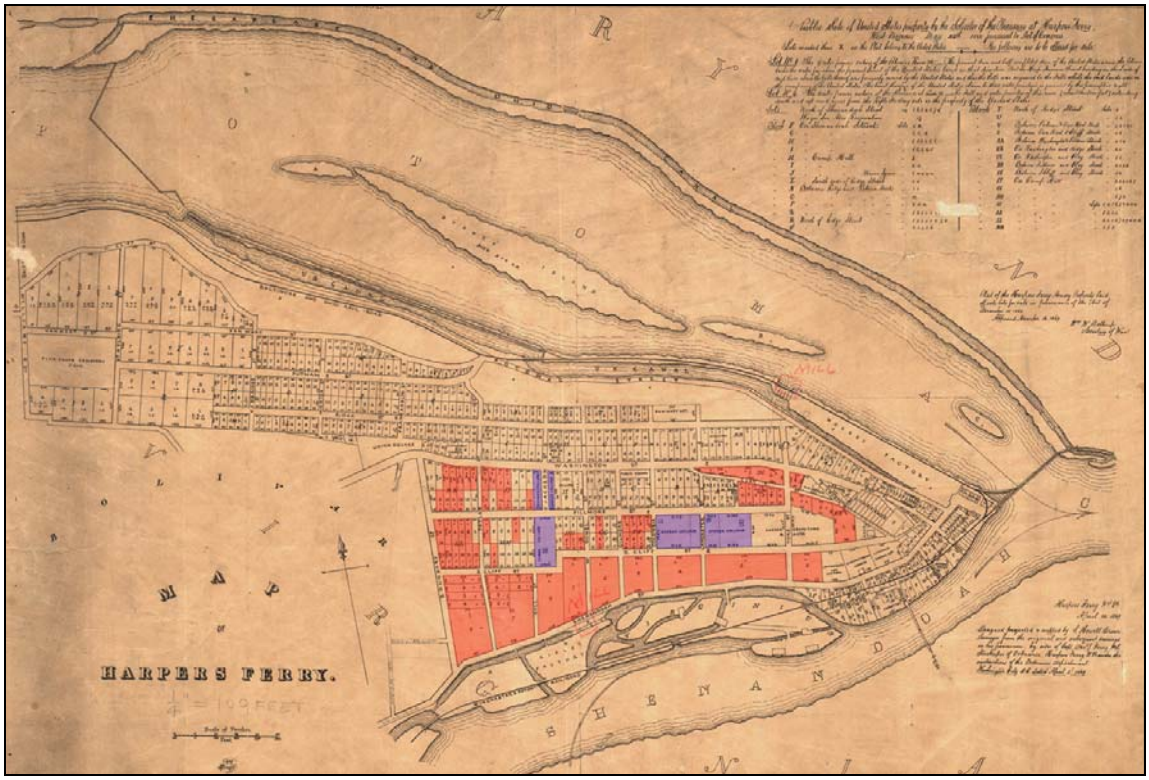
[93] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 87-8.
[94] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 90.
[95] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 79.
[96] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 74.
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[98] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 240.
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[100] Millard Kessler Bushong, Ph.D. *Historic Jefferson County* (Boyce, Virginia: Carr Publishing Company, 1972), 315.
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[102] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 165.
[103] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 166.
[104] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 171.
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[111] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 26.
[112] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 132-3.
[113] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 78.
[114] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 131-2.
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[117] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 126.
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[119] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HAFE-8678, HF-932, HAFE-8686, HF-941, HAFE-136606.
[120] *Storer College Catalogue 1922-23.*
[121] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 242.
[122] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 132.
[123] *Storer College Catalogue 1927-28* and *Storer College Catalogue 1940-41.*
[124] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 173.
[125] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 172-173.
[126] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 173.

[127] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 174.
[128] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 45.
[129] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
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[131] "Harpers Ferry High School, 50 Years, 1950-2000", Alumni Association booklet.
[132] Shipley School, Harpers Ferry, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[133] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 174.
[134] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 135.
[135] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HF-0586; Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 131-2.
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[137] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[138] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HAFE 11479-11501
[139] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 126.
[140] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 126.
[141] *Storer College Catalogue 1929-30*, p9.
[142] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HFM-00129, HFM-00088
[143] This plant is referred to as *Retinospora plum. aurea* on the plan. *Retinospora* is the former name for false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*).
[144] This plant is referred to as *Retinospora pisifera* on the plan. *Retinospora* is the former name for false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*).
[145] This plant is referred to as *Retinospora plumosa* on the plan. *Retinospora* is the former name for false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*).
[146] This plant is referred to as *Retinospora squarrosa veitchi* on the plan. *Retinospora* is the former name for false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*).
[147] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 131-2.
[148] Shipley School, Harpers Ferry, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[149] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 184.
[150] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10; Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 179, 181.
[151] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 167-8.
[152] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 121*.
[153] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 175; Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 270.
[154] Donald W. Campbell and Steve Lowe, "Mid-Year Meeting Transportation Research Board's committee on Transportation Needs for National Parks & Public Lands." Presentation.
[155] 1937 Aerial Photograph. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HFM-00507.
[156] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 182.
[157] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 181.

[158] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 44.
[159] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 181-2.
[160] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HFM-00120.
[161] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 180.
[162] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 270.
[163] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiv and 178.
[164] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 181.
[165] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 184.
[166] *Storer College Catalogue 1940-41*.
[167] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[168] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-126.
[169] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-126.
[170] Harpers Ferry National Monument Enabling Legislation. http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/policy/fedland/fieldreports/NPS/Capital/HarpersFerry.html
[171] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 42; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 272.
[172] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 182.
[173] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00088
[174] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HAFE-134966, HF936, HAFE-8682.
[175] *Storer College Bulletin: Catalogue 1948-49*, *Announcements 1949-50*.
[176] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 193.
[177] *Storer College Catalogue 1945-46*, p15-6 .
[178] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[179] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[180] *Storer College Bulletin: Catalogue 1948-49*, *Announcements 1949-50*.
[181] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[182] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[183] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 201.
[184] *Storer College Bulletin: Catalogue 1948-49*, *Announcements 1949-50*.
[185]1952 Aerial Photograph. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, HFM-00507.
[186] *Storer College Catalogue 1946-47*.
[187] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 208.
[188] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 210.
[189] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 213.
[190] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 217.
[191] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-127.
[192] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiv.



Figure VI.1. "Map of Harpers Ferry, 1869" by S. Howell Brown in April 1869 delineates the boundaries of the newly conveyed Storer College property. The survey presents a new lot layout for the property formerly owned by the U.S. Government. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4182-BrackettHse.jpg)



Public Sale of United States property by the Solicitor of the Treasury at Harpers Ferry,
West Virginia May 25th 1880 pursuant to Act of Congress

Lots marked thus X on the Plat belong to the United States. The following are to be offered for sale

Lot No 1. The Water power centre of the Potomac River &c. The present dam and half completed dam of the United States across the Potomac backs the water far above the present limit of the United States land in that direction. But the Rifle Furnace Tract binding on the N side of said River above the falls thereof was formerly owned by the United States, and thus the title was acquired to the Falls while the said lands were in the occupancy of the United States. The limit therefore of the United States claim to these water privileges is governed by this prescriptive right

Lot No 2. The Water power centre of the Shenandoah River &c. The Fall and water privileges of this river [about thirteen feet] extending south and up said river from the Rifle Factory site is the property of the United States

Lots				Block			
	North of Shenandoah Street	lots	1,2,3,4,5,7,8,		T	North of Ridge Street	Lots 1
	Wager Six Acres Reservation		27		U		14
Block F	On Shenandoah Street	Lots	1,2,		V	Between Putnam & Van Wert Streets	1,2,3,4,5
G			2,3,4,		2	Between Van Wert & Cliff Streets	2,6
H			1,2,3,4,5,6		AA	Between Washington & Potomac Streets	4,5,6
I			1,2,3,4,5		BB	On Washington and Ridge Streets	2,3
H	Camp Hill		7		CC	On Washington and Clay Streets	1,3
I			4,11		DD	Between Fillmore and Clay Streets	2,3,4,6
J	Union Square		1,11,12,13		EE	Between Cliff and Clay Streets	1,2,
L	South side of Ridge Street		5,6		FF	On Camp Hill	3,4,5,6,7
N	Between Ridge and Putnam Streets		3,5		GG		3,6
O			9,		HH		6,7,8,
P			1,11,14,		JJ		Lots 1,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,
Q			1,2,3,4,5,		KK		1,2,3,4,
R	North of Ridge Street		1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,		LL		2,3,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,
S			2,3,4,5,6,		MM		3,7,8,

Figure VI.2. On May 25, 1880, the U.S. Government held another sale of public lands, based on S. Howell Brown's 1869 survey. Government properties for sale were marked with an X and are shaded in red by Heritage Landscapes. The purple areas represent Storer College's land holdings in 1869. Also shown is a detail of the listing of all the sale properties by block. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-Hebb-1869_Map-of-Harpers-Ferry.jpg)

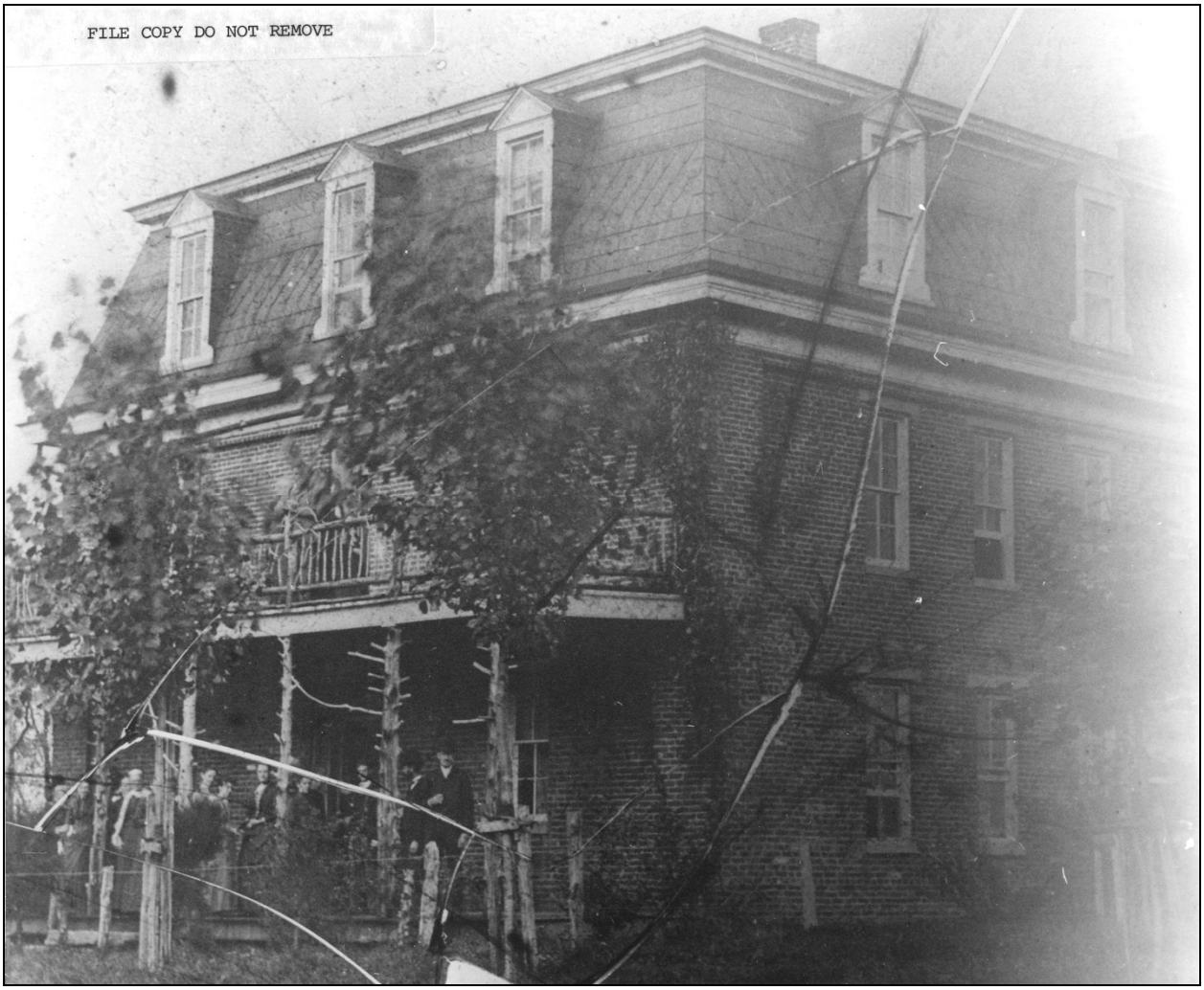


Figure VI.3. This circa 1880 glass slide shows a number of small deciduous trees surrounding Myrtle Hall. Also visible is wood post fencing around the building. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF-1161.jpg)

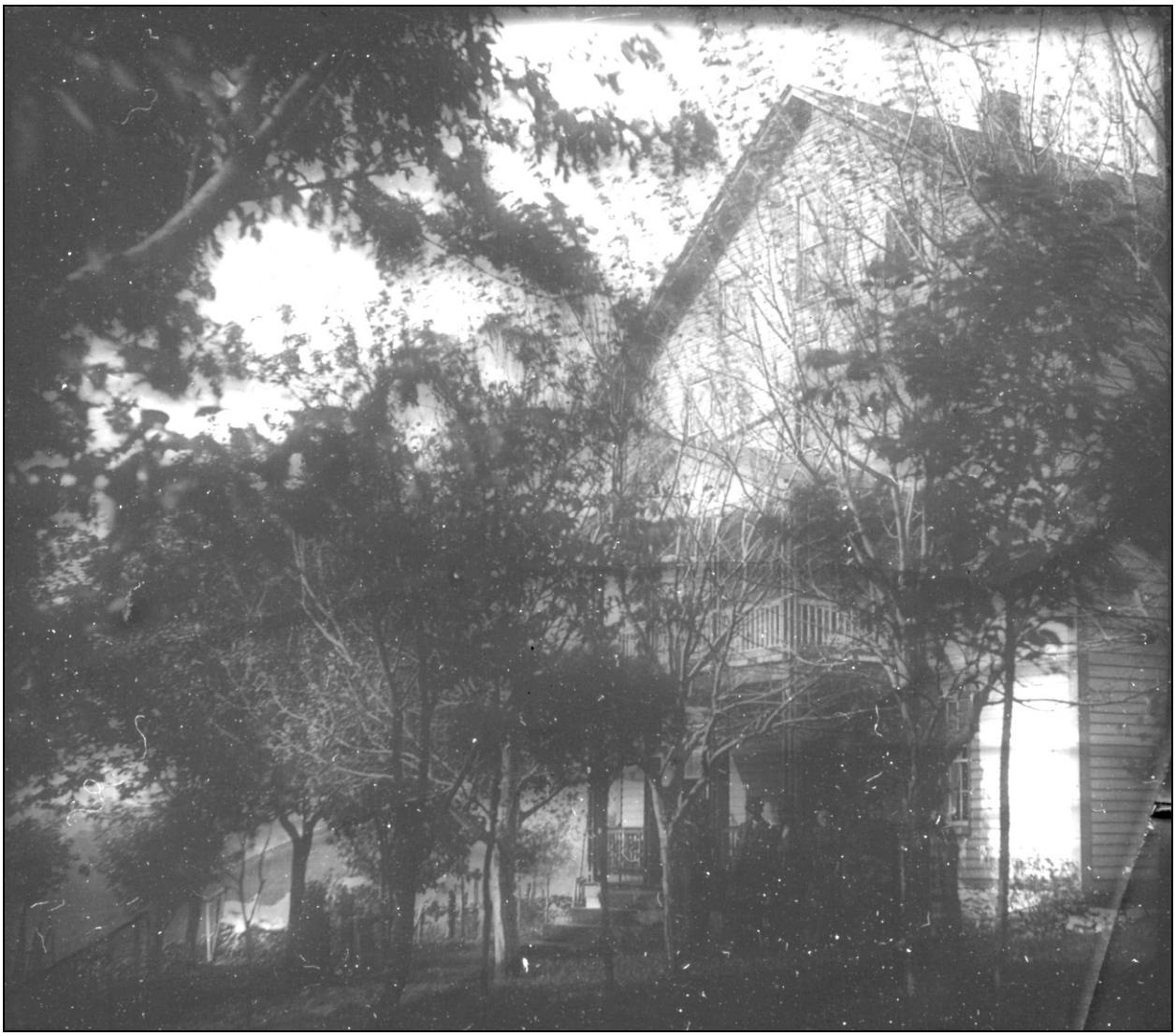


Figure VI.4. This circa 1880 glass slide of Lincoln Hall shows over ten deciduous trees and shrubs are seen east of the structure along with what appears to be wood fencing. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-5593.jpg)

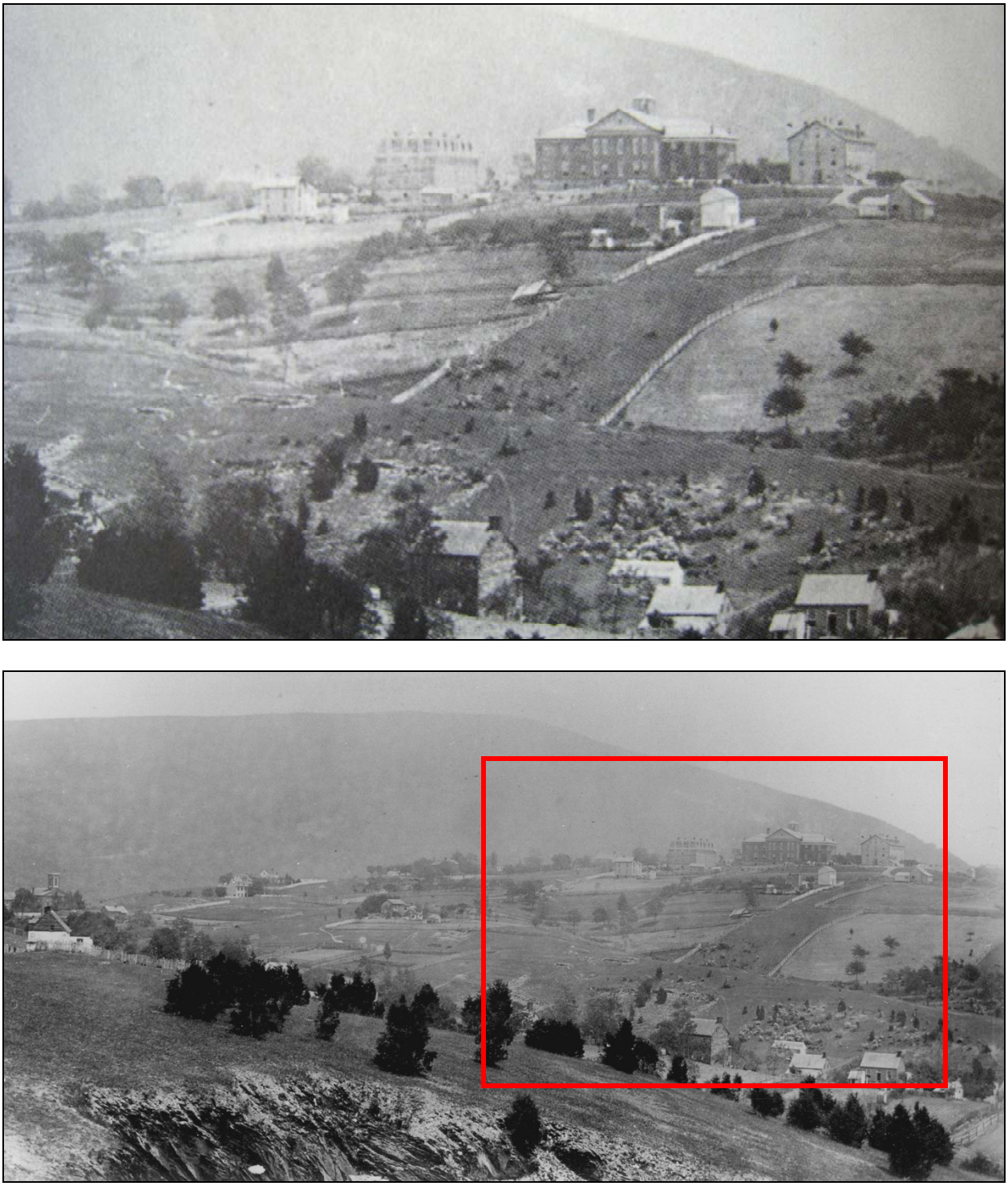


Figure VI.5. This May 29, 1886 photograph shows the west portion of the Storer College campus looking from Bolivar to Camp Hill. The three main college buildings are positioned prominently on the hilltop with commanding views of the surrounding landscape. The red box shows the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0754-May1886.jpg)



Figure VI.6. Similar to Figure VI.5, this May 29, 1886 image also shows the west Storer College campus. Camp Hill is a prominent landform with views east to the Gap. Storer College buildings, visible in the middle-left, are positioned within a patchwork landscape of fields and pastures divided by fences. A few scattered residences and multiple outbuildings are also visible with scrubby vegetation consisting mostly of cedar trees on steep slopes and rock outcroppings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0782-May1886.jpg)



Figure VI.7. This view from the south edge of the Storer College campus looking east toward the Lockwood House shows open slopes with some areas of cultivation marked with a variety of wood fences, scattered vegetation, residences and outbuildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0364-1882-89.jpg)

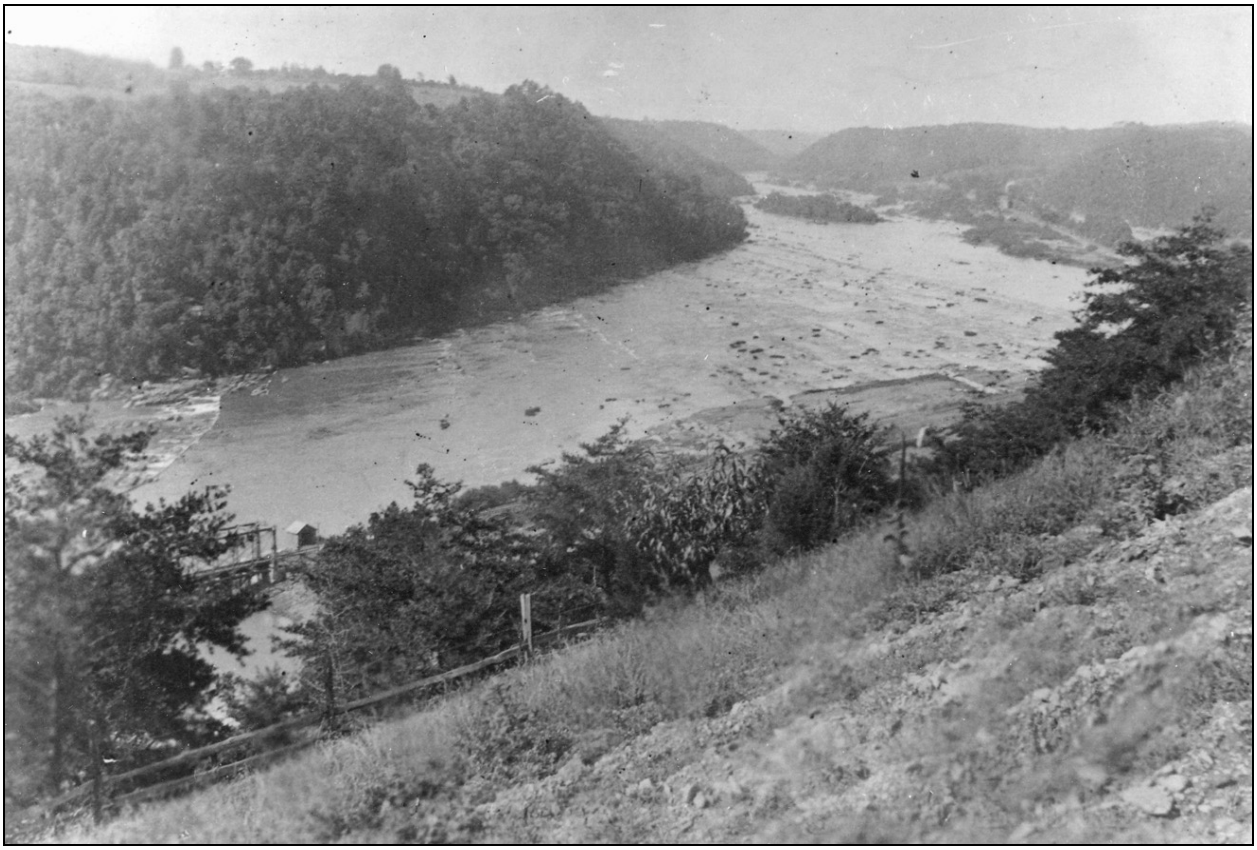


Figure VI.8. This 1870-1884 image taken from the south edge of the Storer College campus looking southwest shows picturesque views of the Shenandoah River framed by the vegetative growth and post and rail fences. Note the cultivated garden or field in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0360-1870-84.jpg)

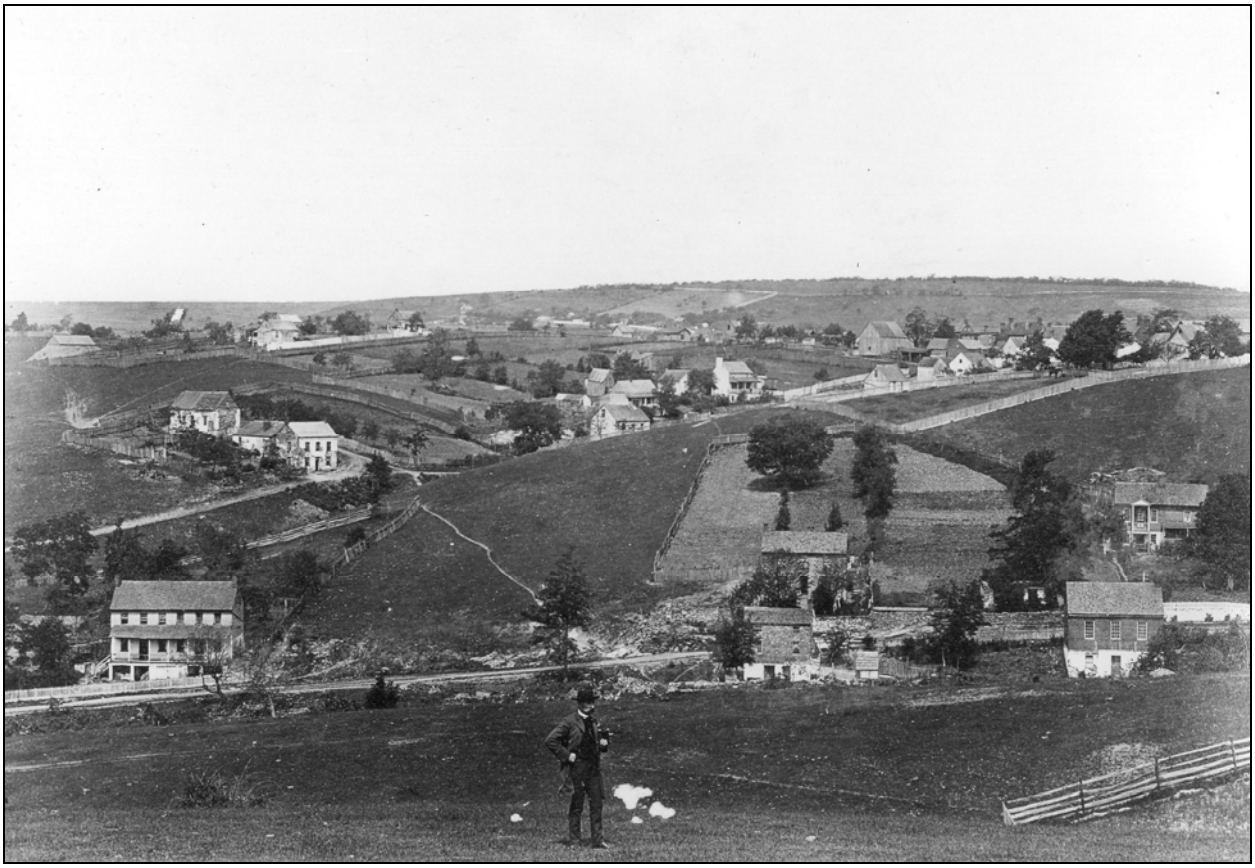


Figure VI.9. Most of Camp Hill was open pasture and cultivated land with limited clusters of small-scale buildings. This view of the western campus edge overlooks clustered residences, outbuildings, and fences amidst relatively open slopes in Bolivar Heights. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0776-May1886.jpg)

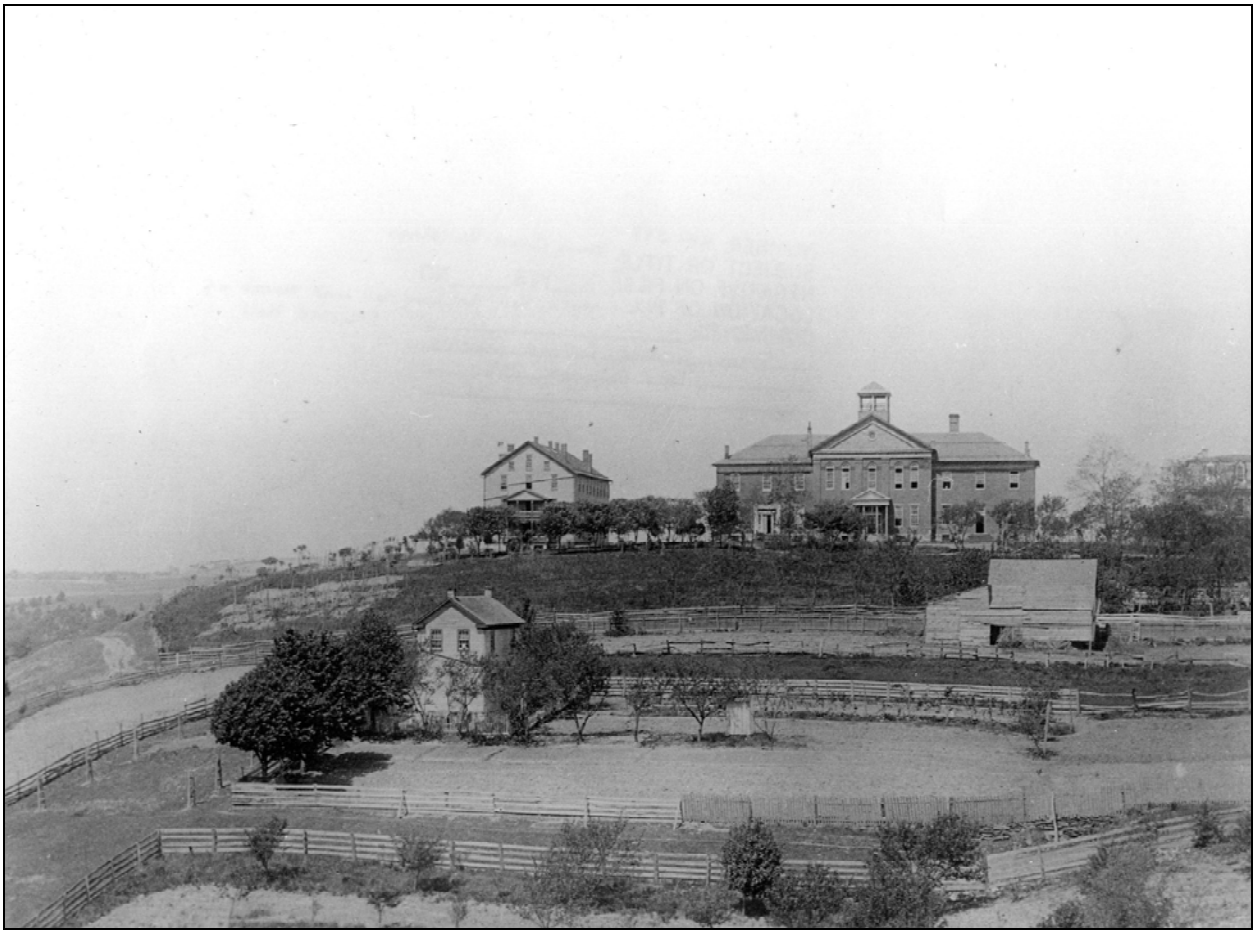


Figure VI.10. The core of the Storer College campus landscape east of Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall, included clusters of deciduous trees, 6-rail fence, and a garden in the southeast corner. Also shown are McDowell Street, South Cliff Street, a narrow path that edges the southern campus, and the west half of Block GG with a two-story residence, barn, outhouse, garden, orchard, paddock, fences, and a partial stone wall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0597.jpg)

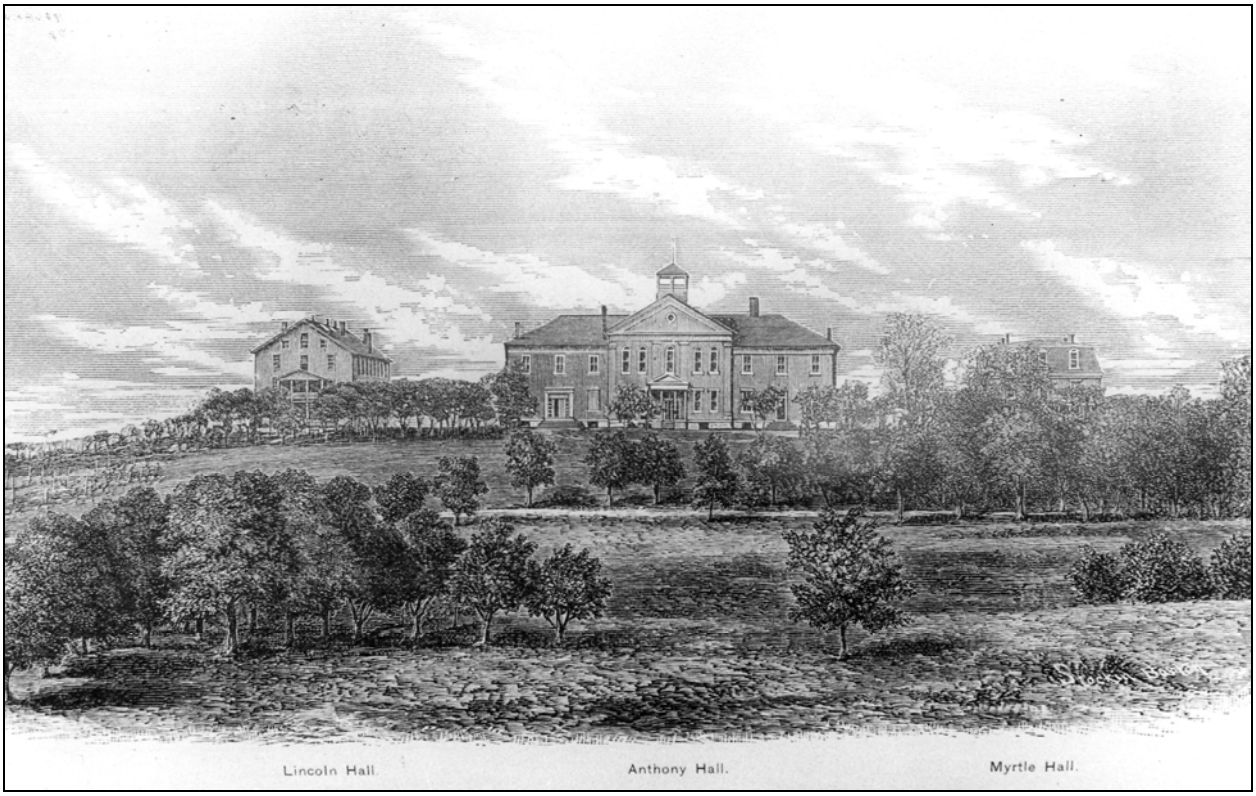


Figure VI.11. This circa 1889 engraving depicts a similar scene to Figure VI.10, with Lincoln Hall, Anthony Hall, and Myrtle Hall on the crest of Camp Hill as viewed from the east. The lawn is dotted with deciduous trees aligned in rows and clusters, and an enclosed garden remains in the southeast corner. Other landscape details have been omitted in this artist rendition. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0592-c1889.jpg)

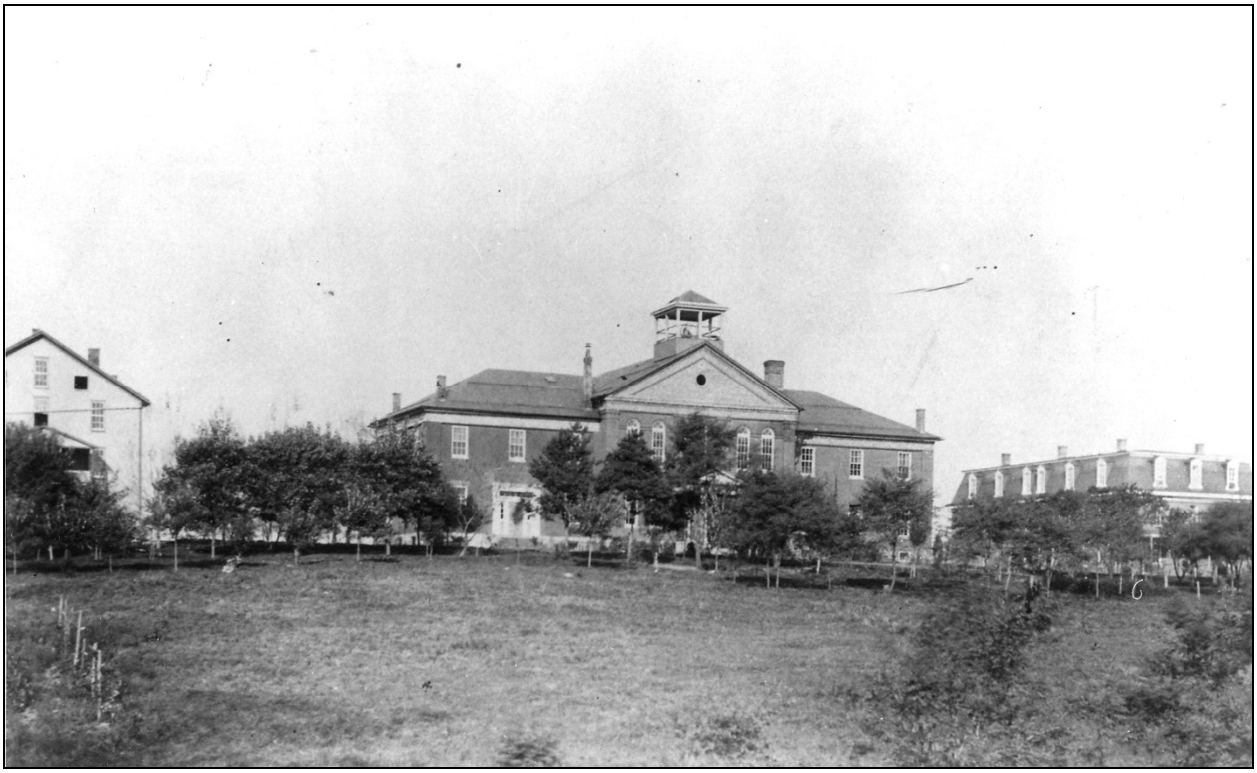


Figure VI.12. This circa 1889 view of the main campus buildings shows small deciduous trees aligned in rows and confirms the location of the garden and its enclosing fence. Additional smaller deciduous trees are visible in the right foreground, as are portions of the compacted earth drive or path. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0588-circa1889.jpg)



Figure VI.13. This 1893 photograph taken from the upper floors of Anthony Memorial Hall looks east to the Gap. Lockwood House, Brackett House, and a white two-story residence and large barn are shown in the distance, while Morrell House and its three-story addition and attached outbuildings are in the center. The landscape to the south and east of Morrell House appears to be relatively open with a light-colored ground plane. Also shown are rooftops of residences along Fillmore Street on Blocks GG and FF and partial views through tree canopy to the fence-lined McDowell Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-LB-HF-1187-1893.jpg)

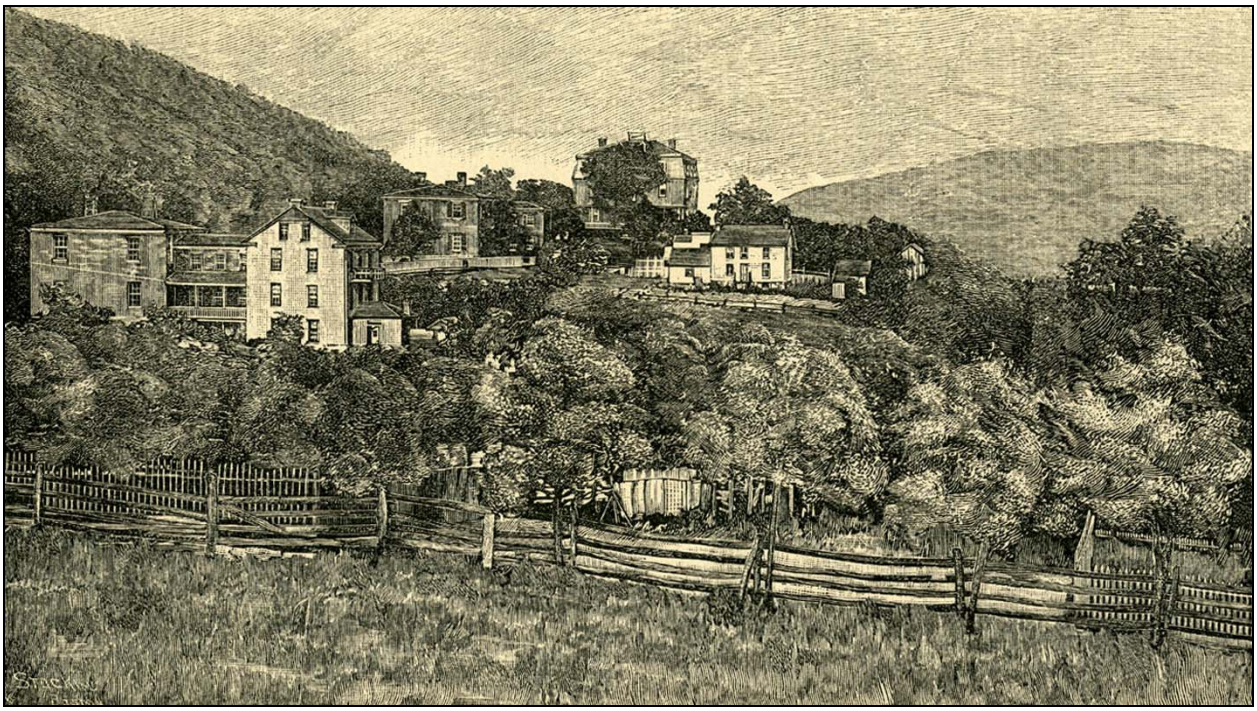


Figure VI.14. An 1889 artist's rendition of a scene similar to Figure VI.13 more clearly depicts the buildings, vegetation, and fences on the eastern Storer College properties. Sketched from the center of Block GG looking east, the Morrell House and its addition and outbuildings are surrounded by foreground vegetation. The two-story white residence is enclosed by post and rail fence, picket fence, and board fence with two small outbuildings to the south. Courtesy WVU. (R-CH-WVU-LB-litho-1890.jpg)

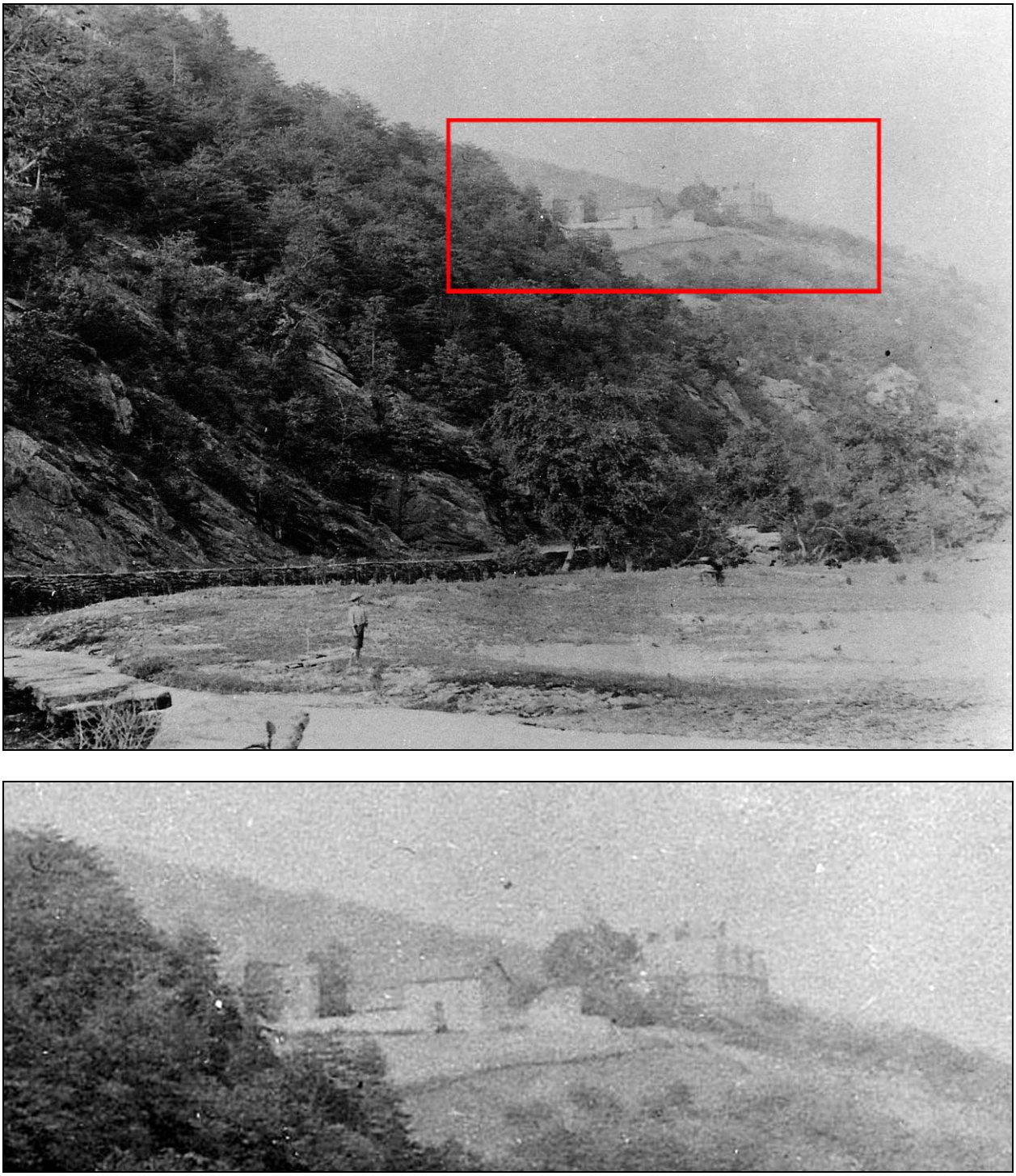


Figure VI.15. This image and detail of the two-story residence along Lancaster Street on the eastern Storer College properties confirms the presence of two outbuildings and a surrounding fence, as seen in Figure VI.14. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-LB-HF-657-1880-1890.jpg)



Figure VI.16. This 1890 image illustrates the landscape character from Brackett House looking west. Morrell House and the white two-story residence appear in the foreground with outbuildings, vegetation, and fences. In the background on the topographic rise are Lincoln Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Myrtle Hall. A compacted earth drive or path edged in fencing skirts the southern edge of the core Storer College campus. Two residences, a barn, and multiple outbuildings are also shown on Blocks GG and FF. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-LB-HF-1153-1890.jpg)

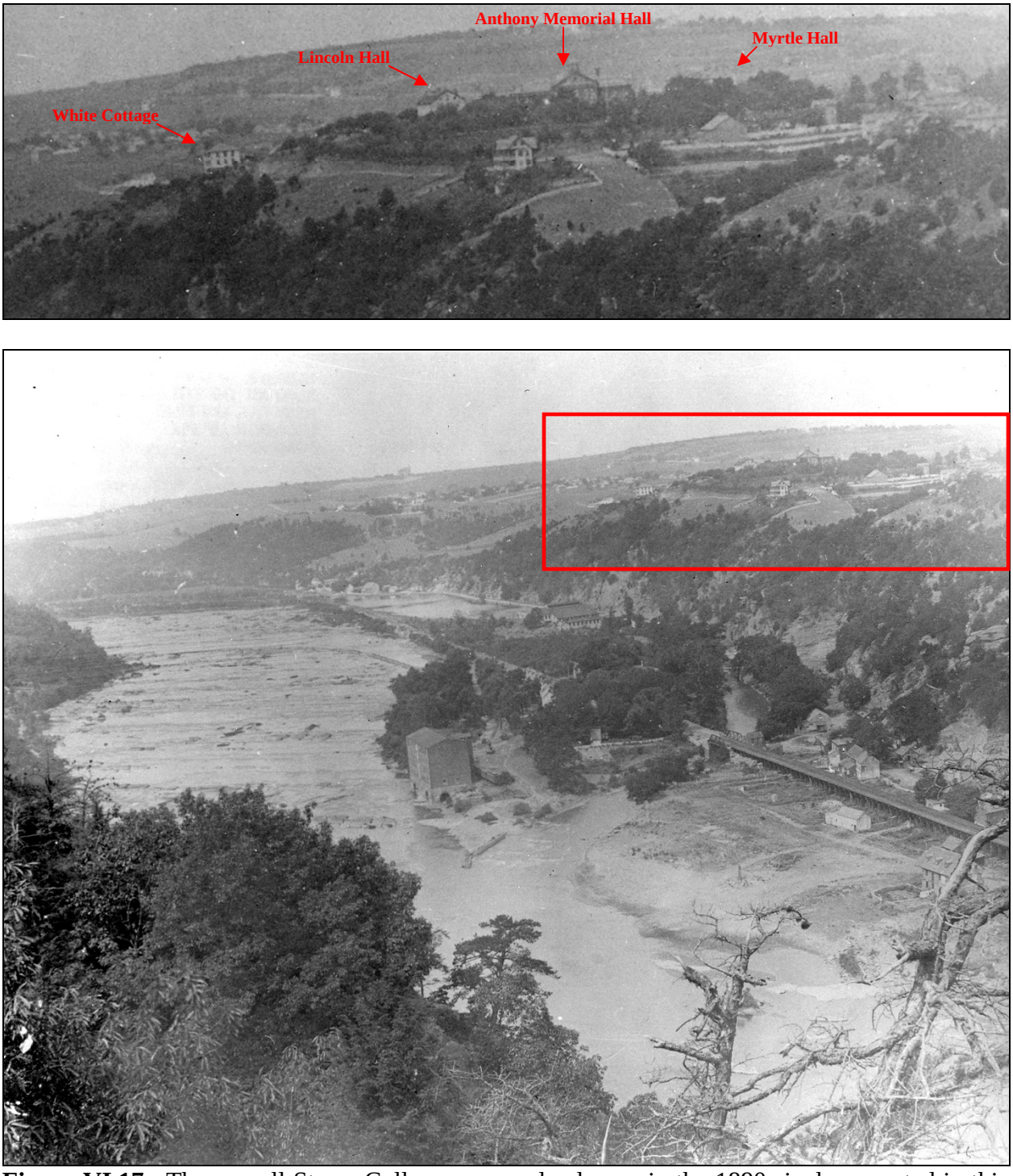


Figure VI.17. The overall Storer College campus landscape in the 1890s is documented in this photograph. In addition to Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, and Myrtle Hall, the White Cottage is visible down slope with a drive or path extending to the east toward McDowell and South Cliff Streets. Areas of Camp Hill are open slopes to the south and west, though more dense vegetation is visible around the main college buildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0896-1892-1908.jpg)

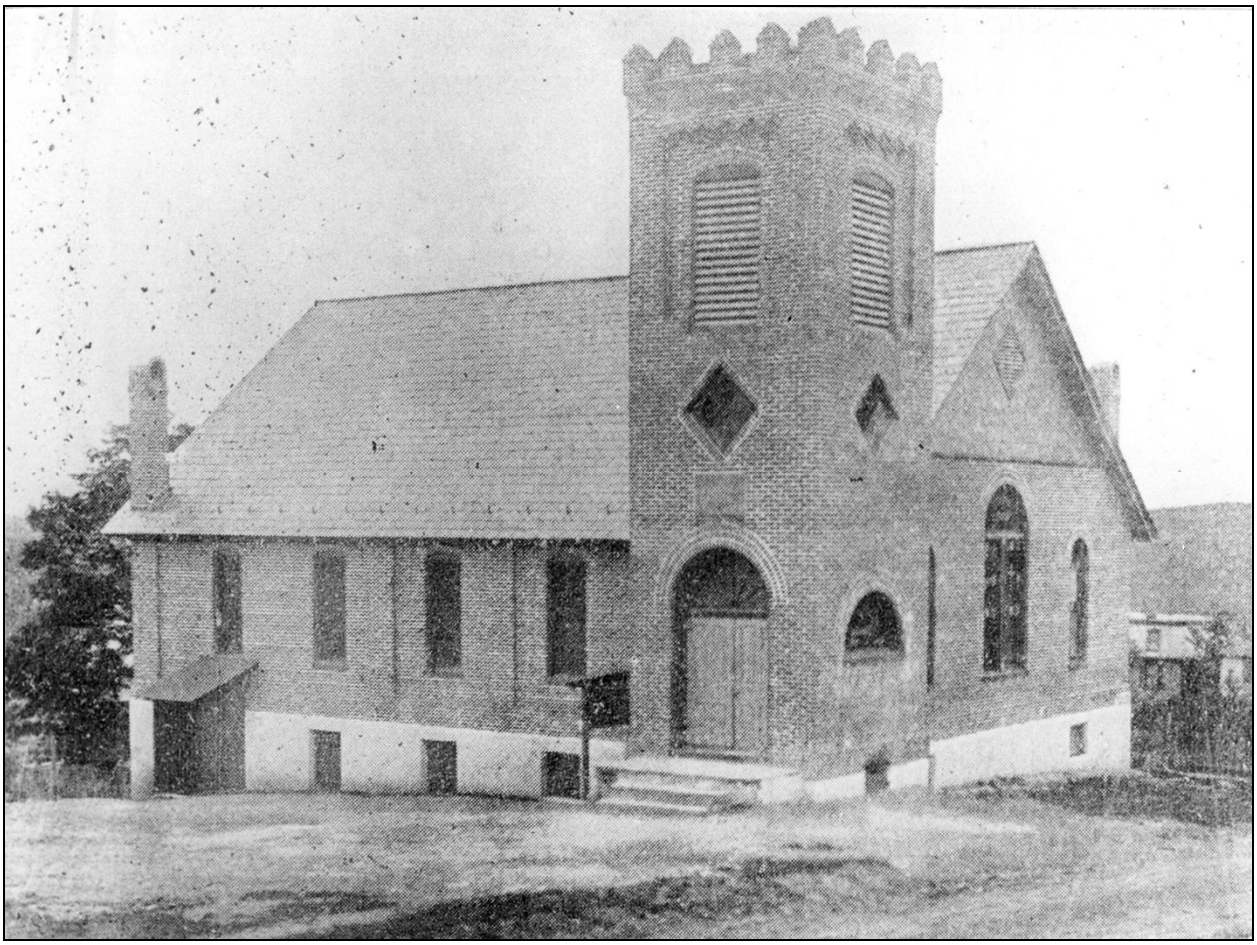


Figure VI.18. This circa 1898 image of "The College Church" shows an open turf and compacted earth ground plane and one tree to the northwest. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0576-c1898.jpg)



Figure VI.19. This 1904 image shows gardening classes cultivating experimental gardens and fields on campus grounds west of Anthony Memorial Hall. Small trees aligned in a row appear to be part of an orchard, while a fence separates the garden space from adjacent residences. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05 SC-cata4-p35.jpg)



Figure VI.20. This 1904 image of Lincoln Hall shows the surrounding landscape characterized by group of eighteen deciduous trees, three compacted earth or gravel walks, and various fence posts lining the walks. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05-SC-cata2.jpg)



Figure VI.21. The landscape surrounding Myrtle Hall is similar to that seen at Lincoln Hall in Figure VI.20. Eight deciduous trees, two evergreens, a walk, and fence posts surround the building in this early twentieth century image. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05-SC-cata-p9.jpg)



Figure VI.22. In this image from the 1905-06 Storer College catalogue, many deciduous and evergreens frame the east elevation of Anthony Memorial Hall. Deciduous tree species appear to be Lombardy poplars, American elms, and maples. Evergreens are mostly located along the south elevation. Also visible in the photograph is a compacted earth or gravel drive or walk and fence posts. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1905-06-SC-cata.jpg)



Figure VI.23. This circa 1908 detailed photograph taken closer to Anthony Memorial Hall shows additional shrub and vine plantings or volunteer vegetation along the building foundation. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1907-08-SC-cata.jpg)

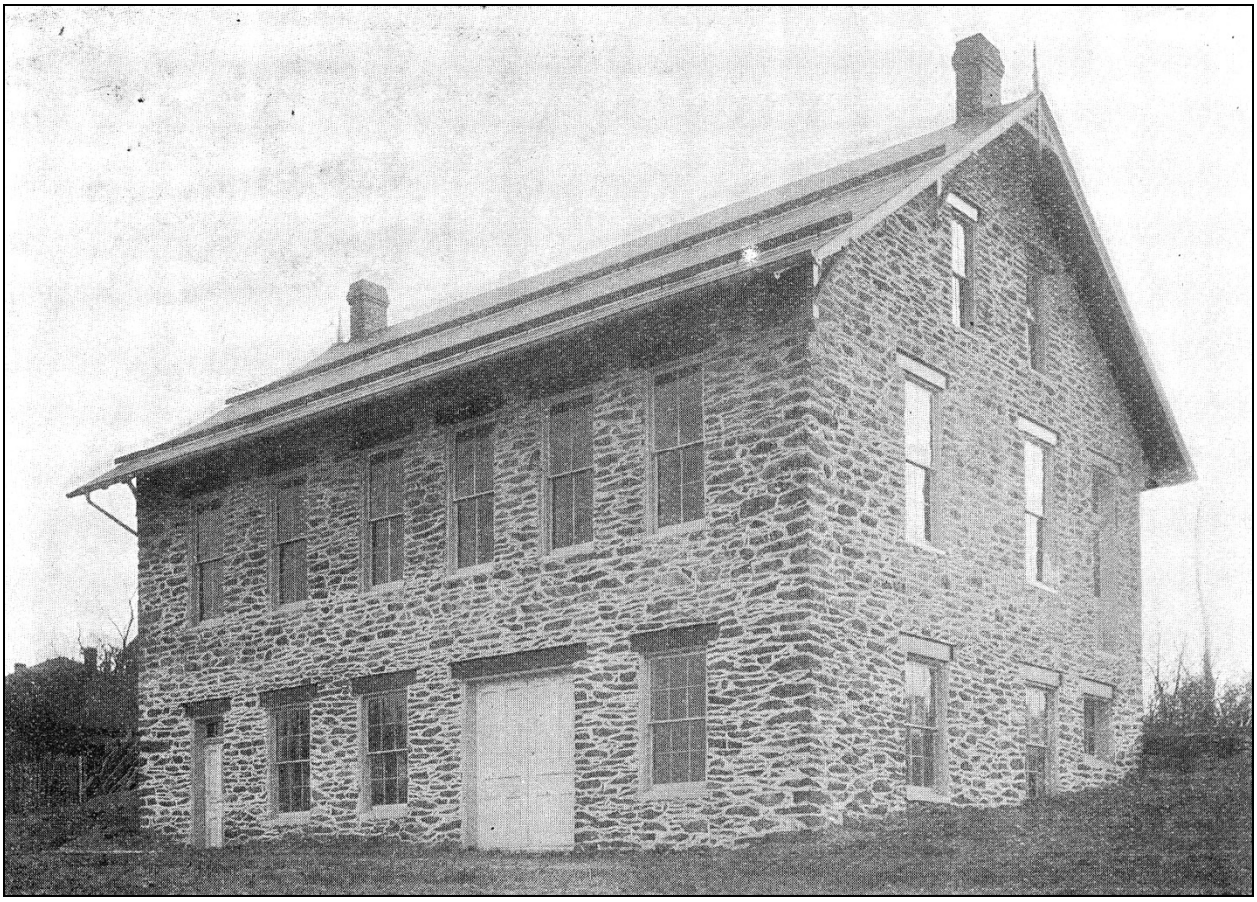


Figure VI.24. This circa 1903 image of the Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building depicts the landscape surrounding the building shortly after it was constructed. Noteable features include a lawn ground plane and limited tree and shrub vegetation in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1904-05-SC-cata3.jpg)

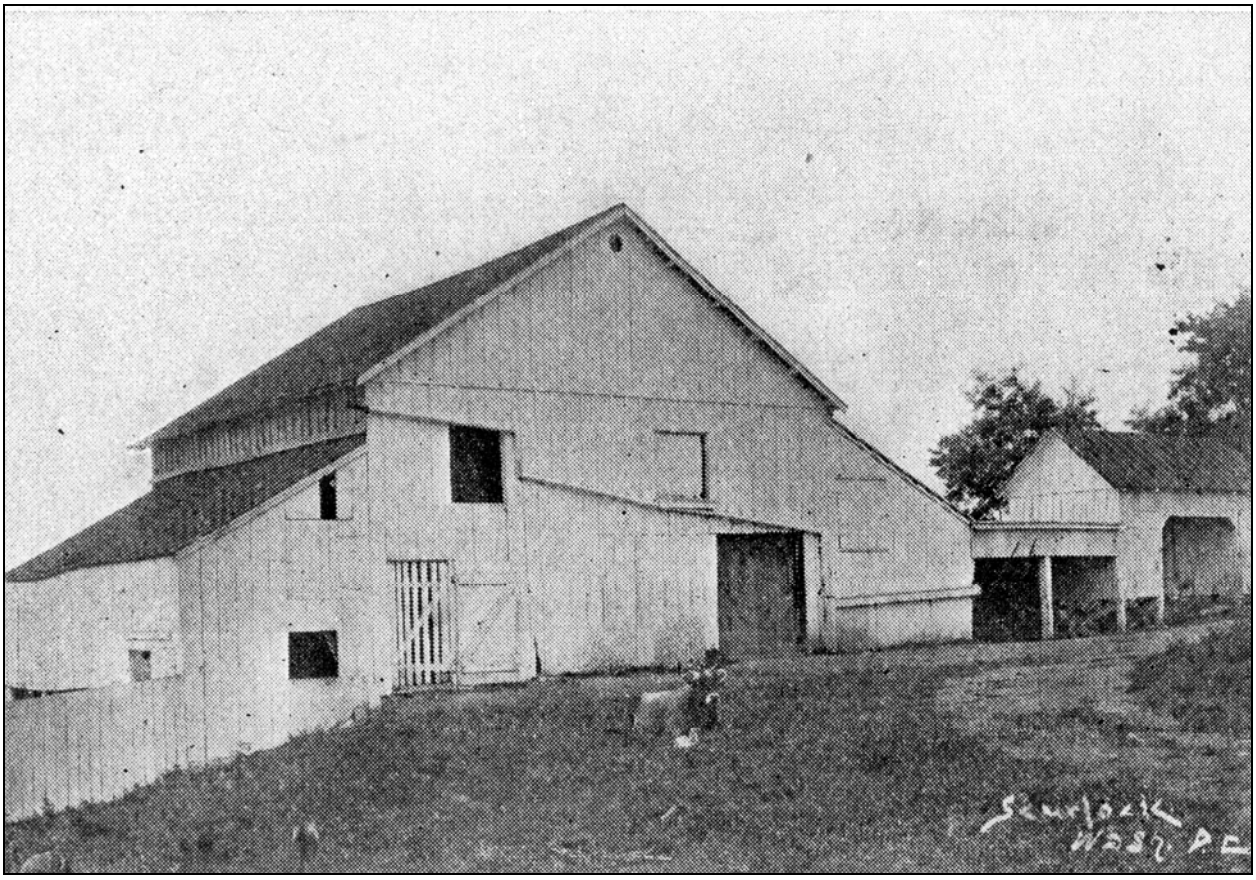


Figure VI.25. The College Barn, seen here circa 1906, was located to the west of Anthony Memorial Hall and housed a herd of cows and a well-stocked piggery. The landscape around the barn and outbuildings is open with few trees, lawn, and an earth or gravel drive. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1906-07-SC-cata4.jpg)

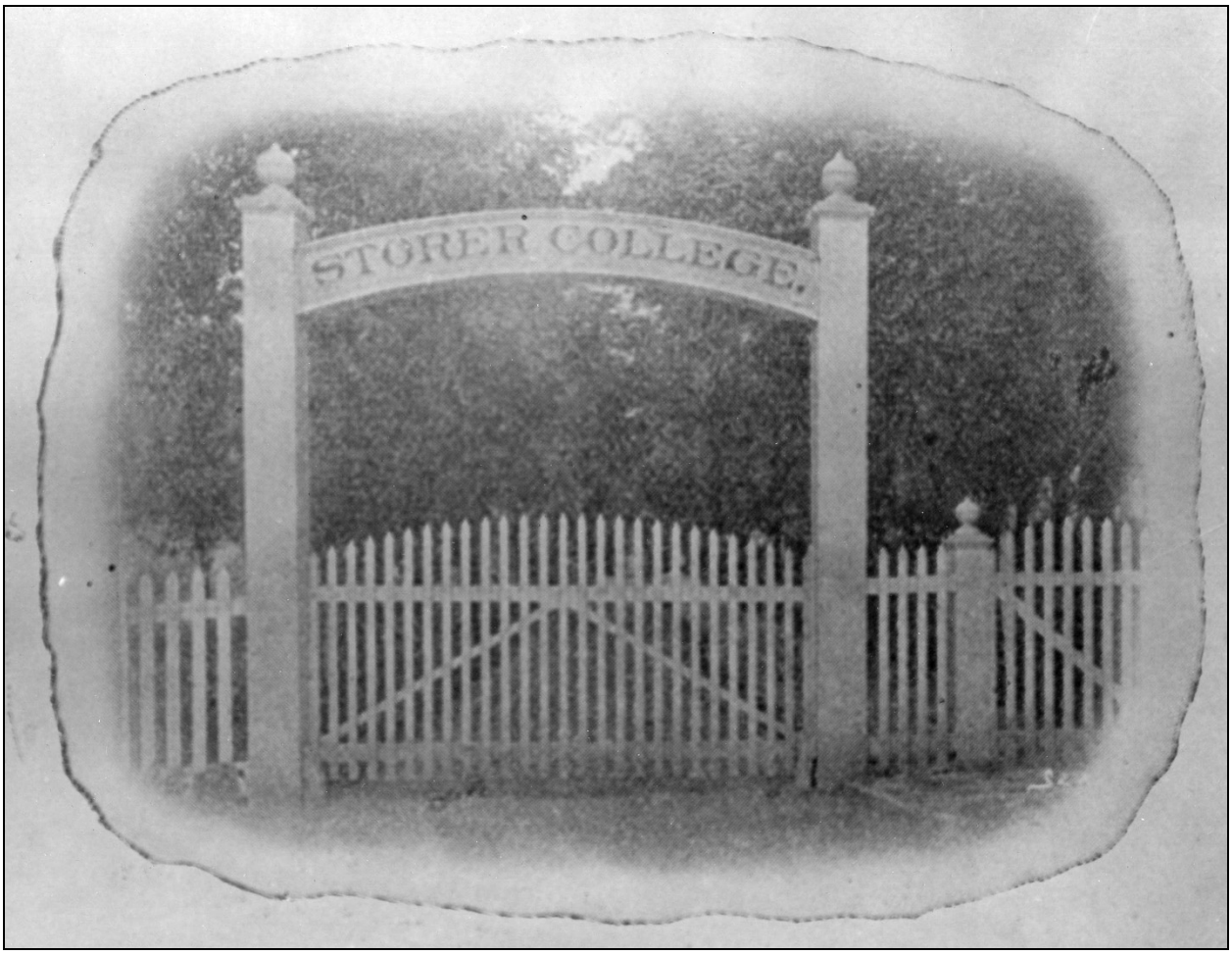


Figure VI.26. In this circa 1907 photograph, a white picket fence encompasses the Storer College grounds and gate and marks the campus entrance. The double-swinging gate provides access to the north-south drive east of Anthony Memorial, Lincoln, and Myrtle Halls. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0575-c1907.jpg)

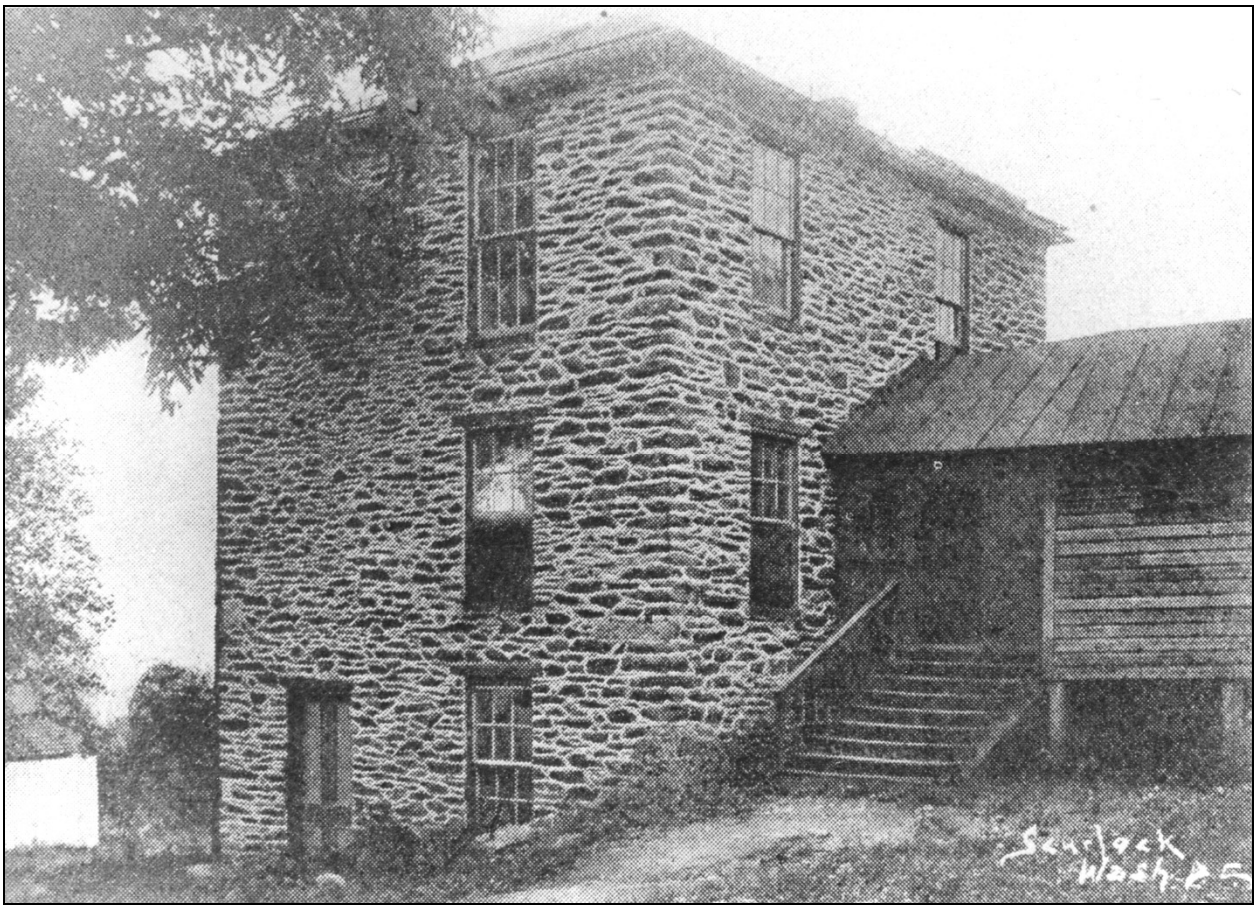


Figure VI.27. The DeWolf Industrial Building was accessed through the one-story passageway from Anthony Memorial Hall and a dirt path through the campus grounds. The outbuilding in the background is likely the college corn crib or henhouse. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0578-c1907.jpg)

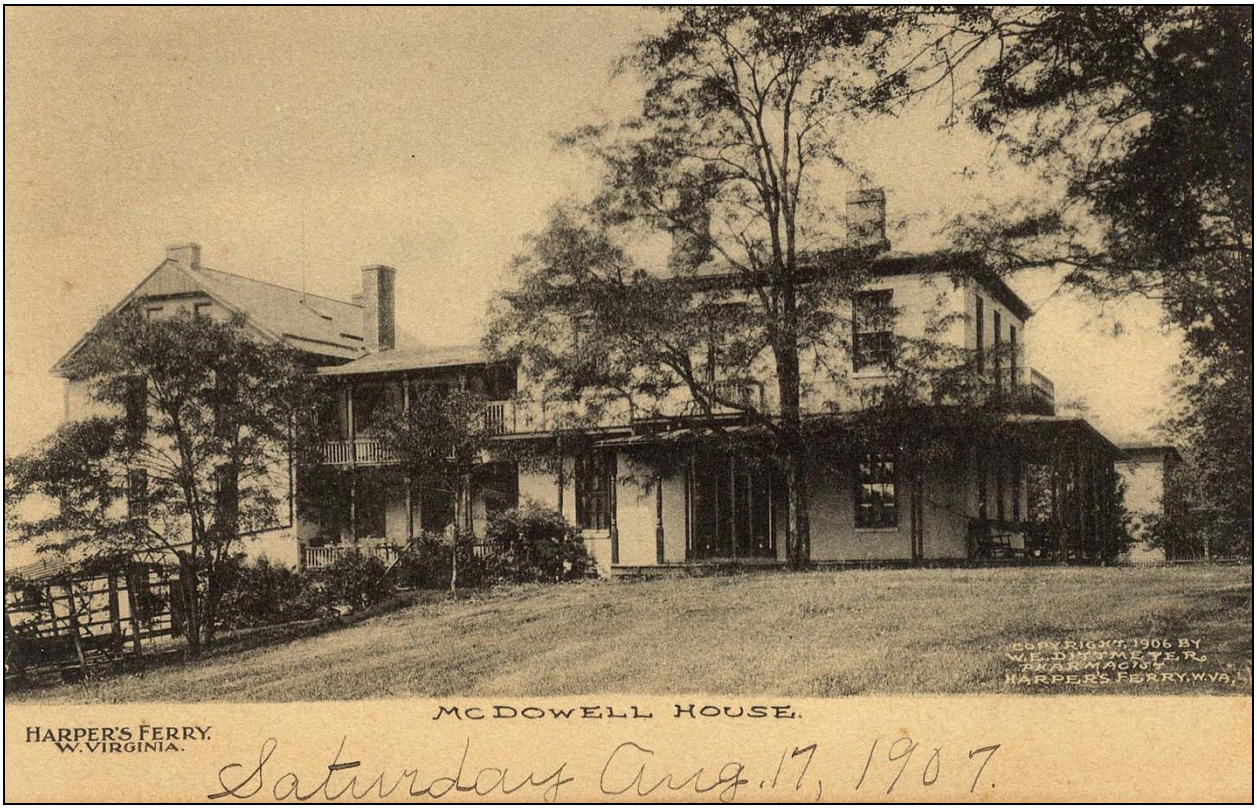


Figure VI.28. In this photograph, the grounds of the McDowell (Morrell) House include a stable and carriage house as well as large deciduous trees, shrubs, and a fence that likely encloses a garden. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8767-(HF-1148)-1907.jpg)



Figure VI.29. The Sinclair Cottage, seen here from the north circa 1907, is situated with trees, shrubs, a dirt path, and a stone path to the north and picket fencing to the west. DeWolf Industrial can be seen in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1907-08-SC-cata2.jpg)

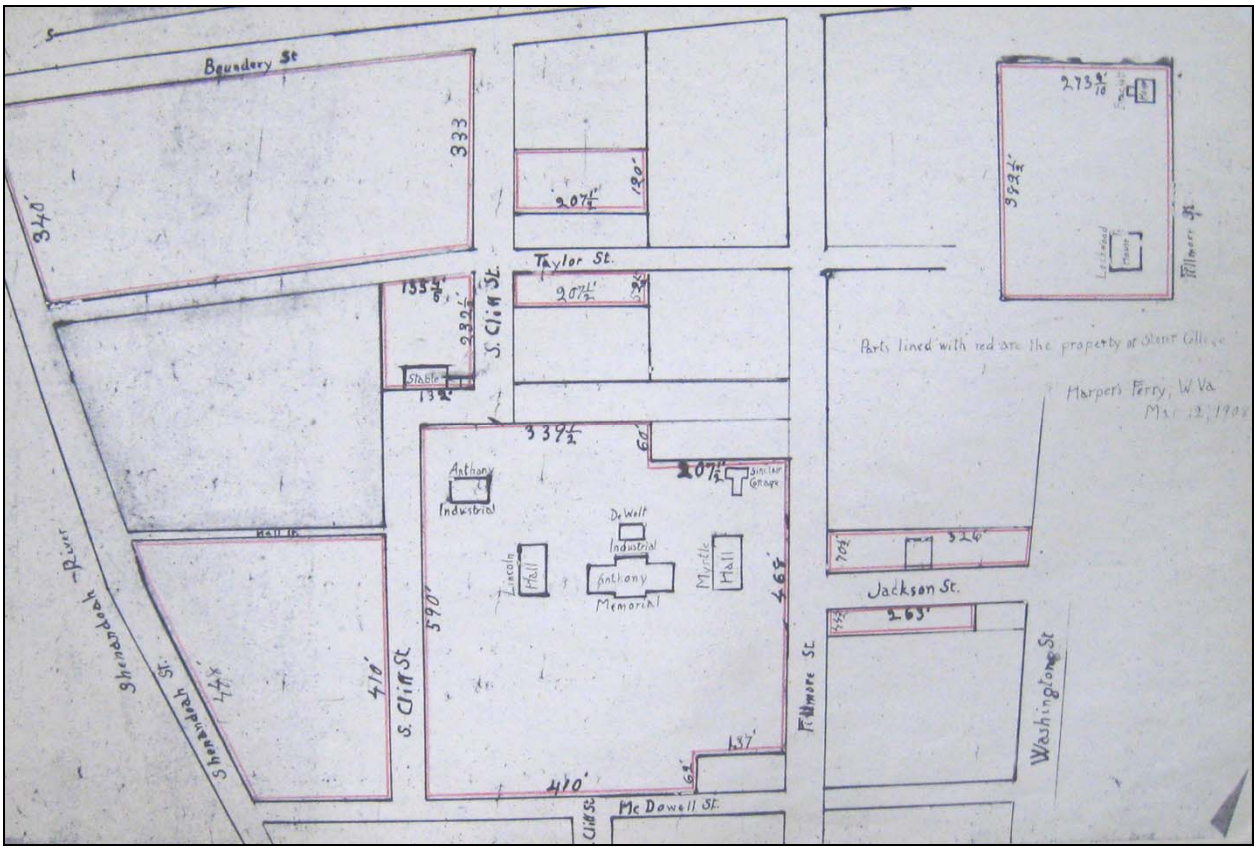


Figure VI.30. Untitled map dated March 12, 1908 documents the land holdings and buildings of the Storer College property outlined in red. The central block of the campus with Anthony Memorial Hall includes the entire portion of Block HH, with the exception of Lot 1 at the corner of Fillmore and McDowell Streets. New campus holdings include western lots from Blocks MM and LL and to the south to include a block bounded by Boundary, South Cliff, Taylor, and Shenandoah Streets and a block bounded by South Cliff, McDowell, Shenandoah and Hall, Streets. Also shown are lots around the Campus Barn, the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, and along Jackson Street. The Morrell House property is not shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00110-1.jpg)

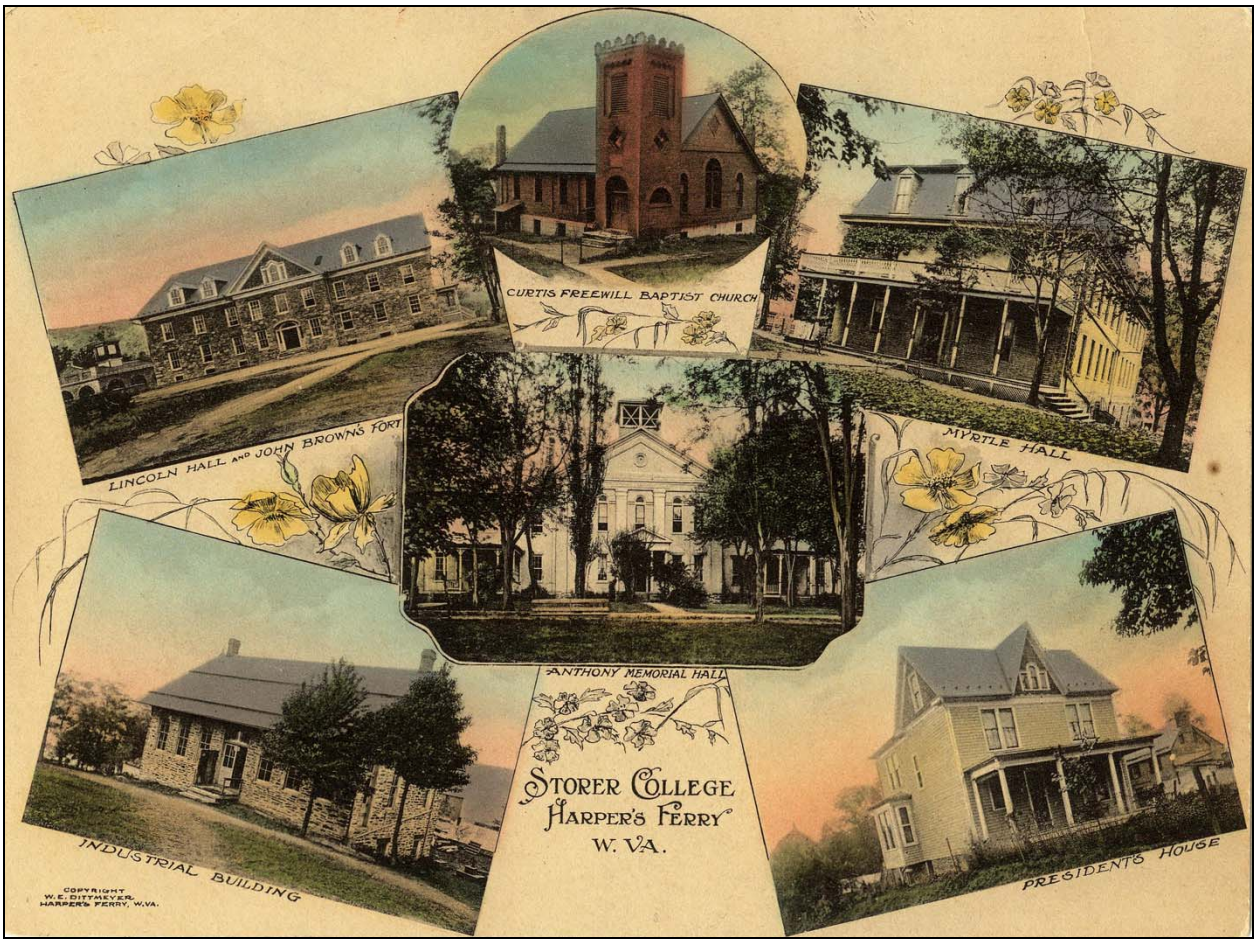


Figure VI.31. Storer College improvements are captured in a series of circa 1910 postcards showing the campus and buildings. New Lincoln Hall is shown with John Brown's Fort to the south with an open ground plane with limited trees and dirt or gravel paths leading to the buildings. The Industrial building is shown with two deciduous trees and an earth or gravel drive or path. At the center is Anthony Memorial Hall with a few shrubs, maples, elms, Lombardy poplars, a drive, path, and bench framing the east façade. Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Myrtle Hall, and the President's House are also shown with adjacent vegetation and paths. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF-8606-1909.jpg)



Figure VI.32. In addition to the dirt paths and limited trees surrounding New Lincoln Hall, an unknown circular structure is set within the ground plane and a structure of metals marks the boundaries of the tennis courts in this circa 1910 postcard. The tennis courts were situated between the new academic building and Anthony Memorial Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8683-(HF-937)-circa1910.jpg)

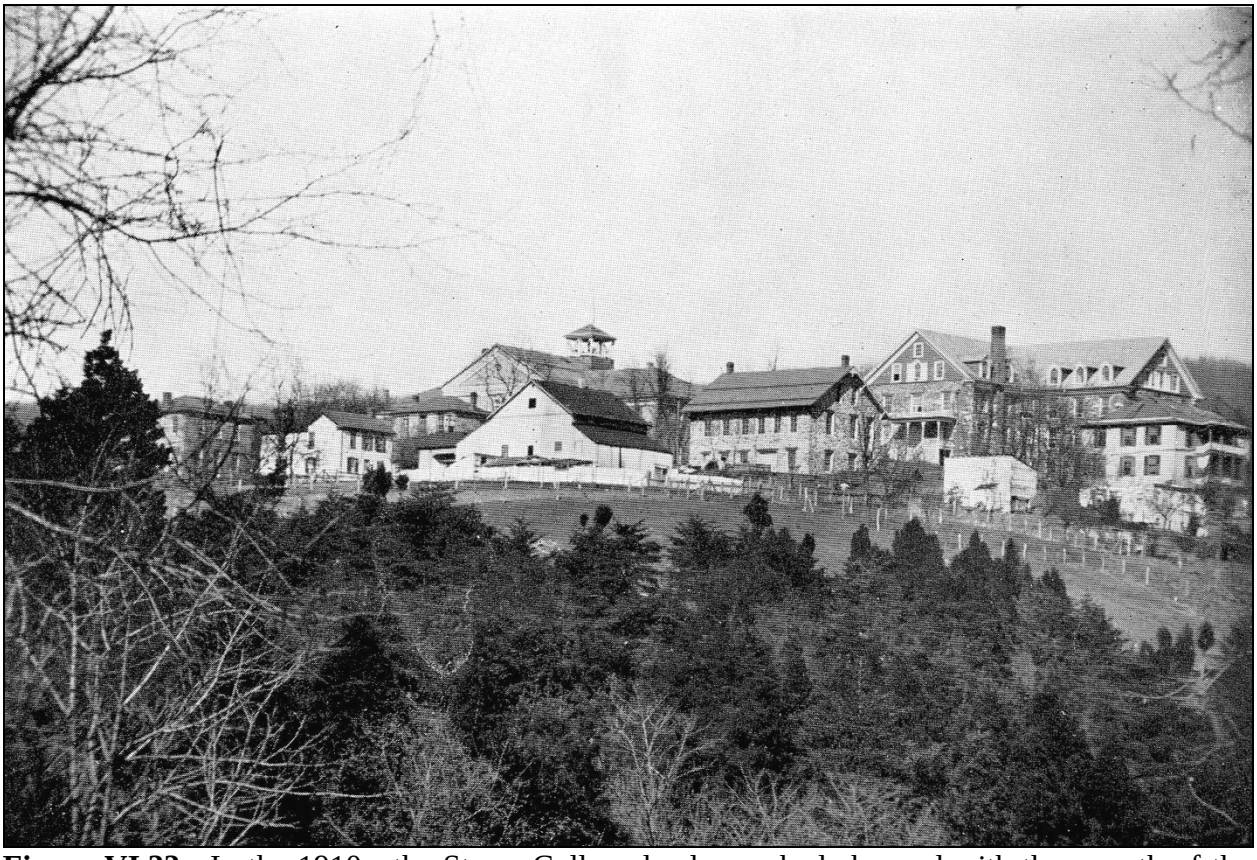


Figure VI.33. In the 1910s, the Storer College landscape had changed with the growth of the college and building density in the core campus. Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolf Industrial, Lewis W. Anthony Building, New Lincoln Hall, White Cottage, Jackson Cottage, an unknown cottage, the Campus Barn, and other outbuildings, are seen here with trees and fences that marked various pedestrian, service, and agricultural spaces on the Storer College campus. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1913-14-SC-cata3.jpg)

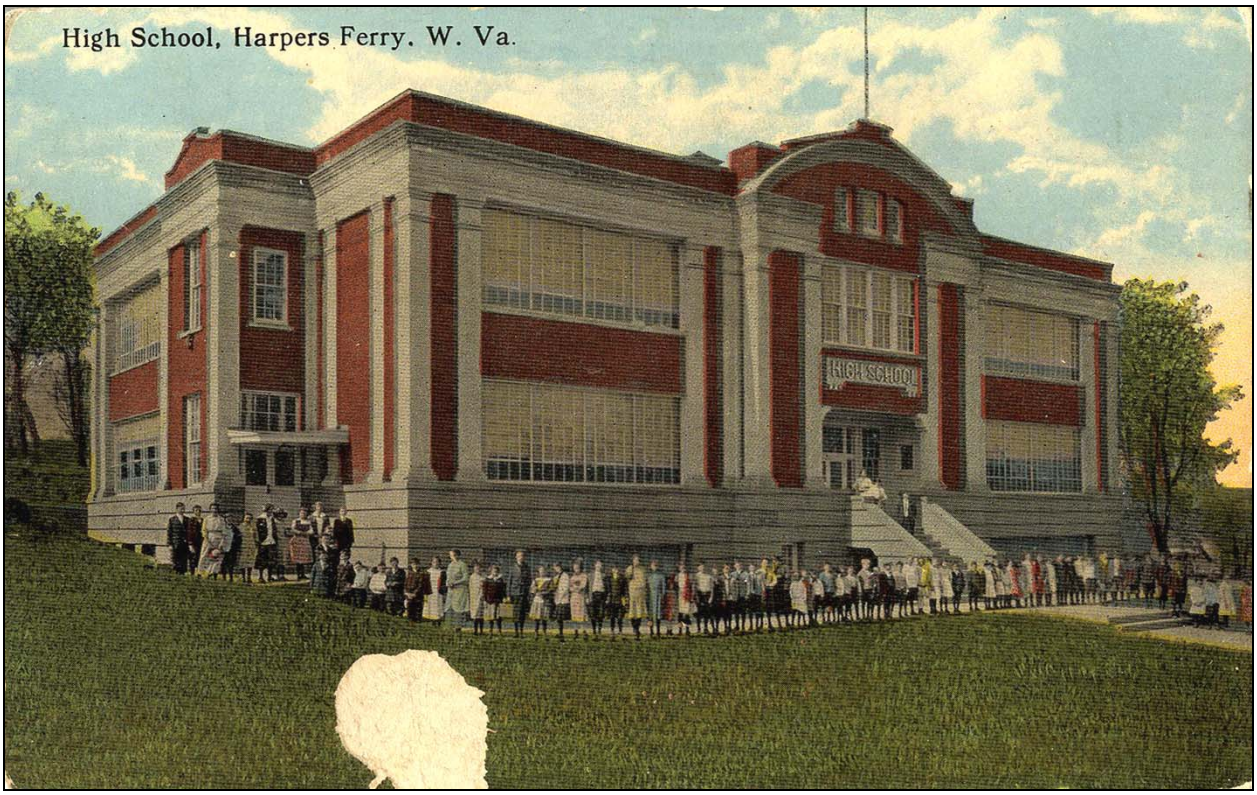


Figure VI.34. In 1912, a new high school was constructed on six lots in Block JJ between Washington and Fillmore Streets. This and other early images of the school show a concrete walk, steps, and sloping topography that characterize the landscape. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8764-(HF-1145)-circa1920.jpg)



Figure VI.35. The landscape depicted in this May 1919 drawing of the high school differs from earlier images such as Figure VI.34. Here, the landscape includes terraced topography, concrete steps and cheek walls, walks, four shrubs, and three trees. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_20081008_0907.jpg)

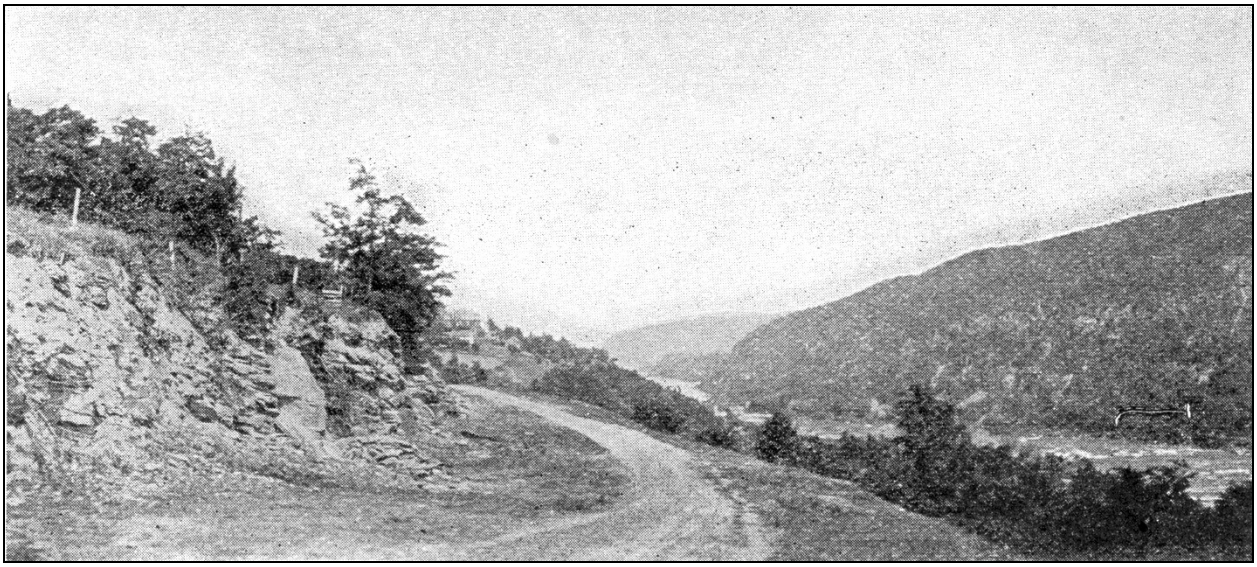


Figure VI.36. This circa 1913 view of the southern Storer College campus landscape indicates that the Camp Hill landscape has recovered from the destruction of the previous century. Numerous volunteer trees cover the once barren slopes of the hilltop and frame an earth and gravel road or path, likely South Cliff Street or another road leading from the campus to the Circus Hill Lot. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1913-14-SC-cata5.jpg)

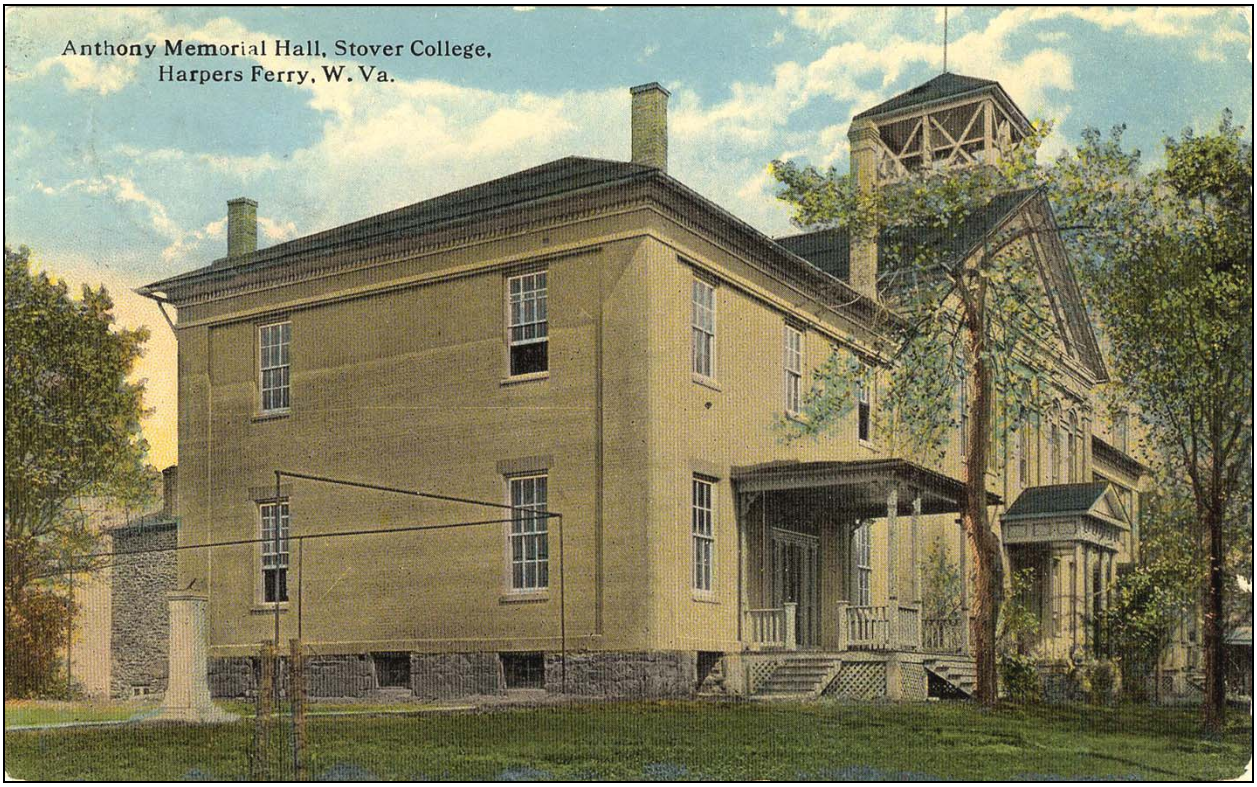


Figure VI.37. In this image, metal posts and wire fence surround two tennis courts to the south of Anthony Memorial Hall. During the 1920s, Storer College continued to grow and expand its campus landscape features, particularly sports clubs and athletic fields. A sundial on a pedestal base is also visible between the court and the building. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8686-(HF-941)-circa1920.jpg)



Figure VI.38. This circa 1924 image shows clustered trees around John Brown's Fort and Lincoln Hall, as well as a tree row and hedge along the Shaded Walk east of Anthony Memorial Hall. Also shown are the uppermost potion of the water tower behind Anthony Memorial Hall, and striping lines for the football field on the campus green. Courtesy Martin Conway, *Harpers Ferry: Time Remembered*, 1981. (R-CH_20081008_0902.jpg)



Figure VI.39. Similar to Figure VI.38, this circa 1924 image also shows the campus green with football striping, clustered trees and hedge along the Shaded Walk, and water tower behind Anthony Memorial Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0595-c1924.jpg)



Figure VI.40. Improvements in the 1910s included the construction of a concrete sidewalk east of Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall leading to John Brown's Fort, seen here. The parallel drive remains compacted earth and gravel. Wood bollards mark the edge of vehicular drives. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8678-(HF-932)-circa1910-20.jpg)

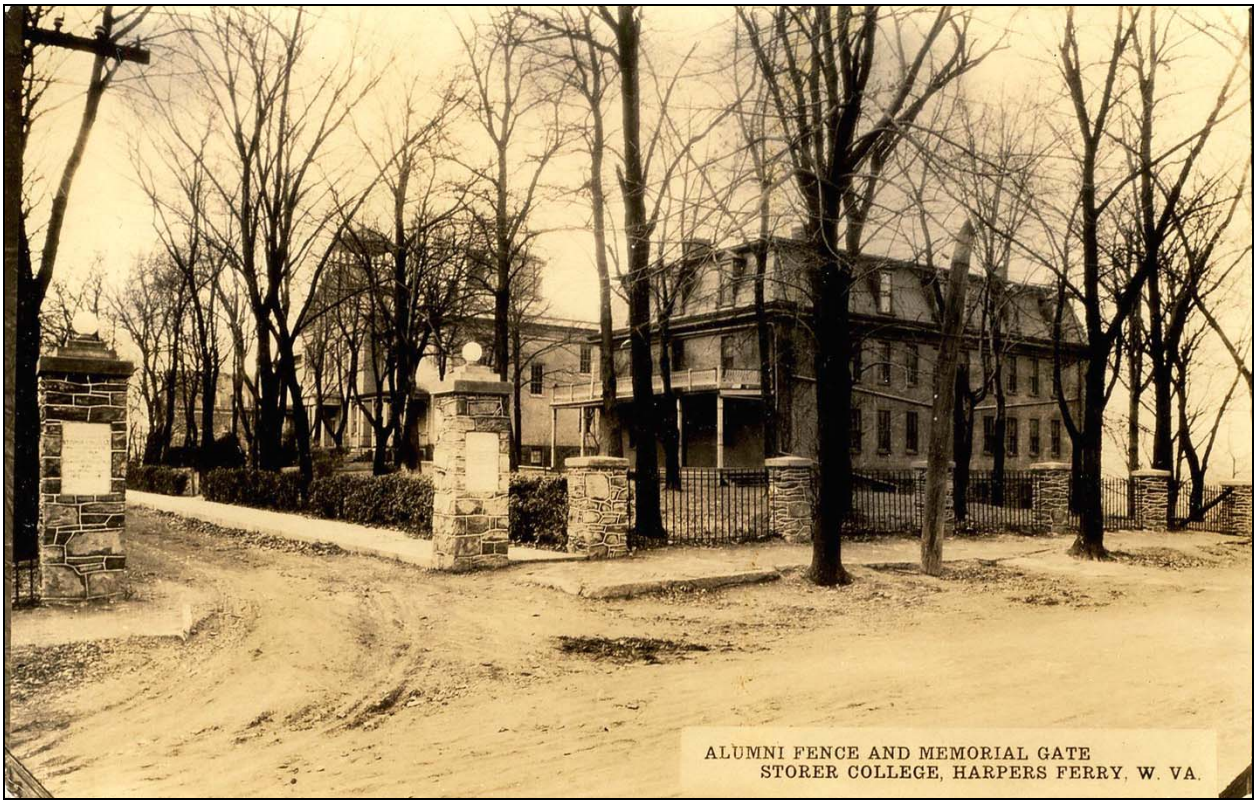


Figure VI.41. In 1922-1923, a metal picket fence with stone piers defined the edge of the main campus. Two limestone pillars, dedicated to Storer students who fought in World War I, marked the entry drive and gate. The dirt and gravel entry drive leads into the campus from Fillmore Avenue, with a parallel concrete walk, known as the "Shaded Walk" and "Long Walk" edged with a hedge and lined with deciduous trees. Deciduous trees also lined Fillmore Street and its dirt sidewalks were edged in stone. Courtesy HFA. R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8676-(HF-930)-circa1923.jpg)



Figure VI.42. The landscape around Mosher Hall in the 1920s included small and large deciduous trees to the east and north and eleven small conical evergreens to the east. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8658-(HF-800)-c1920s.jpg)

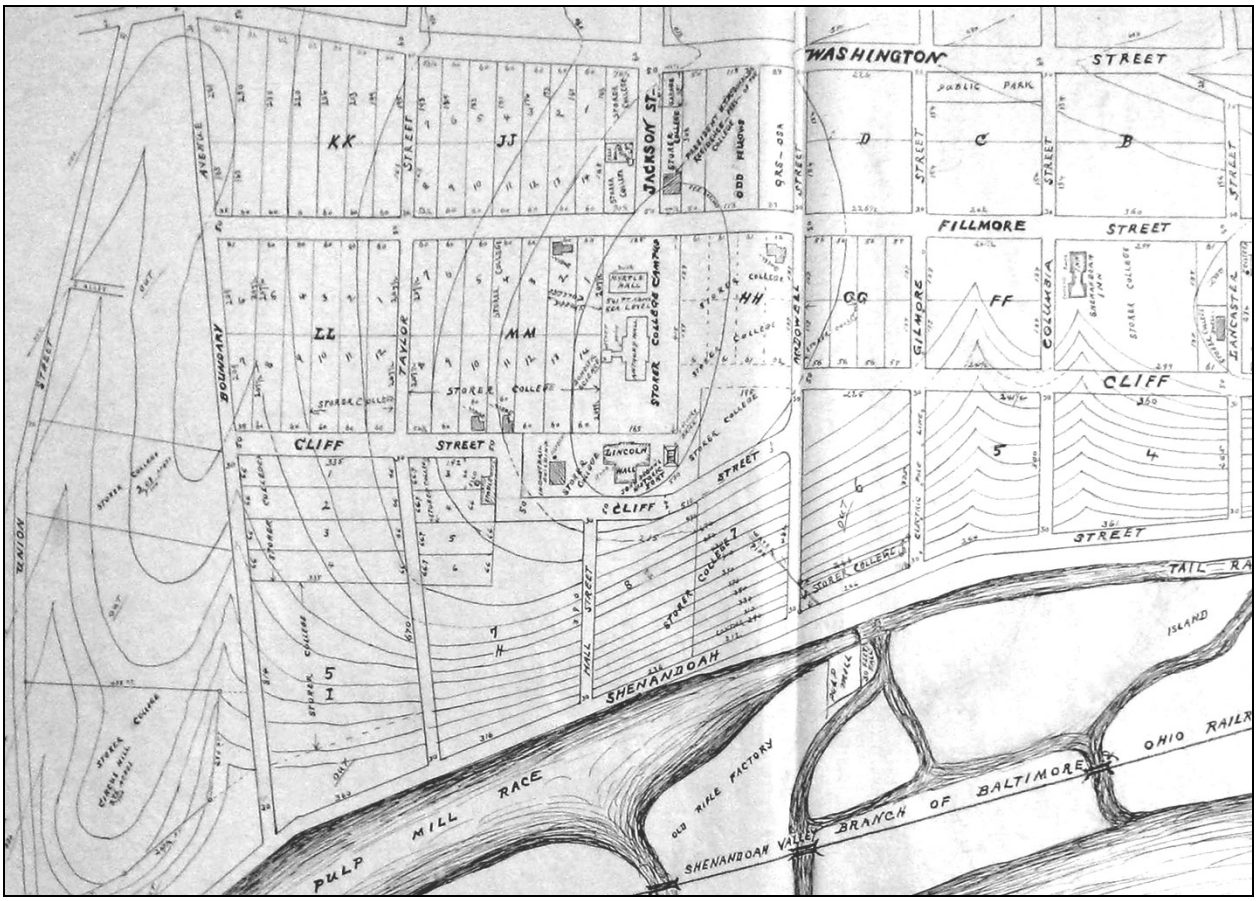


Figure VI.43. "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College Situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia" by Alexander Spotswood Dandridge in August 1921 shows the extent of the Storer College campus landscape. The map detail shows an altered alignment of South Cliff Street with campus buildings arranged on lots with corresponding topography. Buildings shown include Anthony Memorial Hall, Myrtle Hall, Lincoln Hall, John Brown's Fort, DeWolf Industrial Building, Lewis W. Anthony Building, the Campus Barn, Jackson Cottage, Sinclair Cottage, Robinson Cottage, an unlabeled cottage, Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, President's Cottage and garage, and the Shenandoah Inn. Overall, the Storer College property has expanded to include additional lots in Blocks GG, HH, LL, and MM and larger parcels between Boundary and Union Streets. Other campus structures known to exist, such as the water tower and Robinson Barn, are not shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00431-crop.jpg)



Figure VI.44. In this circa 1923 image, a low concrete retaining wall and metal posts along the Washington Street frontage are located north of Harpers Ferry High School. Similar metal posts lined the sidewalk along Jackson Street north of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_20081008_0915.jpg)



Figure VI.45. Specimens of woodland vegetation, such as this 1926 mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) specimen, were collected and sampled as part of the botanical courses at Storer College. Though the location of the collected specimens is unknown, they likely reflect the composition of the surrounding woodland species on the slopes of Camp Hill at that time. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_20081008_0591.jpg)

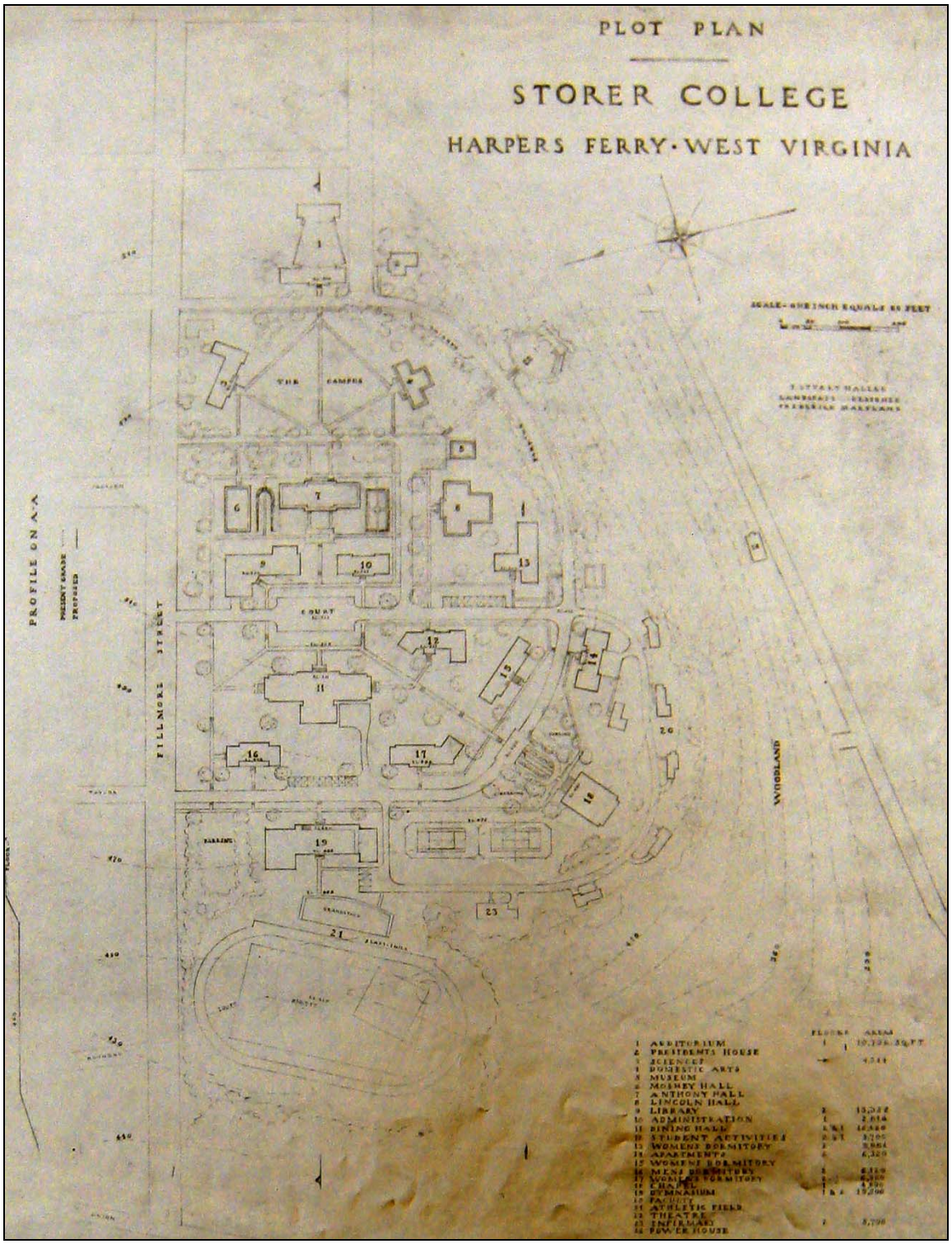


Figure VI.46. "Plot Plan, Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia" drafted by T. Stuart Haller in the late 1920s to late 1930s, shows a geometric arrangement of campus buildings, walks, courtyards, and plantings with athletic fields to the west. A number of proposed campus improvements are included on the plan. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00088-crop.jpg)

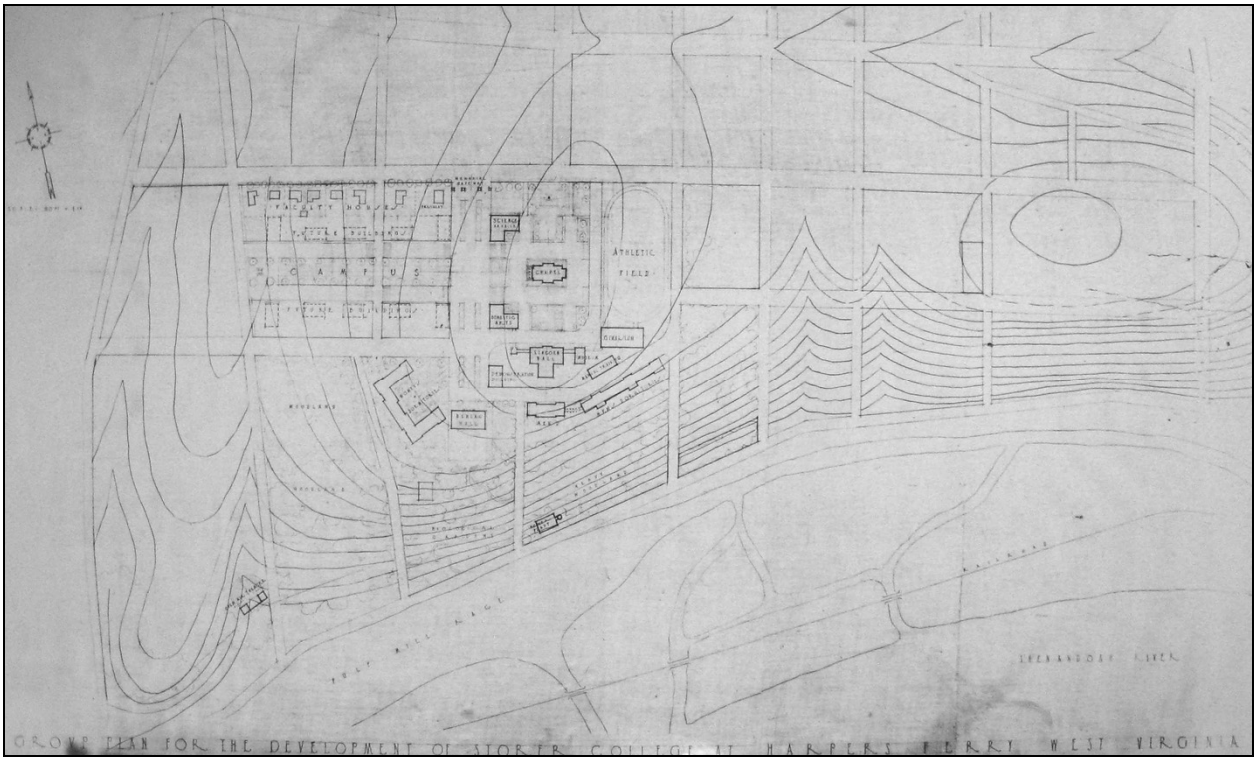


Figure VI.47. "Group Plan for the Development of Storer College at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia" likely drafted in the late 1920s to late 1930s by an unknown designer proposes a campus arrangement of facilities to the west and athletic fields to the east that differs from Figure VI.46. Overall, the plan appears to be a more linear and axial arrangement with the focus of the campus shifted to the west. Of the existing campus buildings at the time, only Lincoln Hall and the fort remain on the plan. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00129-6.jpg)

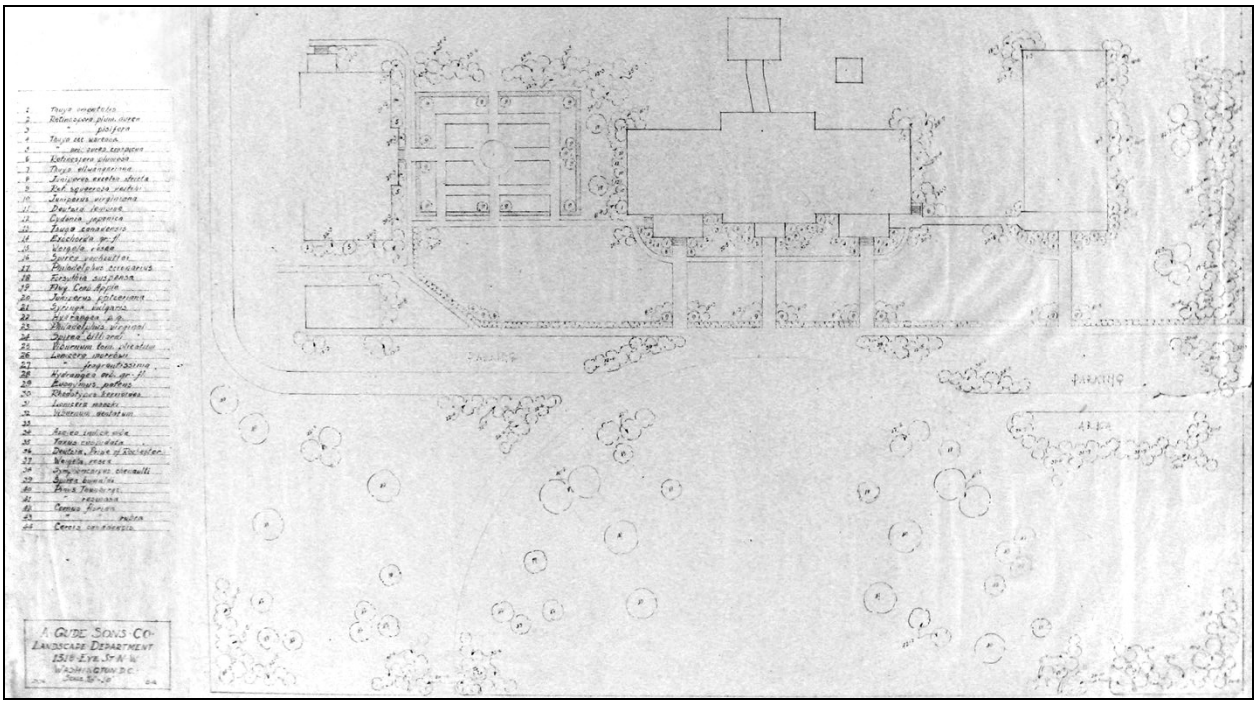


Figure VI.48. This undated planting by A. Gude Sons Company focuses on proposed vegetation for the Storer College campus. The plan shows the existing campus buildings, Anthony Memorial Hall, Lincoln Hall, John Brown's fort, DeWolf Industrial Building, and Mosher Hall with what appear to be existing walks and partial alignments of proposed drives. Proposed vegetation is identified with numbers and keyed to an accompanying plant list. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00401-crop.jpg)

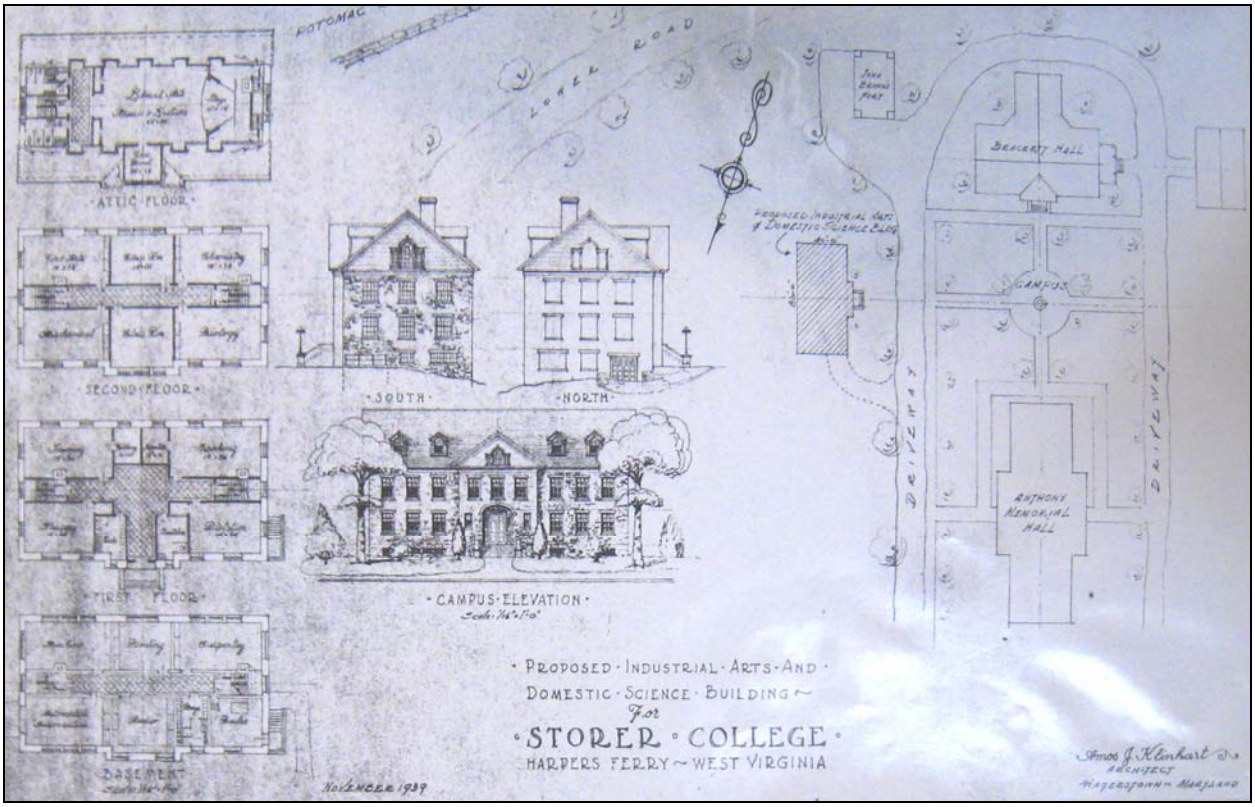


Figure VI.49. "Proposed Industrial Arts and Domestic Science Building for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia," drafted by Amos J. Klinhart in November 1939, shows a landscape plan with an existing driveway encircling Anthony Memorial and Lincoln Halls. Between the two buildings are linear walks that create a geometric courtyard with trees, and trees are also shown along the drive. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00120.jpg)



Figure VI.50. In this late 1930s postcard, newly-renamed Brackett Hall, formerly Lincoln Hall, is shown with a relatively open lawn with shrubs, small features, and a network of paths. Larger deciduous trees flank the dormitory on either side. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-8677-(HF-931)-late1930s.jpg)



Figure VI.51. This 1950s image shows the landscape around the Bird-Brady House, including a gravel drive edged with a hedge and deciduous and evergreen trees. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3987.jpg)



Figure VI.52. This circa 1940 postcard was issued soon after Cook Hall opened in 1938. The card features illustrations of several campus buildings and their landscapes. The landscapes east of Cook and Brackett Halls are relatively open, with limited plantings, when compared with the other buildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HAFE-134966.jpg)



Figure VI.53. This post-1940 image shows large deciduous trees, deciduous shrub hedges, conical evergreen shrubs, concrete walks, steps, and pipe rail handrails located between Cook Hall and Brackett Hall to the north. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0935.jpg)



Figure VI.54. This photograph was taken shortly after Permelia Eastman Cook Hall opened in 1940. A vehicular drive is visible to the north of the building, and automobiles are parked on the adjacent open lawn. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0580-c1941.jpg)



Figure VI.55. Between 1946 and the early 1950s, water from the water tower froze and created a large cascading sheet of ice, seen here in an undated student photograph. The ice likely damaged the nearby DeWolf building, visible to the right of the tower. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3915.jpg)

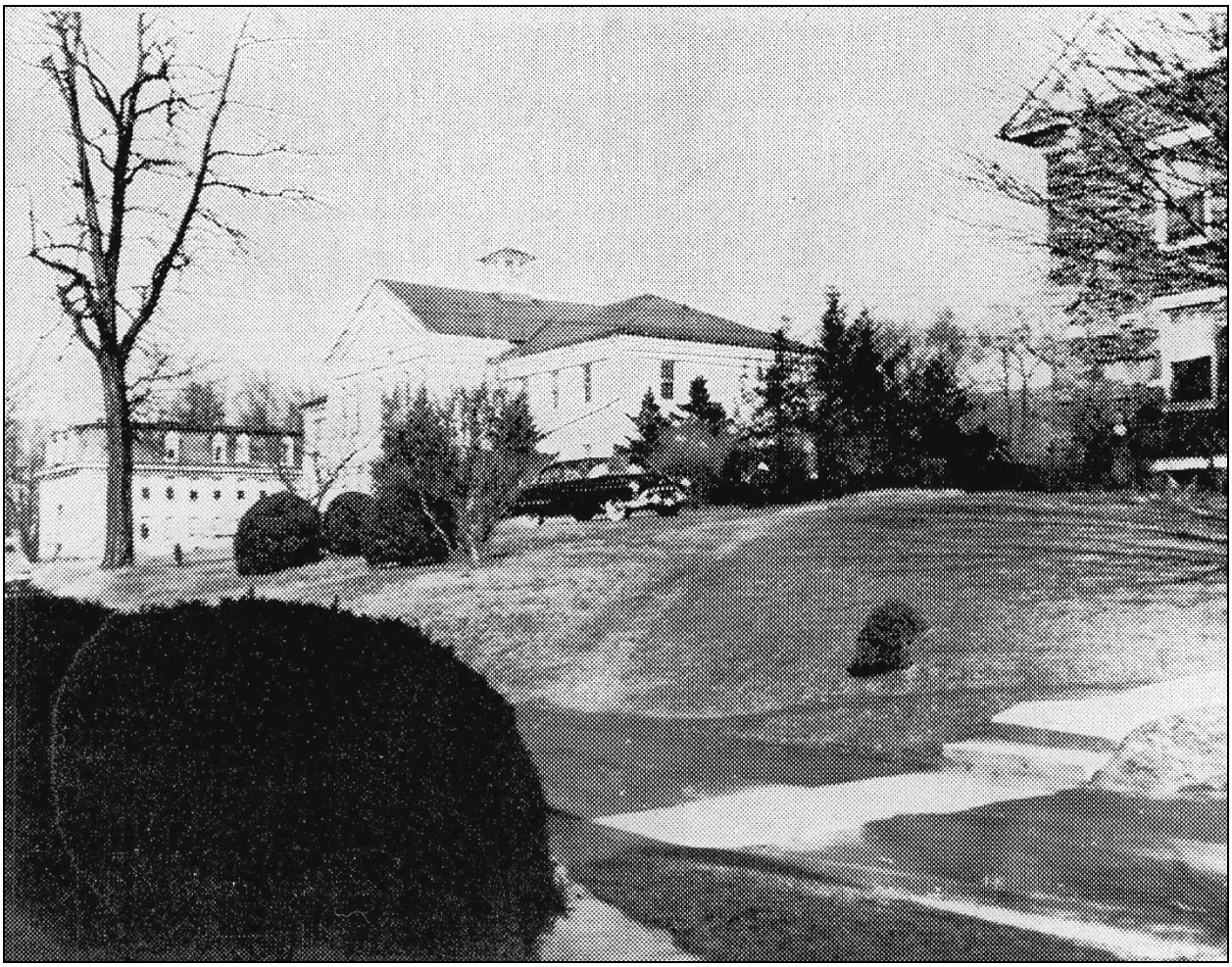


Figure VI.56. This image from the *Storer College Bulletin* in 1952 shows the landscape between the library and Anthony Memorial Hall, composed of large boxwoods, deciduous and evergreen trees, concrete walk and steps, and vehicular drive. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-1952-SC-bull.jpg)



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
1937 Aerial Photograph

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AP-1937

Date:
2009



Sources
- 1952 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives

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CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
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Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
1952 Aerial Photograph

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AP-1952

Date:
2009

Sources
- 1937 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives
- R-CH_HFA-HFM-00110-1
- 1904-05 Storer College Catalogue
- 1905-06 Storer College Catalogue
- 1913-14 Storer College Catalogue

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WASHINGTON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
TAYLOR STREET
JACKSON STREET
FILLMORE STREET
MCDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
JACKSON STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
UNION STREET
SHENANDOAH STREET
FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH
SAUNDERS COTTAGE
SINCLAIR COTTAGE
CORNCRIB/ HENHOUSE
MYRTLE HALL
LONG WALK & ENTRY DRIVE
ROBINSON COTTAGE
ROBINSON BARN
ANTHONY MEMORIAL HALL
CAMPUS GREEN/ & FOOTBALL FIELD
DEWOLF INDUSTRIAL
JACKSON HOUSE
LINCOLN HALL
LEWIS ANTHONY INDUSTRIAL
COLLEGE BARN
WHITE COTTAGE
MORRELL HOUSE
BRACKETT HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
Ua9
Ps2
Ua7
Ua6
Ua6
Ua
Lo
1
2
3

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- MEADOW, FIELD
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
- FENCEPOST
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- WOOD FENCE
- METAL FENCE
- WALL
- ROAD TRACE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- STONE WALK
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- PROPERTY LINE
- BENCH

LANDSCAPE UNIT KEY

- UNIT 1: CAMP HILL KNOLL & CORE
- UNIT 2: EAST LANDS
- UNIT 3: WEST SLOPES

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title: **c. 1909 Period Plan**

Drawing Number: **PP-1909**

Scale: **1" = 200' - 0"**

Date: *2009*



VEGETATION KEY

CANOPY DIAMETER	DECIDUOUS TREES DBH
10'	UNDER 4"
20'	4-8"
30'	9-16"
40'	17-24"
50'	25-31"
60'	32" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER	EVERGREEN TREES DBH
8'	UNDER 6"
16'	6-9"
24'	10-16"
32'	17-24"
40'	25" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER	FLOWERING TREES DBH
6'	UNDER 6"
12'	6-12"
18'	13" AND UP

TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY

SIZE IN CALIPER
TREE NAME
GENUS/SPECIES
As18B1U
ROOTS
TRUNKS
CANOPY

NOTE:
CODES FOR INDIVIDUAL TREES ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX B.

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- MEADOW, FIELD
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
- FENCEPOST
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- METAL FENCE
- WOOD FENCE
- WALL
- ROAD TRACE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- STONE WALK
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- BENCH

Sources
- 1937 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives
- R-CH_HFA-HFM-00110-1
- 1904-05 Storer College Catalogue
- 1905-06 Storer College Catalogue
- 1913-14 Storer College Catalogue

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CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
c. 1909 Core Area Period Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
PP-1909A

Date:
2009

Sources
- 1952 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives
- HFA-00362 from HAFE archives
- CH-4Aug2008_4369, digital image

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WASHINGTON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
TAYLOR STREET
JACKSON STREET
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
UNION STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
LANCASTER STREET
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH
PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
LAUNDRESS COTTAGE
SINCLAIR COTTAGE
CORNCRIB / HENHOUSE
MOSHER HALL
ROBINSON COTTAGE
ROBINSON BARN
LONG WALK
CAMPUS GREEN
DEWOLF INDUSTRIAL
ANTHONY MEMORIAL HALL
WATER TOWER
JACKSON HOUSE
GEOMETRIC BOXWOOD GARDEN
SCIENCE BUILDING
ANTHONY LIBRARY
BRACKETT HALL
COOK HALL
JOHN BROWN'S FORT
CAMPUS QUARRY
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
FOOTBALL FIELD
MORRELL HOUSE
BRACKETT HOUSE
TATTERSAL PROPERTY
Co3
Qp2
Qp1
Ua17
Ua13
Ua1
Ua25
Ua23
Ua15
Ua9
Ua11
Ua21
Ua22
Ua
Asa10
Ps10
To
Cc11
Asa
Asc5
Jv2
1
2
3

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
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- STONE WALK
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- SIGNS
- PROPERTY LINE

LANDSCAPE UNIT KEY

- UNIT 1: CAMP HILL KNOLL & CORE
- UNIT 2: EAST LANDS
- UNIT 3: WEST SLOPES

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

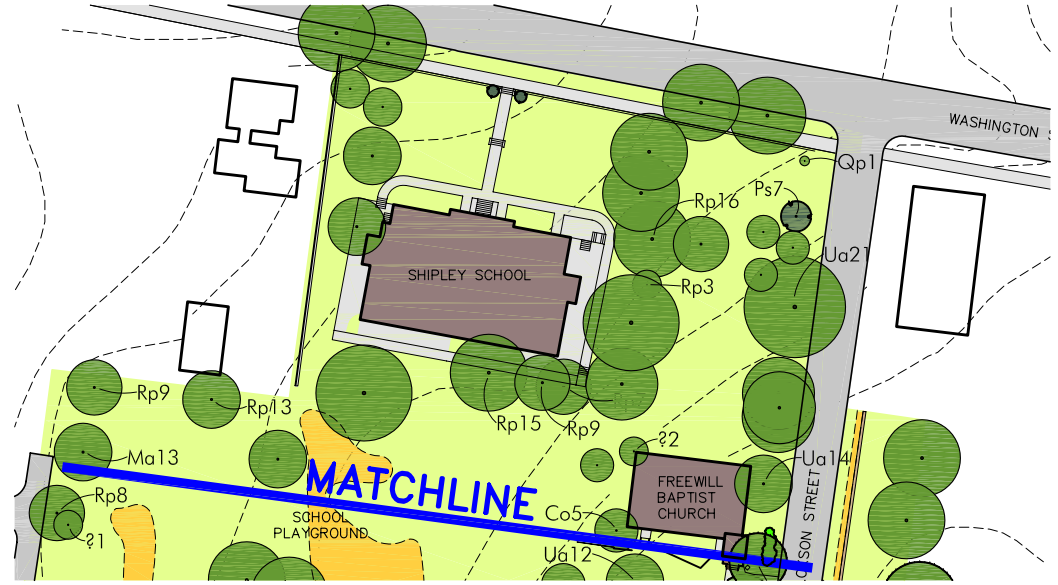
Drawing Title: **c. 1950 Period Plan**

Scale: **1" = 200' - 0"**

Drawing Number: **PP-1950**

Date: *2009*





VEGETATION KEY

CANOPY DIAMETER	DECIDUOUS TREES DBH
10'	UNDER 4"
20'	4-8"
30'	9-16"
40'	17-24"
50'	25-31"
60'	32" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER	EVERGREEN TREES DBH
8'	UNDER 6"
16'	6-9"
24'	10-16"
32'	17-24"
40'	25" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER	FLOWERING TREES DBH
6'	UNDER 6"
12'	6-12"
18'	13" AND UP

TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY

SIZE IN CALIPER — ROOTS
TREE NAME GENUS/SPECIES — As18B1U — TRUNKS
CANOPY

NOTE:
CODES FOR INDIVIDUAL TREES ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX B.

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
- FENCEPOST
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- METAL FENCE
- WOOD FENCE
- WALL
- ROAD TRACE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- STONE WALK
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- SIGNS

N

0 50 100

Sources
- 1952 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives
- HFA-00362-1958 from HAFE archives
- CH-4Aug2008_4369, digital image

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

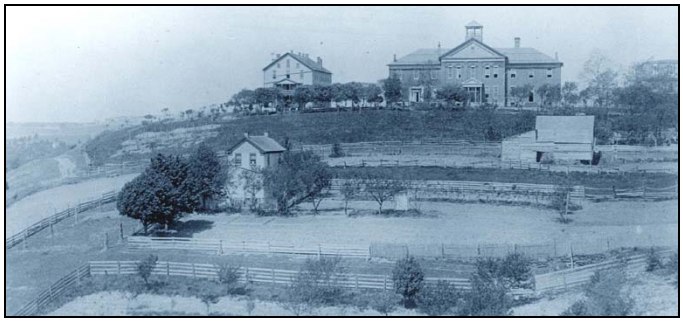
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
c. 1950 Core Area Period Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
PP-1950A

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

CHAPTER VII: STATE & FEDERAL OWNERSHIP PERIOD, 1956 TO 2008

A. INTRODUCTION TO 1956 TO 2008 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

The closing of Storer College in 1955 left the Camp Hill landscape unused, which signaled further losses of landscape features. The buildings and landscape were mothballed until the National Park Service acquired the land in the 1960s when several investigation and planning studies were undertaken. After studies of the buildings and landscape were completed, the NPS reshaped Camp Hill to suit their growing administrative needs. Several buildings were rehabilitated and a number were demolished. In the 1970s, the Interpretive Design Center, a large modern structure, was added to the landscape south of Anthony Memorial Hall. The following text outlines the evolution of Camp Hill through the closing of the college, vacated buildings, NPS acquisition, demolition, rehabilitation, and construction.

Throughout the narrative, buildings and structures are referred to using their name applicable to the time period. However, multiple names are sometimes used to refer to the same building. For clarity, the following reference list provides the names for each building:

- **Anthony Library**, Park Bldg 64
- **Anthony Memorial Hall**, Park Bldg 59, armory superintendent's quarters, commanding officer's quarters, Stephen Mather Training Center, Wirth Hall
- **Brackett House**, armory superintendent's clerk's quarters, Park Bldg 57
- **Cook Hall**, Park Bldg 61
- **Curtis Freewill Baptist Church**, Park Bldg 75
- **Harpers Ferry High School**, Harpers Ferry Elementary School, Charles Waldron Shipley School
- **Interpretive Design Center**, Park Bldg 83
- **Jackson House**, Park Bldg 82
- **Lincoln Hall**, New Lincoln Hall, Brackett Hall
- **Lockwood House**, armory paymaster's quarters, Park Bldg 56
- **Morrell House**, Armory Bldg 30, armory paymaster's clerk's quarters, Sparrow's Inn, Shenandoah Inn, McDowell House, Park Building 58
- **Myrtle Hall**, Mosher Hall, Park Bldg 60
- **Waterman House**, President's House
- **White Cottage**, Bird-Brady House, Park Bldg 69

Since documentation for this period is extensive, the full range of documentary sources from the time period was used to create the *Circa 1964 Period Plan, PP-1964*. This period plan was developed under methodology outlined in Chapter 3 using all combined information from documentary sources to graphically represent then-known character and features of the Camp Hill landscape. Selected historical images discussed in this narrative dating from 1955 to 2008 are presented to illustrate the character-defining features. Captions for each figure include dates, authors, source information and digital image file number.

B. 1956 TO 2008 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

With the end of legal segregation in Brown vs. the Board of Education and increased financial difficulties, Storer College closed in 1955. This initiated a period of uncertainty in which further use of the property as a college was unknown. While some Storer College Trustees favored "returning" the property to the federal government, other efforts sought to revive the school.[1] Meanwhile, Harpers Ferry National Monument in Lower Town expanded with 475.6 acres deeded to its property between 1953 and 1959.[2] The U.S. Government owned most of the land in Lower Town Harpers Ferry.[3] After the closure of the college, the National Park Service conducted tours of John Brown's Fort on the campus as part of its interpretive programming. The area surrounding the fort included a mortared stone wall and simple wood slat benches (see Figure VII.1).

By 1957, with growth of Harpers Ferry National Monument and lack of finances and a student body, it was clear that Storer College would not reopen its doors as an educational institution. As a result, the Storer College Board of Trustees met with the National Park Service (NPS) multiple times to consider and negotiate the transfer of the property to the government. Early discussions in 1957 between Bradley Nash, a Storer Trustee, and NPS Director Conrad Wirth addressed the possibility of transferring the campus to the NPS "without cost through the revision of title to the United States."[4] In January 1958, the NPS and the Trustees walked the campus grounds for inspection and review. The NPS advisory group unanimously agreed that the campus should be incorporated into the Monument, because the property provided support for historic themes, a panoramic vantage point to interpret additional themes; protected a prominent area from development 'out of harmony with the atmosphere of the National Monument and the Harpers Ferry community'; and provided a large area to locate administrative, maintenance, and quarters facilities."[5] Additionally, the grounds included John Brown Fort, an interpretive icon for the Monument.[6] The property also yielded an opportunity to incorporate "several NPS interests beyond the local level" including an eastern NPS training center and an emergency relocation office for the region for "Operation Alert Exercises."[7]

As a part of these early discussions, a number of maps and studies were carried out to more fully evaluate the campus facilities and features. Selected historic buildings on the Storer College campus, such as Morrell House, were documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) process through drawings and photographs.[8] Building histories were also compiled during this time to research the history, construction and initial occupancy of the campus buildings.[9]

Other photographs, plans, and maps were created to document the existing campus. One of the earliest planning maps from 1958 shows an outline of the Storer College properties and existing buildings at the time (see Figure VII.2). Interestingly, the plan also lists the evolution of campus property purchases over time and the dates of construction for the buildings, which gives a sense of the chronological progression of the campus holdings throughout time. The note states "In addition to the government grant the following properties were acquired by the college on the dates shown:"[10]

South of South Cliff Street, Lots 7 and 8, 1880
Block H, Lots 1-4, 1880
Block I, Lots 1-4, 1903; Lot 5 (Partial), 1907
Block FF, Lots 3-4, 1930
Block GG, Lot 5, 1915; Lot 6, 1910; Lot 7, 1938
Block HH, Lot 1, 1915; Lot 2, 1893; Lots 3-4, 1880; Lot 5, Deed missing; Lots 6-8, 1880
Block MM, Lot 1, 1880; Lot 2, 1884; Lot 3, Ownership questionable; Lot 4, 1913/1945 bought back; Lot 8, 1904; Lots 9-10 1909; Lot 11, 1880/1913 bought back; Lot 12 1890; Lot 13, Deed missing; Lot 14, 1881.
Block LL, Lots 10-11, 1906; Lot 2, 9, 12, Ownership questionable.

Additional mapping of the late 1950s outlined the various parcels of the proposed property acquisition (see Figure VII.3). Blue highlights areas of the original government grant to Storer College, green shows campus areas that were added to the original grant, and yellow highlights areas of the original government grant now in private ownership. Orange showcases other private properties to be acquired. Buildings to be kept and demolished were also outlined along with the existing circulation routes. Though the NPS intended to acquire all private and Storer College land holdings in the outlined 27-acre area by 1962, several editions of the property acquisition map were drafted each subsequently altering the proposed area to be acquired. Edits in pencil on Figure VII.3 show some of these changes.

A similar map with annotations reveals additional information about the campus landscape features and the occupants of the campus buildings in June 1959 (Figure VII.4). East of Morrell House are two small houses penciled in and labeled "small house" and "1858-59 small house" on a portion of the original land grant not owned by Storer College. Between Columbia and Gilmore Streets, a narrow lot owned by the college is marked as "ravine" with roughed in topography. To the west at the campus core, Mosher and Brackett Halls are shown as dotted lines, indicating the intent to demolish the structures. Other buildings such as the Gymnasium and President's House are shown on the plan, but labeled "Nonexistant," likely indicating that these structures had been torn down previously. Other features shown on the plan include the partial football field, a ravine to the west, an old foundation, the "Garrett House Under Construction," small residences and structures, old and existing septic tanks, a sewer pipe that empties into a ravine, and possible locations for future residences.

Discussions of the property transfer continued into 1959 and 1960 with an appraisal and NPS logistical study of the acquisition. Meanwhile, the Storer College Board of Trustees attempted to work out a compromise to uphold the stipulations of the college mission and charter.[11] In April 1960, the Trustees voted to merge Storer College with historically black Virginia Union College in Richmond to provide some symbolic continuity of the school. [12] Shortly thereafter, the Trustees approved the sale of the college property to the U.S. Government for an addition to

Harpers Ferry National Monument with the intent to use the buildings as a training center, a museum, administrative offices, and park residences.[13] On July 14, signed legislation introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph allowed the federal government to repurchase the former armory property. However, the park saw "limited action" and "considerable" difficulty in carrying out the acquisition. The delay involved legal complications of establishing title and ownership for seven acres of privately held lots within the larger Storer College property.[14] The NPS purchased the White Cottage/ Bird-Brady house property in 1960, though it was not until 1962 that the U.S. Congress appropriated money to buy Storer College properties and the acquisition of the roughly 30-acre property was final. [15]

Prior to final property transfer, the NPS took steps to evaluate the property's resources, including a series of photographs of the Storer College landscape and buildings.[16] Photographic documentation reveals details about the landscape during this transitional period. In 1960, ruins of the Morrell House addition remained in the Camp Hill landscape (see Figure VII.5). A hedge lined the sidewalk near Freewill Baptist Church along Jackson Street (see Figure VII.6). Evergreen trees and shrubs were located along the north façade of Cook Hall and the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall (see Figures VII.7 and VII.8). Existing conditions surveys of the campus were also created to assess the property and remaining buildings. A survey dated June 1962 shows detailed topography, buildings, drives, walks, and select vegetation, including a boxwood hedge between Anthony Memorial Hall and Brackett Hall as seen previously in other images (see Figure VII.9). Sizes and species of other large trees were also noted on the survey.

The NPS used these investigations to evaluate the Storer College properties for future use. Changes to the property would be implemented in light of several concurrent goals. Portions of the campus were intended for NPS offices, staff quarters, and a maintenance building to relieve overcrowded and incompatible park operations in Lower Town.[17] In addition, NPS planning accommodated training and interpretative design centers to be established on the campus. In early 1962, Chief Architect John Cabot outlined recommendations for adapting the Storer campus for NPS uses. "In considering facilities required for the Interpretive Center at Storer College, the total development and operation of the Monument is intricately involved."[18]

In initial planning phases, a number of Storer buildings were deemed too badly deteriorated to rehabilitate, and a preliminary General Development Plan suggested intent to demolish Anthony Hall. Plans were drafted for new building locations, parking lots, and drives. One plan showed the demolition of all structures with the exception of Cook Hall. Six new structures were proposed including a "Utility Court", four residences, and a large Administrative/Classroom Building (see Figure VII.10). Four additional future building sites were also noted. Ultimately, the NPS made commitments during Congressional hearings to preserve Anthony Memorial Hall and use it for the proposed training center.[19] At an August 1962 meeting in NPS Director Conrad Wirth's office, the following revised objectives were set forth: "Cook Hall and Anthony Library are to be remodeled and rehabilitated in time for the first training session… Anthony Hall should be remodeled and rehabilitated for classroom and perhaps other training center needs as determined after further study. It may be possible to include Monument headquarters in this structure… The new [Administrative/Classroom] building shown on the Master Plan is not envisioned…."[20] The NPS also proposed utility upgrades on the property. A September 1962 preliminary drawing for utilities, water and sewage systems for the former Storer College Campus show sewer pipes leading to a sand filter area in the southern portion of the former

football field and outfalling to a ravine with a masonry dam (see Figure VII.11). As part of the conversion of Storer College grounds, overhead power lines were re-routed underground. [21]

Later plans reflect the adjusted objectives for the former Storer College campus, including the rehabilitation of Anthony Memorial Hall. Revised master plans show the demolition of Mosher Hall and Brackett Hall, while retaining Anthony (see Figure VII.12). New additions include a large parking lot west of Anthony Memorial Hall, four new residences, and utility court. Other plans show a simplified building arrangement with Anthony, Cook Hall, a new Administration building, parking areas, river overlook, and preservation of the existing residences (see Figure VII.13). A long walk connects Anthony Hall to a second overlook at Lockwood House. Additionally, Jackson Street is closed to become a green pedestrian way.

An NPS plan to remove John Brown's Fort to Lower Town Harpers Ferry as part of the property conversion was met with some resistance. Harpers Ferry Superintendent Joseph R. Prentice argued that its location on the Storer campus confused visitors unaware of the building's travels. However, Prentice suggested that relocating it to Lower Town would "remove the only important attraction from the Storer College campus and thus dramatically eliminate the hoards of visitors and their automobiles from this location." Many members of the Storer College community disagreed and felt that Camp Hill should retain the Fort. [22] John Brown's Fort was eventually relocated from Storer College to Lower Town Harpers Ferry in 1968.[23]

In 1963, the U.S. Congress authorized the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HAFE), thus changing the national monument's name.[24] The NPS managed this conversion from college campus to this national historical park. As part of this transition, the Storer Alumni Association was asked to participate in interpreting the history of the college. Bronze plaques are planned to describe the past and present use of the campus, including one at the entrance welcoming visitors to "the former Storer College. [25] The NPS also made use of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church in the 1960s. The main auditorium was utilized as a meeting, conference, and congregational structure by municipal, organizational, and federal assemblies. [26]

Once the property acquisition and objectives were in place, the NPS moved quickly to implement their plans. The NPS demolished Mosher (Myrtle) Hall, Brackett (Lincoln) Hall, Jackson and Sinclair Cottages, the Kent and Saunders Houses, the DeWolf Industrial Building, and the Storer College Gymnasium.[27] A 1963 "Limit of Demolition Operation" plan shows many of the buildings slated for demolition (see Figure VII.14). In a February 1963 letter to a friend, Edith Perry, wife of the Harpers Ferry mayor, describes the changes: "Have you heard of the progress the Park Service is making? At Storer, they have torn out the interior of Cook Hall – the newest stone building – redesigning the layout of the rooms. They are relaying all water pipe lines and sewerage. They are tearing down Brackett Hall now and soon begin tearing down Mosher Hall (just inside the gate)… We feel like a changing world over here." [28] By the end of 1963, the majority of demolition at Storer College was complete.

Soon after acquiring the property, the NPS organized the Mather Training Center for eastern NPS training at Camp Hill, and in March 1963, a three-week trial training session was held at the center. Once the rehabilitation of Anthony Memorial Hall, renamed Wirth Hall, was completed, the Mather Training Center settled into the building. On April 17, 1964, the Mather Training Center at Wirth Hall was dedicated.[29] By October, a large parking lot was constructed west of

the Anthony Memorial Hall (see Figure VII.15). A planting plan for Wirth Hall shows existing elm and maple trees, removal of the hedges, and retention of the concrete walk and gravel drive east of the building (see Figure VII.16). Planned improvements include new flagstone walks and rhododendron and mountain laurel foundation plantings.

After demolition, the NPS initiated construction on the former Storer College campus. One of the first structures to be built was the underground emergency relocation office for the region for "Operation Alert Exercises" (see Figure VII.17). This "relocation center", situated just north and west of Wirth Hall, was begun in the summer of 1963.[30] In January 1964, bids opened for the construction of three 1,300 square foot ranch-style houses and a concrete block maintenance building measuring 40'x122' with a 40'x100' lumber shelter west of Wirth Hall (see Figure VII.18). The ranch-style homes were planned for employee quarters, but not primarily for park staff. Scattered deciduous trees surrounded the buildings and a driveway provided vehicular access to a garage at each residence (see Figure VII.19). The new maintenance building (see Figure VII.20) was constructed on the site of the graded former Storer College football field that had been cut into the adjacent hill.[31] This location was to the southwest of the core landscape area, "well-shielded" from the college buildings. The facility, built in November, featured a full carpenter shop for custom work required for historic structures. [32]

In May 1965, plans were drafted for concrete walks and steps throughout the former Storer College campus (see Figure VII.21). On the plans, flagstone walks at Wirth Hall are noted to be replaced with concrete. Figure VII.22 shows a view of the new concrete walk between Wirth Hall and the Anthony Library. A parking lot and concrete retaining wall were to be constructed southeast of Cook Hall, and the gravel drive east of Wirth Hall was shortened and enlarged for two parking spaces.[33] The parking lot behind Cook Hall was completed in 1965 (see Figure VI.23). In addition, a sunken pedestrian walk and service entry with a concrete retaining wall were installed at the west façade of Wirth Hall (see Figure VI.24).

Planting plans for the work show selected vegetation around Cook Hall and a hedge along McDowell Street (see Figure VI.25). On the site of the Robinson Barn at the intersection of McDowell and Cliff Streets, a paved area is noted to be used as an outdoor court for "tennis and other court games when not in use" (see Figure VII.26). Planting plans were also drafted for the west foundation of Wirth Hall and around the three residences to the west (see Figure VI.27). On the plan, the drive that passes between the residences and the library and Wirth Hall parking area is lined with an allée of flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

With the exception of the hedge along McDowell Street (see Figure VII.28), which remained until 1968, nearly all the hedges on the campus were removed by the mid-1960s. Historic images show that between April 1964 and December 1965, the hedge along the shaded Long Walk east of Wirth Hall was taken out (see Figures VII.29 and VII.30).

Throughout the mid-1960s, improvements at the former Storer College campus occurred in a piecemeal fashion without a central master plan. Documented discussions about the use of structures on the Storer property refer to the need to base decisions on policy precedent in the absence of a master plan or delay decisions while waiting for one. The lack of a comprehensive plan, the multiple intra-agency interests, and pressure to make immediate use of the property created challenges in decision-making for the long-term and symbolic benefits and demands of

the expansion effort.[34] In 1967, a master site plan was drafted for the former Storer College grounds with existing and proposed buildings and a number of parking lots (see Figure VII.31). The plan also shows a thick canopy separating the maintenance area from the rest of the campus, allées of trees lining the streets, and plantings screening parking lots.

A survey of remaining American elms on Camp Hill was conducted in 1965 (see Figure VII.32). The field survey shows clusters of American elms at the intersection of Fillmore and Jackson Streets and around Morrell, Brackett, and Lockwood houses to the east. Scattered elms are documented on the campus green near Wirth and Cook Halls, as well as to the southwest toward the maintenance facility. A circa 1967 survey of the size and species of existing vegetation on the Wirth Hall grounds offers additional documentation of the mid-1960s Camp Hill landscape.[35]

The 1967 *Aerial Photograph, AP-1967* offers a full foliage view of the campus at this time. The image shows the overall spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape with building locations, maintenance yard, drives, parking lots, walks, and vegetation. The aerial view shows the new parking lots by Cook Hall and the Mather Training Center; the basketball court at McDowell and South Cliff Streets; and dense canopy along Fillmore Street, the shaded Long Walk east of Wirth Hall, and surrounding the maintenance facility. Mosher Hall, Bracket Hall, Jackson and Sinclair Cottages, the Kent and Saunders Houses, the DeWolf Industrial Building, and the Storer College Gymnasium were all removed by this point and are absent from this photograph.

On March 7, 1968 John Brown's Fort was relocated from Storer College to Lower Town Harpers Ferry, opposite its original armory location.[36] The following month, ground was broken for the Interpretive Design Center (IDC) [37], a modern structure that was clearly differentiated in style from nearby historic structures (see Figure VII.33). The building was situated to the south of Wirth Hall adjacent to Cook Hall on the site of Brackett Hall. A plaza to the north of the building was intended to integrate the building with its surroundings. NPS opened the IDC in 1970.[38] As-built drawings of the IDC show topography, outdoor plaza, and other improvements (see Figure VII.34). The IDC facility partnered with its neighbors, Mather Training Center (MTC) and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, to test new design ideas and services within the park.[39]

Between 1960 and 1969, a total of 798.35 acres was deeded to Harpers Ferry National Monument, and growth continued into the 1970s. [40] In 1970, the NPS began rehabilitation work at Morrell House for park use.[41] In addition, the IDC expanded quickly throughout the early 1970s and soon was in need of greater work space. The former Harpers Ferry Elementary School, renamed the Shipley School in honor of teacher and principal Charles Waldron Shipley, closed in 1970.[42] The building was subsequently leased by the National Park Service as a conservation lab. The IDC expanded into the former school and added an access ramp and door to the structure, and the playground was converted to a parking lot.[43] Although documentation is unclear, it is likely that both HAFE and the IDC used different portions of the Shipley facility at the same time. In 1974, Superintendent Conway wrote to alert the NCR director of an approaching "crisis" caused by the "unplanned expansion" of the IDC into both the Shipley School and a former commercial building. [44] In October of that year, legislation was approved that set the Harpers Ferry NHP acreage limit at 2,000 and allotted $1.3 million for acquisition and $8.69 million for development.[45] The proposed acquisition included two Jefferson County

Board of Education properties, Grandview and Shipley schools, both of which the park was renting and using for overflow storage and exhibit preparation.[46]

Photographs from the 1970s reveal a number of changes that occurred in the Camp Hill landscape in the 1970s. Historic images reveal that a hedge defined the drive and stone retaining wall at the Bird-Brady House (see Figure VII.35). An aerial photograph taken in 1974 shows the spatial organization of the former Storer College Campus with buildings, parking lots, drives, walks, and vegetation (see Figure VII.36). In addition to the older campus buildings, the maintenance building and large parking area, three ranch-style residences, IDC with a large concrete plaza, and sports court/parking lot at the corner of McDowell and South Cliff Streets are clearly discernable. Deciduous trees line McDowell Street and the Long Walk to the east of Wirth Hall. Mixed vegetation on the slope screens the maintenance facility from the rest pf the campus to the east. Small evergreen plantings are shown to the south and west of Wirth Hall toward the adjacent parking lot and Anthony Library. The plants at Wirth Hall were changed two years later when the NPS implemented a foundation planting plan (see Figure VII.37). In November 1977, a hedge was removed and replanted along Jackson Street at the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.[47]

In the 1970s, a growing demand for interpretation of Storer College and black history took hold at Harpers Ferry, and the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration at Harpers Ferry included programs along these lines.[48] By the end of the decade, in response to sustained interest in establishing Harpers Ferry as a study center for black history, park staff and the Regional Office agreed on increased interpretation for Storer College with oral history interviews to begin as soon as possible. [49] The first exhibits opened at HAFE interpreting Storer College in the early 1980s.[50] The history of Storer College, told through the stories of its former students, recalled the myth of Harpers Ferry as an integrated place. Despite the story of John Brown and the presence of the College, students were cautioned from spending too much time away from campus for their own safety. [51] During this period, Harpers Ferry began a number of programs highlighting African American history, including a self-guided tour of the Storer College campus, education programs, and the restoration of Freewill Baptist Church. [52]

In 1980, a 1980 Design Concept Plan was developed for Camp Hill.[53] Later that year, a job order was issued to excavate around Wirth Hall, install new drainage, and backfill. The job was completed August 14, 1981. [54]

During the 1980s, Harpers Ferry NHP deeded an additional 564.75 acres to its property. Total land at the end of the decade included 2,273.94 acres.[55] The 1988 *Aerial Photograph, AP-1988* shows the overall spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape with building locations, maintenance yard, IDC, drives, parking lots, walks, and vegetation. The aerial image shows much the same overall appearance as the 1967 *Aerial Photograph, AP-1967* with the exception of the IDC. A topographic survey conducted of the Shipley School and Curtis Freewill Baptist Church in 1989 also shows topography, vegetation, walks, drives, parking lots, and fences (see Figure VII.38). That same year, NPS also began repair and repointing of brick sidewalk at the east entrance of Morrell House.[56]

An archaeological discovery at Camp Hill in 1991 uncovered tangible evidence of the property's history. Archaeologists found the ground surface of a former trash dump for Storer College.

Artifacts were scattered across the area, and two piles of bottles were located to the side. The ceramics, glassware, and other items dated to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. [57]

Between 1990 and 1999, Harpers Ferry NHP deeded 482.44 acres to its property for a total of 2,756.38 acres.[58] Acquisitions of Grandview and Shipley Schools, formerly the community's segregated public school buildings, were finalized in 1995 and included in this total.[59] In addition, the Tattersal Family sold their lot to the NPS in 1995.[60] The 1996 *Aerial Photograph AP-1996* shows the overall spatial organization of the former Storer College landscape with building locations, drives, walks, and vegetation relatively unchanged since the 1970s. The 2001 *Aerial Photograph AP-2001* also illustrates a similar overall spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape.

Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, NPS efforts documented the history of the property and considered plans for its future. In 1995, "Package 119" Historic Structures Report, History Section was written for Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House (Park Building 58) through a Cooperative Agreement between the NPS and University of Maryland. The report states, "the current boundaries for the lot on which Morrell stands approximate those established in 1869."[61] In 2000, the NPS and Mather Training Center Roundtable Partners discussed future uses of Cook Hall. [62] Further documentation was recorded in 2001, when the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer submitted National Register nominations for several sites at Camp Hill, including the Tattersal property, the Shipley School, and the Storer College historic district. [63] Between 2000 and 2007, Harpers Ferry NHP deeded 889.37 acres to its property. In 2007, the park included a total of 3,645.75 acres.[64]

PMIS (Project Management Information System) statements entered by the NPS offer insight into changes in the Camp Hill landscape since 2000. In August 2000, NPS entered PMIS statement 63115 to resurface walkways, drives, and parking areas near IDC and Bird-Brady House. Improvements to steps, walks, rails, ramps, and parking will also be addressed.[65] In April 2001, PMIS statement 76768 was entered for replacing unsafe lodging facilities at Mather Training Center, and to construct on-campus lodging for trainees and instructors at the center.[66] In May, the NPS entered a statement for a Shipley School rehabilitation to convert the building into multi-use offices.[67] The following July, a charrette was held at the Stephen T. Mather Training Center to discuss on-campus student lodging rehabilitation.[68] In May 2002, a PMIS statement was entered for the rehabilitation of Cook Hall. The project addressed interior renovations, ADA requirements, addition of a stair/elevator tower, improved delivery access, site utilities, parking, and restoration of the landscape.[69] Later that year, in December, the NPS enters a PMIS statement to remove the three ranch-style houses west of Anthony Memorial Hall, which were then demolished between August and September.[70] In February 2004, a PMIS statement requested funds for painting and repairing highly visible buildings on Camp Hill.[71] A PMIS statement was also entered for repair of the Camp Hill landscape.[72] The following November, NPS entered a PMIS statement for the construction of a new museum collection, artifacts, archives, and library storage facility.[73] In January 2005, a PMIS statement to repair all concrete sidewalks, steps, and curbs at the Mather Training Center was entered.[74] A year later, NPS entered PMIS statement 125719 for the rehabilitation of the exterior of Cook Hall. The project included repairing roofs, gutters, downspouts, cornices, soffits, windows, doors, and hardware, repointing walls, and trimming vegetation around the building.[75] In September 2006, a PMIS statement requested funds for clearing a portion of Camp Hill slopes for historic views

and interpretation at Lockwood, Brackett, and Morrell Houses.[76] In June 2007, a statement was entered for improving the foundation drainage around Wirth Hall to include masonry foundation repairs, drainage systems, landscape repairs, and archaeological monitoring.[77] A PMIS statement requesting funds for creating accessible entrances at Cook Hall was entered in September 2007.[78]

In 2008, large trees were removed from around Cook Hall and the Shipley School for building repairs. Boxwoods were also removed from around the library building.[79] That same year, Heritage Landscapes was selected to complete a Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report focusing on the origins and evolution of the Camp Hill landscape.

C. CIRCA 1964 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

This section describes the evidence of character-defining features of the Camp Hill landscape as they existed in circa 1964. The narrative refers to the *Circa 1964 Period Plan, PP-1964*. The plan delineates the period landscape character within the study area and records the conditions at this time with a focus on evidence from the sequence of ground photography and sketches, incorporating written materials and design plans. Structures, circulation and vegetation are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes as shown in the symbol key. The *Circa 1964 Core Area Period Plan, PP-1964A* provides additional details of the landscape core, located within Landscape Unit 1. *PP-1964* shows the overall Camp Hill property at a scale of 1-inch equal to 200 feet and *PP-1964A* depicts the core landscape at a scale of 1-inch equal to 100 feet.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *PP-1964*. The following description focuses on the circa 1964 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core*—Unit 1 encompasses the landscape, vegetation, and circulation routes surrounding Wirth (Anthony Memorial) and Cook Halls, Anthony Library, Bird-Brady House, three ranch-style residences, Relocation Center, Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Shipley School, and John Brown's Fort.

- *Landscape Unit 2: East Lands*—Unit 2 is an irregularly shaped portion of land that extends to the east and includes the landscape, vegetation, and circulation routes around Morrell House and Jackson House to Lancaster Street.

- *Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes*—Unit 3 consists of steep west-facing slopes that extend to Union Street, including the landscape, vegetation, and circulation routes surrounding the HAFE maintenance center and the Tattersal property.

The landscape units define the landscape character of the study area during the 1964 period of discussion. The discussion is organized by character-defining features, beginning with spatial organization, land use, visual relationships, and natural systems and continuing to address topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and

objects. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit. The material, condition, quality, and extent of each landscape unit is discussed for the 1964 period, shortly after National Park Service acquisition of the Camp Hill landscape.

C1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

Extensive demolition in Unit 1 resulted in spatial organization unlike that of the previous periods. Just prior to 1964, Mosher and Brackett Halls, Jackson and Sinclair Cottages, the Kent and Saunders Houses, and the Storer College Gymnasium were removed. The DeWolf Industrial Building and the water tower were also removed following the close of the circa 1950 period. In addition, new buildings appear in the landscape, including three ranch-style residences and a Relocation Center. These changes alter the spatial organization that characterized this area during previous time periods.

In spite of changes to spatial relationships, Unit 1 continues to be spatially divided into east and west sections. Wirth (Anthony Memorial) Hall, sited on the hilltop, continues to dominate the campus landscape and mark the division between the east and west areas of Unit 1. The east portion is characterized by an open green lawn and large academic-style buildings. The west is less formal than the east, with smaller-scale buildings scattered throughout the landscape. Vegetation is prolific in specific areas throughout both halves of the campus and is generally concentrated along Fillmore Street and the entry drive and walk at the east façades of the three main buildings, providing a sense of enclosure to the green. Views east to and from Wirth Hall are more enclosed and screened by the deciduous tree canopy. Views west are more open with limited vegetation interrupting the vistas across the sloping landscape.

The topography of Unit 1 circa 1964 is somewhat changed since the previous period. The construction of three ranch-style residences on the open slope west of Wirth Hall likely resulted in altered topography in this location. The terrain would have been adjusted to create a level ground plane on which to construct the residences. In addition, the construction of the Relocation Center on the site of the former Mosher Hall resulted in substantial topographical changes. The soil was excavated and the new building inserted into the subterranean fabric of the Camp Hill knoll to the north of Wirth Hall. Aside from grading operations undertaken to accommodate new construction, elevational changes are likely limited. The remnants of a limestone quarry are found on the slope south of Cook Hall.

Vegetation within Unit 1 consists primarily of lawn and prolific deciduous trees with a dense woodland canopy at the southernmost edge. The ground plane is covered in a mixed-species turf grass to the east and west of Wirth Hall. Dense groves of deciduous trees line the north-south pedestrian walk and vehicular drive which parallel Wirth Hall at the crest of the topographical rise. Beginning at Wirth Hall and extending south to John Brown's Fort, the Long Walk is edged to the west with a continuous hedge. Scattered large deciduous trees fill the areas between the shaded walk and Wirth Hall and are particularly clustered around the former site of Mosher Hall to the north, east, and south. Deciduous trees are prolific at the northern terminus of the path and drive at Fillmore Street, where groves of trees line the route between Jackson and McDowell Streets. A continuous hedge follows the west edge of McDowell Street between Fillmore and South Cliff Streets. The campus green between the Long Walk and McDowell Street remains open, with a few scattered deciduous trees. Across McDowell Street, deciduous

trees are scattered to the southeast of the former site of the Robinson Barn. Two deciduous and three white pine trees *(Pinus strobus)* line the gravel drive at the southern end of the green, behind Cook Hall.

Foundation plantings are also evident at Wirth Hall. Five evergreen trees line the foundation of the south façade, and paired evergreen plantings are positioned by the entrances to the building on the east façade. South of Wirth Hall, remnants of the geometric garden area are visible, including three arms of the former rectangular hedge. A number of trees have grown within the former garden space, including the southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*) and white pine that persist from the earlier period, as well as another unknown deciduous tree. Dense ornamental and evergreen foundation plantings are located on the main (north) façade at Cook Hall.

Vegetation is less prolific on the western slope of the topographic crest. The majority of trees are clustered to the north, at the intersection of Fillmore Street and the west entry drive, and to the south, at Anthony Library and the Bird-Brady House. Evergreen shrubs are clustered at the intersection of paved walks northeast of Anthony Library, and evergreen plantings frame the entrance to the building on the east façade. Deciduous, ornamental, and evergreen trees are clustered south and southwest of Anthony Library. A row of 5 deciduous trees lines the gravel drive north of the Bird-Brady House, and two trees are positioned in the triangular traffic island adjacent to the southernmost ranch-style residence. The trees and shrubs found throughout the western section range from young to mature plantings.

Deciduous trees are smaller and scattered more sparsely on the open, grassy slope to the west of Wirth Hall, though a large mass of deciduous trees is visible to the west of the residences, closer to Taylor Street. Six small ornamental trees are planted along the east edge of the western entry drive. Farther west, near the boundary with Unit 3, a north-south row of seven evergreen shrubs marks what was likely the foundation of the former Science Building, now removed.

North of Fillmore Street, deciduous trees are concentrated along Jackson Street and scattered around Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. The main entry to the north of Shipley School is open lawn divided by paved pedestrian paths. Deciduous trees are clustered to the west, south, and east of the building. Paired deciduous trees at the sidewalk frame the view to the building from the north.

Circulation in Unit 1 includes an array of interconnected vehicular and pedestrian routes. The street grid of Fillmore, Washington, Taylor, Jackson, McDowell, and South Cliff Streets forms the basic framework surrounding the campus. Since circa 1954, Taylor Street has been extended south to the maintenance facility and paved. Campus circulation includes a series of paved and gravel or compacted earth drives and paths.

Two primary drives approach the campus from Fillmore Street. The main, linear north-south drive passes to the east of Wirth Hall and terminates at John Brown's Fort and Cook Hall. The second drive enters at Fillmore Street and immediately branches into two segments. The east branch leads to a paved parking lot to the west of Wirth Hall. The west segment of the drive continues in a general southerly direction, gently curving east of the three ranch-style residences. Paved driveways located at each residence link the entry dive to individual garages. At the southernmost residence, the drive splits into two east-west segments at a triangular traffic island.

The west branch extends to two unidentified structures in the southwest corner of Unit 1. The east segment of the drive passes north of the Bird-Brady House, where it intersects with a gravel or compacted earth entry drive. This drive extends south from the intersection of McDowell and South Cliff Streets and passes to the rear (south) of Cook Hall, where it connects with the paved drive.

Unit 1 includes multiple pedestrian walks which connect the campus buildings. Two primary walks, oriented north-south and east-west, serve as the primary pedestrian routes through the Unit 1 landscape. A linear paved walk parallels the north-south entry drive east of Wirth Hall and ends at a paved east-west walk which connects Cook Hall to the vehicular drive to the west via a series of steps. Across the intersecting path, a paved walk leads south to John Brown's Fort. Three paved walks extend west from the north-south walk to provide pedestrian access to the Wirth Hall entrances on the front façade. In addition, a parallel paved walk extends from the southeast corner of Wirth Hall to join the east-west walk at a point just west of the Fort. Behind Wirth Hall, a paved walk parallels the east edge of the parking lot and continues at a slight diagonal angle to intersect with the east-west walk at the northeast corner of Anthony Library. After this intersection, the walk extends south to two entry points into Anthony Library on the east and south of the building.

North of Fillmore Street, a paved path connecting with the Washington Street sidewalks accesses the main, central entry to Shipley School. A peripheral path traces the west, north, and east façades of the building and connects with the entry path. A paved walk along the south façade of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church leads from Jackson Street to a series of steps descending the sloping topography. Large areas of compacted earth south of Shipley School and west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church indicate a large number of pedestrians and users in these areas. In addition to the paved paths, users likely traverse the open ground plane between the two buildings.

A segment of the Appalachian Trail forms the southern boundary of Unit 1. The compacted earth pedestrian trail is positioned across the slopes to the south of Camp Hill and Unit 1. The trail connects pedestrians from Shenandoah Street to Jefferson's Rock and the vicinity, though it is unknown if spurs off the trail provide access into the campus.

Unit 1 contains no visible water features during this time period.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 1 include a low stone wall beside the entry path at John Brown's Fort and a series of retaining walls at the Bird-Brady House.

Small-scale features within Unit 1 include wood and iron fencing with stone piers along Fillmore Street and an 1887 stone monument south of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.

C2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

The spatial organization of Unit 2 is relatively unchanged since circa 1950. Unit 2 remains residential in character, with steep slopes and woodland tree canopy to the south. Fillmore, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets create the grid that defines the northern and eastern portions of Unit 2. Morrell and Jackson Houses are the only buildings within Unit 2, set on opposite sides of

the open, sloping lawn of the former armory property to the west of Lockwood House. Morrell House is situated on level land northwest of the Lockwood House along the south side of Fillmore Street.

The topography of Unit 2 is similar to circa 1950, with undulating steep ravines and slopes to the south toward the Shenandoah River. No known topographical changes occurred during the interim period. The ground plane surrounding the structures is more level than the surrounding, undulating landscape.

Vegetation in Unit 2 is slightly denser than in circa 1950, though the area surrounding Morrell and Jackson Houses remains open with scattered deciduous trees. The ground plane between Morrell and Jackson Houses is covered in a mixed-species turf grass. Three small deciduous trees line Fillmore Street at Morrell House and two larger trees are positioned at the east edge of the pedestrian walk to the building. The smaller trees were likely planted more recently, replacing the former row of five trees that has been removed since the circa 1950 period. Deciduous trees of varying sizes are scattered around Morrell House. Deciduous trees are clustered near the northwestern corner of Jackson House, and one large deciduous tree is positioned south of the building near the east property line. Additional deciduous trees are located along Columbia Street. To the west, the north-south row of seven evergreen trees that followed the property line south from Fillmore Street between lots 3 and 2 in block FF have been removed. A single black locust is located within this lot with the southern woodland encroaching northward. The canopy edge has not noticeably changed in the eastern portion of Unit 2. The majority of the Unit 2 landscape is characterized by dense native woodland canopy found on the slopes that define the southern boundary.

As in previous periods, circulation in Unit 2 is limited primarily to vehicular routes. Fillmore, Lancaster, and Columbia Streets frame the eastern portion of Unit 2. Documentation suggests that a drive may exist through lot 3 in block FF from Fillmore Street south to the woodland slope. Paved paths to the east and west provide pedestrian access to Morrell House from Columbia and Fillmore Streets. In 1964, pedestrians likely continue to use vehicular routes to traverse the landscape. The Appalachian Trail forms the southern boundary of Unit 2. The compacted earth pedestrian trail runs across the slopes to the south of Camp Hill and Unit 2 and connects pedestrians from Shenandoah Street to Jefferson's Rock and its vicinity. It is unknown if any spurs off the trail provide access into the former Storer College campus and Unit 2.

Unit 2 contains no known water features during this time. However, it is likely that some type of drainage system exists to accommodate Morrell and Jackson Houses.

Non-habitable structures within Unit 2 include partial stone retaining walls on the woodland slope to the south of Morrell and Jackson Houses and farther west, south of South Cliff Street, and foundation remnants to the south of Morrell House. No small-scale features are documented at this time in Unit 2.

C3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

The spatial organization of Unit 3 during this time period is primarily dense woodland canopy bounded by Union, Shenandoah, and Taylor Streets. The southern edge of the Tattersal property

and a segment of the Appalachian Trail constitute the southern boundary of Unit 3. Breaks in the canopy at the southwest and northeast corners of Unit 3 reveal open areas in which the only buildings in Unit 3 are situated. Unit 3 is service-oriented in character, with the Tattersal property and maintenance center providing support for the rest of the campus landscape. Beneath the tree canopy, a north-south stream divides the landscape in half and a second, parallel forked stream segment is found in the northwest portion of Unit 3, adjacent to Union Street.

The topography of Unit 3 is similar to the previous period with slopes of varying gradients extending to the south and west. The HAFE maintenance center is situated on the graded site of the former Storer College football field and additional grading likely occurred when the maintenance center was constructed in 1964. At the west edge of the maintenance yard, the topography drops off steeply. Further to the southwest, the topography of the Tattersal property may also have been adjusted to create a level ground plane for the large outbuilding constructed to the north of the residence.

The majority of Unit 3 is vegetated with woodland species under a dense canopy. The Tattersal property and Maintenance Center are the only areas in Unit 3 not covered by dense canopy. The Tattersal property is primarily open, with scattered deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. Five eastern red cedar *(Juniperus virginiana)* are positioned in the elbow of the curving drive, on the north side. Three trees are scattered to the south of the drive in the open grassy land. One evergreen, one ornamental, and three deciduous trees are located at the edge of the woodland tree canopy to the north of the Tattersal residence and outbuildings. The maintenance yard is enclosed by woodland canopy and vegetation within the service area is limited. Two small evergreen shrubs are positioned on the west edge of Taylor Street at the northeastern boundary of Unit 3.

Vehicular circulation routes in Unit 3 are limited and centered on Union, Shenandoah, and Taylor Streets. A gravel or compacted earth drive off Union Street provides vehicular and pedestrian access to the residence and garage on the Tattersal property in the southwestern corner of Unit 3. To the east, Taylor Street extends south from Fillmore Street to become a paved entry drive for the HAFE maintenance center. A large paved parking and service area surrounds the maintenance building. Pedestrian circulation routes are informal throughout the landscape. Pedestrians likely utilize the campus drives and lawn areas as formal paths appear limited. No defined paths link the maintenance area to the campus core directly to the east. The Appalachian Trail forms a segment of the southern boundary of Unit 3. The compacted earth pedestrian trail runs across the slopes to the south of Camp Hill. The trail connects pedestrians from Shenandoah Street to areas east, though it is unknown if any spurs off the trail provide direct access into the former Storer College campus.

Unit 3 contains no known water features during this time.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 3 include a large garage and other outbuildings at the Tattersal property, as well as outbuildings to the west and south of the maintenance center.

Small-scale features include wood fencing delineating the paved northeastern corner of the parking and service area at the maintenance center.

D. SUMMARY OF 1956 TO 2008 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

This period addresses the Camp Hill landscape after the closing of Storer College and into National Park Service acquisition and operation as Harpers Ferry National Historical Site. The narrative focuses on the landscape appearance from 1956 to 2008, with a focus on 1964. The property and all landscape units are relatively well documented through many photographs and drawings that help create a complete and accurate period plan and list of character-defining features for the landscape at this time.

The spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape was substantially altered during this period. Extensive demolition in the 1960s resulted in a transformation of the organization that characterized the core landscape during the Storer College era. Despite changes, the campus core continues to be divided into discrete east and west sections on either side of Wirth Hall. The spatial organization of the east and west portions of the study area remain residential in scale and are relatively unchanged from the historic period.

Overall, topography is somewhat changed since the Storer College period, particularly at the campus core. The construction of three ranch-style houses resulted in adjustments to the terrain. The HAFE Maintenance Center was built on the graded site of the former football field, and additional grading likely took place during construction in 1964. Minor ground plane adjustments also may have occurred for construction undertakings on the Tattersal Property.

Vegetation within the Camp Hill landscape generally consists of dense woodland canopy to the south and west of more open areas with scattered trees and tree clusters. In 1964, the line of shade trees along the Long Walk remains intact. In the campus core, vegetation consists of open lawn and prolific deciduous trees. To the east, the area around Morrell and Jackson Houses remains open mixed-species turfgrass with scattered deciduous and evergreen trees. Although the majority of the western portions of the study area are enclosed in dense woodland canopy, the Tattersal Property is primarily open, with scattered deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs.

Circulation routes include an interconnected network of vehicular and pedestrian routes during the era. The street grid frames the campus, and two primary drives approach the property from Fillmore Street and wind through the core campus. Pedestrian walks connect campus buildings, locations, and landscape features. A series of paths shape pedestrian movement in the core campus, while circulation is less formal in other areas, with pedestrians utilizing vehicular routes or traversing open lawn to move throughout the study area. The Appalachian Trail is positioned along the south slopes of Camp Hill.

Small scale features in the landscape include wood and iron fencing with stone piers; low stone walls and retaining walls; and a stone monument south of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.

CHAPTER VII: ENDNOTES

[1] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 166.
[2] Donald W. Campbell and Steve Lowe, "Mid-Year Meeting Transportation Research Board's committee on Transportation Needs for National Parks & Public Lands." Presentation.
[3] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-126.
[4] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 166.
[5] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 169.
[6] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 181.
[7] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 169.
[8] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 181-182.
[9] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, v.
[10] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HFM-00362.
[11] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 167.
[12] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 167.
[13] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-127; and NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 121, 148, 182.
[14] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 168.
[15] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001; NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 121, 148.
[16] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files NHF-3996, HNF-3998, NHF-3997, NHF-3999, NHF-4000, NHF-4001, NHF-4002, NHF-3989, NHF-3994.
[17] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 178.
[18] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 173.
[19] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 174-5.
[20] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 174-5.
[21] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 274.
[22] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 182-3.
[23] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-127.

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[25] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 174.
[26] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 329.
[27] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 327.
[28] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 179.
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[31] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
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[37] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 215.
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[40] Donald W. Campbell and Steve Lowe, "Mid-Year Meeting Transportation Research Board's committee on Transportation Needs for National Parks & Public Lands." Presentation.
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[42] Millard Kessler Bushong, Ph.D. *Historic Jefferson County* (Boyce, Virginia: Carr Publishing Company, 1972), 389.
[43] Shipley School, Harpers Ferry, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[44] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 233.
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[47] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 64.
[48] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 246.

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[50] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 6.
[51] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, and Paul Shackel, "'To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past': An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Park." (Maryland: Frederick Community College and University of Maryland, 2004), 284.
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[53] "Charette [sic] Summary: Rehabilitate On-Campus Student Lodging, July 2001," Stephen T. Mather Training Center. Presentation.
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[60] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[61] National Park Service/University of Maryland, *Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report*, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), v.
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[64] Donald W. Campbell and Steve Lowe, "Mid-Year Meeting Transportation Research Board's committee on Transportation Needs for National Parks & Public Lands." Presentation.
[65] "HAFE PKG 649 – Resurface Walkways, Hartzog Drives and Parking Areas," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 63115, August 2000.
[66] "Replace Unsafe Lodging Facilities at Mather Training Center," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 76768, April 2001.
[67] "Rehabilitate Shipley School Building," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 77326, May 2001.
[68] "Charette [sic] Summary: Rehabilitate On-Campus Student Lodging, July 2001," Stephen T. Mather Training Center.
[69] "Rehabilitation of Cook Hall," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 89741, May 2002.
[70] "Remove Three Housing Units from Park, Units #77, 78, 79," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 91780, December 2002; Storer College Room, Exhibit in Wirth Hall, Mather Training Center, 2008.
[71] "Paint and repair highly-visible historic buildings on Camp Hill," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 108195, February 2004.
[72] "Repair Camp Hill Landscape for Visitor Interpretation," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 108212, February 2004.

[73] "Erect New Museum Collection Artifacts, Archives, and Library Storage Facility" Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 111575, November 2004.
[74] "Repair All Cement Sidewalks, Steps, and Curbs Surrounding Mather Training Center," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 117080, January 2005.
[75] "Rehabilitate Cook Hall Exterior," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 125719, January 2006.
[76] "Clear Camp Hill slopes of historic scene Public Interpretation," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 128933, September 2006.
[77] "Improve Foundation Drainage Around Wirth Hall," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 137251, June 2007.
[78] "Create Accessible Entrance – Cook Hall," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 138343, September 2007.
[79] On-site observations and meetings with Heritage Landscapes staff, Peter Dessauer, and Maureen Joseph.



Figure VII.1. After the closure of Storer College, the National Park Service conducted tours of John Brown's Fort on the college campus as part of its interpretive programming. The area surrounding the fort included a mortared stone wall and simple wood slat benches. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HF_0320-1955.jpg)

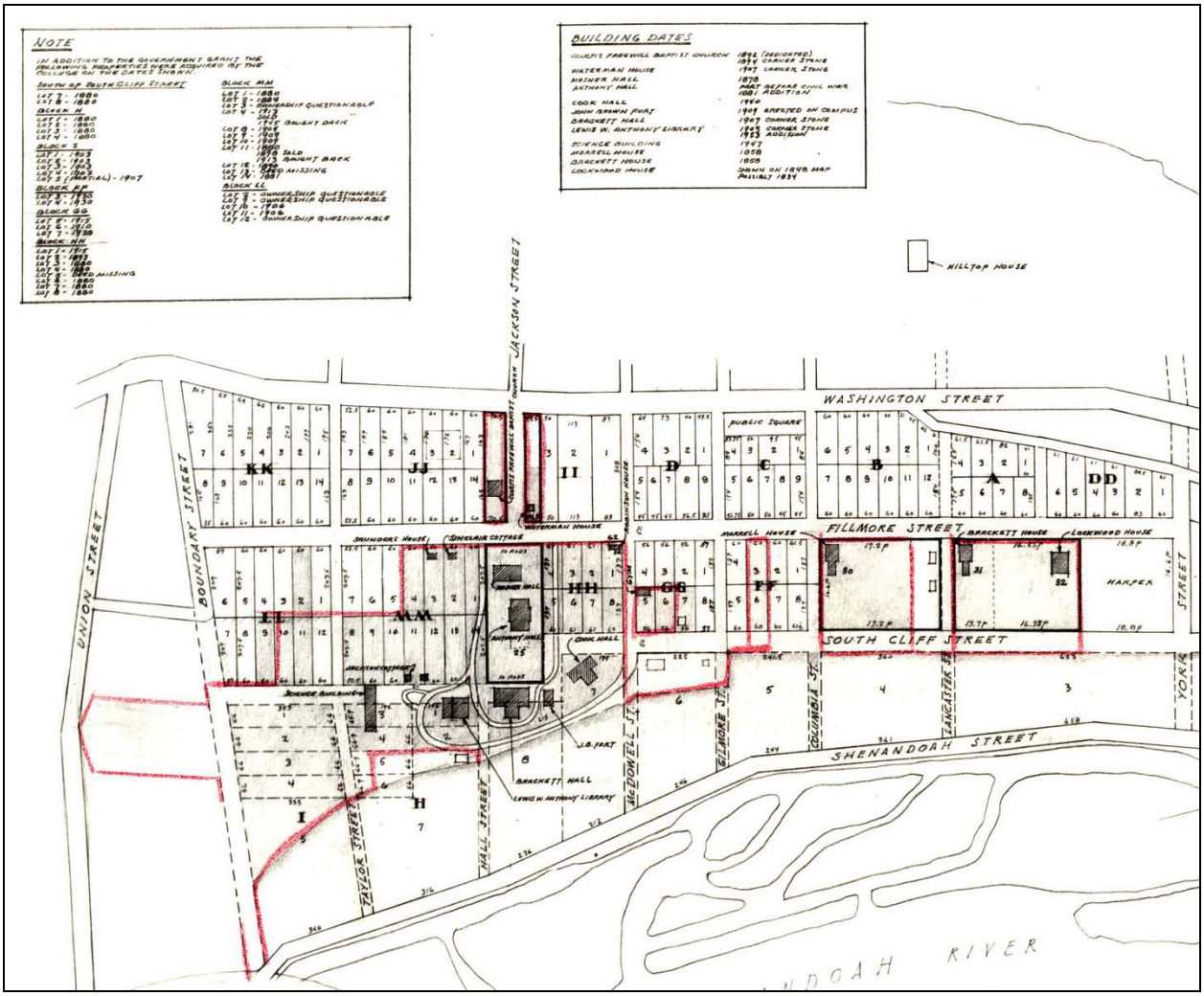


Figure VII.2. This detail from an early planning map dated 1958 entitled "Storer College Property Map" shows an outline of the Storer College properties and existing buildings at the time. The plan also lists the evolution of campus property purchases over time and the dates of construction for the buildings, which gives a sense of the chronological progression of the campus holdings throughout time. The note states "In addition to the government grant the following properties were acquired by the college on the dates shown:" Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-00362-1958.jpg)

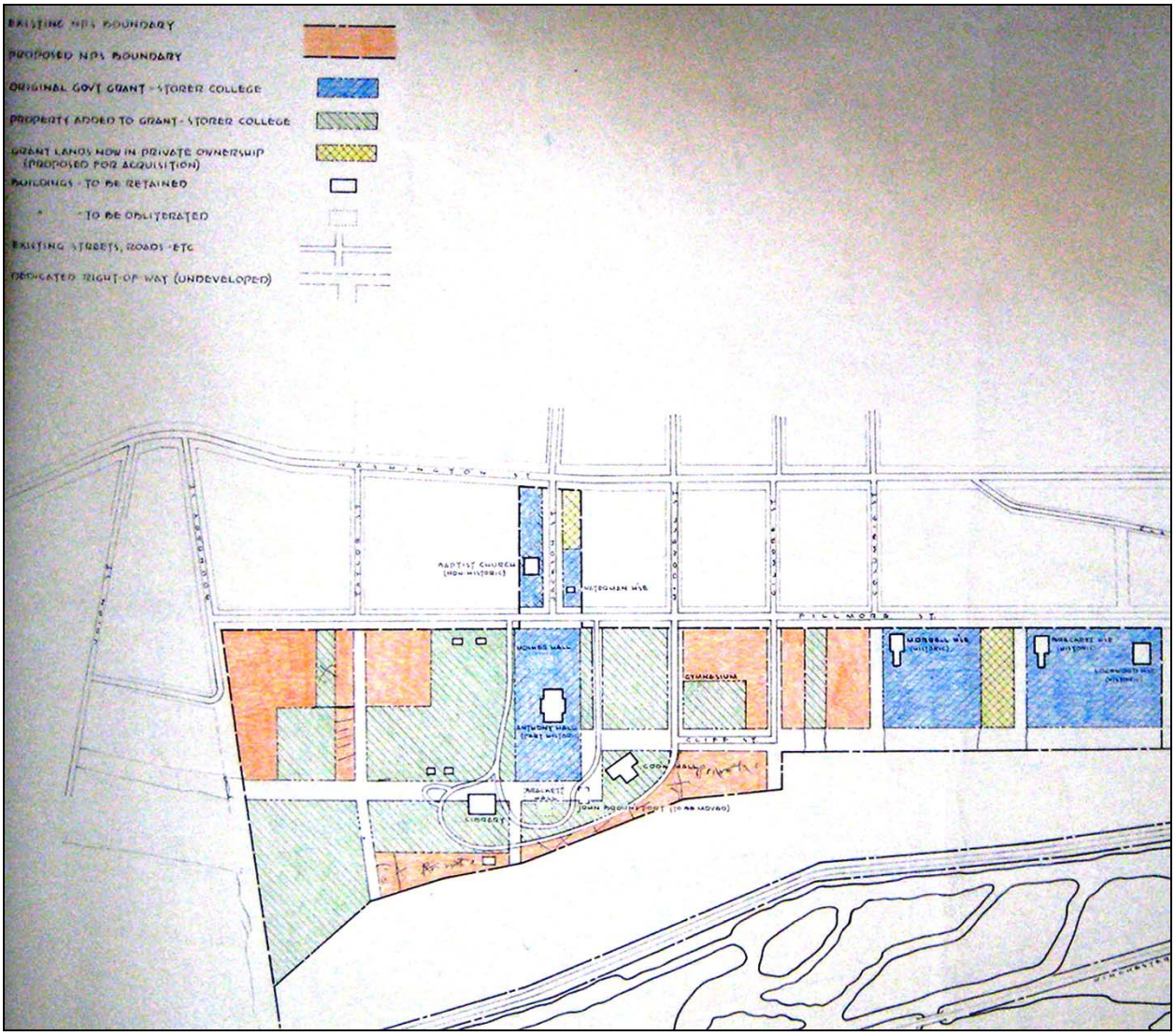


Figure VII.3. This map from the 1950s outlines the various parcels of the proposed Storer College property acquisition. Blue highlights areas of the original government grant to the college, green shows campus areas that were added to the original grant, and yellow highlights areas of the original government grant now in private ownership. Orange showcases other private properties to be acquired. Buildings to be kept and demolished are also outlined along with the existing circulation routes. Though the NPS intended to acquire all private and Storer College land holdings in the outlined 27-acre area by 1962, several editions of the property acquisition map were drafted, each subsequently altering the proposed area to be acquired. Edits in pencil show some of these changes. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00131-12.jpg)

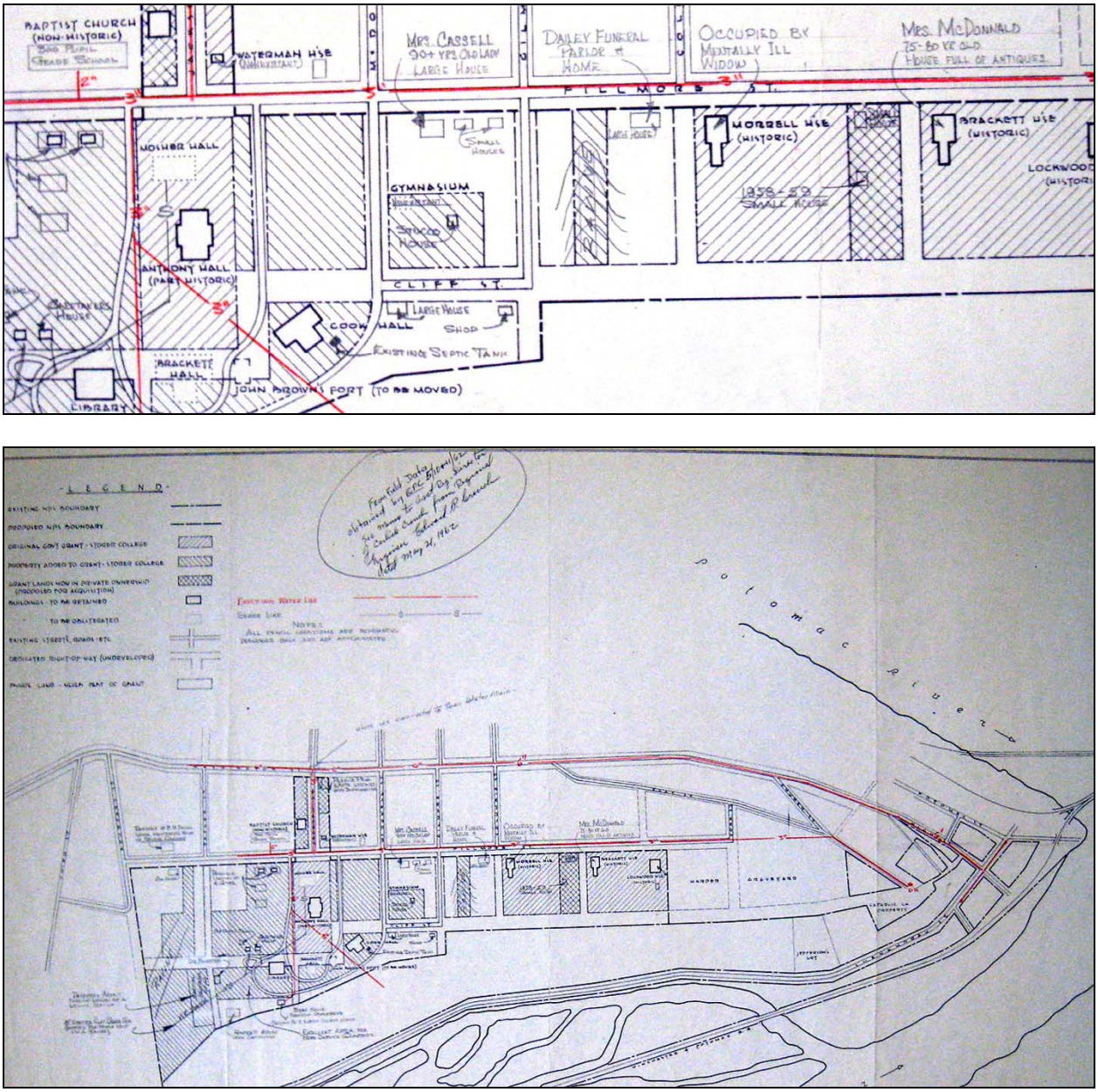


Figure VII.4. This map, similar to Figure VII.3, reveals additional information about the campus landscape features and the occupants of the campus buildings in June 1959. East of Morrell House are two small houses penciled in and labeled "small house" and "1858-59 small house" on a portion of the original land grant not owned by Storer College. Between Columbia and Gilmore Streets, a narrow lot owned by the college is marked as "ravine" with roughed in topography. To the west at the campus core, Mosher and Brackett Halls are shown as dotted lines, indicating the intent to demolish the structures. Other buildings such as the Gymnasium and President's House are shown on the plan, but labeled "Nonexistant," likely indicating that these structures had been torn down previously. Other features shown on the plan include the partial football field, a ravine to the west, an old foundation, the "Garrett House Under Construction," small residences and structures, old and existing septic tanks, a sewer pipe that empties into a ravine, and possible locations for future residences. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00365-2.jpg)



Figure VII.5. Prior to final property transfer, the NPS took a series of photographs of the Storer College landscape and buildings. In 1960, ruins of the Morrell House addition, seen here, remain in the Camp Hill landscape. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2205.jpg)

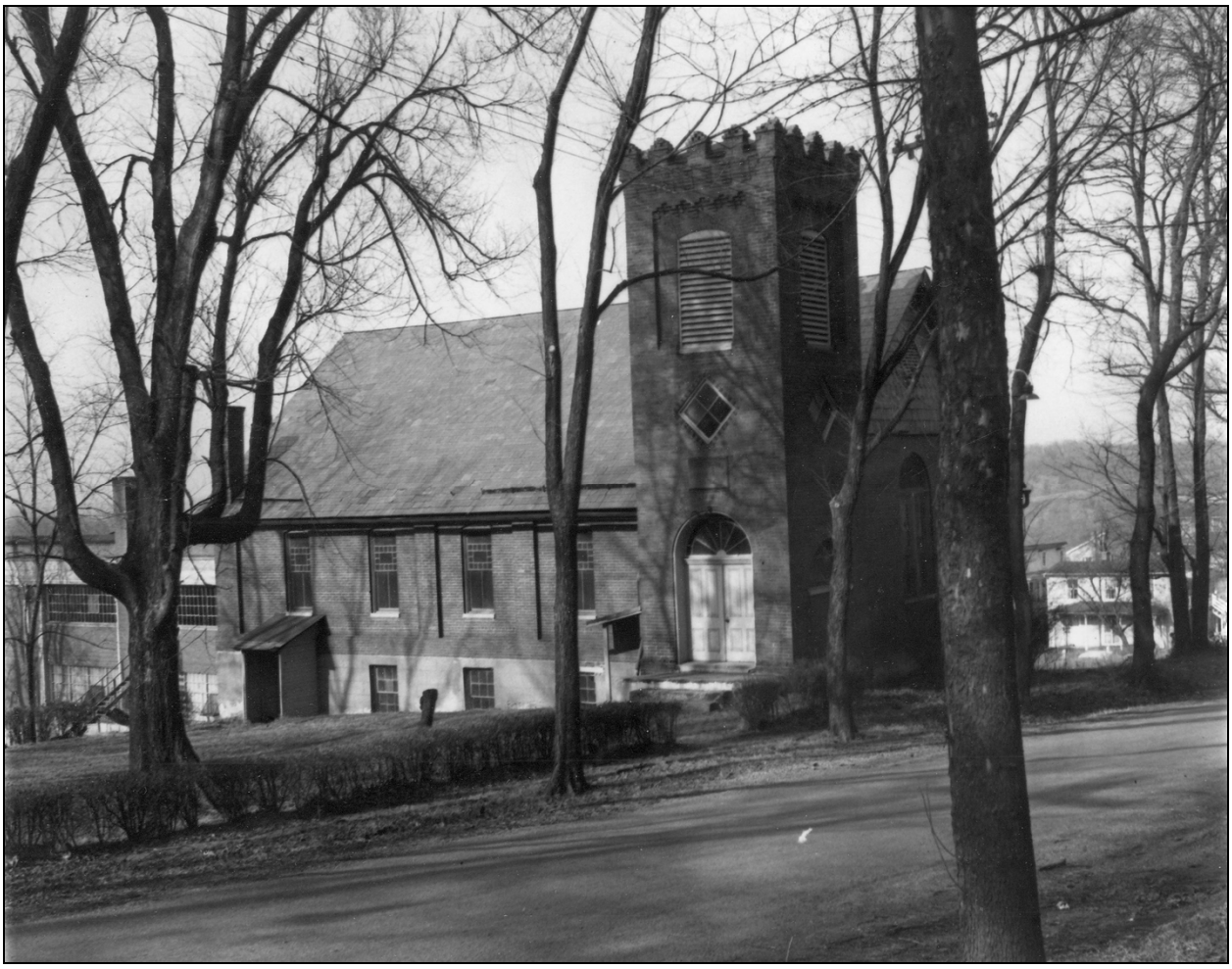


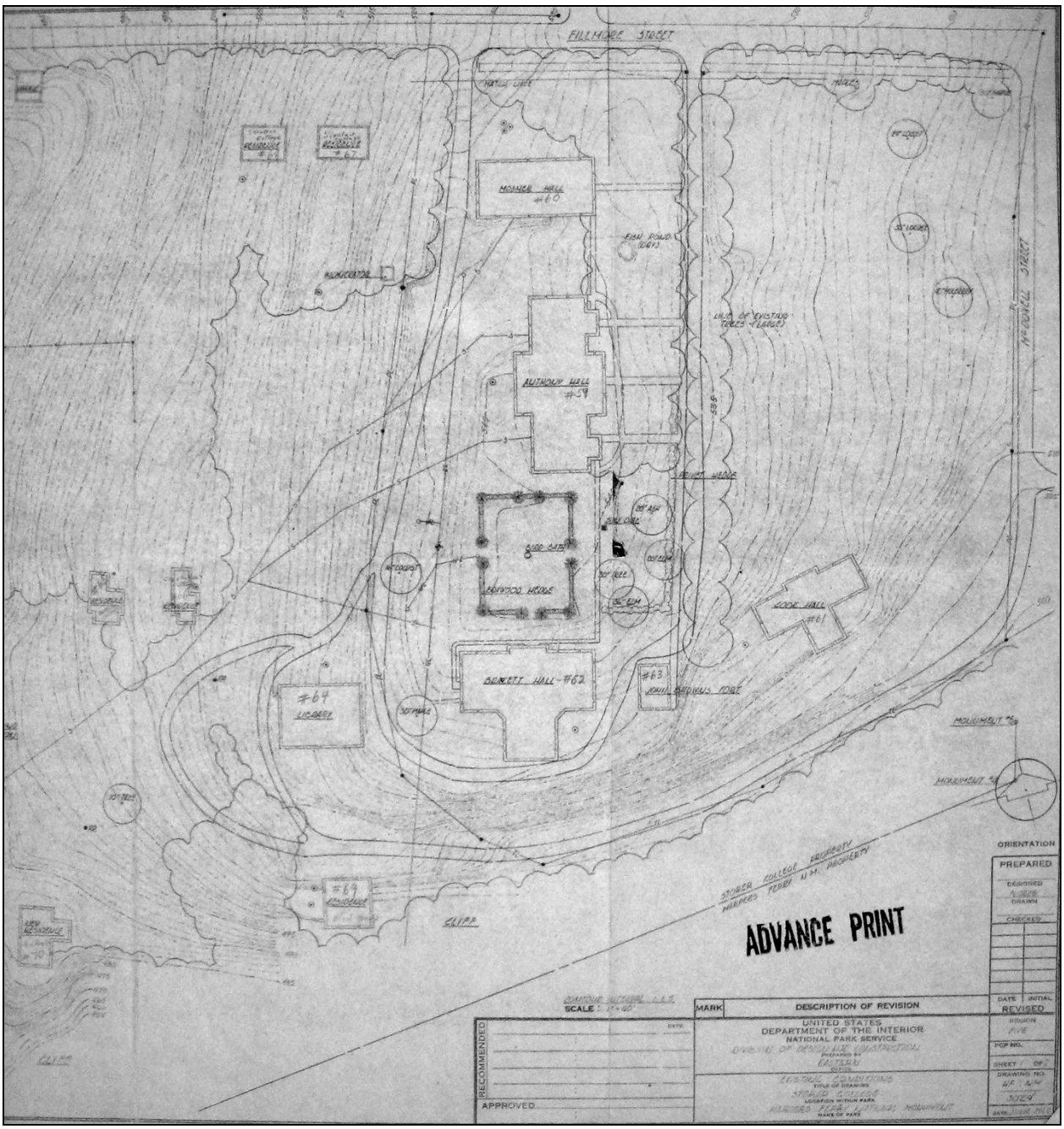
Figure VII.6. In this circa 1961 image, a hedge and deciduous trees line the sidewalk near Freewill Baptist Church along Jackson Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3989.jpg)



Figure VII.7. Evergreen trees and shrubs are located along the north façade of Cook Hall, seen here in a June 1961 photograph taken by the National Park Service. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-1645-June1961.jpg)



Figure VII.8. In this circa 1961 NPS photograph, evergreen trees and shrubs obscure the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-1625.jpg)



FigureVII.9. This existing conditions survey dated June 1962 shows detailed topography, buildings, drives, walks, tree canopy, and select vegetation, including a geometric boxwood hedge between Anthony Memorial Hall and Brackett Hall. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00351-4.jpg)

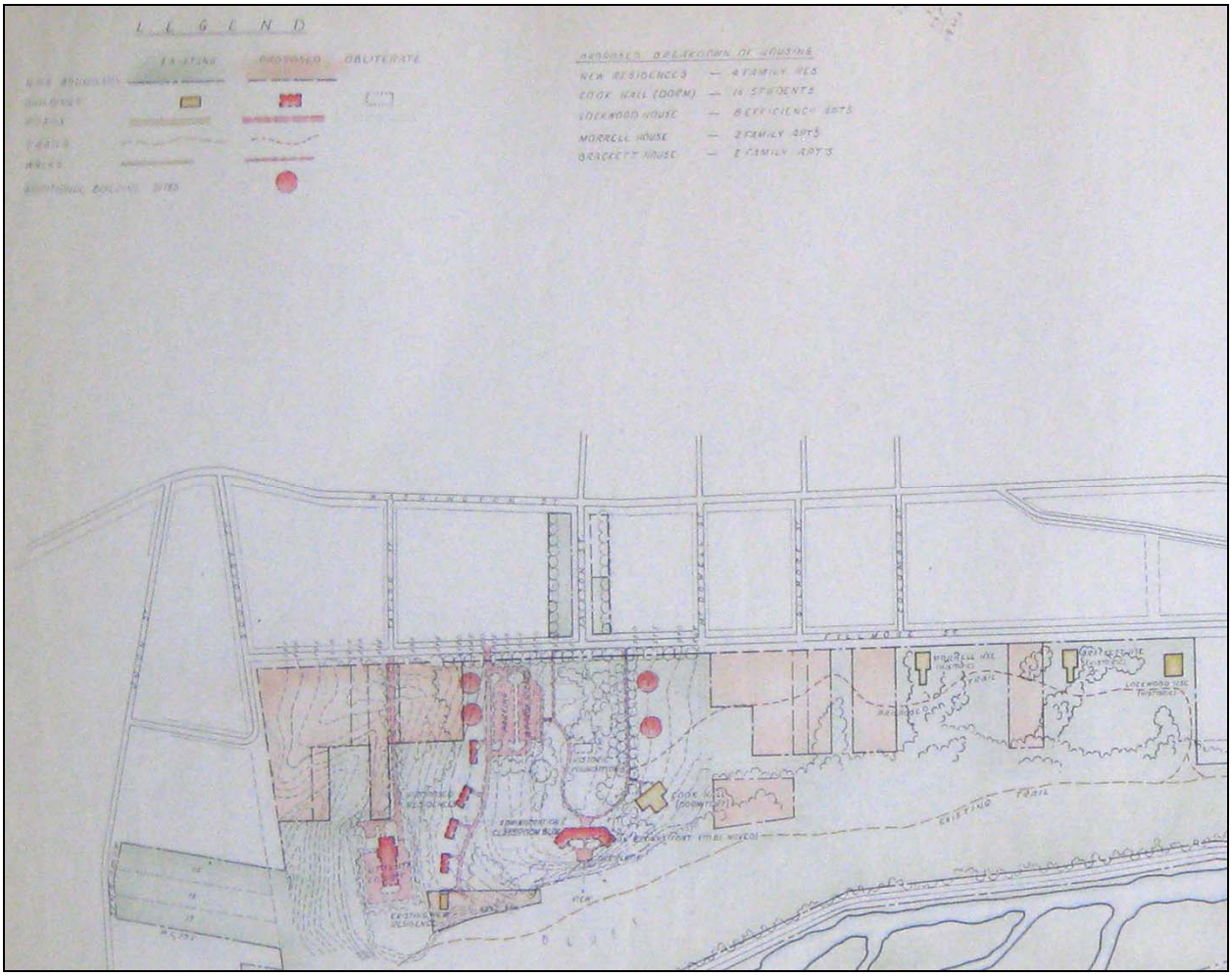


Figure VII.10. Preliminary development plans proposed substantial changes to the Camp Hill landscape, including the intent to demolish Anthony Hall Memorial Hall. This plan shows the demolition of all structures with the exception of Cook Hall. Six new structures were proposed including a "Utility Court", four residences, and a large Administrative/Classroom Building. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00242-3.jpg)

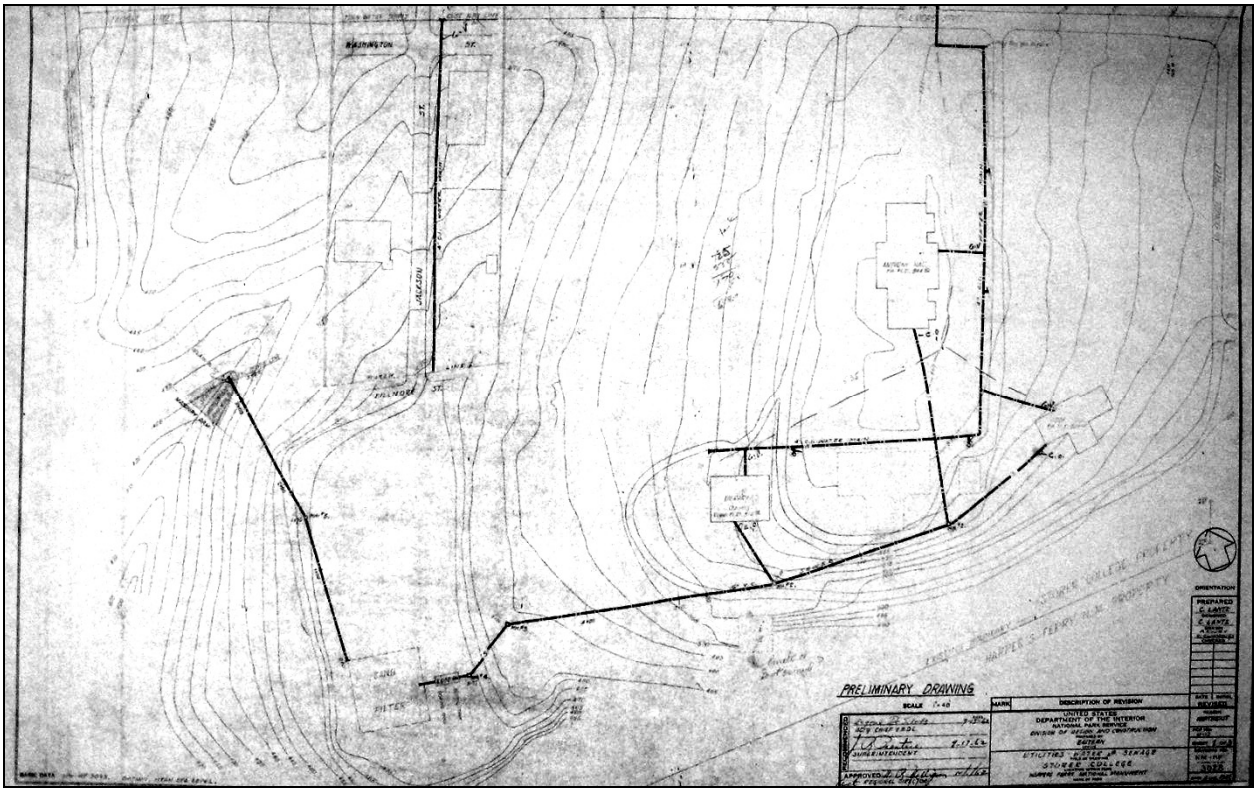


Figure VII.11. This September 1962 preliminary drawing for utilities, water and sewage systems for the former Storer College Campus show sewer pipes leading to a sand filter area and outfalling to a ravine with a masonry dam. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4440.jpg)

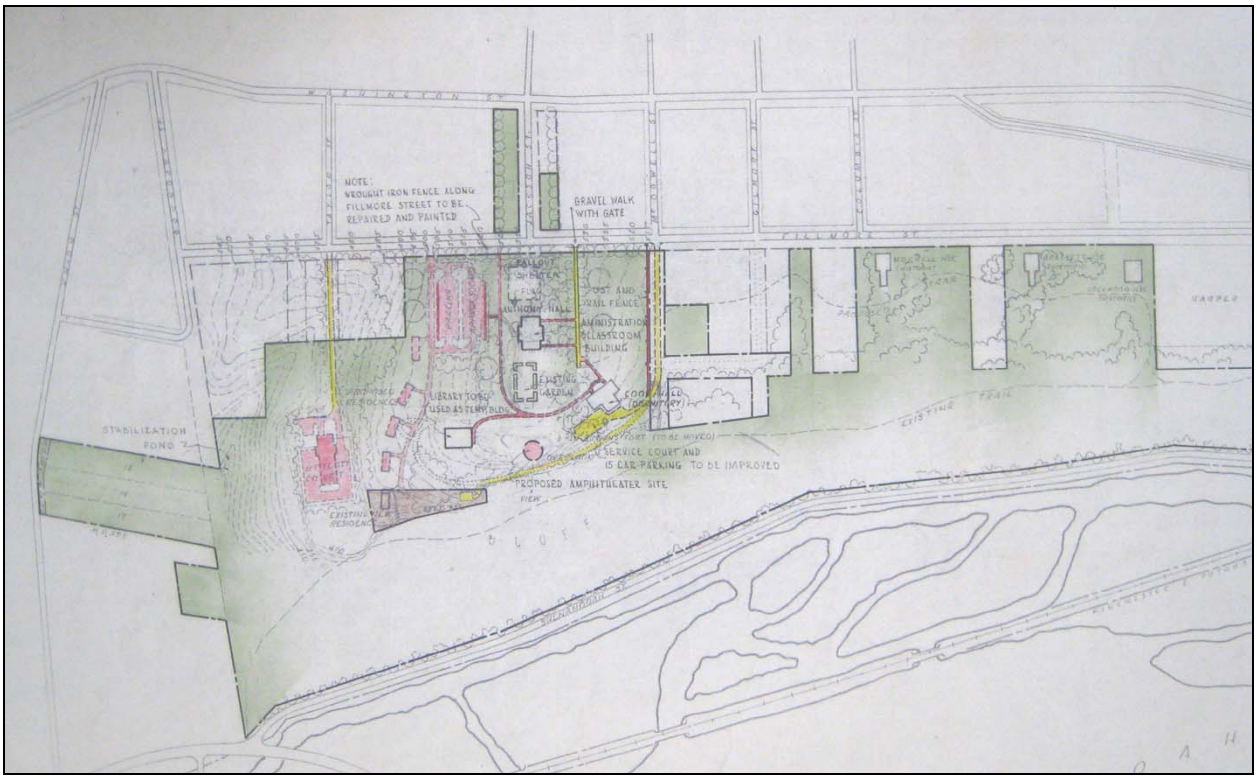


Figure VII.12. This 1963 plans reflects the adjusted objectives for the former Storer College campus, including the rehabilitation of Anthony Memorial Hall. The plan calls for the demolition of Mosher and Brackett Halls, but retains Anthony Hall. New additions include a large parking lot west of Anthony Memorial Hall, four new residences, and a utility court. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00242-10.jpg)

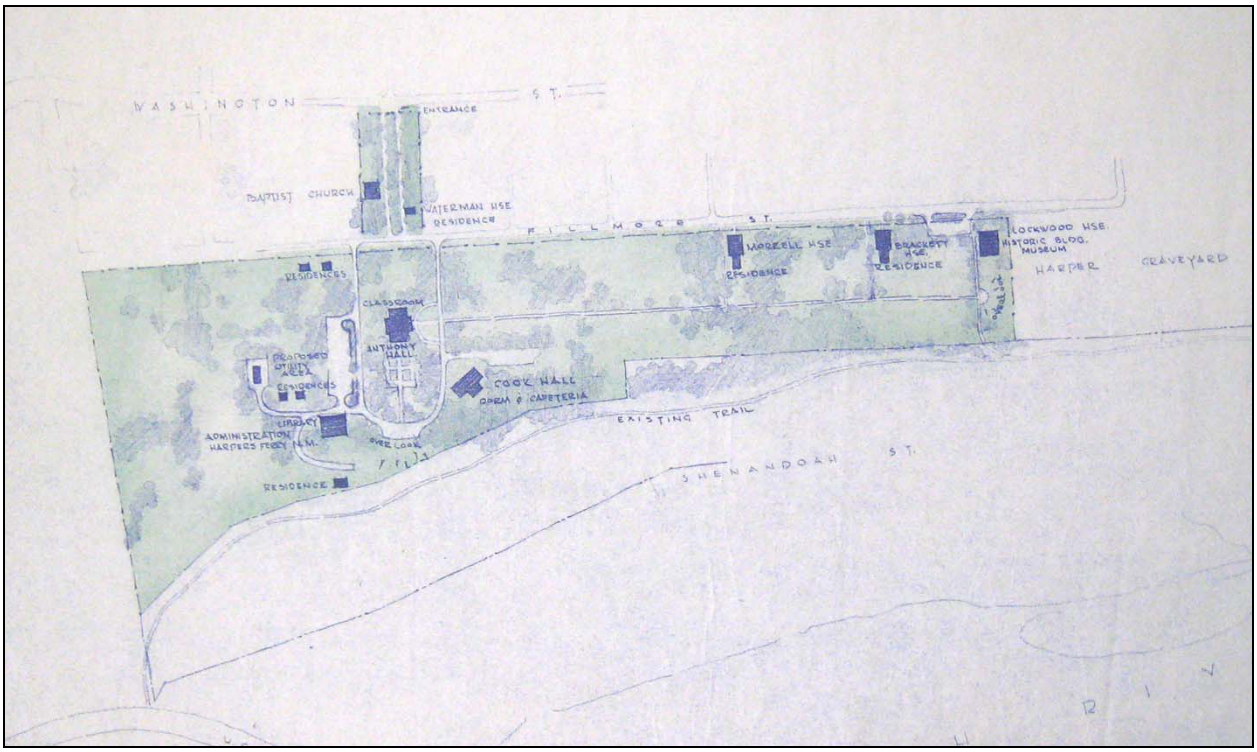


Figure VII.13. This circa 1963 plan shows a simplified building arrangement with Anthony, Cook Hall, a new Administration building, parking areas, river overlook, and preservation of the existing residences. A long walk connects Anthony Hall to a second overlook at Lockwood House. Additionally, Jackson Street is closed to become a green pedestrian way. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00392-3.jpg)

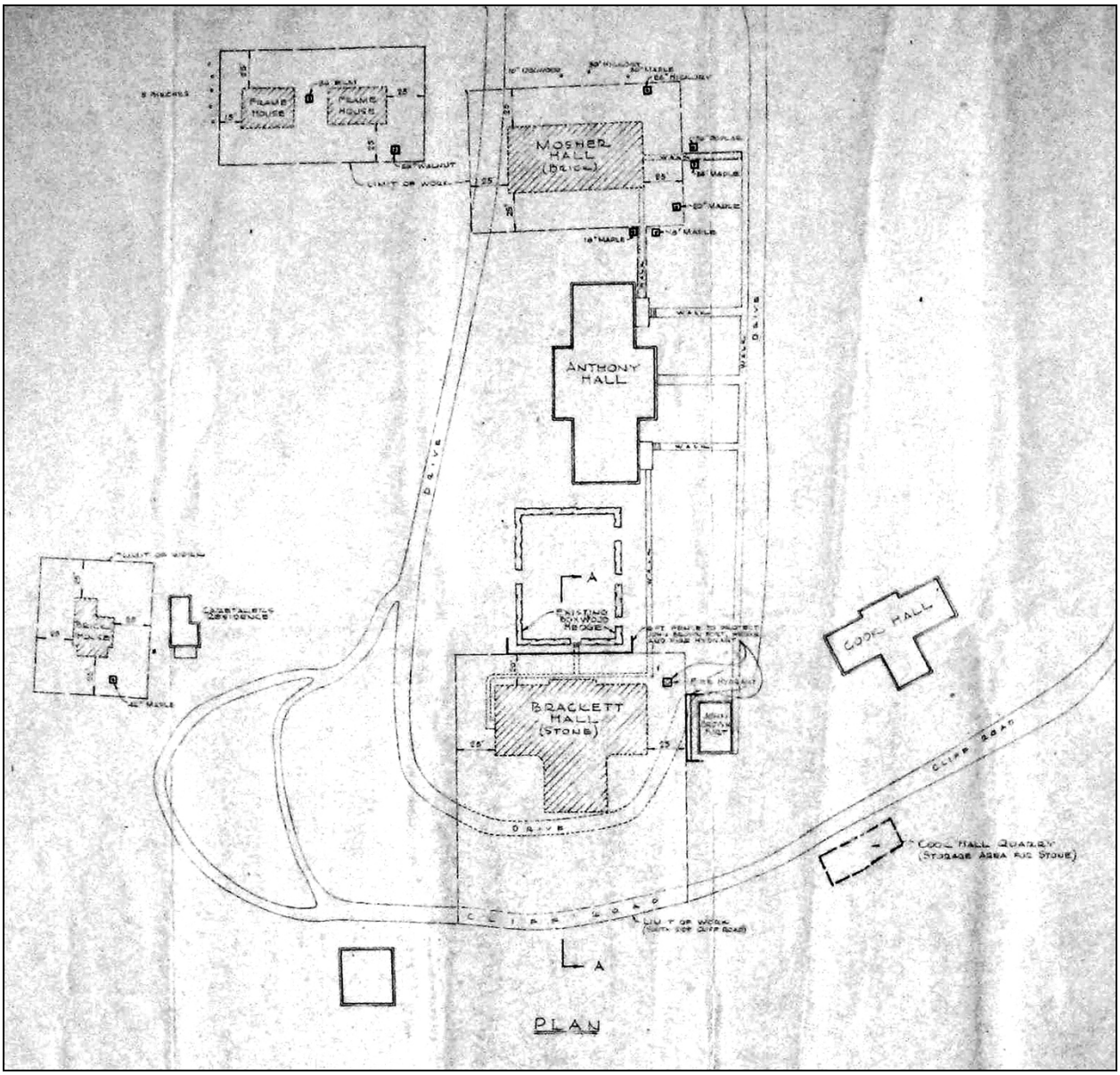


Figure VII.14. This 1963 plan entitled "Limit of Demolition Operation" shows buildings slated for demolition, including Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Sounders and Sinclair Cottages (marked "frame houses"), and Jackson House (marked "brick house"). Structures that are hatched with diagonal lines indicate a plan for removal. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00391-3.jpg)



Figure VII.15. On April 17, 1964, the Mather Training Center was dedicated at Wirth Hall. To accommodate parking needs, a large lot was constructed west of the building seen here in an October 1964 image. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2572-1964.jpg)

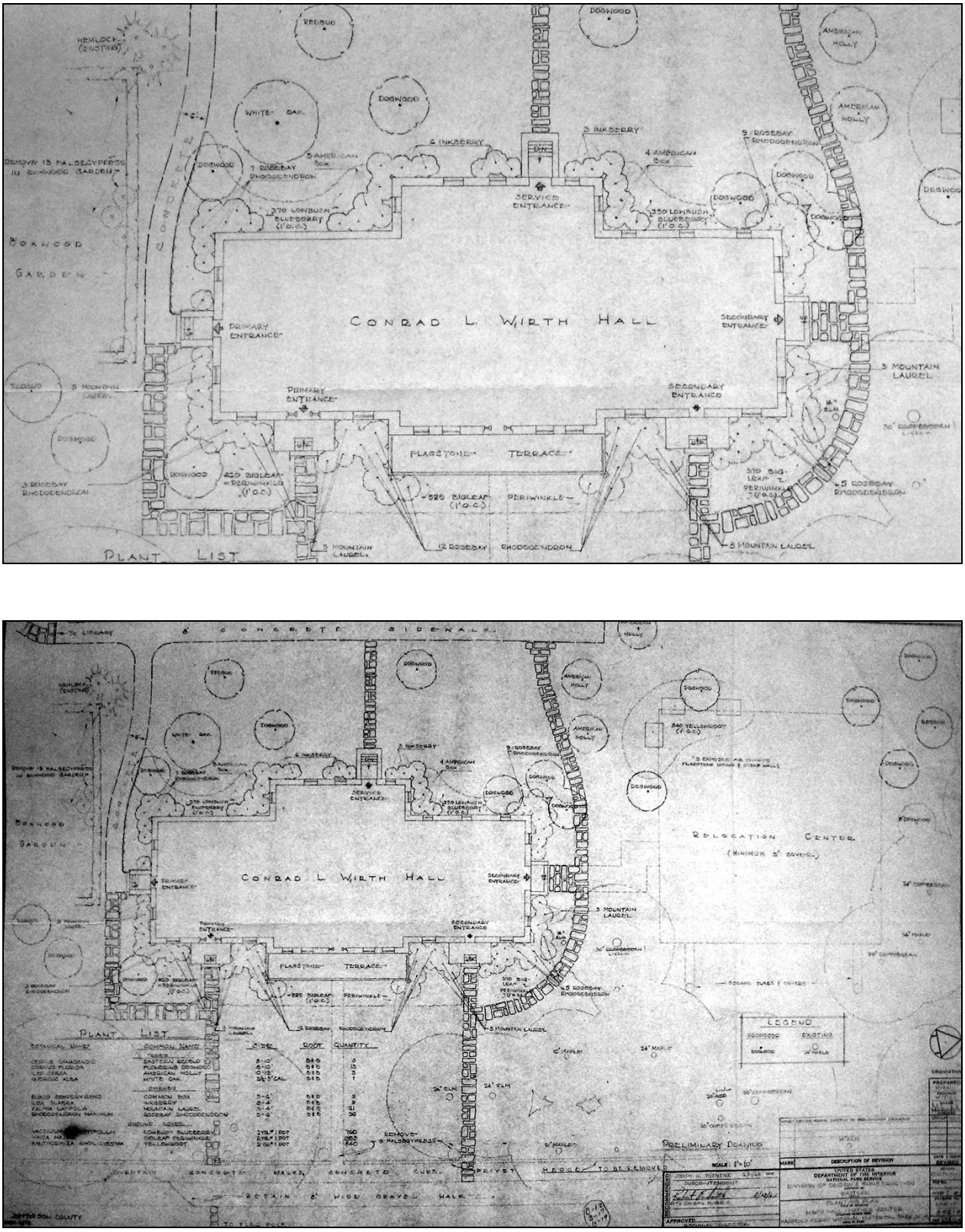


Figure VII.16. This 1964 planting plan for Wirth Hall shows existing elm and maple trees, removal of the hedges, and retention of the concrete walk and gravel drive east of the building. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00189-3.jpg)

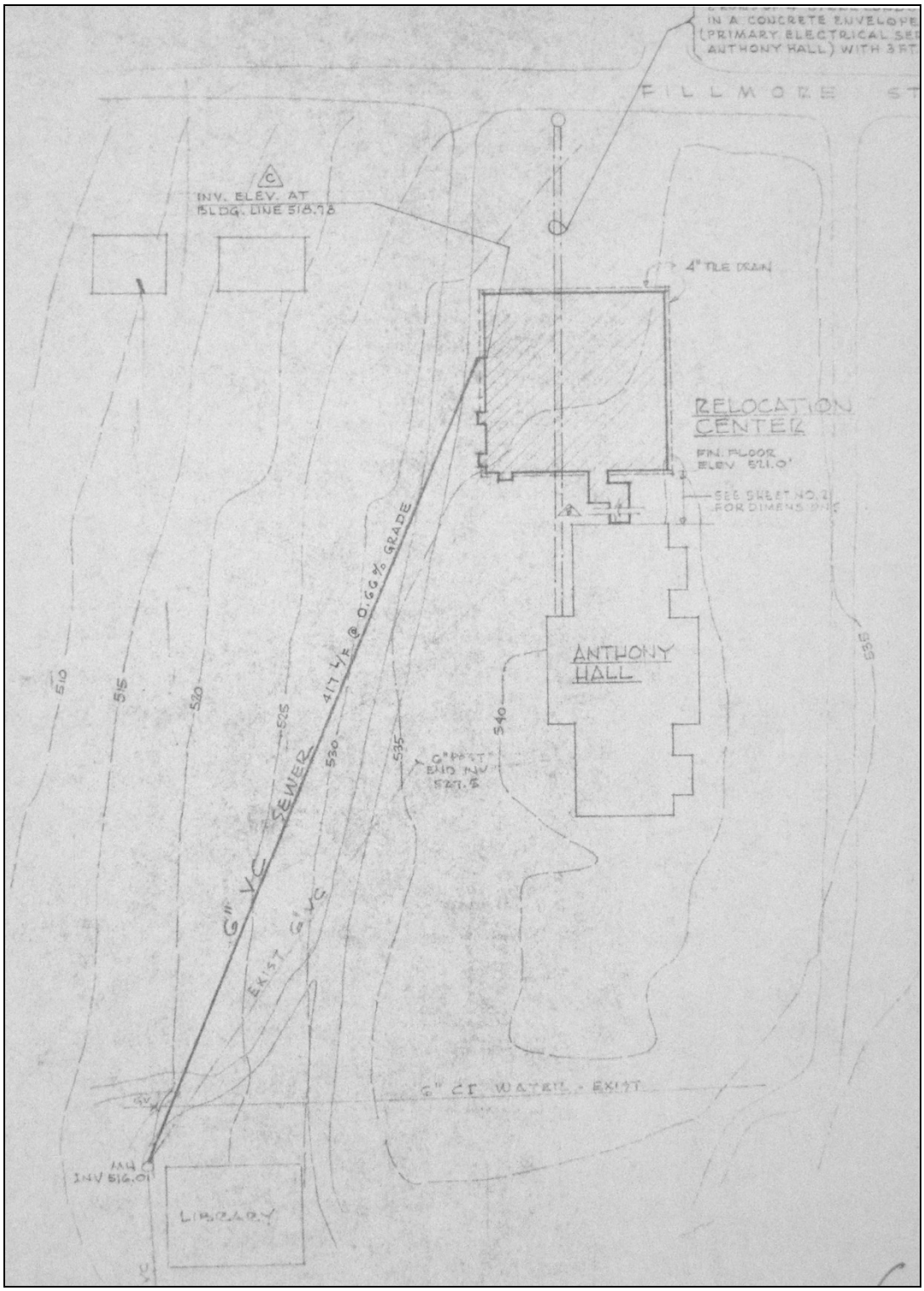


Figure VII.17. One of the first structures to be built on the former Storer College campus was the underground emergency relocation office for the region for "Operation Alert Exercises", seen in this 1963 drawings. This "relocation center", situated just north and west of Wirth Hall, was begun in the summer of 1963. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00390-4.jpg)

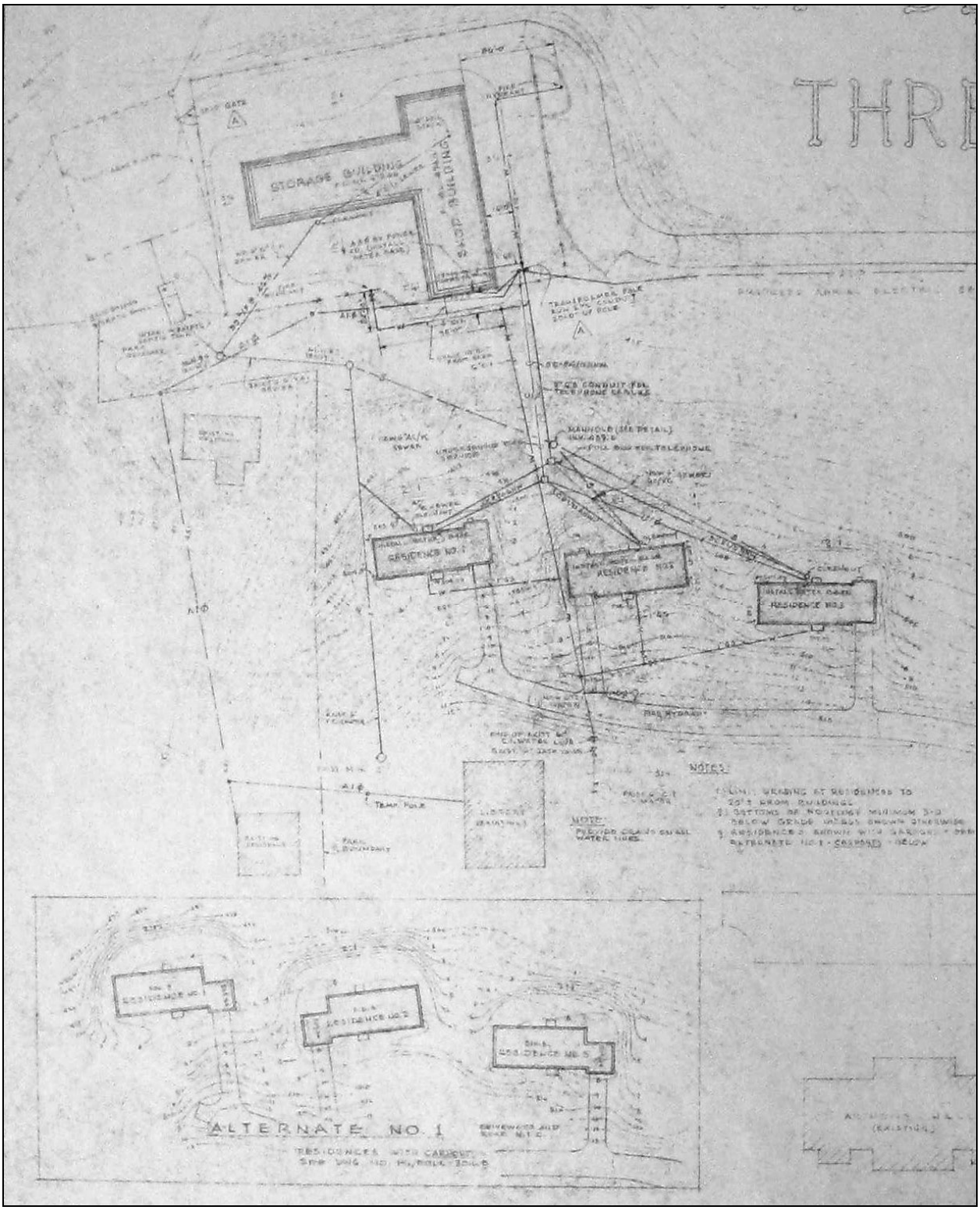


Figure VII.18. In 1964, plans were drafted for the construction of three 1,300 square foot ranch-style houses and a concrete block maintenance building measuring 40'x122' with a 40'x100' lumber shelter west of Wirth Hall, seen here. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-HFM-00397_1.jpg)



Figure VII.19. The three east-facing ranch-style homes built between Wirth Hall and the new maintenance building were planned for employee quarters, not primarily for park staff. Deciduous trees surrounded the buildings and a driveway provided vehicular access to a garage at each residence. This image shows the central of the three buildings in the grouping. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2607.jpg)

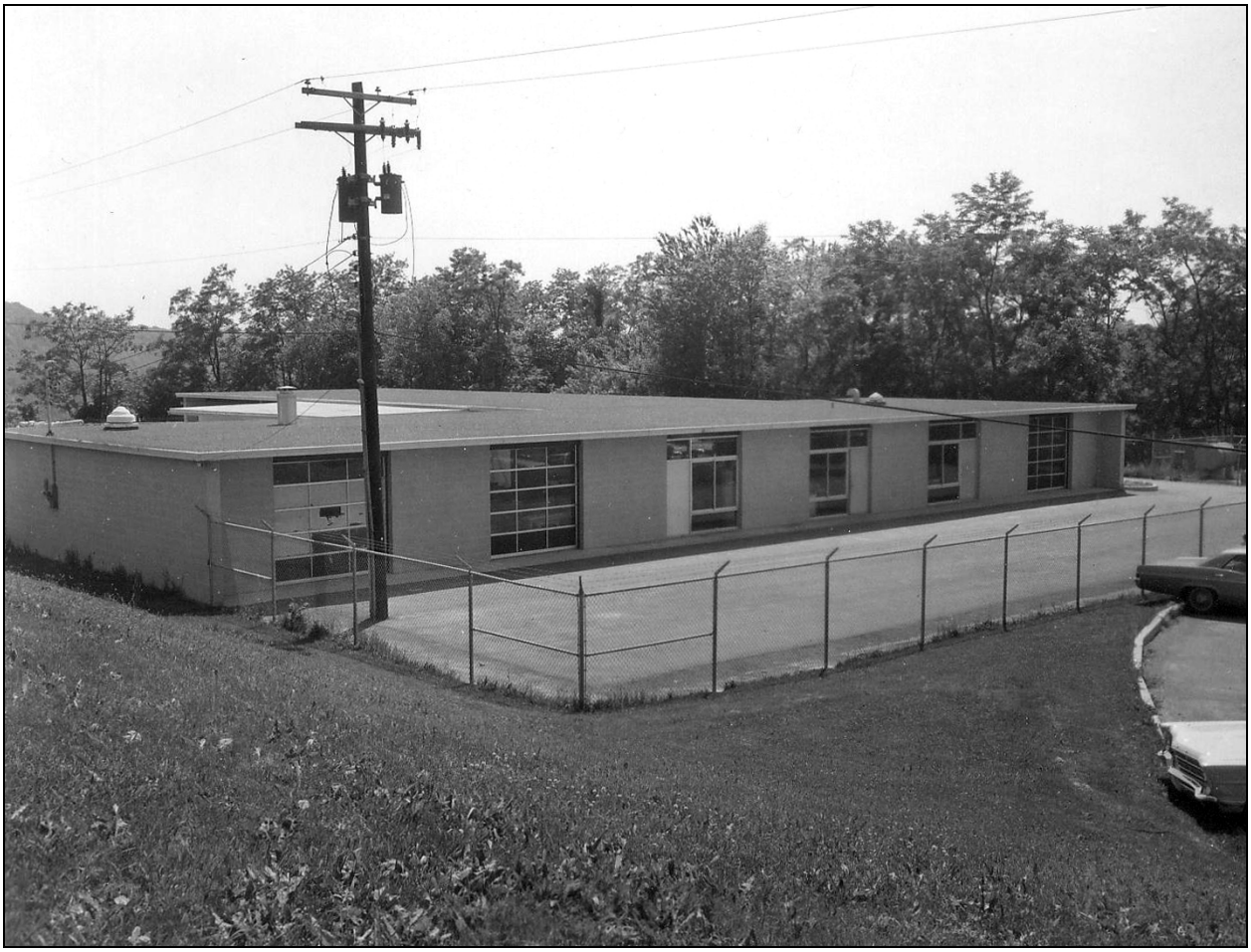


Figure VII.20. The new maintenance building, seen here, was constructed on the site of the graded former Storer College football field that had been cut into the adjacent hill. This location was to the southwest of the core landscape area, "well-shielded" from the college buildings. The facility, built in November 1964, featured a full carpenter shop for custom work required for historic structures. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3265.jpg)

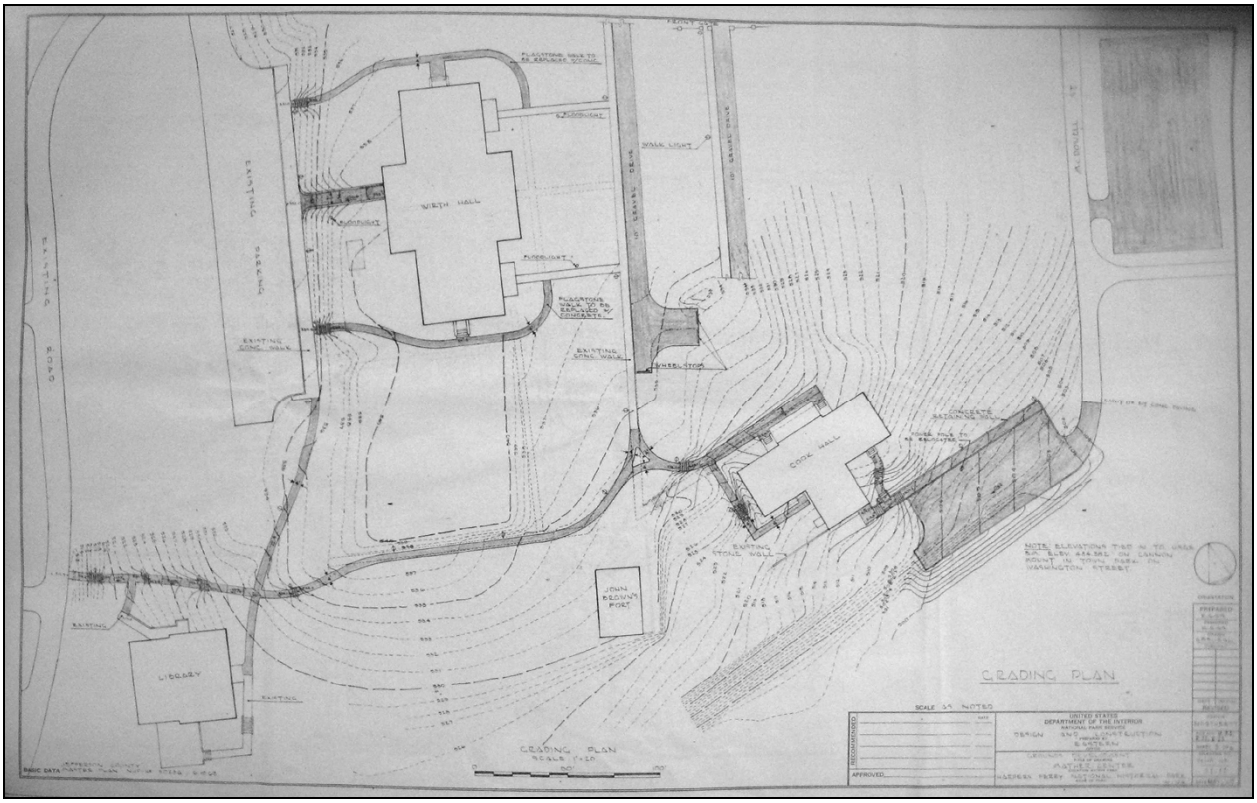


Figure VII.21. This plan, drafted in May 1965, shows concrete walks and steps to be installed throughout the former Storer College campus. Flagstone walks at Wirth Hall are noted to be replaced with concrete. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00190-9.jpg)



Figure VII.22. This view between Wirth Hall and the Anthony Library shows an example of the concrete walk presented in Figure XII.21. Pedestrian lighting is also visible along the walk in this 1968 image. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3226.jpg)



Figure VII.23. This parking situated lot west-southwest of Cook Hall, seen in plan form in Figure VII.21, was completed in 1965. To the left in this image (south), the topography drops off to steep cliffs. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2948.jpg)



Figure VII.24. A sunken pedestrian walk and service entry with a concrete retaining wall were installed at the west façade of Wirth Hall in the mid-1960s. In this November 1968 image, ground level floodlights are also in place to illuminate the building from below. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3222.jpg)

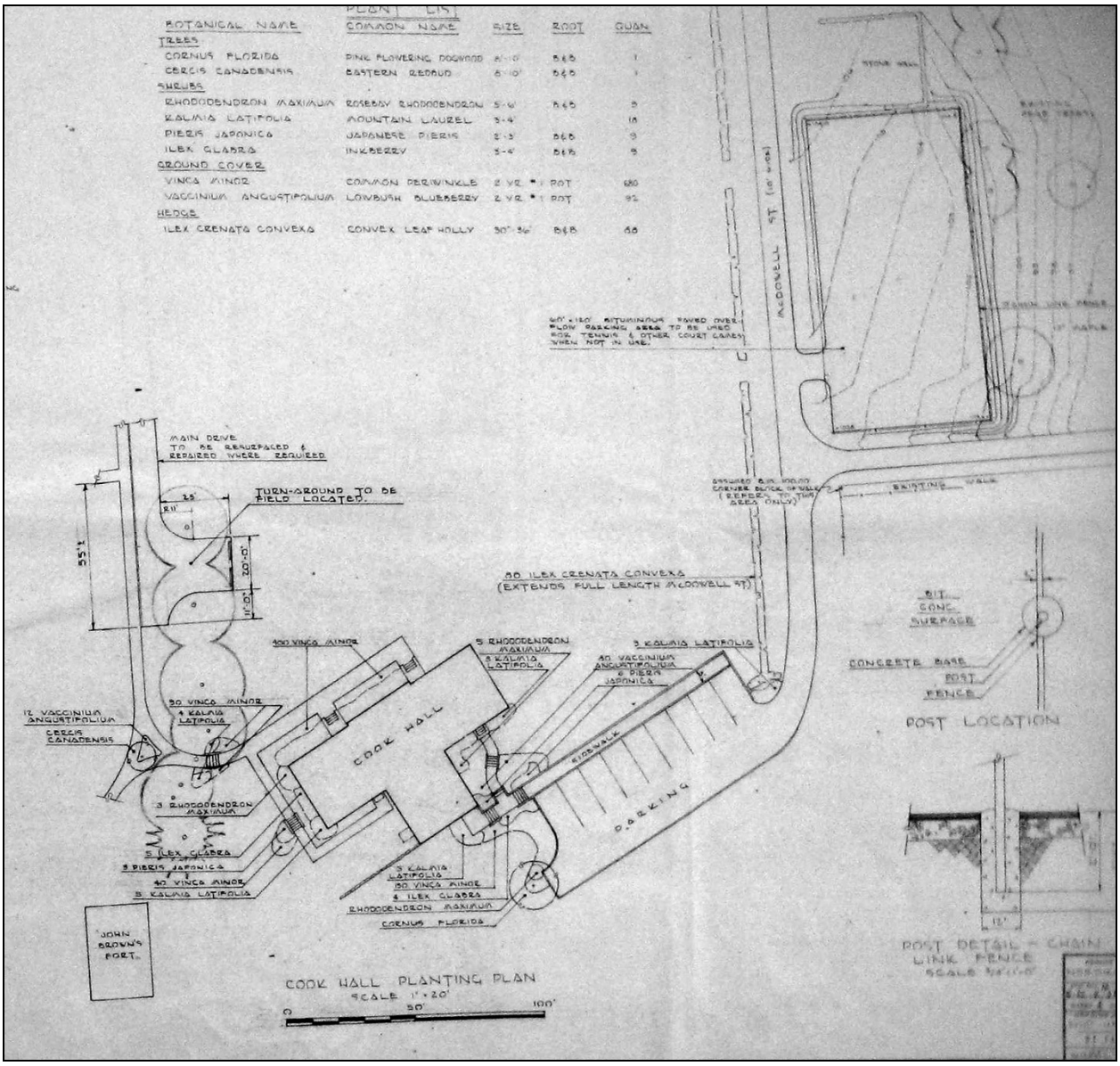


Figure VII.25. This circa 1965 planting plan shows selected vegetation around Cook Hall and a hedge along McDowell Street. On the site of the Robinson Barn at the intersection of McDowell and Cliff Streets, a paved area is noted to be used as an outdoor court for "tennis and other court games when not in use." Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00190-16.jpg)



Figure VII.26. The parking area at the northeast corner of McDowell and South Cliff Streets, seen here in a December 1965 image, is also used for tennis, basketball, and other court sports. The fence and basketball hoop attest to the lot's multiple uses. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2949.jpg)

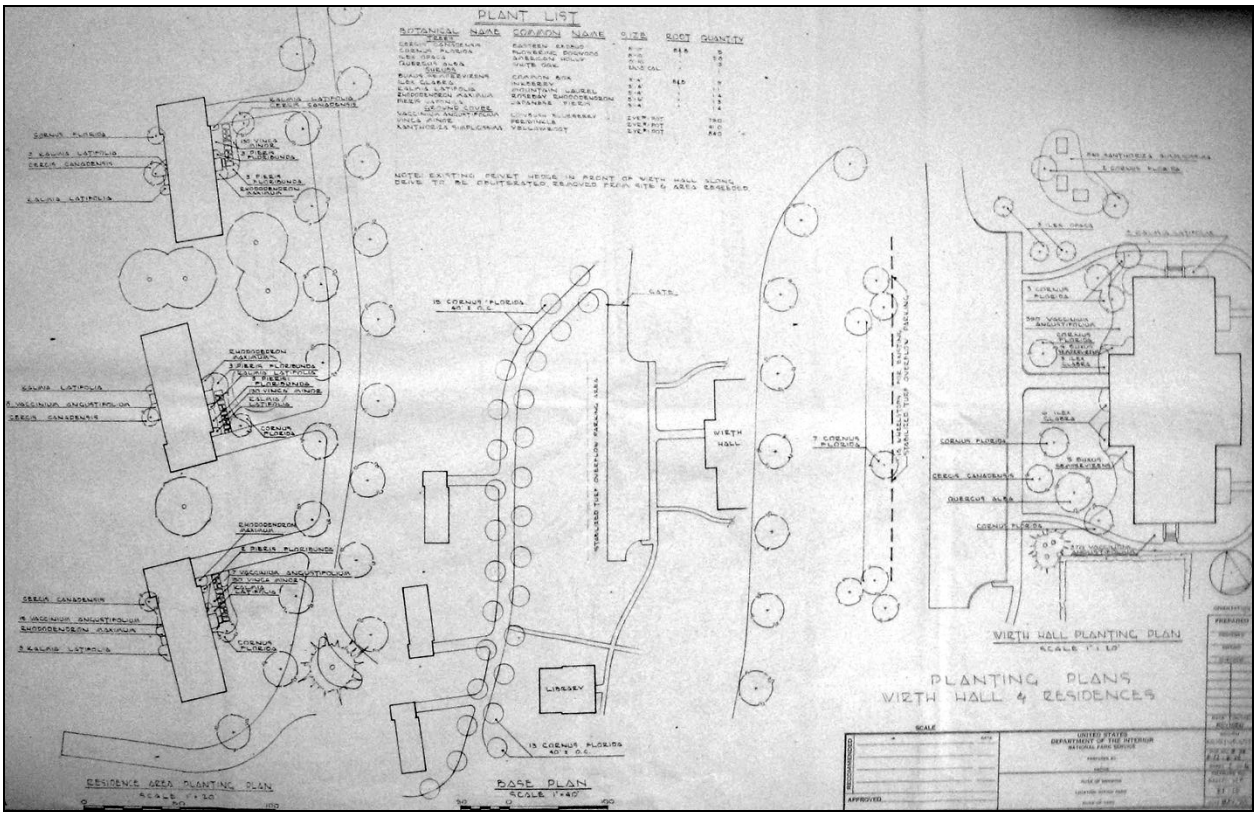


Figure VII.27. Planting plans were drafted circa 1965 for the west foundation of Wirth Hall and around the three ranch-style NPS residences to the west. On the plan, the drive that passes between the residences and the library and Wirth Hall parking area is lined with an allée of flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00190-4.jpg)



Figure VII.28. With the exception of this hedge along McDowell Street, photographed looking north in December 1965, nearly all the hedges on the campus were removed by the mid-1960s. The McDowell hedge marked the street edge until it was removed in 1968. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2946.jpg)



Figure VII.29. The hedge along the Long Walk to the east of Wirth Hall is still in place in this April 1964 photograph. By December 1965, the date of the photograph in Figure VII.30, the hedge has been removed. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2498-Apr1964.jpg)



Figure VI.30. Although the deciduous trees and evergreen plantings on the east façade of Wirth Hall seen in an April 1964 photograph (See Figure VII.29) are still shown in this December 1965 image, the hedge lining the shaded walk has been removed. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-2945.jpg)

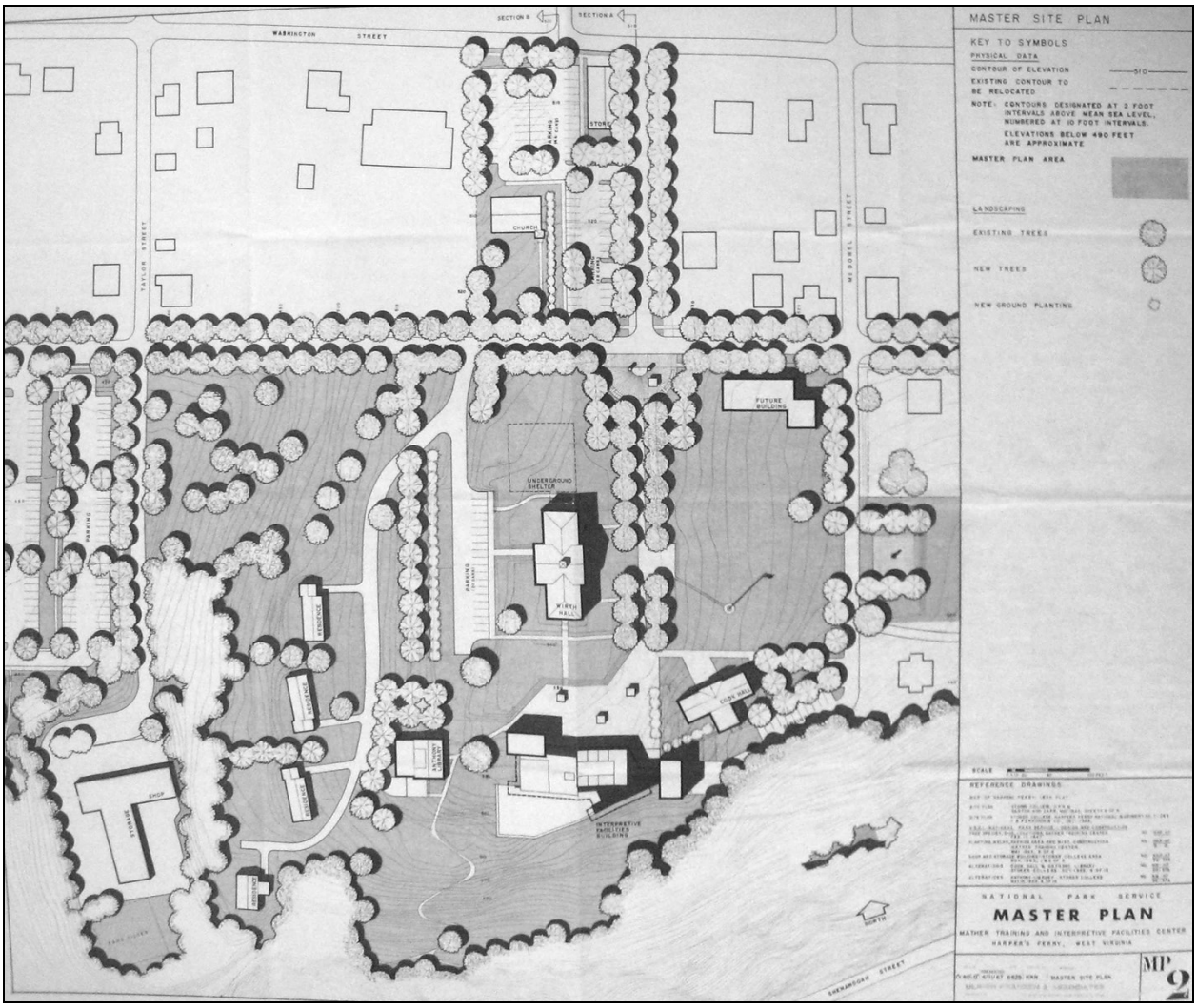


Figure VII.31. In 1967, a master site plan was drafted for the former Storer College grounds, seen here with existing and proposed buildings and a number of parking lots. The plan shows a thick canopy separating the maintenance area from the rest of the campus, allées of trees lining the streets, and plantings screening parking lots. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00338-2.jpg)

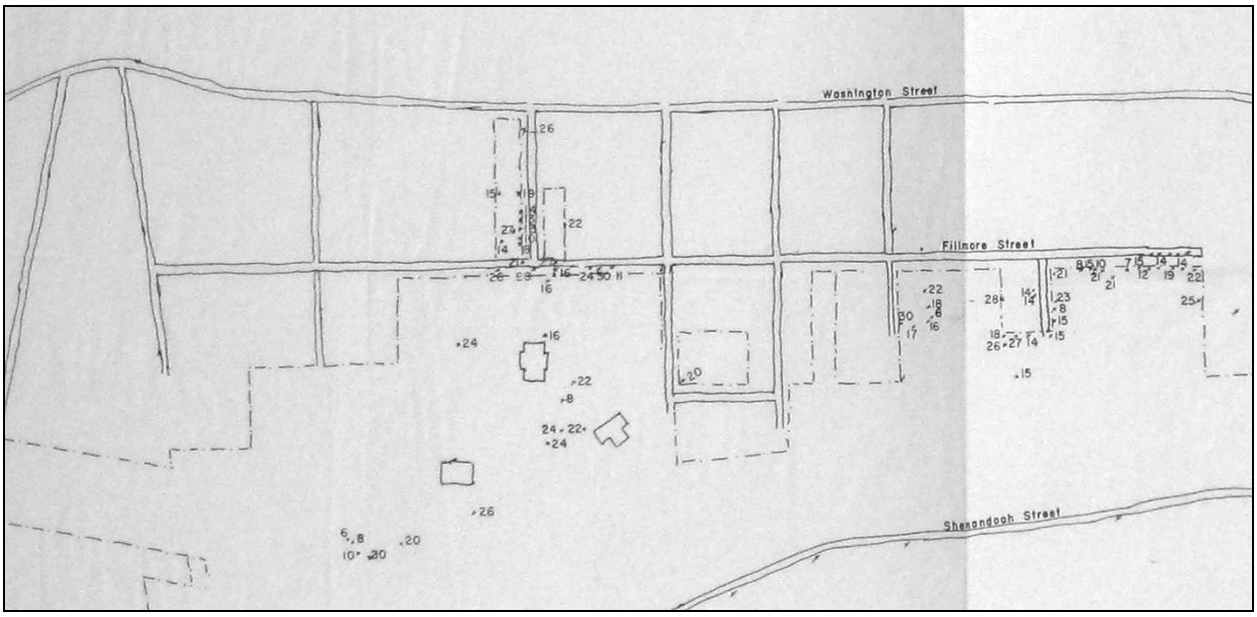


Figure VII.32. A survey of remaining American elms on Camp Hill was conducted in 1965. This field survey shows clusters of American elms at the intersection of Fillmore and Jackson Streets and around Morrell, Brackett, and Lockwood houses to the east. Scattered elms are documented on the campus green near Wirth and Cook Halls, as well as to the southwest toward the maintenance facility. Courtesy HFA. **(**R-CH_HFA-HFM-00235-2.jpg)



Figure VII.33. In April 1968, ground was broken for the Interpretive Design Center (IDC), a modern structure that was clearly differentiated in style from nearby historic structures. A plaza to the north of the building, seen here in a 1974 photograph, was intended to integrate the building with its surroundings. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3473.jpg)

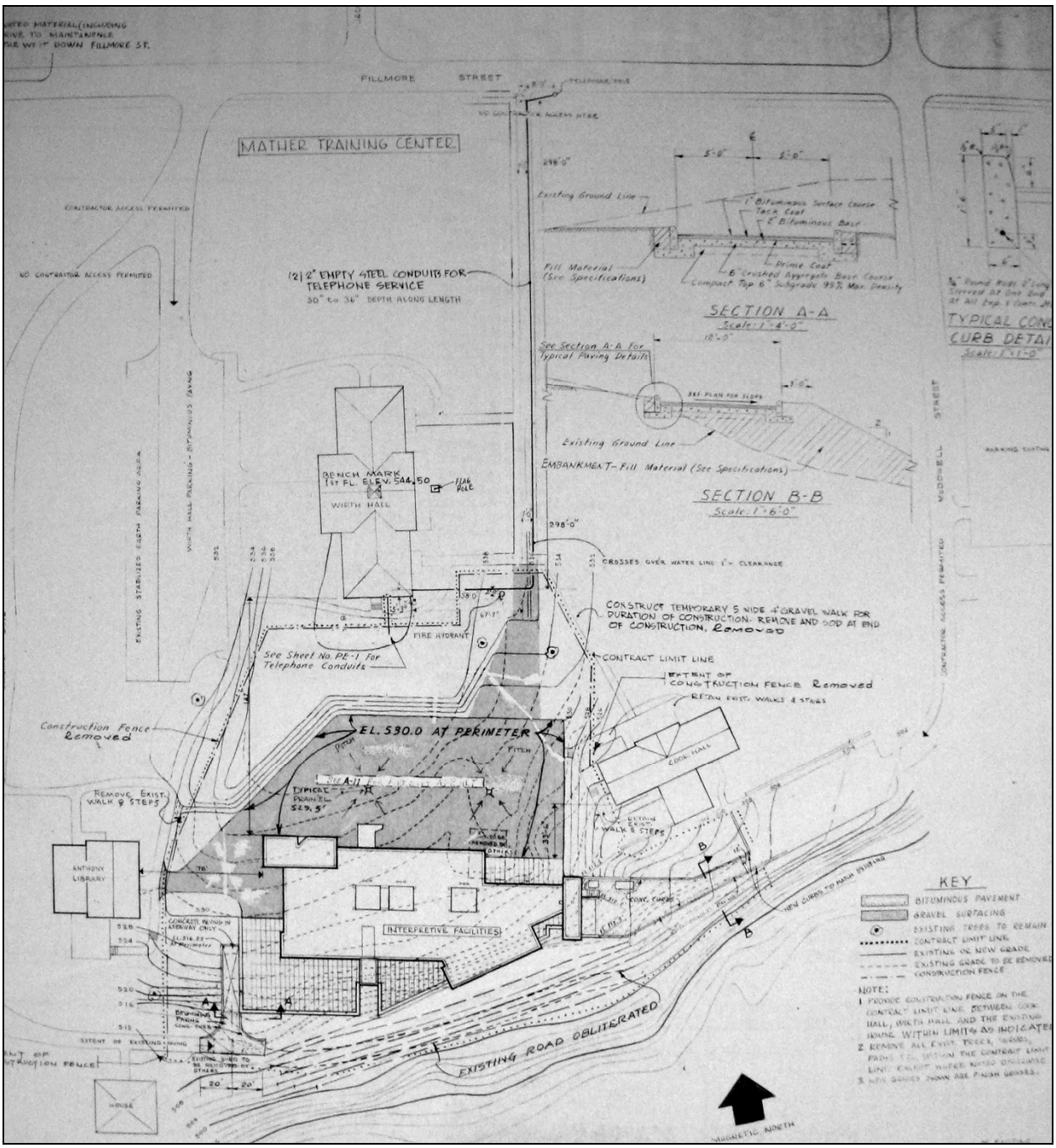


Figure VII.34. As-built drawings of the Interpretive Design Center show topography, drainage, and other improvements. The plan shows the large plaza between the building and Wirth and Cook Halls to the north and east. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH_HFA-HFM-00411-6.jpg)



Figure VII.35. This October 1974 images shows a hedge defining the drive and stone retaining wall at the Bird-Brady House that was present in the Storer College period. In addition to the hedge and retaining wall, pre-1970 images of this building show lattice fencing and a roof on the two-story front porch . Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3469.jpg)



Figure VII.36. This aerial photograph taken in 1974 shows the spatial organization of the former Storer College Campus with buildings, parking lots, drives, walks, and vegetation. In addition to the older campus buildings, the maintenance building and large parking area, three ranch-style residences, IDC with a large concrete plaza, and basketball court/parking lot at the corner of McDowell and South Cliff Streets are clearly discernable. Deciduous trees line McDowell Street and the shaded walk to the east of Wirth Hall. Mixed vegetation on the slope screens the maintenance facility from the rest pf the campus to the east. Small evergreen plantings are shown to the south and west of Wirth Hall toward the adjacent parking lot and Anthony Library. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-3452-1974-adjust.jpg)



Figure VII.37. Foundation plantings at Wirth Hall are documented in this 1986 photograph taken by Superintendent Conway. In this view past the building's south wing, the IDC is visible in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-CH-HFA-NHF-1787-3666.jpg)

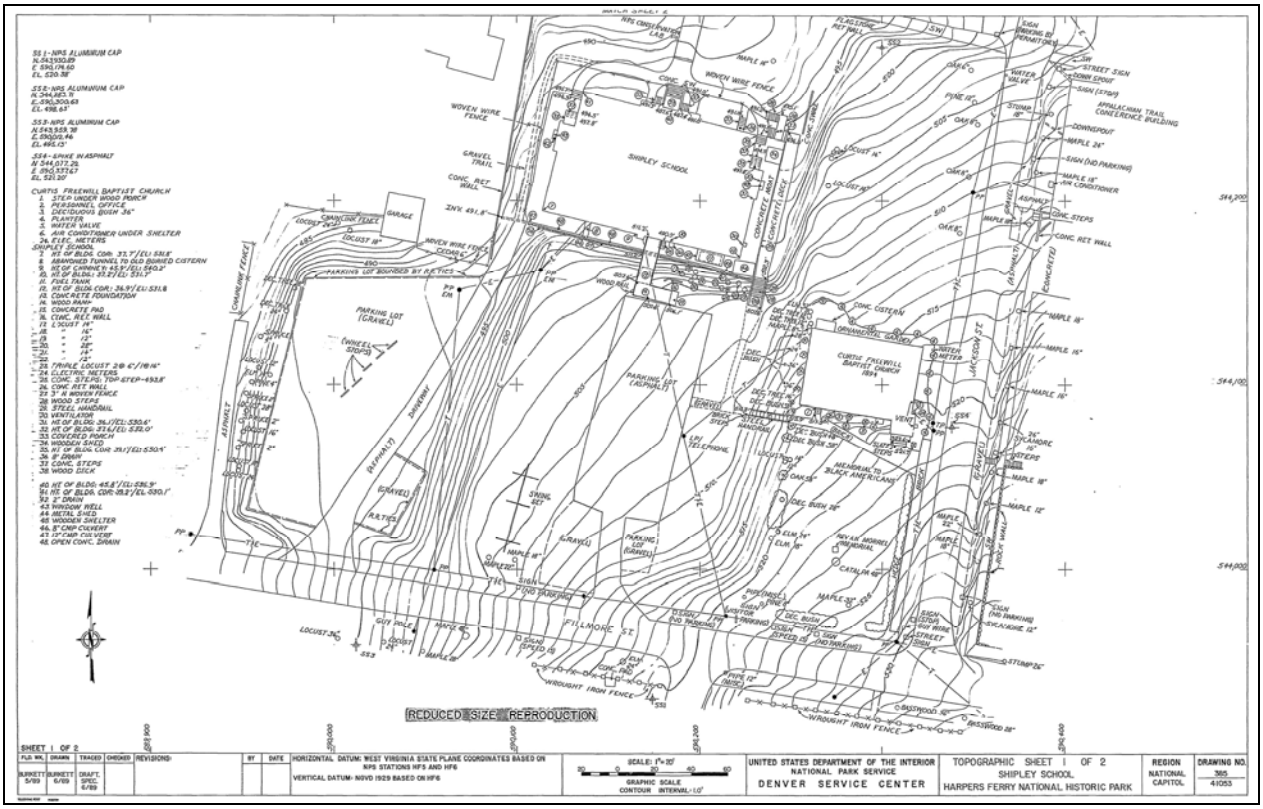


Figure VII.38. A survey conducted of the Shipley School and Curtis Freewill Baptist Church in 1989 shows topography, vegetation, walks, drives, parking lots, and fences. Courtesy HAFE. (R-CH-Hebb-1of2_385_41053.jpg)



Sources
- 1967 Aerial, HFM-00507, obtained from HAFE archives

N

0 100 200

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
1967 Aerial Photograph

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AP-1967

Date:
2009



Sources

- 1988 Aerial, USGS, Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: O3907743.NWS. NAPP 8 139. Obtained from Topozone.

N

0 100 200

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
1988 Aerial Photograph

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AP-1988

Date:
2009



Sources

- 1996 Aerial, USGS, Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: C3907743..NWS. NAPP 9425-013. Obtained from Topozone.

N

0 100 200

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
1996 Aerial Photograph

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AP-1996

Date:
2009

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
54-CAR PARKING
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
29-CAR PARKING
MORRELL MONUMENT
SITE OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
BOUNDARY STREET
MASON STREET
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
FILLMORE STREET
TAYLOR STREET
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
9-CAR PARKING
MORRELL HOUSE
LANCASTER STREET
BRACKETT HOUSE
30-CAR PARKING
WIRTH HALL
CAMPUS GREEN
HARTZOG DRIVE
57-CAR PARKING
20-CAR PARKING
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
JACKSON HOUSE
COOK HALL
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
15-CAR PARKING
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
CAMPUS QUARRY
SHIPPING/ STORAGE CONTAINER
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
UNION STREET
TATTERSAL PROPERTY
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340

Sources
- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

N

0 100 200

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
2001 Aerial Photograph

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AP-2001

Date:
2009

Sources
- 1967 Aerial and Pre-1965 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives
- HFM-00397 from HAFE archives
- HFM-00235-2, Survey of elms, 1967 from HAFE archives
- HFM-00390-2, Relocation Center CDs from HAFE archives
- HFM-00394-3, tree inventory from HAFE archives

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0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
TAYLOR STREET
JACKSON STREET
GILMORE STREET
McDOWELL STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
LANCASTER STREET
UNION STREET
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
SITE OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
LONG WALK
CAMPUS GREEN
WIRTH HALL
GEOMETRIC BOXWOOD GARDEN
RANCH STYLE HOUSE
ANTHONY LIBRARY
COOK HALL
JOHN BROWN'S FORT
CAMPUS QUARRY
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ROBINSON FARM FOUNDATION
MORRELL HOUSE
BRACKETT HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340
TATTERSAL PROPERTY
1
2
3

SYMBOL KEY

LAWN
DECIDUOUS TREE
CONIFEROUS TREE
FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
WOODLAND
SHRUB MASS
STUMP OR DEPRESSION
FENCEPOST
BUILDING/STRUCTURE
5' CONTOUR
DRAINAGE COURSE
WOOD FENCE
METAL FENCE
WALL
ROAD TRACE
ASPHALT PAVEMENT
GRAVEL SURFACE
STONE WALK
CONCRETE PAVEMENT
BRICK WALK
EARTH PATH
DESIRE PATH
MULCH PATH
INTERPRETIVE SIGNS
PROPERTY LINE

LANDSCAPE UNIT KEY

UNIT 1: CAMP HILL KNOLL & CORE
UNIT 2: EAST LANDS
UNIT 3: WEST SLOPES

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

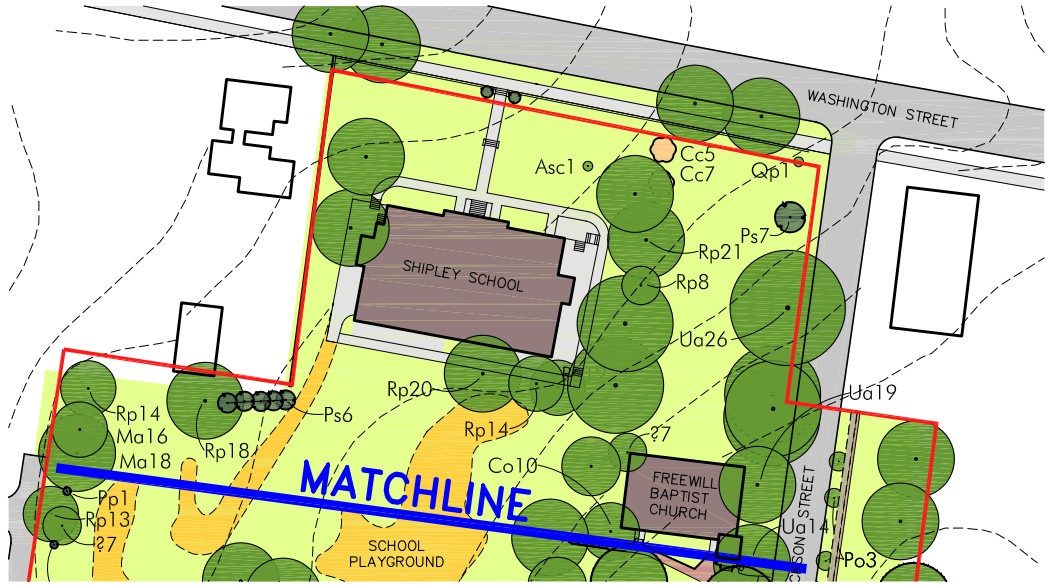
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Scale: **1" = 200' - 0"**

Drawing Number: **PP-1964**

Date: *2009*





VEGETATION KEY

CANOPY DIAMETER		DECIDUOUS TREES DBH
	10'	UNDER 4"
	20'	4-8"
	30'	9-16"
	40'	17-24"
	50'	25-31"
	60'	32" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER		EVERGREEN TREES DBH
	8'	UNDER 6"
	16'	6-9"
	24'	10-16"
	32'	17-24"
	40'	25" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER		FLOWERING TREES DBH
	6'	UNDER 6"
	12'	6-12"
	18'	13" AND UP

TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY

SIZE IN CALIPER — ROOTS
TREE NAME GENUS/SPECIES — TRUNKS
AsT8B1U — CANOPY

NOTE:
CODES FOR INDIVIDUAL TREES ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX B.

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
- FENCEPOST
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- METAL FENCE
- WOOD FENCE
- WALL
- ROAD TRACE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- STONE WALK
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- INTERPRETIVE SIGNS

Sources

- 1967 Aerial and Pre-1965 Aerial, hfm00507 from HAFE archives
- HFM-00397 from HAFE archives
- HFM-00235-2, Survey of elms, 1967 from HAFE archives
- HFM-00390-2, Relocation Center CDs from HAFE archives
- HFM-00394-3, tree inventory from HAFE archives

N

0 50 100

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

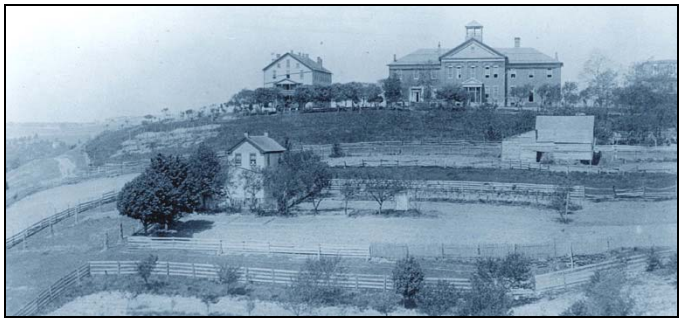
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
c. 1964 Core Area Period Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
PP-1964A

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER VIII: LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS & ASSESSMENT, 2008

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing character and condition of the Camp Hill landscape are presented in this chapter. The narrative speaks directly to graphic materials and is organized slightly differently than previous chapters. This chapter begins with a brief review of findings and issues noted during field observations, followed by a general character description of the existing landscape and in-depth summaries of vegetation, circulation, and built elements inventories. The vegetation inventory is coupled with numerical charts presented in Appendix B that quantify and tally the conditions of tree species within Camp Hill.

Character-defining features for the Camp Hill study area are discussed according to landscape unit as outlined in federal guidance.[1] The narrative relies on existing conditions photographs taken by Heritage Landscapes, the *2008 Existing Conditions Plan, EC,* and *2008 Existing Conditions, Camp Hill Core Plan, EC-A.* Illustrative plans *EC* and *EC-A* record the existing landscape at Camp Hill as found and photographed during several field visits. The plans were drawn by Heritage Landscapes using the 2001 aerial photograph as a base, which was augmented with detailed field notes and existing conditions photographs carried out in late summer and early fall of 2008. Contours were provided by Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager at HAFE in GIS format. The 2008 existing conditions photographs that illustrate this chapter serve to document the character and details of the Camp Hill landscape. These images are referenced in the discussion as figures exemplifying each landscape unit and character-defining feature. The location and view direction for each figure is also highlighted in red on the *2008 Photo Locations Plan, PL.*

B. 2008 LANDSCAPE FIELD REVIEW & SITE OBSERVATIONS

In late summer and early fall 2008, Heritage Landscapes conducted on-site field observations for the Camp Hill landscape. Individual features, general character, and issues were noted for each area of the site. The following narrative elaborates on the observations and issues found in the landscape as an overview followed by findings organized by key building and landscape feature.

Overall, the 2008 existing conditions of the Camp Hill landscape are quite similar to the mid-20th century conditions of 1964. The spatial organization of the core landscape is partially enclosed

with deciduous, evergreen, and flowering trees. To the south, native and invasive woodland species have enclosed the hilltop, recapturing the pre-Civil War wooded appearance, but closing off views to the natural systems of the adjacent rivers and mountains. Conversely, views to the more modern facilities on Camp Hill, such as parking lots and the IDC are blocked by heavy tree canopy, resulting in a picturesque view of Camp Hill from Loudon and Cavalier Heights.

Around Wirth Hall, the landscape has changed with building alterations from the reconstruction of porches, construction of new circulation paths, and the addition of foundation plantings (see Figure VIII.1). Two new concrete walks lead from the structure to the former Long Walk. Numerous foundation plantings of azalea (*Azale*a species), holly (*Ilex* species), and boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) are located along the entire perimeter of the building with thick amounts of mulch over the ground plane. The substantial build-up of mulch has increased the level of topography around the building, likely contributing to the building's current drainage and moisture infiltration issues. Additionally, the large amount of tree canopy has produced dense shade around the building, creating very shady growing conditions in which turf grass cannot survive. As a result, much of the ground plane is mulch (see Figure VIII.2). Other notable landscape features include a flagpole, boulder with plaque, and sunken west entry walk with concrete retaining walls.

To the north, the landscape above the Relocation Center is a flat open space, edged with deciduous trees (see Figure VIII.3). Drains from Wirth Hall are embedded in the lawn area over the structure, draining onto the roof slab of structure. Large shrubs surround utility boxes and the retaining walls at the below-grade entrance.

The landscape surrounding the IDC is contemporaneous with the building. With the construction of the building in the vicinity of the former Brackett Hall, the topography was altered and some landscape features were removed and added. Only fragments of the geometric boxwood garden remain today between Wirth Hall and IDC, removed for a terrace and construction of an expansive brick plaza with pin oak (see Figures VIII.4 and VIII.5). The plaza today contains a small monument to John Brown, trash cans, and small-scale walkway bollard lights. A brick path at the west end of the plaza connects to the parking lot (see Figure VIII.6) and the IDC outdoor overlook, overlooking the Shenandoah River, though views are blocked by dense tree canopy. A continuous hedge lines the sloping ground plane next to the west overlook wall. The brick path also connects to concrete sidewalks and steps that provide access to Anthony Library.

Open lawn, large deciduous and evergreen trees, and large boxwoods characterize the vegetation surrounding Anthony Library (see Figures VIII.7 and VIII.8). A number of stumps were noted from large trees and boxwoods that were cut down around the building for recent improvement projects. Heritage Landscapes counted the rings of the boxwood stumps, noting approximately 80 years of growth. A series of concrete paths, steps and metal handrails navigate the sloping grade surrounding the building and provide access. Generally, the steps are deteriorated with loose handrails.

South of the Anthony Library and IDC, is the Bird-Brady House (see Figure VIII.9). In general, the landscape is terraced with three levels of stone retaining walls and open turf with limited trees. Dense woodland with invasive species encloses the area to the south and blocks once open views to the Shenandoah River. No hedges remain along the stone retaining walls and front

façade. Stone retaining walls are deteriorated with collapsed areas and vegetative growth (see Figure VIII.10). The drive north of the building is also in deteriorated condition with numerous asphalt and concrete patches.

The landscape immediately adjacent to Cook Hall is similar to that of Anthony Library with sloping topography, open lawn, and multiple concrete walks and steps with loose handrails, especially at the building entrances (see Figure VIII.11). At the time of on-site observation, foundation plantings and adjacent trees had been removed. To the south of the building, a small asphalt parking lot is sited on the former campus drive in the South Cliff Street right-of-way and provides space for approximately 6 cars (see Figure VIII.12). Further south of the parking lot is an adjacent terraced area cut into the slope, likely from the campus quarry that was used in the construction of Cook Hall. Other landscape features in the area include bollard lights, wood bollards, and globe lights.

The open area of the former campus green east of Wirth Hall is characterized by multiple character-defining features (see Figure VIII.13). The topography gently slopes to the east toward McDowell Street, though the slope has been altered to create a small, level, rectangular space resembling a tennis or volleyball court near the main entrance off Fillmore Street. One of the main landscape features east of Wirth Hall is the Long Walk. Today the walk is relatively wide and paved in brick, replacing the former concrete sidewalk and gravel drive (see Figures VIII.14 and VIII.15) The width of the walk not only provides pedestrian access to the Camp Hill landscape, but also vehicular service access for building maintenance needs. Niches along the walk provide spaces for benches. Lining the walk are remnants of Storer College-era trees, though some trees along the walk have been lost and others have been replaced. The Alumni fence and gate with stone piers and iron fencing remains along Fillmore Street, where it transitions to a 3-rail wood fence along McDowell Street (see Figure VIII.16). An opening in the 3-rail fence marks the location of a pedestrian path and additional rails can be removed for temporary vehicular access. Evenly spaced pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) line the far easterly edge of the campus along McDowell Street, and across the street is a asphalt parking lot on the site of the former Robinson Barn (see Figure VIII.17). The topography has been altered to create a level plateau; vegetation includes flowering trees and one mature American elm (*Ulmus americana*) (see Figure VIII.18). Other small-scale features east of Wirth Hall include interpretive panels, signs, globe light fixtures, and benches.

The landscape of Camp Hill west of Wirth Hall also has a distinct character with multiple landscape features. Expanses of sloping topography, open lawn, individual trees, a parking lot, and Hartzog Drive form the general structure of the space (Figure VII.19). Multiple shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees screen the Hartzog Drive entrance and Relocation Center entrance at Fillmore Street (see Figures VIII.20 and VIII.21). Immediately west of Wirth Hall, a large asphalt parking lot accommodates vehicles (see Figure VIII.22). Additional flowering trees along Hartzog Drive mark the road, while an open sloping lawn dotted with few trees marks the location of the removed ranch houses (see Figures VIII.23 and VII.24). A deteriorated section of Hartzog Drive with multiple asphalt and concrete patches turns and provides access to the Bird-Brady House, IDC, and a shipping container to the west (see Figures VIII.25 and VIII.26). Further west, a strip of woodland screens views of the Maintenance Center and adjacent private properties. The public frontage of the west section of the former campus along Fillmore Street

includes a section of the Alumni fence and gate with a fragmented concrete walk and pedestrian gate, alluding to the location of former buildings, likely Sinclair Cottage (see Figure VIII.27).

To the north of Fillmore Street, the landscape around the Shipley School has changed somewhat with alterations and removal of vegetation. Currently the building is used as a storage facility for the park with limited access and use. A deteriorated wood ramp with loose handrails provides access to a second floor entrance on the south elevation. Immediately adjacent to the building, the original concrete walks, retaining walls, and steps remain, though also in deteriorated condition (see Figure VIII.28). The walks, steps, and cheek walls at the north elevation of the building remain as well. Views from Washington Street to the façade are blocked by sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) tree canopy, while two yew (*Taxus* species) flank the main concrete entry walk (see Figure VIII.29). Additional vegetation around the Shipley School landscape includes black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) along the former property line between the school and the Freewill Baptist Church, stumps of Storer College era black locusts along the south concrete retaining wall, and thick vines that cover the southeast concrete steps. Two terraced parking lots have replaced the former playground area to the south by changing the topography. The upper asphalt parking lot is cut into the grade with retaining timbers in the southeast corner (see Figure VIII.30). The lower parking lot is gravel with concrete wheel stops and a central concrete drive that leads to the southwest corner of the school (see Figure VIII.31). Other landscape features include the original pipe rails on top of the concrete retaining walls south of the school, a reproduction of a historic wire fence surrounding the school, two concrete channel drainage ways along the former school property edges, and globe light fixtures.

Adjacent to the Shipley School, the Freewill Baptist Church is sited within areas of open lawn with scattered tree cover (see Figure VIII.32). A brick walk in a herringbone pattern leads from the church entry to Fillmore Street. One brick curb and a stone curb line the edges of the walk. Another gravel walk with steps composed of wood railroad ties leads to the parking area behind the former school. Few Storer College era trees remain, mostly near the 1887 Morrell monument.

Across Jackson Street to the east, several street trees, a mulch path, and a rustic stone retaining wall parallel the street and edge the lot of the former President's House (see Figures VIII.33 and VIII.34). The lot, situated at the corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets, exhibits a level turf grass groundplane with landscape features that hint at the former residence. A section of concrete walk is centrally located between two sections of a trimmed deciduous hedge that demarcate the property boundary. On the north side of the lot, remnants of a garden with shrubs, Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*), and dense deciduous canopy are present (see Figure VIII.35). Additionally, a gravel drive provides access to the lot and is slightly offset to the west from the main entrance of campus (see Figure VIII.36).

In the eastern part of the study area, the landscape of Morrell House is more residential and open in character (see Figure VIII.37). The building is currently used as the administration building for HAFE. Limited parking is available on-street and in a small parking lot along the south side of Fillmore Street (see Figures VIII.38 and VIII.39). Vegetation around Morrell House includes free-standing deciduous and evergreen trees over lawn, large spherical shrubs around the foundation, and a row of shrubs along the parking lot.

Farther east is the Jackson House in the southeast corner of the study area (see Figure VIII.40). Landscape features around the structure include an ADA ramp, deciduous trees to the east, and shrubs adjacent to the garage. Vehicular access is provided to the building from Lancaster Street, though vehicles also drive on the lawn areas to the south to access the west building elevation (see Figure VIII.41).

The narrow empty lot west of Morrell House is partially open with a turf ground plane edged by a row of evergreens along the east property line and woodland vegetation surrounding the remaining property boundaries and to the south (see Figures VIII.42 and VIII.43). The lot, formerly a steep ravine as outlined on historic maps, appears to be leveled and filled with an adjacent ditch for stormwater drainage outfall that flows overland down the slope. Though the grading of the ground plane looks similar to a former drive, it was likely altered for stormwater drainage outfall. Other notable landscape features include a fragmented concrete sidewalk that stops at the property along the south side of Fillmore Street.

The landscape along the Appalachian Trail has some unique features. Generally, the trail is a narrow, compacted earth path that traverses steep south slopes and poor quality woodland along Camp Hill (see Figure VIII.44). A number of the trees within the woodland are young, volunteer growth under 10 inches in diameter. Invasive species are prevalent throughout, contributing to the poor quality and lack of woodland diversity within the area. Several natural and built landscape features are extant along the trail, such as large boulders, stone retaining walls, and middens (see Figures VIII.45 and VIIII.46). Drainage ways and stormwater outfalls are also extant on the slopes, which has contributed to overland stormwater flows and erosion. A former concrete and stone stair with an iron handrail leading downslope from a private residence was also noted. Two sets of NPS-constructed stone steps lead from the trail uphill to Cook Hall and downhill to Route 340. One set of wide stone steps, completed in Spring 2008, leads to Cook Hall (see Figure VIII.47). The second set of steps is narrow and somewhat uneven and ends at Route 340 with no connecting trails or paths (see Figure VIII.48). Hikers can either walk west along Route 340 to Union Street, east along an earth path to Shenandoah Street that leads back to Lower Town, or alternatively, retrace the Appalachian Trail (see Figures VIII.49 and VIII.50). The lack of connecting trails and heavy traffic of adjacent Route 340 do not create a pedestrian-friendly environment. Also extant in the woodland, is the brick retaining wall and sewer outfall in the main stream bed west of the HAFE Maintenance Center.

The landscape of the HAFE Maintenance Center has changed substantially since the mid-20th century. Today, the maintenance area is accessed from Taylor Street and is marked by two small signs (see Figure VIII.51). The drive connects to a large expansive asphalt parking lot that provides parking for employees and space for a number of maintenance facilities, storage containers, and sheds (see Figures VIII.52 and VIII.53). The construction and subsequent expansion of the maintenance area for the park has nearly maximized all usable space on the hilltop through large quantities of fill that leveled uneven topography. The storage and maintenance buildings and facilities have been arranged in a circular formation, pushed to the edges of a large open space (see Figures VIII.54 and VII.55). As a result, the edges of the hilltop just beyond the maintenance area are severely steep. Additionally, the facility is constructed on loose fill and a former sand infiltration area for the former campus sewer system, which has shifted over time and has created sinkholes in the parking lot.

To the west, the Tattersal property is currently used as a storage area for the park with limited use and access. Stockpiles of materials and equipment are scattered through the landscape near the house and outbuildings (see Figure VII.56). With minimal maintenance over the years, the landscape is currently overgrown with large trees over tall grasses and invasive shrubs and vines growing along the property edges (see Figure VII.57). In particular, the ditch adjacent to Union Street contains a number of invasive species and overgrown vegetation, such as bamboo and wisteria. Perennials remain in former gardens, giving the area a more residential feeling than the remainder of the Camp Hill landscape. South of the house, a 3-rail wood fence marks the hilltop and serves as a safety barrier to prevent pedestrians from falling down the steep slope to Route 340. A gravel drive connects the property to Union Street, though a metal pipe rail gate across the drive restricts unauthorized vehicles (see Figure VII.58). The Union Street ditch also exhibits some erosion and stormwater management issues.

Throughout the Camp Hill study boundary, some property edges appear unmanaged with young invasive woodland species. Unmanaged areas vary in appearance. Along Union Street, the woodland species are denser with a robust understory and ground plane vegetation, while in other areas the understory is more open (see Figures VII.59 and VII.60). All NPS property is marked with orange or white NPS boundary markers to distinguish the public land from private property.

In general, the approximate 32-acre study area contains a number of historic and contemporary character-defining features. The uses of the property today with its four governmental entities, including HAFE, Stephen Mather Training Center, IDC (Interpretive Design Center), and Appalachian Trail, have changed the Camp Hill area according to the needs of each facility. Overall, extensive grading and fill have changed the landscape to build up the hilltop area for additional, larger facilities which has affected the steep south slopes and made them even steeper. Additionally, overland stormwater drainage over the steep south and west slopes has contributed to erosion. Woodland vegetation has grown, enclosing the hilltop and obstructing views, while some individual trees from the Storer College-era have declined, and others have been replanted. The addition of new drives, parking lots, and numerous small-scale features has created the existing Camp Hill landscape.

C. 2008 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

The following narrative describes the character of the landscape in 2008 as recorded on the existing conditions plans, *EC* and *EC-A.* Both plans delineate the landscape character within the study area in the same manner as the previous period plans, with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials. These landscape plans record the existing conditions, using the 2008 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) survey by Paul Davidson, Anne Kidd, and Mark Schara along with the 2001 “HARPERS” aerial photograph and GIS contours provided by Bill Hebb, HAFE Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager. Heritage Landscapes’ fieldwork augmented the survey and aerial as the primary source of existing condition documentation.

The narrative presents the character of the landscape using the character-defining features for each landscape unit. The landscape units, identified in Chapter III, are delineated on the *EC*.

These units are defined by land uses and patterns of development during historic and present-day periods. These landscape units define the landscape character of the study area during 2008. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, as outlined in Chapter III of this document.

Vegetation codes shown alongside trees on the plans correspond to the tree assessment protocol previously discussed in Chapter III. The key for the plant name codes is included in Appendix B. As with the period plans, existing conditions structures, circulation, and vegetation are rendered in color, and a symbol key identifies the feature type and material. *EC* shows the overall property at 200-scale. *EC-A* shows the property in more detail at 100-scale, focusing on the core Camp Hill area.

C1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

Today, Unit 1 is spatially open with areas of partial enclosure. Fillmore, McDowell, Jackson, and Washington Streets border the property and provide access. The ground plane is turf grass, and trees of varying sizes are placed throughout the landscape with emphasis along Fillmore Street, the former "Long Walk, and various property lines. Visual relationships to the natural systems of the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah River to the south are altered with the addition of vegetation and buildings.

Overall, the topography of Unit 1 slopes gradually to the east and west and more sharply to the south, with Wirth Hall positioned at the highest elevation. However, a number of improvements and construction projects have substantially altered the ground plane of Unit 1. Around Wirth Hall, foundation planting areas with a significant mulch layer have raised the ground plane around the building approximately 6 to 10 inches. To the north, the construction of the Relocation Center altered historic grades and provided a sunken service and access point to the west. The construction of the IDC to the south also changed the topography of Unit 1, as it is sited at lower elevation with a terrace between it and Wirth Hall. In addition, the west parking lot and west entrance to Wirth Hall are positioned at a lower elevation, creating a need for retaining walls and terraces. Similarly, with the demolition of the ranch houses, topography was altered to create a level area with a gradual westward slope. The topography at the parking lot on the former Robinson Barn lot has been built up to create a level surface with sloping edges to the south and east. Other notable topographic features include terraces, retaining walls, and steps surrounding the former high school, retaining walls around Bird-Brady house, and a former drive and campus stone quarry cut into the steep south slope.

Vegetation within Unit 1 remains similar to the mid-20th century, though with more losses noted. In general, vegetation consists primarily of mixed-species lawn and deciduous, evergreen, and flowering trees along with numerous shrubs. The east portion of Unit 1, the former campus green, remains open lawn lined by trees along the adjacent streets and sidewalk. The west portion of the unit contains less lawn and denser tree canopy with clusters of vegetation around buildings and lining steep slopes.

One of the more prominent historic vegetative features, the deciduous tree row of the former "Long Walk" along the north-south pedestrian walk east of Wirth Hall, is in a fragmented condition. Many trees within the once continuous row have been removed, resulting in gaps in

the tree spacing. The parallel hedge has also been removed. Existing species within the Long Walk include ash (*Fraxinus* species), linden (*Tilia* species), maple (*Acer* species), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), elm (*Ulmus* species), oak (*Quercus* species), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), and Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*). Numerous foundation plantings and a thick layer of mulch characterize the landscape immediately surrounding Wirth Hall. To the north of Wirth are scattered dogwood (*Cornus* species), tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and Kentucky coffeetree surrounding the footprint of the Relocation Center. To the south of Wirth Hall only a few shrubs remain from the geometric garden, along with large, individual boxwood, Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*), and maple along the sloped terrace and pin oak within the brick plaza near the IDC. Multiple fresh stumps of Eastern white pine, oak, and boxwood were noted around Cook Hall and Anthony Library. The vegetation, dating to the Storer College years, was recently removed for building improvement projects.

Along Fillmore Street is a fragmented row of maple, elm, and linden trees, while portions of Jackson Street and the west side of McDowell Street exhibit more continuous tree rows of Norway maple and pin oak, respectively. Tree spacing along the streets varies with more dense spacing along the east edge of Jackson Street and open spacing along the west edge of McDowell Street. To the north of Fillmore Street, near the Shipley School and Freewill Baptist Church, several deciduous and flowering trees line the streets, parking lot edges, and former and existing property boundaries. Stumps of large black locust (*Juglans nigra*), dating to the early 20th century, remain south of the Shipley School, recently removed for building improvements.

West of Wirth Hall, three silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and three dogwoods mark the former yards of the ranch houses and line Hartzog Drive. A mass of mixed species of Norway maple, Eastern white pine, black locust, black walnut, hemlock, and holly spatially divides the west portion of the former Storer College campus from the HAFE Maintenance Center in Unit 3. A small woodland area of black locust, hackberry, elm, and Norway maple with a scrubby understory also separates the two spaces.

The woodland of Unit 1 is one of six woodlands inventoried by dominant species in the Camp Hill landscape. Common overstory tree species include boxelder (*Acer negundo*), hackberry, and black locust. Noted lesser canopy species include American elm, Norway maple, and black walnut. Common understory species include English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). These species are listed on EC and are elaborated on in the following section.

Existing circulation routes for Unit 1 include a network of drives, parking lots, and paths. Fillmore and McDowell Streets provide vehicular access to the core landscape. From Fillmore Street, an asphalt drive links to a large parking lot west of Wirth Hall and the underground access to the Relocation Center. A second drive, named Hartzog Drive, branches to the west where it loops west of Anthony Library and it splits to provide service access to the Interpretive Design Center, Bird-Brady House, and a shipping container further west. Curb cuts along the main portion of the drive mark the locations of the former drives of the ranch-style residences that were demolished in 2004. From McDowell Street, an asphalt drive leads to a small parking area southeast of Cook Hall, which was once part of the college loop drive that aligned to South Cliff Street. West of the parking lot is a second service entrance and loading area for the Interpretive

Design Center. A third asphalt parking lot is located east of McDowell Street on the lot of the former Robinson Barn. Two additional parking lots are south of the former Harpers Ferry High School and accessed from Fillmore Street. The larger of the two lots is paved entirely with asphalt, though the smaller is gravel with an paved entrance drive. Both parking lots are sited on the location of the former playground of the school.

Numerous pedestrian paths are found within Unit 1. The original Storer College entry drive no longer remains a vehicular drive, but has been converted to a wide brick walk with bump-outs for interpretive panels and benches. The historic parallel concrete walk no longer remains. The brick walk leads to the south to a brick plaza in front of the Interpretive Design Center and continues west where it loops to the north to connect to the west parking lot. Two concrete paths are east of Wirth Hall, two concrete paths loop around the north and south ends of the building, and one concrete path provides direct access from the building to the parking lot. Additional paths and steps of various materials are found around Cook Hall, Anthony Library, Freewill Baptist Church, and the Shipley School. An additional concrete walk spur off a vehicular drive links Unit 1 to the HAFE Maintenance Center through a grove of trees near the former location of the ranch houses. Pedestrian sidewalks also parallel Fillmore, Jackson, and Washington Streets. Other pedestrian movements do not utilize paved paths, but rather use the access drives or traverse the lawn areas.

Unit 1 does not currently contain any known water features.

Non-habitable structures for Unit 1 include stone retaining walls around the Bird-Brady House; a stone retaining wall along Jackson Street; concrete retaining walls west of Wirth Hall; retaining walls west of the Relocation Center; retaining walls and steps around the Shipley School; and stone steps to Appalachian Trail.

Site furnishings and objects include educational, interpretive, and directional signage; the Alumni Gate and Fence along Fillmore Street; the 1887 stone Morrell monument south of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church; the John Brown Memorial plaque on a pink granite base located on the plaza north of the IDC; a 3-rail wood fence along McDowell Street; globe lights and pedestrian-scale bollard lights; utility poles; a flagpole; and handrails. The non-habitable structures and site furnishings and objects are seen on *EC* and *EC-A*.

C2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

The overall landscape character for Unit 2 is a combination of open lands with scattered vegetation surrounding the Morrell House and dense woodland to the south. The north half of Unit 2 is relatively open along Fillmore Street, while the south portion of Unit 2 has more woodland vegetation. Views to the Shenandoah River and adjacent mountains are screened by tree canopy.

In general, the topography of Unit 2 steeply slopes to the south with more level areas in the northern section of the unit. The ground plane around Morrell House is roughly level, and remains unchanged, while the topography of the narrow lot to the west has been changed. Formerly a ravine in the early 20th century, the groundplane has been graded into a narrow plateau with an adjacent swale for drainage. The landform resembles a road or drive trace, but

no evidence of such use has been found. Along the steep southern slopes, three stone retaining walls hold the grades.

Vegetation within Unit 2 consists of many medium-sized deciduous and evergreen trees over open lawn and dense woodland on the steep southern slopes. Free-standing trees near Morrell House include hackberry, Norway spruce, silver maple, pin oak, American elm, Eastern white pine, and Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*). To the east, near the Jackson House are silver maple, princesstree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), Eastern redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*), and Eastern white pine. A line of shrubs lines the south edge of the parking lot off Fillmore Street. To the west, the east property line of the narrow west lot near the intersection of Gilmore and Fillmore Streets is marked by a row of Norway spruce, white mulberry (*Morus alba*), black locust, and hackberry.

The woodland of Unit 2 is shown on EC, and is one of six woodlands inventoried by dominant species. Common overstory tree species include Norway maple, sugar maple, hackberry, black locust, and American elm. Some noted understory species include box elder (*Acer negundo*), English ivy, Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and thimbleberry (*Rubus odoratus*). These species are listed on EC and are elaborated on in the following section.

Unit 2 circulation generally consists of adjacent streets and limited pedestrian paths. Fillmore, Lancaster, and Columbia Streets border the area and provide vehicular access. Parking is provided in a small 9-car parking lot and along the south edge of Fillmore Street. The end of Lancaster Street also serves as a temporary parking area for loading and unloading materials into Jackson House. Other vehicular access is obtained by driving on the lawn areas south of Jackson House and into Unit 2. Pedestrian circulation includes a series of narrow brick and concrete paths at Morrell House, concrete sidewalk along Fillmore Street, an ADA ramp at Jackson House, and the Appalachian Trail. Stone curbs are also present along Fillmore Street.

Unit 2 contains a storm sewer drainage channel on the narrow westerly lot of the area. The swale directs surface drainage from Fillmore Street, overland to the steep southern slopes.

Non-habitable structures in Unit 2 include low stone and concrete retaining wall remnants in the woodland to the south of Morrell and Jackson Houses. Small-scale features consist of educational, interpretive, and directional signage, utility poles, lighting, and a flagpole.

C3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

The spatial organization and arrangement of Unit 3 contains the HAFE Maintenance Center and parking lot and the former Tattersal property, both densely covered with woodland vegetation. The Maintenance Center has large expanses of paving and level ground, with limited views that are obstructed by the surrounding woodland. The Tattersal property is more residential in character with open lawn, scattered tree plantings, and partial views to Route 340 and the Shenandoah River to the south.

The topography of this area is quite sloping and remains relatively unchanged from previous periods. Generally, the ground plane slopes to the west and south, though the east edge of Unit 3

has been altered for the maintenance facilities. The Maintenance Center is located on the former Storer College football field and a former septic sand infiltration area that altered the ground plane elevations in previous decades. However, the construction of the center has required additional amounts of fill and grading to level and expand the area.

Vegetation within Unit 3 consists mostly of deciduous species both native and invasive to the Harpers Ferry area. Heritage Landscapes inventoried four woodland vegetation compositions within Unit 3 that varied by topography and dominant species. These species are listed on *EC* and are elaborated on in the following section. Common overstory tree species throughout include sugar maple, silver maple, hackberry, Kentucky coffeetree, black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), black walnut, Southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), Norway maple, and black locust. Common understory species and herbaceous vegetation throughout Unit 3 include box elder, English ivy, Rose-of-Sharon, Northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), Japanese honeysuckle, thimbleberry, poison ivy, grape *(Vitis species*), and indiancurrant (*Symphorocarpus orbiculatus*).

Vegetation at the Tattersal property is more residential in character, with open lawn and scattered deciduous and evergreen trees. Freestanding trees include sweetgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), sugar maple, silver maple, Eastern Carolina silverbell (*Gordonia lasianthos*), Eastern white pine, Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), Northern catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), and princesstree. Two Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) mark the northwest corner of the maintenance parking lot.

Unit 3 currently contains limited circulation features. Route 340, Union Street, and Taylor Street are adjacent to and provide access to the area. From Union Street, a gravel drive leads uphill to the Tattersal property, and Taylor Street ends at the parking lot for the maintenance center. Another circulation feature is the Appalachian Trail that forms the south edge of Unit 3. The right-of-way for Boundary Street divides Unit 3; however, the actual, constructed road ends to the north at Mason Street.

Unit 3 currently contains no water features, though two streams are present onsite today.

Existing non-habitable structures in Unit 3 include a brick retaining wall and sewer outflow into the stream near Woodland D. Small-scale features for Unit 3 include directional signage, chainlink fence, metal pipe gate, and wood post and rail fence.

D. 2008 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT OF TREES

Distinct vegetative patterns are found within the Camp Hill landscape today. The larger vegetative pattern surrounding the core landscape consists of turf with trees lining the streets and current and former property lines. Trees along Fillmore Street have been planted evenly with gaps indicating the loss of some trees. Trees in the core landscape are either arranged in rows or clusters near buildings, circulation routes, or at the edges of open lawn. Trees are of various sizes, but the blend of continuous ages recalls the former campus with newer more contemporary vegetative plantings of the NPS era.

In contrast, the landscape surrounding Morrell House and around the Tattersal property has a different vegetative pattern with a more residential character. Trees are viewed as free-standing, individual specimens, within an open lawn that encircles the buildings. Additional flowering, shrubs, and perennial plants are also present in these areas.

Along the south slopes, the vegetative pattern consists of a variety of deciduous trees with some smaller, scrubbier tree growth. Understory brush is composed of opportunistic herbaceous and young woody growth. The area is mostly unmanaged, which creates an area of woody growth along the Appalachian Trail. Natural regeneration of desirable native and undesirable invasive species is also occurring. Despite the uniform appearance of this woodland, the investigation revealed varied vegetative compositions and dominant species throughout the area.

D1. Tree Inventory Methodology

Trees are an integral feature within the Camp Hill landscape and are a valuable resource to National Park Service, Camp Hill visitors, former Storer College students/faculty, and neighbors of the Camp Hill property. Mature trees are scenic and benefit site users and park staff by providing shade, conserving energy, reducing storm water runoff, increasing property values, enhancing community aesthetics, promoting human health and psychological well-being, increasing quantity and quality of wildlife, and improving local air, soil, and water quality. However, as previously discussed, some trees also obstruct views to historically important features in the landscape. Few existing trees on Camp Hill date to the late 19th century, though some date to the mid-20th century Storer College era. Existing trees are an element of the landscape character that depicts former vegetative patterns and more contemporary plantings. It is useful to understand the location, size, species and condition of the individual trees within the landscape as one element of determining appropriate landscape preservation interventions.

Heritage Landscapes carried out a survey of tree species and condition in the Camp Hill landscape as part of the existing conditions study for this CLR. This tree inventory, provided in a tabular format in Appendix B, serves as a baseline for future actions. Heritage Landscapes staff mapped and assessed the condition of the individual trees in the Camp Hill landscape. This field mapping was carried out using the methodology outlined in Chapter III. Trees were located and given codes listed on the *2008 Existing Conditions Plan, EC* and *2008 Core Area Existing Conditions Plan, EC-A.* The multi-part codes are keyed to a variety of conditions based on genus, species, and cultivar where possible, as well as trunk diameter, and health of canopy, trunks, and roots.

D2. Tree Inventory Results

A total of 278 individual trees of 45 different species were assessed within the Camp Hill landscape. Most units retain very little vegetation dating to the 19th century, though Unit 1 contains the most vegetation dating to the mid-Storer College era of the early to mid-20th century. Unit 1 has open lawn with many scattered trees of a mix of deciduous tree species, including elm, maple, linden, ash, and oak. Unit 2 also has similar vegetation species, including hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), maple (*Acer* species), elm (*Ulmus* species), oak (*Quercus* species), and zelkova (*Zelkova* species). Vegetation of Unit 3 includes more evergreen species, such as juniper and pine, but also includes maple, sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sweetgum

(*Nyssa sylvatica*), princesstree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), and smaller understory flowering trees. All units contain woodland areas that are discussed in a separate section.

Of the total 278 trees, the five most common tree species include Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) with 33 specimens, flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) with 26 specimens, pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) with 26 specimens, sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) with 21 specimens, and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) with 16 specimens.

In terms of tree health, about 17% (47 trees) were assessed with an A-rating for canopy health, indicating limited deadwood and no remedial work needed. Less vigor and minor pruning were noted for 32% (90 trees) that were given a B classification. Significant tree work and loss of canopy vigor and fullness were noted in 35% (98 trees) given a C-rating. Seven trees (3%) were D-rated, and 21 stumps were rated E.

Trunk conditions ranged from 200 trees (72%) with a rating of 1, in good condition, and 47 trees were rated 2 (17%), with major and minor problems. Again, 21 stumps were noted.

Root space was unrestricted for 152 trees (55%), and 105 trees (38%) were in restricted growing space, meaning that walk and drive pavements or curbs significantly limited the available soil for their root zone.

Twenty-three trees (8%) had diameters of less than 6-inches, 41 trees (15%) had 6-9 inch diameters, and 86 (31%) trees had 10-16 inch diameters. A total of 64 trees (23%) had 17-24 inch diameters. The oldest trees in the landscape included 46 trees with diameters of 25 inches and over, representing 17% of the total number of trees. The largest diameter tree within the Camp Hill landscape was a multi-stemmed hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) measuring 60 inches in diameter. The largest single-stemmed tree is a 39-inch diameter black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), followed by a 38-inch diameter pin oak (*Quercus palustris)* stump, 38-inch black locust stump, and 38-inch American linden tree (*Tilia Americana*).

Older trees were also broken out and assessed on their canopy condition. Of the 46 trees over 25 inches in diameter, 1 received an A-rating, 9 received B-ratings, and 28 received a C-rating for canopy condition. Eight stumps were coded with an E rating.

D3. Tree Inventory Observations

The variety of tree types represented within the Camp Hill landscape includes a wide range of deciduous and evergreen trees of native and invasive species. Overall, the trees within the Camp Hill landscape appear to be in relatively good health. The canopy health profile contains nearly half of the population (49%) within the A-B range. General tree trunk assessment reveals similar health patterns, with over 70% of the total number of trees having no trunk damage. Approximately 38% of the trees within the study area have restricted root zones. The large number of trees with impacted root zones is due to the location of these trees in proximity to walks, drives, and walls. These objects can cause balling and knotting of root mass material, resulting in the tree choking or girdling itself, or weakening the stability of the tree during wind and storm events. Structures placed near tree roots often crack and shift due to root growth.

Preventative and stabilizing maintenance frequently leads to root loss and compromises tree health.

Although the majority of the tree population is healthy, there are a large number of trees in poor condition or with special maintenance needs requiring special management consideration. Trees in poor condition exhibit a variety of diameter sizes, revealing that both young and old trees are in poor health. Some of these trees that are determined to be a hazard to the enjoyment and safety of visitors should be removed.

The largest and oldest trees (25 inches and larger) on Camp Hill are a wide variety of mainly deciduous trees, such as hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), American linden (*Tilia Americana*), princesstree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), Norway maple, (*Acer platanoides*), Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*), white mulberry (*Morus alba*), American elm, (*Ulmus Americana*), catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). These large and mature trees make significant contributions to the character of the landscape, since there is limited remaining evidence of original Storer College plantings. The majority of these large trees are in decline with 28 trees (61% of large trees) in C-rated condition requiring significant maintenance. Another 8 stumps (17% of large trees) were noted, mainly in areas adjacent to Cook Hall, Anthony Library, and the Shipley School. These historic trees were recently removed as part of building improvement project, even though, historic trees have significant value in the landscape that cannot be replaced.

Overall, the population of trees within the Camp Hill landscape maintains a healthy range of ages and sizes, allowing for a continuity of loss and renewal as time progresses. The majority of trees in the existing landscape are mature, with fewer small trees being recently planted. To ensure continuity of the vegetated landscape character into the future, new plantings in appropriate locations may be warranted.

E. 2008 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT OF WOODLANDS

Woodlands differ from forests ecologically in that forests are larger and are characterized by a closed canopy throughout. A current scientific definition of a forest requires a minimum of a 100-meter distance completely around a core interior forest area where forest species and forest habitat are found. Woodlands, in contrast, are smaller in scale, may have variable canopy closure and are of variable habitat quality based on species and habitat opportunities. Ecological value, plant species, and animals within woodland are affected by several factors, including age, plant materials, drainage patterns, topography, soils, exposure, disturbance, and human activity. At Camp Hill, the woodlands inventoried are relatively young, with a history of disturbance and the presence of both native and exotic invasive species.

The woodlands of the southern slopes of the Camp Hill study area were inventoried through observation of dominant species, rather than recording individual plant species. Woodland canopy covers the southern portions of all units of the Camp Hill landscape, with the densest woodland coverage in Unit 3. Dominant species within the woodlands were assessed based on

canopy, smaller woody plants, shrubs and herbaceous species to develop a listing of species for each area observed. The different woodland areas are self-defined based on dominant canopy species. A new section and listing was made for changes in canopy dominance.

A total of six different woodland compositions are listed as Woodland List A through F on the *EC* plan. Plant lists for each woodland composition are shown on *EC* in the order of dominance. Dominant overstory species within the woodland, both native and invasive, are listed first followed by less dominant overstory species. Understory and ground cover species are listed last. The plant species listed in the following narratives are the dominant species within the woodlands, but not all species are cited. Comprehensive species lists are provided on the *EC* plan.

E1. Woodland Species List A

Woodland A is located along the south edge of Unit 1. Dominant overstory species include hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), which are native plants and early successional species. Other canopy trees include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), an exotic and aggressive plant that is an invasive species, hawthorne species (*Crataegus species*), Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Vines are virgin's bower (*Clematis virginiana*) and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). Other understory species include poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), a native food source that often inhabits disturbed areas, and English ivy (*Hedera helix*), an invasive exotic that competes well in woodland understory situations. The topography for Woodland List A slopes relatively steeply to the south toward the Appalachian Trail.

E2. Woodland Species List B

Woodland B is located along the steep south slopes of Unit 2. Dominant overstory tree species for this woodland include boxelder (*Acer negundo*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). A lesser canopy species is Princesstree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), an exotic and aggressive plant that is an invasive species. American elm (*Ulmus Americana*) is also a prevalent canopy species in Woodland B. Understory and ground cover species include garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacs*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). Topography slopes steeply to the south toward the Appalachian Trail, and soils are rocky.

E3. Woodland Species List C

Woodland C is located in the northwest corner of Unit 3 along Union Street. Some dominant species include boxelder (*Acer negundo*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*). Less dominant canopy trees include chestnut oak (*Quercus falcate*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). Invasives such as Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacs*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*) characterize the understory and ground plane. The topography of Woodland C within Unit 3 slopes steeply to the west and southwest with rocky soils.

E4. Woodland Species List D

Woodland D is located to the southeast of Woodland C between the HAFE maintenance center and the stream. This woodland composition includes dominant overstory species such as boxelder (*Acer negundo*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Other overstory species are sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), white mulberry (*Morus alba*), Princesstree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and Colorado spruce (*Picea pungens*). Understory and ground covers are Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and grape species (*Vitis* species). The rocky topography of Woodland D slopes southwest toward the stream.

E5. Woodland Species List E

Woodland E is located to the south of Woodland D, southwest of the HAFE Maintenance Center. Dominant overstory species include silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), hickory species (*Carya species*), and Southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*). The understory is composed of virgin's bower (*Clematis virginiana*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and thimbleberry. The topography of Woodland E is rocky and slopes severely to the west and south.

E6. Woodland Species List F

Woodland F is located to the south of Woodland E, adjacent to Shenandoah Street. Dominant species include boxelder (*Acer negundo*) and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). The understory is characterized by eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), forsythia, Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera species*), Indiancurrant (*Symphorocarpus orbiculatus*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and wisteria. The topography of Woodland F slopes to the south and is characterized by rocky soils. The Appalachian Trail traverses the woodland.

F. 2008 EXISTING LANDSCAPE CIRCULATION

Similar to vegetation, distinct patterns of circulation routes have emerged over the years and are visible today. Some patterns date to the mid to late 19th century, while others are more contemporary, constructed in the recent decades of the late 20th century. Overall, three circulation types characterize both vehicular and pedestrian circulation today. Town streets, internal site drives and parking, and pedestrian paths constitute the hierarchy of routes through the Camp Hill landscape.

The following section provides a brief overview of the current status of vehicular and pedestrian circulation within the Camp Hill landscape. Each circulation type and its material is highlighted on the corresponding *2008 Circulation Diagram, CD,* which is referred to throughout the following text. The plan shows various materials of circulation routes highlighted in different

colors. Asphalt is light gray, concrete is dark gray, gravel is brown, stone is turquoise-blue, brick is red-rose, earth is yellow, and mulch is a greenish-beige.

F1. Town Streets

The grid street pattern of Camp Hill was first platted in the mid-1840s as designed by John Symington. The resulting streets follow Symington's design; however, the three dimensionality of the land with steep slopes prevented all platted streets from being fully constructed. For example, South Cliff and Columbia Streets are fragmented today, and portions of these remain "paper" streets as shown on *CD*.

Fillmore Street is the main east-west street within the Camp Hill study boundary. Its alignment roughly follows the ridgeline of Camp Hill with steep slopes to the north and south. Its surface is currently asphalt and the width of the street varies, but is approximately 20 feet wide. On-street parking is provided along the south side of Fillmore Street near Morrell House for NPS staff and administration. A small asphalt parking lot with wheelstops between Morrell House and Jackson House, along the south side of Fillmore Street, also provides NPS staff and Camp Hill visitors with vehicular parking.

A series of north-south oriented streets provide access to various areas of Camp Hill. Taylor Street, Jackson Street, McDowell Street, Gilmore Street, and Lancaster Street are all asphalt, while Columbia Street is gravel. Each street varies in width, with the widest street being roughly 22 feet (Jackson Street) and the narrowest being roughly 13 feet (Lancaster Street). Columbia is approximately 12 feet wide. Taylor Street leads to the HAFE Maintenance Center, Columbia Street leads to Morrell House, and McDowell Street leads to two parking lots.

All streets have limited, fragmented curbs, if any. A portion of Fillmore Street near Morrell House has stone curbs and Jackson Street has concrete curbs. The majority of city streets do not have any curbs.

F2. Internal Site Drives & Parking

One internal drive and six parking lots are extant within the Camp Hill landscape today. The former college drives have been fragmented or converted into pedestrian paths, while new drives were constructed during the NPS era to access the site interior. Hartzog Drive, west of Wirth Hall, is the main drive on site today. From Fillmore, it branches and leads south to a large rectangular parking lot and west to Anthony Library. At Anthony Library the road splits again to the east and west toward the Bird-Brady House and a shipping container near the HAFE Maintenance Center, respectively. The drive is asphalt with no concrete curb or gutter. Large patches of asphalt, concrete, and gravel near Bird-Brady House indicate the deteriorated condition of the drive. Other vehicular drives are unnamed, but provide access to structures and parking lots. One gravel access drive leads to the Bird-Brady garage, another gravel drive accesses the Tattersal Property, and an asphalt spur from Hartzog Drive serves as a loading dock for the Relocation Center.

The six parking lots in the core of Camp Hill are used by both NPS staff and visitors. The parking lot west of Wirth Hall is most prominent within the core and measures roughly 180 feet

by 64 feet. Constructed in the early 1960s, the lot is asphalt with a concrete curb. Two additional parking lots are south of the Shipley School on terraced topography. The easternmost lot measures approximately 120 feet by 135 feet, has two access drives from Fillmore Street, and is paved with asphalt. The western lot is irregularly shaped, has one access drive, and is composed of gravel with a central concrete drive and wheelstops.

Two smaller parking lots are located east of McDowell Street and south of Cook Hall. The McDowell Street parking lot is on the site of the former Robinson Barn with one access drive and measures roughly 110 feet by 60 feet. The Cook Hall parking lot is sited on the former campus drive alignment of South Cliff Street. Both lots are paved with asphalt.

The largest parking lot within the Camp Hill area is the HAFE Maintenance Center parking lot. Accessed from Taylor Street, the asphalt lot was partly constructed on the former college football field in an arched parking alignment. The lot was first constructed in the mid-1960s and later expanded to its full configuration.

F3. Pedestrian Paths

Numerous pedestrian paths traverse the landscape and access the various buildings of Camp Hill as shown on *CD*. At Wirth Hall three new concrete sidewalks provide access to entrances of the building. Two straight segments link the Long Walk to the entrances on the east elevation before looping around to the north and south to connect to a concrete walk that parallels the west parking lot. Another concrete walk parallels the east edge of the west parking lot and continues north to the Relocation Center sunken entrance. A straight walk runs east from this walk to the west entrance of Wirth Hall.

Concrete walks, steps, and cheek walls comprise the circulation routes around Cook Hall, Anthony Library and east of the HAFE Maintenance Center. Similar concrete walks are also present west and southwest of the IDC, south of the Bird-Brady House, and south of the Shipley School. While the majority of these walks were installed during the NPS era, the concrete walks at the school and Bird-Brady House were likely constructed in the 1920s. Additionally, remnants of early Storer College-era sidewalks are located on the lots of the former President's House and Sinclair Cottage.

Paths and walks of materials other than concrete include a brick path and wood steps at the Freewill Baptist Church, brick and stone paths at Morrell House, and the brick walk and plaza between Wirth Hall and IDC. The former Long Walk is now comprised of mortared brick east of Wirth Hall. This wide north-south walk leads to the brick plaza north of IDC and loops around to the west parking lot. All brick walks within the Camp Hill landscape are newer construction and date to the NPS era. Conversely, the stone walk west of Morrell House likely dates the late 19th or early 20th century.

The Appalachian Trail and its connector trails are currently compacted earth with exposed tree roots and local stone materials. The Appalachian Trail varies in width, but is an average of two feet wide, while the connector trails and steps vary in width from two to five feet wide. The stone steps leading from the trail to Cook Hall were recently constructed, completed in Spring 2008. Other stone steps along the trail also likely date to the NPS era. It is unknown when the

trail was originally blazed, though parts may date to the Storer College era. It was later incorporated into the Appalachian Trail system during the 1930s.

Street sidewalks are fragmented and constructed of various materials. A walk along the east side of Jackson Street is mulch, while a walk along the west is brick with a brick and stone curb. Sidewalks along the south side of Fillmore are intermittent. A continuous concrete walk edges the core landscape along the Alumni Fence and Gate, but ends at the empty lot west of Morrell House included in the Camp Hill study boundary. Farther east, the Fillmore Street sidewalk continues at Morrell House and leads to the small Fillmore Street parking lot.

Overall, the circulation system for Camp Hill is considerably fragmented from its historic configuration. The street grid of Harpers Ferry remains mostly unchanged, though segments of some streets were never fully constructed. Nearly all circulation of the Storer College era, including drives and paths, has been removed or altered to a large degree. Today, circulation routes are contemporary to the NPS era and the need for additional internal drives and parking for the current uses of the site.

G. 2008 EXISTING CONDITIONS LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

The overall Camp Hill landscape as defined for this study addresses the Storer College campus and several adjacent properties. Landscape units and character-defining features within each unit are outlined and described for 2008. The landscape is spatially open with scattered vegetation and areas of dense woodland. The views from and to Camp Hill are limited by years of vegetative growth on the south and west slopes. Within the study area, views to and from Wirth Hall and the topographical crest of Camp Hill are maintained and represent an important historic spatial hierarchy. However, the spatial relationship is impaired due to the removal of historic features atop the hill. While the overall Camp Hill topography remains, the historic character-defining features of the landscape are limited.

The topography of the Camp Hill slopes steeply to the south, and more gradually to the west and north, with Wirth Hall positioned at the highest point. Some topographic changes are evident, particularly as a result of construction projects in and around the core campus landscape. Nevertheless, the overall topography of Camp Hill remains essentially intact.

The vegetative cover for the study area is varied with concentrations along circulation systems, street frontages, and property lines. Vegetation in the core consists of mixed-species lawn and deciduous, evergreen, and flowering trees with numerous shrubs. Clusters of vegetation are found around buildings. To the east and west near the Morrell and Tattersal properties, the study area is more residential in character, with medium-sized deciduous and evergreen trees over open lawn. The west and south portions of the Camp Hill landscape are characterized by dense woodland. A detailed vegetation inventory and individual tree condition assessment quantifies and documents the existing vegetation.

Circulation through Camp Hill includes a network of drives, paths, and parking lots. Fillmore, Union, Taylor, McDowell, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets provide vehicular access to the landscape. Two primary asphalt drives link vehicles to buildings within the campus. Large

parking lots are located at the HAFE Maintenance Center, Shipley School, west of Wirth Hall, south of Cook Hall, and at the intersection of McDowell and South Cliff Streets. Numerous pedestrian paths cross the landscape, and pedestrians also traverse the landscape along access drives or through open lawn areas. Pedestrian paths are particularly limited in the eastern and western portions of the study area. The Appalachian Trail and its connector trails pass along the steep slopes south of Camp Hill.

Water features in the Camp Hill study area are limited, but include a storm drainage channel from Fillmore Street overland through the narrow open lot in Unit 2. Two north-south streams are located in Unit 3.

Landscape structures, site furnishings, and objects of the Camp Hill landscape include stone and concrete retaining walls and steps; wood, chainlink, and iron fencing with stone piers; a stone monument; educational, interpretive, and directional signage; pedestrian-scale lighting; utility poles; two flagpoles; and handrails.

Overall, the existing condition of the Camp Hill landscape is in moderate to good condition with some elements deteriorated. This existing conditions assessment and illustrated narrative add contemporary findings to the previous historic period chapters. Together these create a basis for the investigation of preservation treatment.

CHAPTER VIII: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC, 1996): 5, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC, 1998): 15.



Figure VIII.1. Around Wirth Hall, new concrete walks lead from the structure to the former Long Walk. Numerous foundation plantings of azalea, holly, and boxwood are located along the entire perimeter of the building with thick amounts of mulch over the ground plane. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0739_Figure01.jpg)



Figure VIII.2. The large amount of tree canopy has produced dense shade around Wirth Hall, creating very shady growing conditions in which turf grass cannot survive. As a result, much of the ground plane is mulch. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4325_Figure02.jpg)



Figure VIII.3. To the north of Wirth Hall, the landscape above the Relocation Center is a flat open space, edged with deciduous trees. Drains from Wirth Hall are embedded in the lawn area over the structure, draining onto the roof slab of structure. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0760_Figure03.jpg)



Figure VIII.4. The landscape surrounding the IDC is contemporaneous with the building and is characterized by an expansive brick plaza with pin oaks. To construct the building and the plaza, topography was altered and some landscape features were removed and added. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4320_Figure04.jpg)



Figure VIII.5. The plaza north of the IDC contains a small monument to John Brown (seen to the right in this image), trash cans, and small-scale walkway bollard lights. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4326_Figure05.jpg)



Figure VIII.6. A brick path at the west end of the IDC plaza connects to a parking lot west of Wirth Hall. The brick path also connects to concrete sidewalks and steps that provide access to Anthony Library. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0755_Figure06.jpg)



Figure VIII.7. Open lawn, large deciduous and evergreen trees, and large boxwoods characterize the vegetation surrounding Anthony Library. A continuous hedge lines the sloping ground plane next to the west overlook wall at the IDC. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-AnthonyLibrary-IDC_Figure07.jpg)



Figure VIII.8. A series of concrete paths, steps and metal handrails navigate the sloping grade surrounding the IDC and provide pedestrian access. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4334_Figure08.jpg)



Figure VIII.9. The Bird-Brady House is located to the south of the Anthony Library and IDC. Dense woodland with invasive species encloses the area to the south and blocks once open views to the Shenandoah River. The drive north of the building is in deteriorated condition with numerous asphalt and concrete patches. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4318_Figure09.jpg)



Figure VIII.10. The landscape at the Bird-Brady House is terraced with three levels of stone retaining walls and open turf with limited trees. No hedges remain along the stone retaining walls and front façade. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0798_Figure10.jpg)



Figure VIII.11. The landscape immediately adjacent to Cook Hall is characterized by sloping topography, open lawn, and multiple concrete walks and steps with loose handrails, especially at the building entrances. Foundation plantings and adjacent trees have been removed. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0745_Figure11.jpg)



Figure VIII.12. To the south of Cook Hall, a small asphalt parking lot is sited on the former campus drive in the South Cliff Street right-of-way and provides space for approximately 6 cars Other landscape features include bollard lights, wood bollards, and globe lights. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0713_Figure12.jpg)



Figure VIII.13. The open area of the former campus green east of Wirth Hall is characterized by gently sloping topography and the Long Walk, located immediately to the east of Wirth Hall and lined with intermittent trees. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0725_Figure13.jpg)



Figure VIII.14. The existing Long Walk is relatively wide and paved in brick, replacing the former concrete sidewalk and gravel drive. The walk not only provides pedestrian access, but also vehicular service access for building maintenance needs. Note the interpretive panels along the walk. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4273_Figure14.jpg)



Figure VIII.15. Niches along the Long Walk provide spaces for benches. Remnants of Storer College-era trees line the walk, though some trees along the walk have been lost. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0741_Figure15.jpg)



Figure VIII.16. The iron Alumni Fence with stone piers remains along Fillmore Street, where it transitions to a 3-rail wood fence along McDowell Street, seen here. Rails can be removed from the wood fence for vehicular access. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0623_Figure16.jpg)



Figure VIII.17. Evenly spaced pin oaks line the far east edge of the former campus green along McDowell Street, and across the street is a asphalt parking lot on the site of the former Robinson Barn, seen in the distance. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0620_Figure17.jpg)



Figure VIII.18. The topography of the small asphalt parking lot on the site of the former Robinson Barn has been altered to create a level plateau. Vegetation includes flowering trees and one mature American elm. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0715_Figure18.jpg)



Figure VIII.19. The landscape of Camp Hill west of Wirth Hall has a distinct character with multiple landscape features. Expanses of sloping topography, open lawn, individual trees, a parking lot, and Hartzog Drive form the general structure of the space. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0781_Figure19.jpg)



Figure VIII.20. Hartzog Drive offers vehicular access to the campus core from Fillmore Street. The Relocation Center is seen to the right in this image, screened by an Eastern white pine. Above, large shrubs surround the retaining walls at the below-grade entrance. Courtesy Heritage HL. (R-CH_20081008_0758_Figure20.jpg)



Figure VIII.21. Multiple shrubs, deciduous and evergreen trees screen the Hartzog Drive entrance and Relocation Center entrance at Fillmore Street. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0866_Figure21.jpg)



Figure VIII.22. Immediately west of Wirth Hall, a large asphalt parking lot accommodates vehicles. Wood bollards separate the asphalt lot from the adjacent brick walkway. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0756_Figure22.jpg)



Figure VIII.23. To the east of Wirth Hall, the open sloping topography is interrupted by Hartzog Drive. Flowering trees along the road, seen here, mark its location. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0771_Figure23.jpg)



Figure VIII.24. An open sloping lawn dotted with few trees mark the locations of the removed ranch houses to the west of Wirth Hall. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20080912_0511_Figure24.jpg)



Figure VIII.25. A line of flowering trees along Hartzog Drive is visible to the south of Anthony Library. At this location, Hartzog Drive is deteriorated, with multiple asphalt and concrete patches. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4309_Figure25.jpg)



Figure VIII.26. The deteriorated section of Hartzog Drive with multiple asphalt and concrete patches turns to provide access to the Bird-Brady House and the IDC. A large, metal shipping condition is positioned directly behind the viewer (to the west) in this image. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0795_Figure26.jpg)



Figure VIII.27. The public frontage of the west section of the former campus along Fillmore Street, seen here, includes a section of the Alumni Fence and Gate with a fragmented concrete walk and pedestrian gate, alluding to the former location of Sinclair Cottage. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4265_Figure27.jpg)



Figure VIII.28. The landscape around the Shipley School has been altered with the recent removal of vegetation. Immediately adjacent to the building, the original concrete walks, retaining walls, and steps remain, though also in deteriorated condition. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20080911_0116_Figure28.jpg)



Figure VIII.29. Views from Washington Street to the Shipley School façade are blocked by sugar maple tree canopy. Two yews flank the main concrete entry walk. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0846_Figure29.jpg)



Figure VIII.30. Two terraced parking lots have replaced the former playground area to the south of the Shipley School. The upper asphalt parking lot, seen here, is cut into the grade with retaining timbers in southeast corner. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0867_Figure30.jpg)



Figure VIII.31. The lower parking lot at the Shipley School is gravel with concrete wheel stops and a central concrete drive that leads to the southwest corner of the school. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0773_Figure31.jpg)



Figure VIII.32. The Freewill Baptist Church is sited within areas of open lawn with scattered tree cover. A brick walk in herringbone pattern leads from the church entry to Fillmore Street. Also note the 1887 Morrell monument, seen to the left in this image. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0863_Figure32.jpg)



Figure VIII.33. Across Jackson Street from the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church and to the east, several street trees mark the edge of the lot of the former President's House. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0855_Figure33.jpg)



Figure VIII.34. In addition to street trees, a mulch path and rustic stone retaining wall parallel the street and edge the lot of the former President's House. The lot, situated at the corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets, exhibits a level turf grass groundplane with landscape features that hint at the former residence. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0862_Figure34.jpg)



Figure VIII.35. On the north side of the President's House lot, remnants of a garden with shrubs, Norway maples, and dense deciduous canopy are present. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0615_Figure35.jpg)



Figure VIII.36. A gravel drive off Fillmore Street provides access to the former President's House lot and is slightly offset to the west from the main entrance to the Storer College campus. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0616_Figure36.jpg)



Figure VIII.37. The landscape of Morrell House is more residential and open in character than the core, with scattered deciduous and evergreen trees over lawn and a gently sloping ground plane. Also note the large spherical shrubs around the foundation. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4177_Figure37.jpg)



Figure VIII.38. Limited parking is available on-street along Fillmore Street, to the north of Morrell House. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-MorrellHouse-Panorama_Figure38.jpg)



Figure VIII.39. A small parking area along the south side of Fillmore Street provides additional parking at Morrell House. The edge of the lot is lined with moderately-sized shrubs. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4281_Figure39.jpg)



Figure VIII.40. Jackson House, located to the right in this image, is situated in the southeast corner of the Camp Hill study area. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-JacksonHouse-Panorama_Figure40.jpg)



Figure VIII.41. Landscape features around the Jackson House include an ADA ramp, deciduous trees to the east, and shrubs adjacent to the garage. Vehicular access is provided to the building from Lancaster Street. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0654_Figure41.jpg)



Figure VIII.42. The narrow empty lot west of Morrell House is partially open with a turf ground plane edged by a row of evergreens along the east property line. Notable landscape features include a fragmented concrete sidewalk that stops at the property along the south side of Fillmore Street. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4278_Figure42.jpg)



Figure VIII.43. The turf ground plane at the narrow lot west of Morrell House is edged by woodland vegetation surrounding property boundaries. The lot, formerly a steep ravine as outlined on historic maps, appears to be leveled and filled. An adjacent ditch provides a stormwater drainage outfall that flows overland down the slope. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4279_Figure43.jpg)



Figure VIII.44. The Appalachian Trail traverses the steep southern slopes of Camp Hill. Generally, the trail is a narrow, compacted earth path that winds through the poor quality woodland along the slopes. Drainage ways and stormwater outfalls are also extant on the slopes, which has contributed to overland stormwater flows and erosion. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0681_Figure44.jpg)



Figure VIII.45. A number of the trees within the woodland along the Appalachian Trail are young, volunteer growth under 10 inches in diameter. Invasive species are prevalent throughout, contributing to the poor quality and lack of woodland diversity within the area. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0686_Figure45.jpg)



Figure VIII.46. Several natural and built landscape features are extant along the Appalachian Trail, such as this large stone retaining wall to the north of the path. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0670_Figure46.jpg)



Figure VIII.47. Two sets of NPS-constructed stone steps lead from the trail uphill to the core campus and downhill to Route 340. This set of wide stone steps, completed in Spring 2008, leads to Cook Hall. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0697_Figure47.jpg)

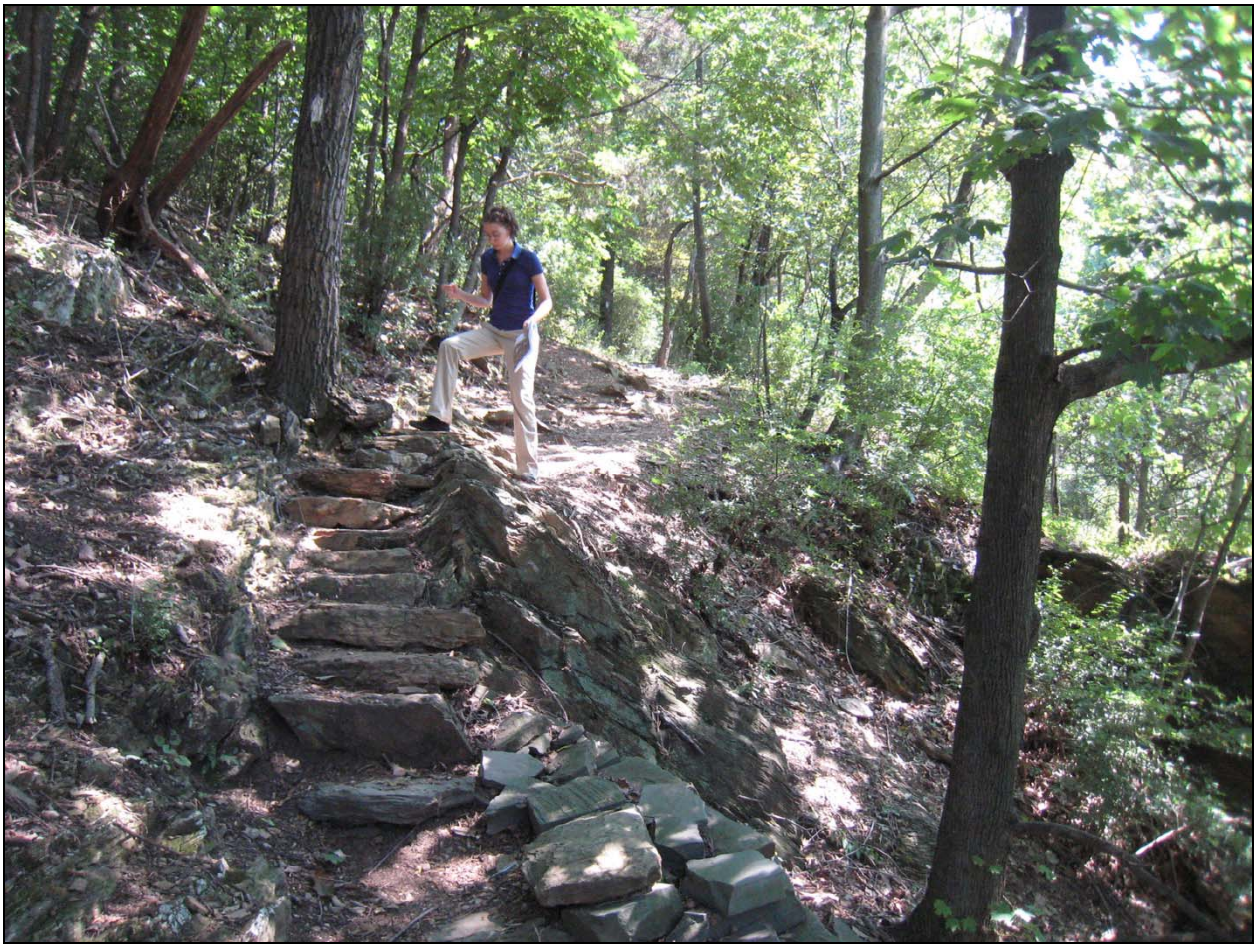


Figure VIII.48. A second set of stone steps on the Appalachian Trail is narrow and somewhat uneven. The trail ends at Route 340 with no connecting trails or paths. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4229_Figure48.jpg)



Figure VIII.49. At the outlet of the slope trail, hikers can either walk west along Route 340 to Union Street, east along an earth path to Shenandoah Street that leads back to Lower Town (seen here), or alternatively, retrace the Appalachian Trail. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4231_Figure49.jpg)



Figure VIII.50. The steep, impassable southern slopes of Camp Hill, lack of connecting trails, and heavy traffic along the road do not create a pedestrian-friendly environment at the outlet of the woodland pedestrian trail. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4233_Figure50.jpg)



Figure VIII.51. The HAFE Maintenance Center is accessed from Taylor Street and is marked by two small signs. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4259_Figure51.jpg)



Figure VIII.52. Taylor Street connects to a large expansive asphalt parking lot that provides parking for employees and space for a number of maintenance facilities, storage containers, and sheds. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4299_Figure52.jpg)



Figure VIII.53. The parking lot north of the HAFE Maintenance Facility is surrounded to the west by dense woodland vegetation. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-4Aug2008_4305_Figure53.jpg)



Figure VIII.54. The HAFE storage and maintenance buildings and facilities on Camp Hill are arranged in a circular formation, pushed to the edges of a large open space. Large evergreen and deciduous trees screen the facility from the campus core, barely visible in the background of this image. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0826_Figure54.jpg)



Figure VIII.55. The construction and subsequent expansion of the HAFE maintenance area has nearly maximized all usable space on the hilltop through large quantities of fill that leveled uneven topography. As a result, the edges of the hilltop, located to the west and seen just beyond the maintenance area in the background of this image, are severely steep. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0804_Figure55.jpg)



Figure VIII.56. **T**he Tattersal property, located in the southwest corner of the study area, is currently used as a storage area for the park with limited use and access. Stockpiles of materials and equipment are scattered through the landscape near the house and outbuildings. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20080912_0406_Figure56.jpg)



Figure VIII.57. With minimal maintenance over the years, the Tattersal Property landscape is currently overgrown with large trees over tall grasses and some invasive shrubs and vines growing along the property edges. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081007_0551_Figure57.jpg)



Figure VIII.58. A gravel drive connects the Tattersal Property to Union Street, though a metal pipe rail gate across the drive restricts unauthorized vehicles. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081007_0556_Figure58.jpg)



Figure VIII.59. Throughout the Camp Hill study boundary, some property edges appear unmanaged with young invasive woodland species. Along Union Street, seen here, the woodland species are denser with a robust understory and ground plane vegetation. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081007_0520_Figure59.jpg)



Figure VIII.60. In this image, young invasive woodland species at the Camp Hill property edge near South Cliff Street give an unmanaged appearance to the property. All NPS property is marked with orange or white NPS boundary markers to distinguish the public land from private property. Courtesy HL. (R-CH_20081008_0718_Figure60.jpg)

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
MASON STREET
TAYLOR STREET
UNION STREET
GILMORE STREET
McDOWELL STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
SHENANDOAH STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
MARKLOG DRIVE
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
54-CAR PARKING
29-CAR PARKING
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
MORRELL MONUMENT
SITE OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
WIRTH HALL
CAMPUS GREEN
56-CAR PARKING
57-CAR PARKING
20-CAR PARKING
9-CAR PARKING
MORRELL HOUSE
BRACKETT HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
COOK HALL
18-CAR PARKING
CAMPUS QUARRY
SHIPPING STORAGE CONTAINER
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
ROUTE 340
NATIONAL PROPERTY

VIII.1 VIII.2 VIII.3 VIII.4 VIII.5 VIII.6 VIII.7 VIII.8 VIII.9 VIII.10 VIII.11 VIII.12 VIII.13 VIII.14 VIII.15 VIII.16 VIII.17 VIII.18 VIII.19 VIII.20 VIII.22 VIII.23 VIII.24 VIII.25 VIII.26 VIII.27 VIII.28 VIII.30 VIII.31 VIII.32 VIII.33 VIII.34 VIII.35 VIII.36 VIII.37 VIII.38 VIII.39 VIII.40 VIII.41 VIII.42 VIII.43 VIII.44 VIII.45 VIII.46 VIII.47 VIII.48 VIII.49 VIII.50 VIII.51 VIII.52 VIII.54 VIII.55 VIII.56 VIII.57 VIII.58 VIII.59 VIII.60

2 3

SYMBOL KEY

> DIRECTION OF VIEWS

VIII.4 FIGURE NUMBER

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
2008 Photo Locations Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
PL

Date:
2009

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
MASON STREET
UNION STREET
TAYLOR STREET
FILLMORE STREET
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
54-CAR PARKING
29-CAR PARKING
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
MORRELL MONUMENT
SITE OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
RELOCATION CENTER
55-CAR PARKING
WIRTH HALL
LONG WALK
CAMPUS GREEN
57-CAR PARKING
20-CAR PARKING
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
COOK HALL
16-CAR PARKING
SHIPPING/ STORAGE CONTAINER
CAMPUS QUARRY
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
9-CAR PARKING
MORRELL HOUSE
BRACKETT HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
TATTERSAL PROPERTY

Pa17B1R
Pa13B1R
Pa
Pa16B1U
Co24C1R
Asa12B1U
Qp22C1R
Qp21C1R
Ma14C1UT
Co2B2R
Rp34C1U
Co8B1R
Ck2A1R
Ua22C1R
Qp12C1U
Ps21C2U
Ua22C1R
Zs22B1U
Ps20C2U
Pt10D1U
Zs18B1U
Asa36C2U
Asa20B1U
Co23C1RM
Ps18
Asa12C1U
Gl5B1U
Ps10A1U
Po30C1U
Gl15C1U
Asa36C1U
Asc28C2U
Cb????
Pt16B1U
Ps2A1U
Jv????
Psy8B1U
Jsp????
Msp????
Ps5A1U
Fcg????
Jv13C1U
Ps3A1U
Jv16C1U
Pt????
Rp, Rh
Ns20C1U

WOODLAND LIST C
1. An, Asa, Co, Gd, Pse
2. Qf, Asc
3. hh, hs, lb, lj, lsp, ro, Ss

WOODLAND LIST D
1. An, Asa, Co, Rp
2. Asc, Ma, Pt, Jn, Pa
3. lj, lr, vsp, rm

WOODLAND LIST E
1. Asa, Asc, Ap, Co
2. Csp, Gd, Jn, Qf, Pse
3. cv, hh, lj, lsp, ro

WOODLAND LIST F
1. An, Rp
2. Cc, Fs
3. hs, lm, lj, lsp, so, lr, wsp

WOODLAND LIST A
1. Co, An, Rp
2. Ap, Cr, Gd, Jn, Ma, Pt, Qa, Qf, Qpr, Ua
3. cv, gh, hh, lj, lsp, Pe, pq, rm, ro, sy, lr

WOODLAND LIST B
1. An, Ap, Asa, Co, Pse, Rp
2. Asc, Pt
3. ape, hs, hh, lr, cv, ro, lj, vm

1
2
3

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
- FENCEPOST
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- WOOD FENCE
- METAL FENCE
- WALL
- ROAD TRACE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- STONE WALK
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- INTERPRETIVE SIGNS
- PROPERTY LINE

LANDSCAPE UNIT KEY

- UNIT 1: CAMP HILL KNOLL & CORE
- UNIT 2: EAST LANDS
- UNIT 3: WEST SLOPES

NOTE:
SEE 2008 CORE AREA EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN FOR VEGETATION KEY AND TREE CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY.

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

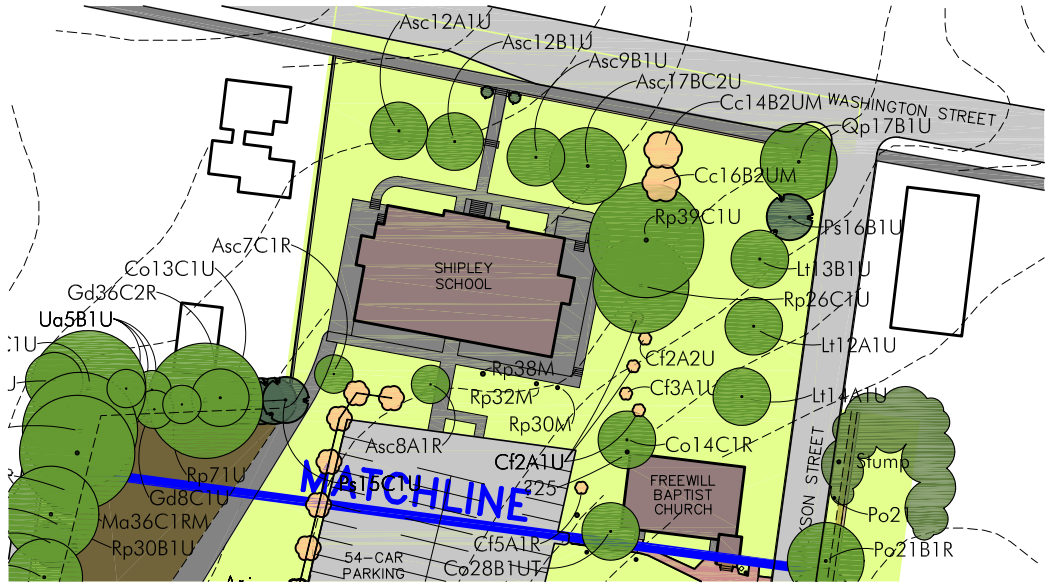
Drawing Title:
2008 Existing Conditions Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
EC

Date:
2009





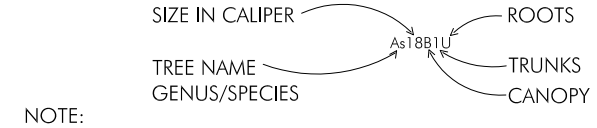
VEGETATION KEY

CANOPY DIAMETER	DECIDUOUS TREES DBH
10'	UNDER 4"
20'	4-8"
30'	9-16"
40'	17-24"
50'	25-31"
60'	32" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER	EVERGREEN TREES DBH
8'	UNDER 6"
16'	6-9"
24'	10-16"
32'	17-24"
40'	25" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER	FLOWERING TREES DBH
6'	UNDER 6"
12'	6-12"
18'	13" AND UP

TREE SPECIES CONDITION ASSESSMENT KEY



NOTE:
CODES FOR INDIVIDUAL TREES ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX B.

SYMBOL KEY

- LAWN
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- CONIFEROUS TREE
- FLOWERING TREE/SHRUB
- WOODLAND
- SHRUB MASS
- STUMP OR DEPRESSION
- FENCEPOST
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- METAL FENCE
- WOOD FENCE
- WALL
- ROAD TRACE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- STONE WALK
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- DESIRE PATH
- MULCH PATH
- INTERPRETIVE SIGNS

Sources

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- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

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CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
2008 Core Area Existing Conditions Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
EC-A

Date:
2009

Sources
- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
MASON STREET
UNION STREET
TAYLOR STREET
HARTZOG DRIVE
FILLMORE STREET
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
ARKANSAS STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340

SHIPLEY SCHOOL
54-CAR PARKING
29-CAR PARKING
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
MORRELL MONUMENT
SITE OF FORMER PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
CAMPUS GREEN
WIRTH HALL
55-CAR PARKING
57-CAR PARKING
20-CAR PARKING
9-CAR PARKING
MORRELL HOUSE
BRACKETT HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
COOK HALL
18-CAR PARKING
CAMPUS QUARRY
SHIPPING STORAGE CONTAINER
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
TATTERSAL PROPERTY

SYMBOL KEY

- BUILDING/STRUCTURE
- 5' CONTOUR
- DRAINAGE COURSE
- ASPHALT PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL SURFACE
- STONE WALK/STEPS
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- BRICK WALK
- EARTH PATH
- MULCH PATH
- PROPERTY LINE

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

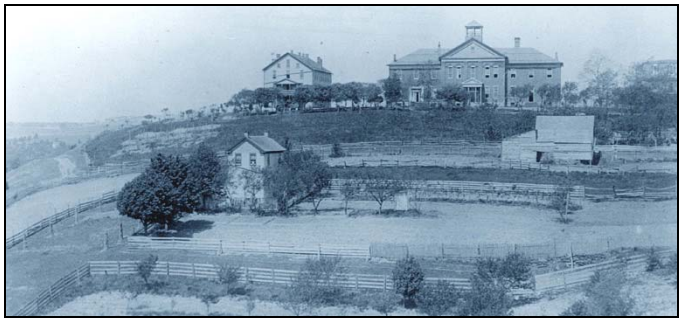
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
2008 Circulation Diagram

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
CD

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER IX: CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION TO CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The cultural landscape analysis process seeks to ascertain the integrity of the landscape to its historic period and the related levels of continuity and change. For several decades, forces of transformation have produced modest and far-reaching changes in the Camp Hill landscape. As Camp Hill evolved from the 1860s Civil War encampment through the decades to the mid-20th century, the character-defining features of the landscape were altered and augmented up to the closure of Storer College campus in 1955. Since that time, the NPS has carried out changes to this campus and neighborhood landscape. NPS-era changes from the acceptance of Storer College campus to today include altered vegetation patterns, circulation systems, and the massing and location of buildings that contribute to the spatial organization of the landscape. As a result, while landscape character and selected features reveal continuity, perhaps more aspects demonstrate change.

Analysis targets the period of historical significance. In conducting the documentary research and developing period plans, Heritage Landscapes has gained an understanding of the landscape evolution on Camp Hill. Findings indicate that the final layer of historically significant changes to the landscape accompanied the campus development of Storer College. This last era of significant change to Camp Hill is highlighted in the landscape analysis. The relationship between the existing conditions in 2008-2009 and the historical character circa 1950 is the focus. Following this approach, the analysis process for the Camp Hill cultural landscape addresses two principal questions:

- What is the level of landscape change and continuity between the 2008 existing conditions and the circa 1950 historic period?
- To what degree does the landscape today evoke the character and retain the features of the period in which it became historically significant?

The first question about change is detailed in a comparison of character-defining features of the cultural landscape for 2008 and the circa 1950 period using the plans provided in previous chapters. The second question seeks to determine the level of historic landscape integrity remaining in the landscape today. The narrative in the following chapter also addresses this second issue of integrity and character retention indicating, in summary, that while several character-defining features of the Camp Hill landscape persisted through time to the 1950s, few are intact and discernable today. While limited landscape continuity is evident, a high level of landscape change has occurred.

The following discussion seeks to answer these questions and serves multiple purposes. First, an understanding of landscape change and continuity is reached. Second, the relationships of the existing conditions of the cultural landscape to the circa 1950 historical condition are clarified. Third, the understanding of landscape change gained in the comparison forms a basis for the development of the landscape preservation treatment approaches and selection of a preferred alternative for landscape preservation.

B. CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OVERVIEW & METHODOLOGY

Because the Camp Hill landscape is historically significant for its association with a series of important historic events and persons, it is useful to examine historical documentation and synthesize materials developed in the previous chapters to ascertain the degree of continuity and change within the landscape in detail. The narratives, photographs, and period plans addressed in the previous chapters communicate the findings of the research and document the evolution of the landscape through time. More specifically, the late Storer College era along with the circa 1950 period plan *PP-1950* portrays the synthesis of multiple sources of documentation to capture the physical form and elements of Camp Hill during the 1950s, the time in which most historic character-defining features were present. Using the circa 1950 period plan and the 2008 existing conditions plan, the plans serve as a visual reference for this chapter. The plans graphically present the landscape sequence over time, throughout the latter half of the 20th century when significant landscape change occurred.

The analysis narrative focuses on the character and features of the Camp Hill core area, defined as Unit 1. The primary intent is to evaluate these core existing landscape conditions against the circa 1950 period conditions to show landscape continuity and transformation. Comparison plans and Analysis Overlay plans facilitate the evaluation of the historic landscape. *Comparison Diagrams, Camp Hill Overall, 1950 to 2008, CD-O-1950-2008,* and *Camp Hill Core, 1950 to 2008, CD-A-1950-2008* present the circa 1950 period plan and 2008 existing conditions plan on a single sheet for easy visual evaluation. *Analysis Overlay, Camp Hill Overall, AN-O-1950-2008* and *Analysis Overlay, Camp Hill Core, AN-A-1950-2008* overlay the two plans with 1950 features in orange and 2008 features in blue.

C. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS BY LANDSCAPE UNIT

C1. Landscape Unit 1: Camp Hill Knoll & Core

Substantial change and limited continuity of landscape features occurs across the entire Camp Hill landscape over time, though more continuity is present outside of Unit 1. Unit 1 contains the majority of character-defining features. General changes in Unit 1 include modifications to vegetation, circulation systems, and landscape structures. Analysis of the features of Unit 1 are elaborated on in the following section.

C2. Landscape Unit 2: East Lands

Unit 2 exhibits a fair degree of continuity as compared to Unit 1. The approximate amount of openness and enclosure surrounding the existing Morrell and Jackson Houses remain today, as were present in circa 1950. The gravel segment of Columbia Street, west stone pedestrian path, and Appalachian Trail also remain.

Between circa 1950 and 2008, the most significant change in Unit 2 relates to vegetation growth and loss. A comparison of *PP-1950* and *EC* reveals a distinct increase in woodland vegetation to the south and the removal of free-standing individual trees over open lawn areas. Trees along Fillmore Street have been lost, along with deciduous trees (mostly elms) in open lawn areas near the Jackson House and the open lot west of Morrell House. Today, vegetation species are more diverse with a number of deciduous, evergreen, and flowering trees and shrubs in the lawn between Morrell House and Jackson House. Other changes between circa 1950 and 2008 include the removal of the Morrell House addition foundation to the south and construction of an 8-car parking area along the south edge of Fillmore Street. *CD-0-1950-2008* and *AN-0-1950-2008* illustrate the overall change to Unit 2.

C3. Landscape Unit 3: West Slopes

Similar to Unit 2, the west slopes of Unit 3 exhibit continuity with some change between circa 1950 and 2008. While the overall spatial organization of the unit today is similar to that of the historic period with dense woodland, a more residential feeling at the Tattersal property, and open area to the east, specific features have changed. The most substantial change between 1950 and 2008 was the construction of the HAFE Maintenance Center in the location of the former Storer College football field. The once open area characterized by lawn and compacted earth is now paved with asphalt and gravel with several buildings and storage structures. To achieve this, the topography was changed with grading and fill to enlarge the level area.

A lesser degree of change has occurred at the Tattersal property with the addition of buildings, growth of vegetation, and alterations in the gravel drive. Overall, the property is more spatially enclosed than it was historically.

The most dominant feature in Unit 3 is woodland cover. *CD-O-1950-2008* and *AN-0-1950-2008* reveals that between 1950 and 2008, the woodland has changed little. Some woodland was removed for the construction of the HAFE Maintenance Center, while other areas north of the Tattersal property grew in. While the exact woodland species of circa 1950 are unknown, it can be assumed that species today are similar, though they contain additional invasive species. The portion of the Appalachian Trail that extends through the woodland has also gone through limited changes.

D. CORE LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

D1. Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, and Visual Relationships

Unit 1, the Camp Hill Knoll and Core, contains a concentration of landscape character-defining features. *CD-A-1950-2008* and *AN-A-1950-2008* illustrate the retention, modification, loss, and

addition of land patterns and overall spatial organization between circa 1950 and 2008. The existing character of Unit 1 is spatially open with some areas of enclosure. Loss of Mosher Hall and Brackett Hall and the small-scale residential buildings to the west result in a more open and fragmented spatial organization than seen in circa 1950. The loss of the triad of main campus buildings not only alters the setting of the former campus landscape, but changes the way in which Camp Hill is viewed. Today, only Wirth Hall (formerly Anthony Memorial Hall) dominates the hill crest, with a subordinate IDC nearby, but set lower on the hilltop topography. During 1950, the density of tree rows and individual trees defined the edges of the property more than today. Together, the lost buildings and tree losses along the former Long Walk and Fillmore Street result in a more open feeling today.

Views of the Camp Hill landscape from circa 1950 to today are also somewhat changed. The vegetation loss and growth between circa 1950 and 2008 have contributed to the level of openness and enclosure with obstructed views to and from the hilltop today. Tree losses have created openings with selected views, while tree growth in other locations has blocked views. In general, with the loss of vegetation along the Long Walk, views to Wirth Hall are more open. In contrast, woodland vegetation to the south has blocked views of the IDC; however, screening the more contemporary building from view may be desirable. The loss of buildings and circulation patterns has also contributed to changed views of the Camp Hill landscape.

Views to Camp Hill from other surrounding landforms are also important to consider. Though the loss of Mosher and Brackett Halls has altered the triad of campus buildings on the hilltop, views from Cavalier Heights looking east toward Camp Hill remains relatively unchanged.

D2. Topography

The overall topography of the core Camp Hill landscape is generally consistent with the topography of the property in the 1950s with changes in some areas. Unit 1 remains at the crest of Camp Hill with Wirth Hall located at the highest elevation. To the north, south, east, and west the ground plane slopes away from the hilltop. Targeted topographic changes relate to the addition of contemporary buildings and facilities and the construction of internal drives and parking lots. Notable topographic changes are evident today around the IDC building and adjacent plaza, west parking lot, Shipley School parking lots, and McDowell Street parking lot with sloping man-made terraces. These construction projects have changed the circa 1950 topography.

Limited changes in micro-topography relate to the gradual removal and addition of features such as vegetation. In several locations of former trees, shallow depressions and altered ground plane vegetation indicate the historical disturbance of soils and patterns of previous features. The addition of plantings and mulch at building foundations, such as Wirth Hall, has slightly raised topography in these areas.

D3. Vegetation

Overall existing vegetation patterns bear some resemblance to the circa 1950 patterns with some change evident. In circa 1950, vegetation was characterized by a relatively open groundplane of turf grass with individual freestanding trees to the east and west of Wirth Hall and tree rows

along the Long Walk and Fillmore Street. More dense clusters of trees were located between Anthony Library and Bird-Brady House, and southeast and northwest of Jackson Cottage. North of Fillmore, tree rows lined Jackson Street and former property lines of the school. Evergreens were also located adjacent to Wirth Hall. Today, a number of free-standing individual trees remain, though few date to circa 1950. Tree rows along the Long Walk and Fillmore Street are fragmented with gaps due to lost trees, and most of the evergreens adjacent to Wirth Hall have been removed. Additional evergreen and flowering trees that are more contemporary in nature have been planted throughout the Camp Hill core landscape and do not reflect the appearance of the former Storer College campus. North of Fillmore Street, some circa 1950s trees remain, while others have been removed and now are stumps. A number of flowering trees have been planted at the edges of the parking lots and former property lines, some in the same locations as the lost 1950s deciduous trees.

Understory vegetation circa 1950 consisted of deciduous shrub hedges that lined the Long Walk, Bird-Brady House, McDowell Street, and a portion of Jackson Street. Additional shrubs were also located in the formal garden between Brackett and Wirth Halls and flanking Anthony Library and in front of Cook Hall. Today, few of these circa 1950 shrubs remain. Stumps mark the locations of the former boxwoods that flanked Anthony Library, though some boxwoods (*Buxus sempervirens*) remain between the building and Wirth Hall. Remnants of the formal garden are south of Wirth Hall. All campus hedges and shrubs in front of Cook Hall have been removed. Additional shrubs have been added to the Camp Hill landscape since circa 1950, particularly surrounding Wirth Hall. These existing shrubs date to the latter half of the 20th century, are located in a new pattern, and do not correspond to historical locations.

Woodland at the south edge of Unit 1 has increased between circa 1950 and 2008. Historically, open slopes of lawn provided a buffer between campus buildings and the woodland; however, today the woodland abuts the buildings on Camp Hill.

Overall, the vegetation loss and growth between circa 1950 and 2008 has contributed to the level of openness and enclosure in the landscape today. The concentration of plantings has shifted from the vicinity of the Long Walk and Fillmore Street to a more evenly spread tree cover dispersed throughout the entire core landscape. Additionally, the dense woodland growth to the south has encroached on Camp Hill. Plans *CD-A-1950-2008* and *AN-A-1950-2008* illustrate these changes in vegetation over time.

D4. Circulation

Existing roads, parking lots, and paths in Unit 1 display considerable change from the historical condition, as shown on *CD-A-1865-2005.* The city streets, including Fillmore, Jackson, McDowell, and South Cliff Street, frame and provide access to the core landscape. In general, these streets are unchanged from their circa 1950 alignments.

In contrast, internal site drives and parking lots at the Camp Hill core have been altered substantially. The gravel campus drives have been removed, converted to pedestrian paths, or truncated for service drives and parking lots. The former main entry drive adjacent to the Long Walk is now a brick pedestrian path, while the access drive from South Cliff Street is now divided into two non-contiguous segments blocked by the construction of the IDC. The east

segment is an asphalt service drive and parking lot south of Cook Hall, and the west segment is a deteriorated asphalt and concrete service drive. All other former gravel campus drives have been removed. Asphalt drives were constructed in the latter half of the 20th century.

The circa 1950 landscape had limited areas for vehicular parking, located south of Brackett Hall. Today, the gravel parking areas have been removed and five lots provide parking space for the core Camp Hill landscape. Parking areas today include lots west of Wirth Hall, south of the Shipley School, south of Cook Hall and east of McDowell Street.

In terms of pedestrian circulation, the circa 1950 landscape had few paths and walks; pedestrian movements were mainly accommodated through the campus drives. Most notable was the concrete Long Walk, now a wide brick path. Other concrete walks provided access to Mosher Hall, Wirth Hall, Brackett Hall, and Cook Hall. Today, these walks have been removed entirely with the demolition of Mosher and Brackett Halls, and walks around Cook Hall have been altered. Existing walks to Wirth Hall follow historic alignments of the previous, but are new construction. Walks present in circa 1950 and remaining today include concrete walks at the Shipley School and Bird-Brady House. A remnant of a historic walk is located at the former site of the President's House at the corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets. Today, numerous other pedestrian paths of various materials exist in the core Camp Hill landscape. The abundance of pedestrian paths is shown on *CD-A-1950-2008* and *AN-A-1950-2008*.

D5. Water Features

The water tower, the only water-related feature in the Camp Hill core landscape in the 1950s, no longer remains today. No evidence of other water features remains today.

D6. Non-Habitable Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

Simple structures, furnishings, and objects played an important role in defining the Storer College campus character on Camp Hill in circa 1950. Non-habitable structures present at the end of the Storer College period were stone retaining walls at Bird-Brady, a stone retaining wall along Jackson Street, and concrete retaining walls at the Shipley School. Small-scale features present at that time included the Alumni fence and gate, flagpole, sundial, Morrell monument, metal pipe handrails. Some of these features remain in the landscape today, such as the Alumni fence and gate, Morrell monument, and the retaining walls. Others, such as the flagpole and sundial, may remain though in different locations. The John Brown monument is dated 1932, and may have been located elsewhere on the campus prior to the construction of the brick IDC plaza on which it is currently situated. The existing flagpole onsite today is located in a different location than seen in circa 1950, though it is unknown whether the pole is the same as in the 1950s. A sundial in the brick plaza near IDC may also date to the 1950s, though its exact origin is unknown. Circa 1950s metal pipe handrails have been removed and replaced with more contemporary metal handrails.

Also present today are contemporary features, such as the concrete retaining walls west of Wirth Hall and the Relocation Center. In addition, the core landscape of Camp Hill contains a small number of landscape objects and site furnishings, including a 3-rail wood fence, interpretive signs, directional signs, pedestrian-scale bollard lights, globe light fixtures, benches, metal pipe

handrails, and utility poles. None of these date to the circa 1950 period or reflect the historical character of the Storer College landscape.

E. CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Comparing the landscape of the circa 1950 period with the existing landscape of Camp Hill demonstrates substantial alteration, as well as aspects of continuity. These are the cumulative outcomes of human interactions over time, which yield an understanding of the Camp Hill landscape. Since the mid-20th century, the spatial organization of the landscape has been altered with the removal of college campus buildings, topographical change, vegetation losses and additions, circulation alterations, and loss and addition small-scale elements. Views to and from Camp Hill have also been changed to a degree with newer construction and vegetation decline and growth. In particular, woodland change to the south alters views to and from the historically more open and visually dominant setting of the hilltop. Vegetation also serves to screen views to the IDC, a more recent structure.

While selected landscape character-defining features remain from the circa 1950 period, these are difficult to discern and fail to clearly evoke the historic landscape character today. Overall the comparison of the 2008 landscape character and features to those of the circa 1950 historic period, exhibits considerable modification of all character-defining features. Selected features and buildings have been removed since the 1950s, which are readily apparent upon inspection of the accompanying comparison diagrams. Loss of these items and the addition of more contemporary features creates an altered experience of the landscape that does not reflect the concluding years of its historical significance.



Circa 1950



2008

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Comparison Diagram, Camp Hill Overall

Scale:
Not To Scale

Drawing Number:
CD-O-1950-2008

Date:
2009



Circa 1950



2008

N

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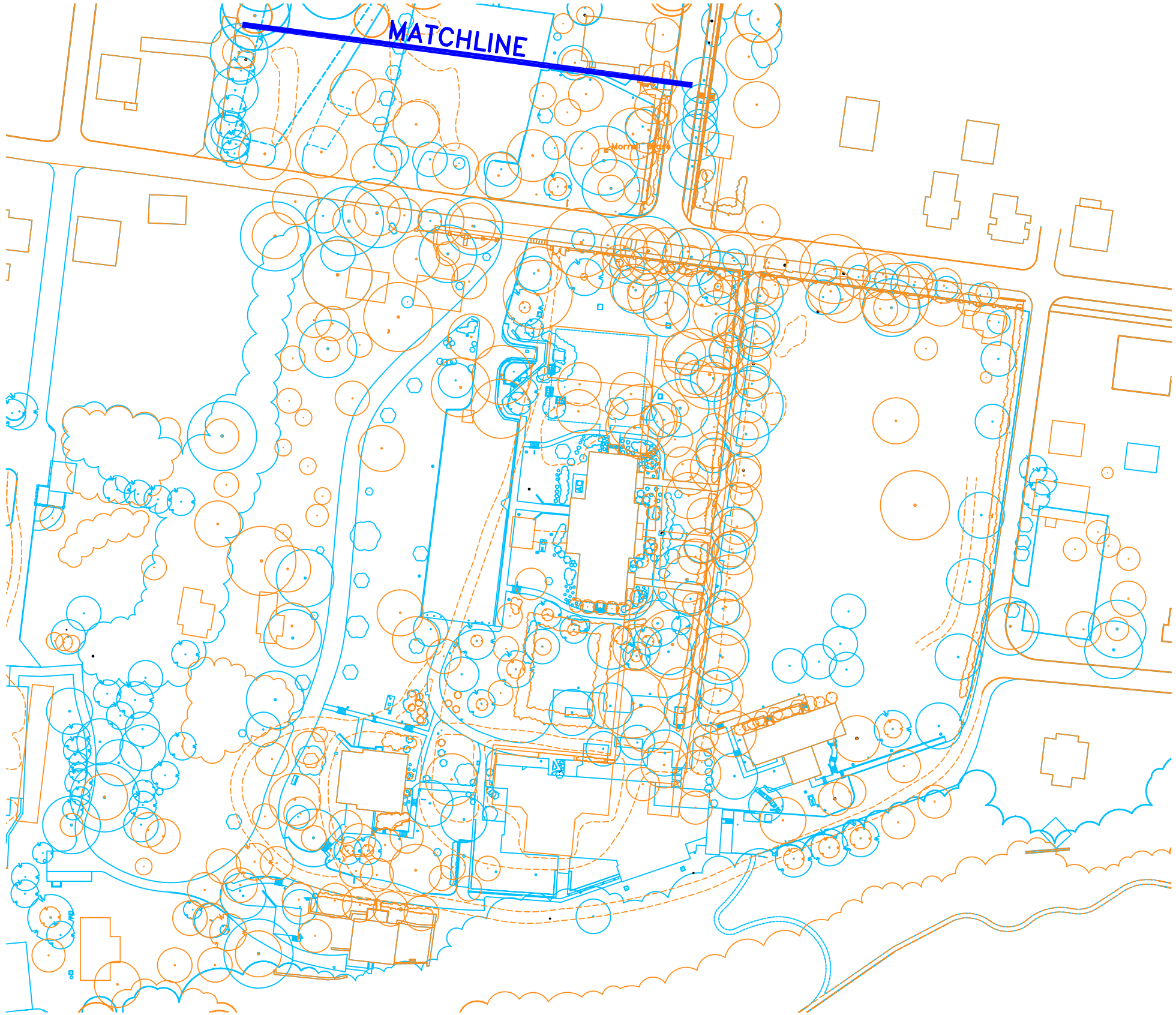
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
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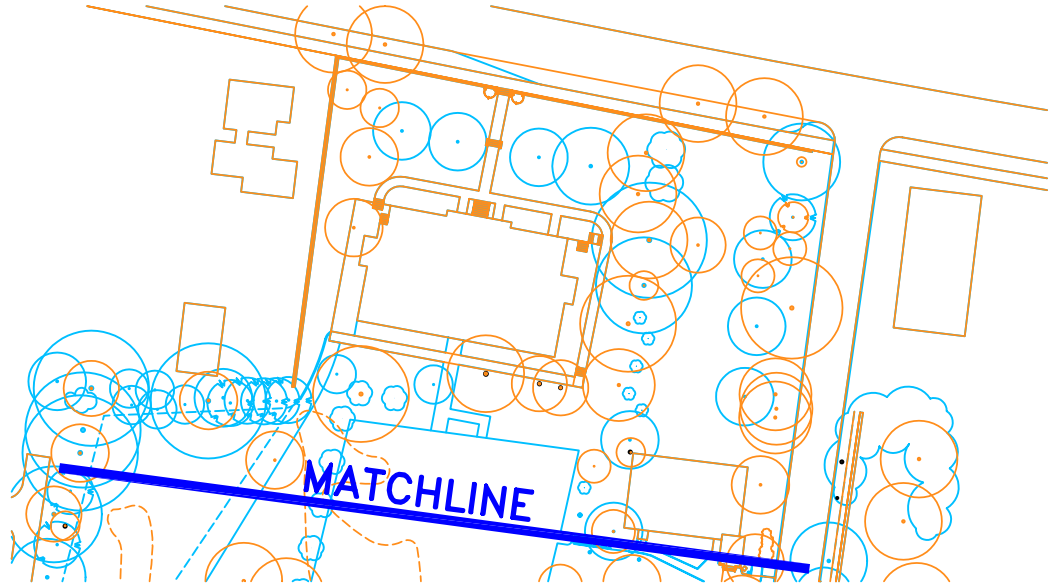
Drawing Title:
Analysis Overlay, Camp Hill Overall

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AN-O-1950-2008

Date:
2009





VEGETATION KEY

CANOPY DIAMETER		DECIDUOUS TREES DBH
	10'	UNDER 4"
	20'	4-8"
	30'	9-16"
	40'	17-24"
	50'	25-31"
	60'	32" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER		EVERGREEN TREES DBH
	8'	UNDER 6"
	16'	6-9"
	24'	10-16"
	32'	17-24"
	40'	25" AND UP

CANOPY DIAMETER		EVERGREEN TREES DBH
	6'	UNDER 6"
	12'	6-12"
	18'	13" AND UP

Symbol Key

- Circa 1950 Features
- 2008 Features

N

0 50 100

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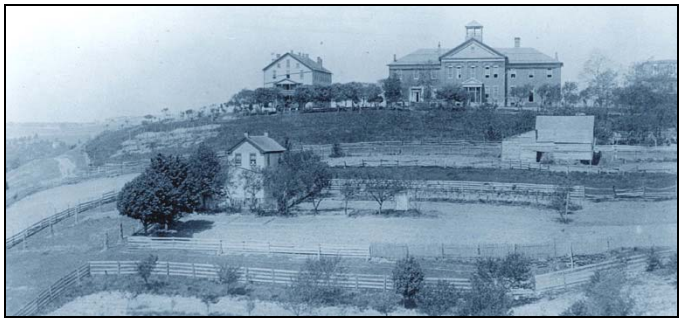
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Analysis Overlay, Camp Hill Core

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
AN-A-1950-2008

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER X: CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE & INTEGRITY

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE & INTEGRITY

The previously presented analysis process for the Camp Hill landscape focused on the change and continuity within the landscape from the 1860s to the present day. In this chapter, that discussion of historical documentation and synthesis materials is used to address the question of landscape significance and integrity at Camp Hill in regard to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidance. Significance is addressed using the National Register criterion for significance, followed by an integrity analysis based on the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. National Register significance and integrity analysis find an existing condition of low integrity with many individual features of the historic landscape having been lost over time. Addressing the level of integrity and significance of the Camp Hill landscape also forms the basis for the development of a Cultural Landscape Report Part II, Treatment Plan.

B. NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION CRITERIA & HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

To understand the significance of the Camp Hill property as a cultural landscape, the NRHP evaluation criteria can help provide a framework. Historic significance is defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (*Guidelines*) as "the meaning or values ascribed to a cultural landscape based on […] a combination of association and integrity."[1] Similarly, the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* explains that not only must a property be historically important but it must also retain the "historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance."[2] The Camp Hill landscape today retains some historic landscape character, embodying general historic patterns and features that were historically significant to the Freedman's School and Storer College era. As a result, the historical values inherent in this landscape resource and the property in general need to be kept in mind when discussing historical significance and criteria for designation.

Five National Register nomination forms address the different components of the Camp Hill landscape. These include a 1980 listing and 2001 update of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, a 1979 listing of Harpers Ferry Historic District, and 2001 listings of Storer College, the Shipley School, and the Tattersal Property. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was listed on

the National Register in 1980 and updated with additional documentation in 2001 with the period of significance designated to include 1800 to 1899 in the areas of archeology-historic, architecture, commerce, industry, invention, military, politics-government and social-humanitarian. The introductory sentence in the Statement of Significance in that 1980 document notes that:

> Harpers Ferry National Historical Park contains important features of the historic town of Harpers Ferry and its environs. Located at the scenic confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Harpers Ferry was an important manufacturing and commercial town from 1800 to the Civil War.[3]

This nomination addresses the entire park property of which Camp Hill is a component. In discussing Camp Hill, the nomination cites the high ground north of Virginius and Hall Islands and west of lower town. The nomination continues with a listing and description of the structures and elements of Camp Hill to include Armory Dwelling No. 30 (Morrell House), Armory Dwelling No. 25 (Wirth Hall), Park Building No. 61 (Permelia Eastman Cook Hall), Park Building No. 64 (Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building), Park Building No. 69 (Bird-Brady House), and Park Building No. 75 (Curtis Freewill Baptist Church).[4] The nomination also notes Fillmore, McDowell, and intersecting streets. Later in the document, Storer College is addressed in a brief paragraph focusing on its educational mission of serving emancipated slaves focusing on the years directly following the Civil War.[5] Within the context of this overall nomination, the Camp Hill landscape receives a limited mention. The Civil War-era earthworks are briefly listed and described in both the 1980 nomination and the 1979 National Register nomination for Harpers Ferry Historic District.[6] Both nominations note that the inner defense line earthworks on Camp Hill are no longer visible in the landscape.

The 2001 National Register listings speak directly to the areas addressed in the Camp Hill CLR. The Storer College nomination includes a description of the architectural details and evolution of a number of the college buildings for the period of significance of 1847 to 1955 in the areas of education, ethnic heritage/black, architecture, and industry. The nomination form mostly addresses the campus core and east lands, and does not describe the western slopes of Camp Hill. The narrative includes Morrell House, Wirth Hall, Cook Hall, Anthony Library, Bird-Brady House, Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence, and Robinson Barn site. Portions of the Camp Hill landscape are noted in passing in the 2001 Shipley School and Tattersal Property National Register nominations. The Shipley School nomination captures the history and evolution of the school and its property, located just to the north of the Storer College nomination boundary. The Tattersal Property nomination describes the westernmost area of the Camp Hill landscape, located at the intersection of Union Street and US Route 340.

Although not fully documented in the National Register nominations of 1980 and 2001, Heritage Landscapes suggests that the landscape is a contributing resource even though it is not designated as such in these National Register nominations. To assess significance according to National Register criteria, the cultural landscape and associated features communicating significance are required to fall within at least one of four categories of eligibility:[7]

Criterion A:	Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history
Criterion B:	Associated with the lives of persons significant in the past
Criterion C:	Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
Criterion D:	Yielding or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Using these criteria and their respective definitions, the Camp Hill landscape could fit into Criterion A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, the Camp Hill landscape has been associated with three significant events, including John Brown's Raid, the American Civil War, and the founding of Storer College. Although Camp Hill did not receive any direct action during John Brown's Raid, the grounds were home to the United States Armory superintendent and paymaster at the time. A few years later, during the Civil War, Camp Hill was utilized for soldiers' military encampments, battle training grounds, and commanding officer's quarters. The topographic location was instrumental in surveillance operations to both Federal and Confederate forces. In 1865, a missionary school founded by the Freedman's Bureau was organized at Camp Hill, which evolved into Storer College in 1867. This early educational effort for freed slaves is historically significant as one of the first educational facilities for African Americans, serving its student population from 1865 to 1955. The Camp Hill landscape is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the Niagara Movement, led by W.E.B. DuBois, which held its second annual meeting in 1906 on the Storer College campus, as noted in the Storer nomination.[8] Heritage Landscapes suggests that Criterion A, association with events and broad patterns of history, is the most relevant to the cultural landscape.

To a lesser degree, the Camp Hill landscape could be listed under Criterion B, in association with lives of significant persons of the past. Significant people who are associated with the Camp Hill landscape include Reverend Nathan Brackett, who established the primary school on Camp Hill in 1865 to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to the children of former slaves; General Lockwood and General Sheridan, major generals of the American Civil War; and the U.S. Armory Paymaster, the second highest-ranking government official at the Harpers Ferry Armory. Celebrated Storer College alumni include Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who graduated in 1926.

Under Criterion C, the Camp Hill landscape is likely eligible as a representative example of a landscape type. Rather than being the work of a recognized master, or possessing high artistic value, it is eligible under the requirement that the property "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction."[9] The evolution of the vernacular landscape of Camp Hill from the mid-19th century through the mid-20th century as armory quarters, Civil War soldier encampment and commanding officer's quarters, early freedman's school and later Storer College for African Americans, make the property significant for representing historical preferences in style and changes in the Shenandoah River Valley. The position of the campus on the crest of Camp Hill is historically significant as a prime example of

how power and control of people or organizations can manifest itself within the physical landscape. The organization of the landscape into a formal Storer College campus with a visually and spatially contained core signifies the shift in purpose, use, and priorities of Camp Hill over time. In summary, the landscape is a contributing resource that serves as a record of important historical events and persons particularly in the 19th and 20th centuries.

In summary, the existing National Register nominations for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry Historic District, Storer College, Shipley School, and the Tattersal Property fail to incorporate the cultural landscape historical significance effectively. Amendments to one or more of these nominations may be advisable.

C. CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the statement of significance above, the period of significance for Camp Hill, particularly focusing on the cultural landscape, is from the pre-Civil War years of military use to the Storer College closure, approximately mid-19th to mid-20th century. This period represents the development and evolution of the character-defining features of the landscape to the Storer College period, which is the last period of historically significant change in the landscape. In 1847 the initial military use of the site was the construction of the south wing of Wirth Hall, originally designed by Major John Symington as the armory superintendent's quarters. The period of significance ends when Storer College closes in 1955. Seven years later, the ownership transfers to the National Park Service. Spatial arrangements, visual relationships, and overall character of the property continually evolved throughout this period. Deterioration and removal of landscape features in the mid-20th century led to the loss of several historically significant character-defining features.

Period plans *PP-1865, PP-A-1865, PP-1909, PP-A-1909, PP-1950, and PP-A-1950* were developed to illustrate the Camp Hill landscape during the period of significance showing intact character-defining features. When paired with available images, maps, and surveys, they reveal the character of this landscape prior to the deterioration and removal of significant landscape features in the mid-20th century. These plans and images are useful as graphic depictions of the landscape and should be referenced in the following integrity discussion for the Camp Hill landscape.

D. CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

The significance narrative presented in the preceding section and the history and period plans presented in previous chapters provide a basis for discussing the integrity of the Camp Hill landscape in terms of the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. Landscape integrity as defined by the *Guidelines*, is "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period."[10] An evaluation of landscape integrity assesses the degree to which the landscape in its existing condition evokes the character and qualities of the landscape's period of significance.

The National Register's seven aspects of integrity and their assessed evaluation in regard to the Camp Hill landscape are:[11]

- Location- High Integrity
- Design- Low to Moderate Integrity
- Setting- Moderate Integrity
- Materials- Low Integrity
- Workmanship- Low Integrity
- Feeling- Moderate Integrity
- Association- High Integrity

This section addresses each of these seven aspects in relation to the existing condition of the Camp Hill landscape. Integrity assessments are based on the historic period when the Storer College landscape was at its peak as a fully realized, contained campus through the end of the period of significance. At the end of the discussion of each aspect of integrity, a ranking of high, moderate, or low historic integrity is noted for the existing condition of the landscape. The assigned ranking is based on the previously presented analysis and significance and reflects the level of change and continuity in the landscape by using the factors that reflect integrity. Rankings create generalized assessments of the integrity of the Camp Hill landscape.

D1. Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.[12]

The location of a property is an important factor in determining why the property was created. If a property is separated from its location, the recapture of a sense of historic uses, meaning, and character is fragmentary at best. The hilltop location of the core Camp Hill landscape is essential to its design, initial character, evolution and current conditions. Overall, the location of the site remains largely intact. The Camp Hill landscape retains a high level of integrity of location.

D2. Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.[13]

The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its historic period and can include elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, style of ornamental detailing, and type of plantings. At Camp Hill, the initial site layout was not designed by a master architect or landscape architect, but rather evolved from functionalities and local and regional traditions that were common throughout the area. However, beginning in the early 20th century, Storer College administrators initiated a phase of careful campus expansion with the goal of creating a closed campus on Camp Hill. The college hired surveyors, planners, architects, and landscape architects to design master plans and guide

future improvements to the landscape. Planning efforts utilized buildings and vegetation to reinforce the idea of an open, contained campus green.

Overall, the spatial organization of the property has been altered through the removal of important site features and structures. Major components of the site layout such as Mosher and Brackett Halls, the formal garden, and some vegetation along the Shaded Walk and drive to the east of Wirth Hall have been removed from the landscape, which has resulted in a low level of design integrity in the campus core. Father east, few changes have occurred near Morrell and Jackson Houses, and the site retains a moderate level of integrity. At the Tattersal Property, the addition of outbuildings during the transformation to a service area for the NPS has also resulted in moderate integrity. Overall, the significant changes to the campus core dictate that the landscape as a whole exhibits low to moderate integrity of design.

D3. Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.[14]

Setting addresses the character of the place in which the property played its historic role, which extends beyond the actual property boundaries. Setting includes the physical elements of a site, including character-defining features, such as spatial organization, vegetation, topography, circulation, and non-inhabitable structures, site furnishings, and objects that were discussed in Chapter III. "These features and their relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its *surroundings*."[15] Overall, the integrity of the setting of Camp Hill is moderate. The neighborhood context in which the core campus and eastern college properties were situated remains intact. Buildings remain tightly positioned on narrow lots and residential in scale. The street layout is fundamentally unchanged since the historic period. To the west, the setting surrounding the Tattersal Property remains largely undeveloped, with woodland vegetation on steep, rocky slopes.

Despite historical continuity, the Camp Hill landscape is degraded by several alterations to its setting. The construction of new buildings and structures within the core landscape setting, such as the Relocation Center and the IDC with surrounding plaza and walks, affect the historic campus setting. The historic setting of the college within a neighborhood context is lessened by the addition of parking areas along Fillmore Street and west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, since the lots lend an institutional character to the Camp Hill landscape setting in this location. Contemporary circulation routes, including the parking lots to the west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church and the vehicular drive and lot to the west of Wirth Hall, are visual and physical alterations to the historic landscape that also degrade the setting. Though dense woodland vegetation on the southern slopes screens the campus from busy US Route 340 below, the increase in automobile traffic since mid-century has altered the more serene setting that would have characterized the Tattersal Property during the Storer College period. Transformations in the setting surrounding the entire Camp Hill landscape are limited, so the neighborhood character and patterns remain evident, thus a moderate level of integrity of setting remains.

D4. Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.[16]

The exterior materials original to, or restored to, the period of significance are important elements of landscape integrity. Overall, historic materials of the Camp Hill landscape remain, although considerable material loss is noted. The topography and soils have been significantly altered at the campus core as the result of several construction projects, including the Interpretive Design Center, ranch-style houses (now removed), Wirth Hall parking lot, and Relocation Center. Much of the historic vegetation material of the Camp Hill landscape has been lost over time and non-original and invasive plant species are found on site today. A number of the trees that shaded the walk to the east of Wirth Hall have been lost, resulting in scattered groupings of trees rather than continuous rows. The geometric boxwood garden south of Wirth Hall has been removed and replaced with a brick plaza and new plantings. Elaborate plantings around Wirth Hall are also not original, nor do they reflect the historic design. Other historic trees and garden spaces have been removed throughout the landscape. Some sections of paths and drives within the grounds maintain original alignments, though original paving materials have been removed or covered with layers of asphalt or concrete. The original walk and drive east of Wirth Hall was removed and paved with brick for pedestrian use. Iron and wood fencing along Fillmore and McDowell Streets remain from the historic period. Overall, substantial losses of historic materials and deterioration of existing materials result in a low level of integrity for materials in the Camp Hill landscape.

D5. Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.[17]

Overall, expressions of workmanship during the period of significance for the Camp Hill landscape are limited. Loss of historic fabric, including buildings, structures, objects, and circulation routes, result in low integrity of workmanship. The design skill evident throughout the first half of the 20th century as Storer College administrators and planners worked to craft an enclosed campus has likewise been compromised through removals and contemporary additions to the landscape. Reconfigured path and drive layouts no longer reflect the arrangement of the historic circulation system and have altered materials and related historic construction techniques. While many elements have been lost over time, several remaining historic structures and features continue to display the style, craft, material, and technique of the period of significance. Extant structures and buildings do represent historic construction techniques. Cook Hall was built by masons with materials from a limestone quarry on Camp Hill. Limited landscape features that display workmanship and were present in the historic period remain today, with the iron perimeter fence and stone Alumni Gate piers, as a notable feature displaying 1920s stone and metalwork craft. Overall workmanship displayed within the Camp Hill cultural

landscape is low due to the limited remaining features exhibiting workmanship from the period of significance.

D6. Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.[18]

Assessment of feeling relates directly to the levels of integrity present in location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship at Camp Hill. Feeling describes what the property feels like or the senses it evokes to a person on the property. At Camp Hill, the removal of historic features has greatly diminished the feeling of an enclosed college campus. The loss of features and buildings that formerly separated areas of the campus green results in a less formal feeling on Camp Hill. The removal of both Brackett and Myrtle Halls disrupts the feeling of formality and prominence of the triad of buildings atop the topographical crest of Camp Hill. As expected, the historical feeling of the landscape conveys greater integrity closer to original features dating to the period of significance. Few removals or additions have occurred to the east, by Morrell and Jackson Houses, and thus the integrity of feeling is high, while the feeling of the campus core is low to moderate. The lack of important campus buildings, circulation routes, and historic vegetation in the landscape today fails to evoke the overall feeling of the landscape during the period of significance. However, some character-defining elements of the historic landscape, such as the Long Walk and the lawn to the east of that walk, do evoke the campus feeling. Overall integrity of the feeling of the Camp Hill neighborhood is high, but the campus core area is low, thus resulting in a moderate level of integrity.

D7. Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.[19]

A property with high integrity of association portrays its historic character through physical elements and their relationships to each other. Association, like feeling, is perceptual. Despite the loss of character-defining features corresponding to the historic eras at Camp Hill, associations with the site's military and educational history remain. The Camp Hill landscape thus reflects a high level of association with historically significant events.

E. CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY & SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

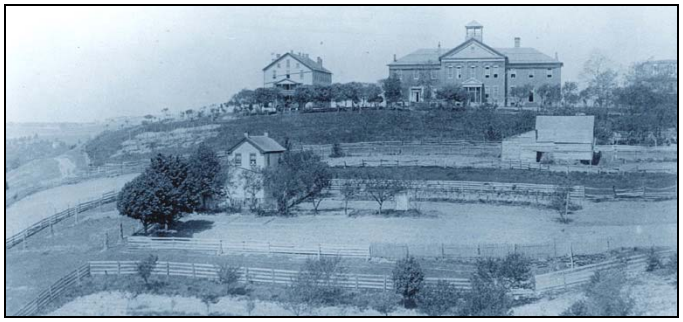
The Camp Hill landscape is historically significant under three out of the four National Register criteria, but particularly Criterion A, the association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history. The landscape is associated with significant historic events, including John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and the formation of Storer College; important people such as the U.S. Armory Paymaster, Civil War Generals Lockwood and Sheridan; and is an example of a vernacular landscape with an ongoing evolution

from the mid-19th century through the mid-20th century, the majority of which was devoted to the development of a formal college campus centered on the topographical crest of Camp Hill.

Overall, the Camp Hill landscape has experienced a great deal of change throughout the years spanning from the period of significance to today. These changes have yielded low or low to moderate levels of integrity for design, materials, and workmanship. Both the setting and feeling for the Camp Hill landscape retain moderate integrity. Integrity of location and association remain high. Overall, the integrity rating for the Camp Hill landscape is low to moderate. Integrity levels near the Tattersal Property to the west and Morrell and Jackson Houses to the east are generally higher than in the core campus. Despite a low to moderate overall level of integrity, documentary evidence for the site presents some opportunities to strengthen landscape character to reflect to a greater degree the period of significance.

CHAPTER X: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996), 5.
[2] National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, Washington, DC: USDI, NPS, National Register, History and Education Program, (1990, revised 1998), 3.
[3] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Charles W. Snell, Research Historian, and Barry Mackintosh, Regional Historian, (June 1980), 8-1.
[4]Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Charles W. Snell, Research Historian, and Barry Mackintosh, Regional Historian, (June 1980), 7- 33, 34, 35, 36.
[5]Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Charles W. Snell, Research Historian, and Barry Mackintosh, Regional Historian, (June 1980), 8-7.
[6] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Charles W. Snell, Research Historian, and Barry Mackintosh, Regional Historian, (June 1980), 7-37; Harpers Ferry Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, (August 1979), 7-10.
[7] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15,* (1990, revised 1998), 2.
[8] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Edith B. Wallace, Research Associate, and Paula S. Reed, Ph.D. (1999, revised 2000), 8-2, 8-3, 8-4.
[9] National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service National Register, History and Education, the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, finalized by Patrick W. Andrus, edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "II. National Register Criteria for Evaluation," (1990, revised for internet 2002), http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm
[10] Birnbaum, with Capella Peters, *Guidelines*, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC, 1998): 5.
[11] National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service National Register, History and Education, the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, finalized by Patrick W. Andrus, edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "VIII. How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property," (1990, revised for internet 2002), http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm
[12] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 44.
[13] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 44.
[14] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 44.
[15] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, "VIII. How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property," (1990, revised for internet 2002), http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm
[16] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 45.
[17] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 45.
[18] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 45.
[19] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 45.



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER XI: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT EXPLORATION

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

This chapter provides an exploration of landscape preservation treatment alternatives and formulates a treatment approach for Camp Hill. The proposed treatment draws on the history of the property as an evolving system to attract and accommodate visitors to the site. Previous chapters explored the landscape history, current conditions, and historical integrity. The collection of historic photographs, plans, and other documentary materials presents overall landscape character and discernable details through time. The treatment approach focuses on the historic period of circa 1955, addressing the end of the Storer College era. Working from this documentary platform, this chapter provides an exploration of cultural landscape preservation treatment alternatives including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Interpretation of the historic landscape is also addressed as it relates to preservation treatment.

B. CAMP HILL LANDSCAPE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

In order to meet preservation objectives for the National Park Service and the Camp Hill landscape, any approach undertaken needs to be responsive to federal preservation standards and guidelines. Federal guidance for preservation set forth options for a historic property to include a range of interventions from Preservation, which is a baseline in stewardship for any intervention, to more intensive Restoration or Reconstruction or Rehabilitation. For cultural landscapes, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (*Guidelines*), A *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* and *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* identify and define these preservation treatments that can be applied to any historic property.[1] This Federal preservation guidance sets forth four approaches to the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes: Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. These treatments propose different levels of intensity of intervention and activity within a landscape.

The baseline intent for any treatment alternative is to identify and respect remaining historic landscape character and features. To address the preservation treatment of the Camp Hill landscape, the amount and detail of available documentation, the understanding of the property's evolution from the Storer College period to today, and the understanding of current landscape use are important aspects for consideration. An understanding of the overall character and details of the landscape has been achieved in the preceding chapters. The level of landscape change over the course of time is a further consideration in terms of the ability to link historic landscape

character to treatment options within the existing landscape. Anticipated public access, use, safety, Americans with Disabilities Act consideration, financial resources and maintenance capabilities are also considered. As background, preservation treatment definitions are quoted from the *Guidelines* as follows.

B1. Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. [2]

Preservation is the most modest intervention approach, in which stabilization and repair is emphasized. It is an appropriate stewardship and sustainability choice when many elements are intact and financial resources and/or staffing are limited. Preservation can also be viewed as a provisional treatment until the acquisition of additional documentation to allow for restoration or reconstruction, or until resources are garnered for a more ambitious intervention. Preservation treatment emphasizes the goals of conserving, retaining, and maintaining the historic fabric and underlies the other three, more intensive preservation treatments approaches. Preservation can and should be applied as an initial and underlying approach that values the historic places and carries out stewardship actions on its behalf. Preservation of specific historic features within the Camp Hill landscape, such as the Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence, is warranted and appropriate; however, the type of use, level of deterioration and loss, and historic value of the resource directs a more intensive intervention for Camp Hill than Preservation alone.

B2. Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time, by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. [3]

In contrast to Preservation, Restoration is a more intensive treatment approach that is dependent on high levels of documentation to define a clear restoration target date as part of undertaking an intervention with limited speculation. Restoration treatment first seeks to stabilize and repair all historic features present during the period of significance. Secondarily, a Restoration treatment reinstates lost character by fully renewing degraded aspects and features of the cultural landscape. The treatment may also require the removal of features added after the time period designated for restoration. Restoration aims to recapture the overall character and details of an entire landscape or may seek to restore a selected landscape unit, detail, or group of elements. Restoration of overall landscape character, spatial organization, land uses, land patterns and visual relationships can be applied without restoration to precise details of all elements. In some cases restoration of every detail to an earlier time is not possible due to lack of specificity of documentation, projected staffing, and/or available financial resources. While the intensity of a Restoration approach can vary, it generally requires a substantial intervention. This intervention is usually focused on elements of the original landscape that remain but are in a deteriorated state

that is beyond simple repair. At Camp Hill most of the historic landscape elements are entirely missing, and the use of the former campus has changed. As a result, an overall Restoration is not a suitable treatment for the Camp Hill landscape but could address specific documented features where evidence remains.

B3. Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alteration, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. [4]

The third treatment approach, Rehabilitation, incorporates preservation values with contemporary uses and issues of maintainability and sustainability. Rehabilitation treatment emphasizes compatibility with historic resources and respect for safeguarding remaining historic character and elements. Rehabilitation philosophy combines respect for the historic resources with integration of contemporary uses, maintenance, code compliance, security, and other relevant concerns. The treatment is frequently applied to public landscapes with high use and to formerly private landscapes that are opened for public access. An overall Rehabilitation approach for the Camp Hill landscape is highly appropriate to address current conditions and desires for a higher degree of landscape legibility for visitors. Aspects of historic recapture and contemporary use, maintainability, and sustainability can be accommodated through a Rehabilitation treatment approach.

B4. Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.[5]

Reconstruction of a lost or significantly degraded landscape in its original location is not often undertaken. A Reconstruction treatment may be the most appropriate approach in a museum setting when documentation is complete, adequate resources are available, and interpretive goals direct full recapture. In large landscapes a missing element or detail, such as a particular feature like a fountain or pond or a unique furnishing like a bench is sometimes reconstructed. This approach is uncommon because detailed documentation is required to construct an exact replica with limited speculation. However, partial reconstruction could occur to a limited extent given incomplete documentation with only some detailed data for specific features. Due to limited detailed documentation of Camp Hill, a Reconstruction treatment is not appropriate.

C. REHABILITATION LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

Based on the above discussion, the recommended landscape preservation treatment for the Camp Hill landscape is Rehabilitation. This proposed intervention provides a philosophical framework that respects this historic place, its character, features, materials and details and reinforces landscape integrity while providing flexibility to address contemporary uses, desires, and maintenance considerations.

Using a Rehabilitation approach traditional and contemporary issues can both be addressed. This treatment includes preservation of all remaining historic elements while simultaneously incorporating sustainability and maintainability. Together this treatment approach respects, retains and safeguards the remaining historic landscape features, bolsters historic character where practical and achievable, and adapts to contemporary needs, resources and overall maintenance considerations. This well-founded and appropriate approach considers the historic evolution of Camp Hill in concert with contemporary issues in a holistic Rehabilitation framework.

This selected approach also includes Preservation as an underlying treatment that respects remaining historic landscape features and character. Basic Preservation interventions include actions to repair, stabilize and manage this historic landscape and its remaining character-defining features.

D. LANDSCAPE INTERPRETATION

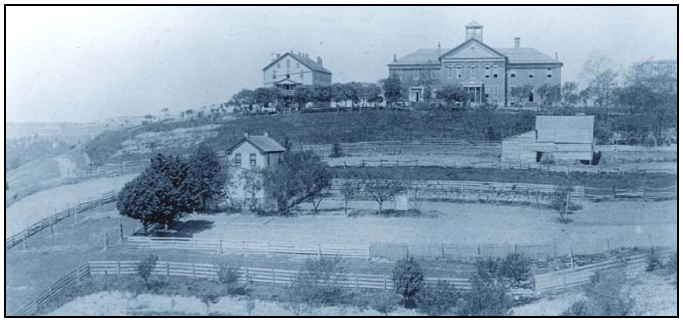
Any of the four landscape treatment approaches can include interpretation of the history, character, and features of the landscape. The interpretive media and messages can draw on the historic documentation with the intent of engaging and informing the visitor; however, the interpretive approach must differ in content when the character and features of the landscape are present versus when they are in remnant form or missing. Typically, the interpretive approach is developed to consider the landscape history within the context of the existing character and features to provide a richer visitor experience of the landscape. In the case of Camp Hill, a limited number of interpretive panels are extant today with images and text of Storer College, though the degree to which they are seen, read and useful is unknown. Interpretation of Camp Hill can be enhanced throughout the historic landscape through a range of appropriate methods and media.

E. SUMMARY OF REHABILITATION LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

Within Camp Hill, the selected landscape preservation treatment seeks to more clearly communicate the rich history of the hilltop that is dormant today. The selected Rehabilitation approach acts as a preservation philosophy that guides decision-making about ongoing management and physical interventions to the property. While interventions proceed, stewardship responsibility is required to safeguard and conserve remaining historic character and intact physical fabric. At the same time, contemporary needs of the NPS and resource limitations are to be accommodated for sustainable preservation treatments. A Rehabilitation treatment demonstrates an essential respect for the physical places where history was made while current needs and future vision are appropriately incorporated. Details of the selected Rehabilitation approach to landscape preservation are explored in the following chapter.

CHAPTER XI: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996); National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelin*e (Washington DC: 1998); *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998).
[2] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 18.
[3] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 48.
[4] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 90.
[5] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 128.



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
CHAPTER XII: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

From the 1960s to the present, Camp Hill evolved into a landscape with a different character than that of its early to mid-20th century appearance. As a result, the area today is characterized by an intact residential neighborhood and an altered former college campus. Having evolved through late 18th century and 19th century armory use, John Brown's Raid, Civil War encampment, post-war Freedman's School and Storer College for African Americans, the layered history of the property has been diminished in recent years by landscape and land use changes. It is a challenge to preserve, understand, convey, experience, or interpret the landscape in its current condition. As a result, landscape preservation interventions can serve to:

- Preserve remaining landscape character
- Safeguard remaining historic landscape features
- Remove and/or diminish the importance of selected contemporary features
- Recapture aspects of the former landscape character and features
- Interpret this historic landscape to visitors

At the same time, the continued use and effective function of the site as an NPS campus is important for its stewardship, and selected contemporary features and amenities are needed. Overall landscape enhancement for preservation, function and visitor experience is desired. However, substantial landscape interventions are neither warranted nor appropriate. Evolution of this cultural landscape is accepted, and restoration to a specific period is not an objective. Therefore, treatment recommendations should be limited and modest interventions in the Camp Hill landscape that can be achieved incrementally over time.

For the Camp Hill landscape, a Rehabilitation treatment is the most appropriate landscape preservation treatment approach. Rehabilitation treatment will respect this historic property, its character, features, materials and details, while providing flexibility to address contemporary uses, needs, functions, and maintenance considerations. At the same time, public safety and resource limitations require full incorporation of realistic recommendations that can be implemented. The proposed approach fosters stewardship and seeks to recapture aspects of historic spatial organization, views, and patterns and to reinstate specific features to bolster character.

Landscape Rehabilitation treatment recommendations consider the context of Camp Hill in relation to the adjacent Lockwood House, Brackett House, Harper Cemetery and Jefferson's

Rock. Due to this adjacent relationship, treatment guidance draws upon previous recommendations and work set forth in the *Lockwood House Cultural Landscape Report*, completed in 2006 by Heritage Landscapes. Building upon this previous work, the Camp Hill landscape treatment outlined here is a holistic approach for the overall landscape.

Within this Rehabilitation framework, three aspects of landscape rehabilitation treatment interventions are addressed in the landscape treatment recommendations. These logical divisions of landscape interventions include:

- Preserve Landscape Character & Stewardship
- Improve Functions for Daily Use
- Enhance Wayfinding & Interpretation

These three content areas guide decision-making about physical interventions and ongoing management of Camp Hill for the recommended Rehabilitation treatment. This approach will enhance historic landscape character, while accommodating contemporary needs, uses and functions. It also serves as the guiding philosophy for the renewal of the landscape to address multiple goals. An overall objective of the preservation intervention is to yield a sustainable, maintainable Camp Hill cultural landscape that respects historical evolution, supports current use, and fosters learning, enjoyment, and access for users. The following Rehabilitation landscape preservation treatment recommendations help to shape a comprehensive treatment plan for Camp Hill that aligns with the goals and mission of the National Park Service and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HAFE).

A series of landscape treatment plans were drafted to depict the landscape elements to achieve an effective treatment with stewardship, rehabilitation, and interpretation. The plans include the *Overall Landscape Treatment Plan, LTP* which is a composite of all recommended and discussed treatment actions. Vegetation recommendations are shown on the *Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP* and *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A.* Treatment recommendations for built elements are shown on the *Built Elements Treatment Plan, BTP* and *Core Built Elements Treatment Plan, BTP-A.* Additional recommendations for circulation and interpretation are highlighted on the *Circulation & Interpretation Treatment Plan, CTP*, the *Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan, UTP*, and the *Treatment Zone Plan, TZP*. Brackett and Lockwood Houses to the east, addressed in the 2006 *Lockwood House Cultural Landscape Report*, are shown on the plans because they relate to circulation, interpretation, and wayfinding recommendations for Camp Hill. Together, the landscape treatment plans illustrate the landscape treatment recommendations discussed in the landscape treatment narrative.

B. PRESERVE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER & STEWARDSHIP

The landscape character of Camp Hill today is greatly defined by its character-defining features and remaining historic features. From the early Armory period to the Civil War to the Storer College period, the existing landscape features of Camp Hill are an aggregate of historic resources from each of these important periods. Substantial landscape changes throughout the late 20th century have diminished the presence of historic features and have altered the 1950s Storer College landscape character to one of a more contemporary feeling. The resulting

landscape today exhibits built-up character over time and is comprised of the former Storer College main campus to the west and an evolved townscape landscape more residential in character to the east along Fillmore Street. While the former main campus to the west has evolved to accommodate NPS needs, the more residential area to the east evolved to reflect the surrounding townscape. Although the neighborhood to the east remains relatively intact, the changes and losses to the 1950s campus have diminished its legibility and overall character dating to the period of significance.

To increase legibility of the Camp Hill cultural landscape, the existing landscape character should be altered to more adequately reveal the former Storer College landscape and residential townscape landscape and thereby enhance the visitor experience. To successfully accomplish this, a target period for desired landscape character should be defined in which to inform future interventions. Based on the chronological evolution of the property, the target period of desired character is the circa 1950 era, reflecting the 1950s Storer College campus, prior to NPS ownership. The circa 1950 era, focusing on the final years of Storer College, represents the overall character for the former campus.

Using the 1950s character of the former campus and surrounding neighborhood as an aggregate of the historic periods, three categories of treatment recommendations are framed to recapture altered landscape appearance and features. These include:

- Historic landscape features to be preserved and interpreted
- Contemporary features that alter character to be removed or diminished
- Missing historic features to be replaced or recaptured

General guidance for the Camp Hill landscape is to preserve the remaining character-defining features and protect features that have survived from the period of significance. Historic landscape names from this period are recommended, such as “Anthony Hall” rather than “Wirth Hall”. Historic elements in modified or degraded form can be repaired or reconfigured to enhance the 1950s character of the site for visitor interpretation. Over time, the opportunity may arise to rehabilitate the historic character of an area by removing contemporary features that obscure or degrade the historic campus. Similarly, if new features are added, they can be positioned in such a way to diminish their presence in the landscape. For example, siting a parking area out of view from the primary façade of a building would help to lessen the impact of the new feature within the landscape. The placement of entirely new features in the landscape should harmonize with the character of the historic campus yet remain distinguishable from the historic fabric. The potential also exists to enhance the 1950s character of Camp Hill by replacing particular missing landscape features and elements from the period of significance. Additional preservation intervention principles are organized in the following conceptual approach to treatment of Camp Hill.

B1. Historic Landscape Features to be Preserved & Interpreted

The baseline of cultural landscape preservation at Camp Hill is to preserve remaining historic features through sound stewardship. Historic character-defining features exist in a range of conditions across the landscape. This section lists specific landscape features that should be preserved and protected. The items listed are extant historic features that contribute to the

integrity of Camp Hill and should be retained, repaired, or rehabilitated. In general, intact features should be retained and stabilized as needed, degraded features should be repaired, and modified features should be rehabilitated. The *Vegetation Treatment Plans, VTP* and *VTP-A* and *Built Elements Treatment Plans, BTP* and *BTP-A* serve as the graphic exhibits for this section, denoting historic landscape features to protect and preserve.

Retaining and protecting remnants of historic spatial organization and larger land patterns is a first step. These character-defining features create a framework for the overall historic character of the Camp Hill neighborhood and the former Storer College campus. The three landscape units outlined in previous chapters have individually coherent qualities that define them and form the boundaries between them. Unit 1 contains the remnants of the main Storer College campus with Anthony Hall sited at the crest of the hill, the shaded Long Walk, open campus green, and other small-scale college era features. Unit 2 is more residential in character with smaller scale buildings such as the Morrell House and Jackson House with adjacent Brackett House, Lockwood House, and Harper Cemetery that embrace much of Upper Town. Unit 3 is mostly composed of woodland, the HAFE Maintenance Center, and the Tattersal house and outbuildings. The spatial qualities of Units 1, 2, and 3 should be preserved, particularly with respect to the siting and arrangement of former campus buildings and the open campus green. These are strong and visible landscape elements that may be interpreted to the visitor.

Persisting historical views and visual relationships should be retained through preservation or enhanced through rehabilitation. While many of the historical visual relationships on Camp Hill have been compromised due to the loss and addition of trees over time, preserving existing viewsheds is an important task. As an example, preserving remaining trees and replanting missing trees along the Long Walk will aid in protecting framed views to Anthony Hall. Allowing the dense woodland on the south slopes to continue to grow will aid in obstructing views to the IDC from across the river. Views to Camp Hill from the surrounding landforms are also important to protect. Views from Cavalier Heights looking east toward Camp Hill should be retained. Selected tree canopy growth will require management and some tree removals to keep the view open. Additionally, no tall structures or buildings should be placed within the viewshed west of Anthony Hall that would potentially alter the existing scene of foliage framing this building.

Large topographic features including the overall shape of Camp Hill should be retained. The topography, as a result of the natural systems and features of the region, is a signature element of the cultural landscape to be preserved as a testament to the history of Harpers Ferry. The larger landforms of the former college site and the processes that shaped them should be guarded from altering changes. Considerable ground plane disturbance, grading, and filling has occurred already on Camp Hill, resulting in areas of unsustainable, eroded slopes to the south. Disturbance to the ground plane should be limited during future interventions, and the circa 1950s historic topography referenced as changes are considered. Care should be taken to site new features and buildings in appropriate locations, not at edges of steep slopes or requiring substantial grading that will alter the general shape of the hilltop. Stormwater drainage should be managed to avoid increasing overland flows down the steep south slopes and allow infiltration into the ground. Doing so will aid in retaining the topography of Camp Hill and enhance the environmental quality of the south slopes. Specific historic topographic features to preserve

include the terraces north of the Shipley School, terraces south of Bird-Brady House, and campus stone quarry cut into the steep slope south of Cook Hall.

Preservation and repair of remnants of historic vegetation is important within the preservation and rehabilitation treatment of the Camp Hill cultural landscape. Historic vegetation to be protected and preserved is shown on the *Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP* and the *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A*. The trees along the Long Walk comprise the most significant group of remaining historic vegetation from the historic campus; however, many of these old trees are in decline, requiring various levels of care to promote their health and longevity. Additionally, this linear feature has been depleted by gradual losses among the diverse tree species that comprised the allée. The missing individual trees of the Long Walk present an opportunity to repair the degraded condition of the historic feature and enhance the landscape character over time. Trees should be replanted in the gaps of the allée where trees were located historically. Similarly, trees can be replanted in location and in-kind as older trees die within the rows. A similar approach should be taken for the remaining street trees along Fillmore Street. Tree care should be carried out to ensure the health of existing historic trees, and gaps in the spacing of the rows should be replanted with young trees to reinstate the historic pattern. Historic trees and shrubs recently removed for building improvement efforts around Cook Hall, Anthony Library, and the Shipley School should be replanted in-kind and in their historic locations. Efforts to retain and protect existing historic elms, remnants of the formal boxwood garden, the hedge at the former President's House, and other historic vegetation are recommended. In future interventions, care must be taken to protect historically significant vegetation, particularly in Units 1 and 2. For example, the task of excavating underground features, such as utilities, should be coupled with an understanding of the impact it will have on the health of the remaining historic trees and other landscape features. Historically significant trees should be retained and if lost, replanted in-kind and in-location.

The woodland that now predominates the southern portion of Units 1, 2, and 3 is characteristic of the pre-Civil War era Camp Hill and its landscape recovery. The current degraded condition and the history of disturbance followed by woodland succession in these areas indicate that a woodland management program would improve the quality and sustainability of the south slope natural systems of Camp Hill. The woodland management program would proceed incrementally focusing on invasive species suppression and erosion control to enhance the environmental quality of the area. This rehabilitation approach would protect the visual appearance of the woodland and would contribute to the historic character of important viewsheds on Camp Hill.

Circulation features dating to the period of significance require retention and preservation, including streets, former campus drives and fragments of campus walks. Forming the structure of Camp Hill and the framework for historic neighborhood development are Fillmore, Jackson, McDowell, Gilmore, Columbia, Lancaster, South Cliff, and Taylor Streets. These streets should be retained, kept functional and operable while preserving their alignment, width, and historic materials, such as paving, curbs, gutters, and related grading. On site, remaining circulation features to be protected and interpreted include the former main entry drive and parallel Long Walk, now a brick pedestrian path. This feature was a character-defining element of the former campus plan and should be retained and preserved. Remaining portions of South Cliff Street, divided into two segments with the construction of the IDC are to be preserved. The east

segment is an asphalt service drive and parking lot south of Cook Hall, and the west segment is the currently deteriorated asphalt and concrete service drive north of the Bird-Brady House. These sections should be retained and repaired as required. Some portions of the existing paving could benefit from repaving in the near term, such as the area north of the Bird-Brady House. Additional extant circulation features to preserve and interpret include the historic concrete walks at the Shipley School and Bird-Brady House, walk remnant at the former President's House, walk remnant at the former location of Sinclair Cottage, the former campus stone quarry drive, stone curbs along Fillmore Street, and the Appalachian Trail. The *Built Elements Treatment Plan, BTP* and the *Core Built Elements Treatment Plan, BTP-A* illustrate these historic circulation features to be protected and preserved.

The few remaining structures, small-scale features and furnishings of the Camp Hill landscape that contribute to the character of the site should be preserved. Stone retaining walls at Bird-Brady, along Jackson Street, and throughout the south woodland and concrete retaining walls at the Shipley School are also historic landscape structures to preserve. Those features in a deteriorated state, such as the Bird-Brady and south woodland stone walls should be stabilized to prevent further damage and repaired to enhance historic character. Similarly, the concrete walls at the Shipley School should also be stabilized and repaired. Small-scale features to be retained include the Alumni fence and gate, Morrell monument, John Brown monument, and the sundial. These features are denoted in blue on the *Built Elements Treatment Plan, BTP* and the *Core Built Elements Treatment Plan, BTP-A.*

In summary, the following historical character-defining features of the landscape should be retained, preserved, and protected on Camp Hill:

Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships, & Natural Systems

- Protect & preserve spatial organization and land patterns of Units 1, 2 & 3
- Retain building sites and locations of Anthony Hall, Morrell House, Freewill Baptist Church, Cook Hall, Anthony Library, Shipley School
- Preserve open campus green to the east of Anthony Hall
- Preserve open views along the Long Walk
- Retain obstructed views to the IDC from across Shenandoah River
- Protect views to Camp Hill from Cavalier Heights

Topography

- Protect & preserve topography of overall Camp Hill
- Protect & preserve terraces north of Shipley School
- Stabilize terraces south of Bird-Brady

Vegetation

- Protect & preserve historic trees dating to 1950s
- Protect & preserve existing trees along the Long Walk
- Protect & preserve existing street trees along Fillmore Street
- Protect & preserve existing American elms
- Retain remnants of boxwood garden
- Preserve hedge at former President's house

- Retain woodland along south slopes

Circulation

- Retain Fillmore, Jackson, McDowell, Gilmore, Columbia, Lancaster, South Cliff, and Taylor Streets
- Protect & preserve Long Walk
- Protect & preserve remaining portions of South Cliff Street, east and west of IDC
- Preserve & repair stone curbs along Fillmore Street
- Preserve & repair concrete walks at the Shipley School
- Preserve & retain concrete walk at Bird-Brady House
- Preserve & retain concrete walk segment at the former President's House
- Preserve & retain concrete walk segment at the former location of Sinclair Cottage
- Protect & preserve Appalachian Trail.

Non-habitable Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

- Stabilize stone retaining walls at Bird-Brady
- Stabilize stone retaining walls along south woodlands
- Preserve stone retaining wall along Jackson Street bordering the former President's house lot
- Stabilize concrete retaining walls at the Shipley School
- Preserve & repair Alumni Gate and Fence
- Preserve Morrell Monument
- Preserve John Brown Monument
- Preserve sundial at IDC plaza

B2. Contemporary Landscape Features to Remove, Diminish or Reduce in Visual & Physical Presence

The second objective in enhancing the 1950s landscape character of Camp Hill is to remove or diminish certain contemporary landscape features. This applies to both features currently existing in the landscape as well as any new features to be built or constructed in the future. A number of contemporary features are present in the Camp Hill landscape today as the result of multiple changes implemented by the NPS from the 1960s through the end of the 20th century. These alter the landscape character and make the remaining 1950s landscape features less discernable. It is also important to realize that modern technologies and changes in landscape use affect the needs of users. These landscape needs will change over time, which may result in additional features or buildings constructed in the Camp Hill landscape. This section lists specific contemporary landscape features that should be removed and guidance for locating and diminishing the presence of any future features to be constructed.

Spatial organization and land patterns are large scale dimensions of historic character at Camp Hill. No existing features that contribute to the spatial organization and land patterns are proposed to be removed. However, aspects of the spatial arrangement can be downplayed. For example, views to the IDC, an NPS-era building, are now screened after 20 years of vegetative growth around the structure. These diminished views to IDC should be maintained to downplay the impact the building had on the 1950s form and spatial arrangement on the Storer College

campus. Additionally, views to the HAFE Maintenance Center from the campus core can be diminished by planting screening vegetation along the Taylor Street alignment directly east of the maintenance yard. Screening vegetation is also recommended west of the Anthony Hall parking to decrease the visibility of the cars in the parking lot from the west. For any future buildings and landscape features to be constructed on Camp Hill, care should be taken to ensure new elements are in the scale and character of surrounding historic features. The principles of context sensitive design are valid throughout Camp Hill. Overall, spatial organization and land patterns should be protected in the process of recapturing historic landscape character.

The slopes and ravines falling away from the hilltop of Camp Hill represent some of the most pronounced examples of topographic change. Of note is the area of the HAFE Maintenance Center, a location extensively cut/filled and leveled into an extensive platform today. The location of the maintenance area is beneficial in terms of a centralized location within the park. It is generally out of view from visitors; however, slope limits appear to be reached and future site disturbance and grading should be limited. While the expansion of the maintenance area in this location is outlined in the preferred alternative of the park General Management Plan, the unstable soils and slopes in the area make it unsuitable for additional fill, grading, and overall changes in topography to accommodate such use.[1] During future interventions, topography and drainage should be protected to retain the historic feature and overall landscape character.

Contemporary vegetation is one of the most prominent features in the Camp Hill landscape today. Vegetation dating to the NPS era of ownership is residential in character, featuring foundation plantings, shrubs and flowering trees. This type of planting is distinctly different than the Storer College campus vegetation with tree rows and individual trees over open lawn. The presence of foundation plantings, shrubs, and flowering trees, particularly around Anthony Hall, has muddled the existing landscape and has changed the spatial construct of the hilltop. To recapture the more open 1950s character and reduce maintenance, contemporary shrubs should be removed in a deliberate and sequenced manner.

Within Unit 1, the pin oak grouping on the open lawn east of Anthony Hall should be removed, as it interrupts the formerly open lawn and playing field. Together, the shrubs and pin oaks alter the spatial organization of the campus. Removing them would open views to the building and create a simpler, traditional, campus-like landscape. Additionally, shrubs west of Anthony Hall and flowering trees along Hartzog Drive should be removed to reopen the landscape and reduce maintenance. For landscape drainage and historic appearance, the removal of the porch on the east façade of Anthony Hall should also be considered. Removing contemporary foundation plantings at Anthony Hall will result in the loss of the vegetative screen surrounding the air handling equipment at the northwest corner of the building. It is recommended that the vegetative screen be replaced with an accessible enclosure that will reduce mechanical noise and screen the air handler (see Figures XII.1 and XII.2).

Because of the campus origins and evolution, spatial patterns, views, vegetation density, and shade patterns are relevant to the core campus into the future. For example, dense shade and high mulch beds around the IDC contribute to building moisture issues. The selective removal and careful pruning of trees at the woodland edge adjacent to the IDC will reduce leaf drop onto the building and plaza and thereby lessen the risk of moisture at the structure. Scrubby vegetation along the edge of the open, sloping area west of Hartzog Drive should also be

considered for removal in order to open views to Anthony Hall from below. The removal of this vegetation would require a boundary survey to determine the location of the property line, and should be undertaken with the cooperation of the adjacent property owner. A photographic simulation of this view, *Treatment Photo Simulation, TPS*, shows the recapture of expansive views to Anthony Hall from the west with the removal this volunteer, scrubby vegetation. Establishment of scenic meadow creates an open ground plane in which to view the prominent hilltop building. Hedges along the parking lot will partially screen parked cars. Removal of volunteer vegetation along the property line would create an important visitor approach to Camp Hill and aid in orienting visitors to the site. Plans *VTP* and *VTP-A* show specific vegetation removals that are proposed to address spatial patterns, views, vegetation density, and shade within the core campus.

In the neighborhood area of Unit 2, additional vegetation removals are proposed. Selected areas of woodland should be removed to expand views of the Morrell House. The recommended tree, shrub, and woodland vegetation removals are shown *Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP* and the *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A.* Overall, the 1950s historic character of Camp Hill should be referenced when selecting new tree and plant species and choosing locations for new plantings.

Other vegetation removals include suppression of invasive species on the former campus grounds, the current Tattersal property, and south slope woodlands. Norway maples on the main campus near Anthony Hall and on the former President's House property should be removed to eliminate a potential seed source that is particularly aggressive and can dominate vegetated areas. The ditch along Union Street at the Tattersal property contains bamboo, an invasive exotic plant that chokes out native plants. Some invasive exotic species were also noted in the woodland areas, which should also be suppressed for enhanced woodland quality. A woodland management program that includes invasive species suppression would be useful for improving quality of the woodlands and controlling invasive species.

Contemporary circulation features are mainly functional, with remnants of historic circulation. As all circulation routes are used and needed for access, no existing circulation routes are proposed for removal. However, if in the future, expanded areas of pavement, drives, or parking areas are not needed, the excess pavement should be removed to enhance the open landscape of Camp Hill, recapturing aspects of historic character. Any new circulation features developed for the former campus should embody the character of historic circulation elements. Alignments of historic paths show responsiveness to vegetation and directly connect between buildings. Paths leading directly to entrances of buildings were usually run in straight lines. Conversely, historic drives were usually curvilinear and conformed to the topography of the landscape. Today, some paths are straight and narrow, retaining the former landscape character, while other paths are broad, more curvilinear, and contemporary in nature. One example is the contemporary brick path leading to the IDC plaza. Other contemporary circulation features include parking lots built after the period of significance, which are located adjacent to buildings. Whenever possible, parking lots should be located away from buildings to minimize impacts to views and key features. Parking lots should also be planned and adjusted to make them more visually subordinate. No surface parking should be placed within primary views of the hilltop. Attempts should also be made to locate new circulation features within the topography to minimize visual impacts of these additions to the landscape.

The character of the 1950s landscape and historical precedents should serve as a reference for design and placement of new landscape structures, small-scale features, and furnishings for the future. Landscape buildings, walls, fences, and railings can draw from the numerous examples of extant landscape features on Camp Hill. Largely degraded and missing features can be incorporated into landscape rehabilitation. New furnishings inspired by traditional styles may be more appropriate on Camp Hill than objects displaying contemporary design because of the visibility of the overall cultural landscape. Replica furnishings from the period of significance could accomplish this task; however, it may be appropriate to select a modern feature that is in the tradition of the historic feature. Historic integrity is sustained when the placement of new landscape features involves sensitivity to setting.

In summary, the following contemporary landscape features should be removed or diminished on Camp Hill:

Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships, & Natural Systems

- Maintain diminished views to IDC through vegetation
- Ensure construction of new buildings and landscape features are in scale and character of surrounding historic features
- Follow principles of context sensitive design

Topography

- Remove excess fill from the edges of HAFE Maintenance Center to return the topography to its circa 1950 character if possible
- Protect topography and drainage during any future interventions

Vegetation

- Remove pin oaks on the open lawn east of Anthony Hall
- Remove contemporary foundation plantings at Anthony Hall and install baffle screen to obscure the view and decrease the noise of the exterior air handler
- Remove shrubs west of Anthony Hall
- Remove flowering trees along Hartzog Drive
- Remove volunteer vegetation along west property line to open the uphill panorama to Anthony Hall; coordinate vegetation removal with adjacent property owners
- Removed selected areas of woodland south of IDC
- Remove selected areas of woodland near Morrell House
- Reference the 1950s historic character of Camp Hill when selecting new plant species and choosing planting locations
- Remove Norway maples on the main campus near Anthony Hall
- Suppress bamboo and other invasive species from the Tattersal property
- Suppress invasive species throughout south slope woodlands
- Initiate a woodland management program to improve woodland quality

Circulation

- Remove areas of excess contemporary pavement, drives, or parking areas if not needed

- Develop any new circulation features for the former campus using the character of historic circulation elements, such as alignment, width, and material, whenever possible
- Develop new paths to fit appropriately with the preserved landscape and its vegetation, buildings, and surrounding features
- Provide continuous path to the south of IDC along the topographic shelf of a former road
- Locate parking lots away from buildings or near secondary building elevations to minimize impacts to views and key features
- Keep parking lots visually subordinate, not in primary views of the hilltop
- Locate new circulation features within the topography to minimize visual impacts

Non-habitable Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

- Remove east porch of Anthony Hall
- Reference 1950s character for design and future placement of new landscape structures, furnishings, and small-scale objects
- Consult documentation of historic landscape features for future walls, fences, railings, and other small-scale features
- Select site furnishings inspired by traditional styles

B3. Historic Landscape Features to Recapture

The third objective to enhance the 1950s landscape character of Camp Hill for visitor interpretation seeks to recapture and reinstate selected historic landscape features. Recapturing lost historical features will bolster the 1950s landscape character to enrich visitor interpretation. A number of features dating to the period of significance have been lost as the result of multiple changes implemented since the 1950s. These changes have altered overall landscape character. In this section lists of specific 1950s landscape features that could be reinstated are presented for consideration.

The former spatial organization, land patterns, and views on the crest of Camp Hill in Unit 1 represent a challenge. The composition of three flanking campus buildings and the boxwood framed space has been removed. The flanking historic buildings north and south of Anthony Hall and the addition of contemporary buildings have changed the spatial organization. However, the locations of these former buildings, especially Mosher and Brackett Halls can be conveyed through simple, at-grade stone markers may be a component of the Camp Hill interpretive system. To assist visitors in visualizing the former triad of buildings on the hilltop, stone markers would communicate the dates the buildings existed, building uses, and structure size. Portions of the boxwood enclosure remain, but these could be extended to provide a more compelling and useful space, adding back and interpreting that element. The open lawn to the east was a playing field and bright, sunny, gently sloping space. Removal of the pin oaks along the east edge of this campus green would recapture the former open space and aid in the recapture of the historic visual relationships to the Gap. For the Morrell House, woodland encroachment is an issue of diminished space and removal of selected areas of woodland on that site would open views to the structure and recapture the 1950s character of broad, open lawns surrounding the building. Selective vegetation management for the pin oaks and woodland surrounding Morrell House can be achieved to recapture broader views, while retaining some woodland cover to screen contemporary buildings and features. Only partial recapture of historic views can be achieved due to the high level of landscape change evident today.

The Camp Hill hilltop with gentle slopes and steep side slopes downhill is characteristic of this landscape. Historic topographic features to recapture are limited due to the amount of disturbance and alterations in selected areas of Camp Hill. However, specific areas of unstable fill along the edges of the HAFE Maintenance Center should be stabilized. There may be an opportunity to return some areas of altered topography to the circa 1950 character. During future interventions, topography and positive drainage should not only be protected but historic topography should serve as a reference for potential changes. Drainage interventions through the use of best management practices for stormwater management can also be implemented to protect topography.

Replanting missing or degraded aspects of historic vegetation on Camp Hill will aid in character recapture and interpretation of the Camp Hill cultural landscape. The hilltop of the former campus generally contains fewer trees and hedges than during the period of significance. In a rehabilitation approach it is not necessary to replant missing trees exactly in the location where they once existed; however, it is important that replanting efforts respond to the historic planting principles and style. In Units 1 and 2, this approach would replace and plant trees over open turf. Records and vegetation surveys from the 1950s show the multitude of species now underrepresented on the campus to include the American elm. Disease resistant varieties of American elm (*Ulmus americana*) have been widely tested. Heritage Landscapes has planted Princeton elm (*Ulmus americana 'Princeton'*), a clone from the surviving Princeton New Jersey trees, over some 12 years with good results. Replanting with a range of street trees and landscape trees using the oldest trees within the Camp Hill area as a guide, would enhance the historic character of the hilltop as well as bolstering aspects of land use, spatial organization, views and visual relationships.

Specific elements of the historic Camp Hill vegetation patterns and individual elements are absent from the contemporary landscape. As an element of rehabilitation, replanting trees of the former Long Walk east of Anthony Hall would enhance the historic entry experience and other movements within the former campus. The placement of various shade trees at even intervals along the walks is apparent in historical photographs. Additionally, the replacement of recently removed historic trees around Anthony Library, Cook Hall, and Shipley School would add to the landscape character. While not historic, adding mulch circles around replanted trees, a contemporary best management practice, would aid in tree health, longevity and ease maintenance efforts. Trees to be replanted are shown on the *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A.*

The shrub layer for the Camp Hill campus was also an important element of the landscape, now largely missing. Historically hedges lined campus walks and the planting design of the boxwood garden. Today, little evidence remains of the shrub and hedge layer at Camp Hill. Historic imagery shows shrubs planted along the main campus walks with the boxwood garden between Anthony Hall and Brackett Hall. Remnants of the boxwoods remain near Anthony Hall as one element of this former layer. Landscape treatment could recapture the style of former shrub plantings. The opportunity exists to enhance the former geometric boxwood garden by strengthening the pattern with new plants in a parallel linear form, following that of the historic design to recapture the character during the period of significance. Though the grade is now too steep to reestablish the entire rectangular garden form, a flanking boxwood planting could be

installed east of the intact remnant to suggest the geometry of the historic garden. An interpretive marker could explain the use of the space. Exhibition space located inside Anthony Hall could be used to interpret this historic landscape feature through narratives and historic photographs. Shrubs to potentially be replanted are shown on the *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A.*

Much of the lawn present on Camp Hill today is a single turf species, requiring regular mowing. The historical turf circa 1950s was likely composed of multiple species. Consideration should be given to recapturing the character of the multi-species turf with a more infrequent mowing schedule to reduce maintenance efforts. Today, the open lawn east of Anthony Hall is of mixed species and provides an effective example of this type of turf cover managed without extensive chemical applications.

Vegetation interventions should also consider current best management practices. Rain gardens and meadow, though not necessarily circa 1950s historic features, are appropriate for the Camp Hill landscape. Rain gardens placed at pavement edges and in other key locations can serve to capture stormwater and allow infiltration (see Figure XII.3). Because rain garden construction requires excavation, placement of rain gardens should be refined in close coordination with HAFE archaeologists to protect undisturbed areas where archaeological resources are present. Establishing areas of meadow can also increase stormwater infiltration and decrease maintenance. Areas of proposed rain gardens and meadows are shown on the *Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP* and *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A.* Historically, the Tattersal property was an open field. Meadow treatment with native grasses and wildflowers is in keeping with the historic character of the parcel.

In terms of circulation, recapturing the missing aspects of historic circulation features is difficult with the locations of contemporary buildings. The IDC and parking lot west of Anthony Hall have fragmented the historic circulation system and added new circulation alignments and elements. While some of the vehicular and pedestrian circulation system is intact, drive and path segments have been lost with few opportunities for recapture. One alternate approach may be to reduce the visual impact of existing paving in the landscape to induce the feeling of the 1950s character.

A number of opportunities exist to recapture historic landscape structures and small-scale features dating to the 1950s period of significance. Elements such as railings, wall segments, and bollards present an opportunity to enhance historic character at Camp Hill. Circa 1950 historic pipe railings seen in photographs could be reinstated where possible, though some alterations are likely needed to meet accessibility codes and regulations. Similarly, historic bollards in historic photographs could be employed to restrict vehicular movements if needed. Other small-scale landscape features to be recaptured could include historic light fixtures and benches. Light fixtures should be full cut-off to avoid emitting or reflecting light above the horizontal to comply with limited night lighting for a dark night sky as noted in the park General Management Plan. Existing round globe lights and pedestrian-scale bollard lights are light-spilling and are not recommended. The recapture of historic light fixtures is an opportunity to address practical operation and function on Camp Hill, such as the need for lighting in the campus core, as well as historic character. Installation of replica wood slat and metal strap benches at Camp Hill would aid in reinforcing site functionality and strengthen historic landscape character.

In summary, the following lost landscape features should be recaptured on Camp Hill:

Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships, & Natural Systems

- Mark the locations of former campus buildings, i.e. Mosher and Brackett Halls
- Consider at-grade stone markers to mark buildings and relate to the interpretative system
- Recapture the spatial organization and historic views of the east campus green by removing the pin oaks along the east edge
- Recapture the spatial organization and views around Morrell House by removing selected areas of woodland
- Recapture selected historic views to the Gap and Shenandoah River to extent possible, while keeping woodland cover to screen contemporary buildings and features

Topography

- Protect topography and drainage during future interventions
- Reference historic topography for future changes
- Limit additional areas of fills and grading
- Address areas of unstable fill if possible

Vegetation

- Replant missing or degraded aspects of historic vegetation
- Plant trees over open turf in Units 1 and 2 that do not conflict with historic views
- Consult historic records and vegetation surveys from the 1950s when selecting tree species
- Replant underrepresented tree species that were present historically
- Consider replanting disease-resistant American elms in historic locations
- Replant trees along the Long Walk in-kind and in-location whenever possible
- Replant historic trees around Anthony Library, Cook Hall, and Shipley School
- Replant boxwoods around Anthony Library
- Add mulch circles around replanted trees to aid tree health and ease maintenance efforts
- Enhance & strengthen the pattern of the former geometric boxwood garden
- Establish multi-species turf
- Establish rain gardens and meadow in select areas

Circulation

- Recapture aspects of former walks and drives where possible
- Reduce the visual impact of existing paving in the landscape

Non-habitable Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

- Enhance historic character by using historic railings, wall segments, and bollards as models for contemporary features
- Install replica, full cut-off light fixtures similar to fixtures already used in Lower Town to comply with the dark sky movement
- Install replica wood slat benches for seating
- Allow for flexibility and some alterations for ADA access and code compliance

C. IMPROVE FUNCTIONS FOR DAILY USE

A number of landscape functionalities exist at Camp Hill that need to be addressed to make the cultural landscape more useful and sustainable for visitors and staff at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Currently fragmented pedestrian routes, limited ADA access, unmet parking demands, drainage issues, and maintenance burdens are present in the existing Camp Hill landscape. Additionally, structures at Camp Hill can offer flexibility for future needs and demands of the park; planning for these new uses should be realized and explored now.

C1. Pedestrian Routes

Pedestrian access on Camp Hill today is limited. Pedestrian routes are fragmented with few connections to Lower Town, which creates two separate but adjacent visitor areas within Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Park and regional staff foresee a need to promote Camp Hill as a visitor destination, which means increasing visitor access and creating connections between places. Additionally, the Town Council of Harpers Ferry has shown interest in increasing connectivity on Camp Hill. In the late 1990's, the Council discussed establishing a trail through Park property on and through the Boundary Street paper street right-of-way west of the Maintenance Facility to the Appalachian Trail. By focusing on increasing pedestrian access to Camp Hill, the visitor experience in the landscape will be enhanced.

Improving pedestrian routes and connections throughout Camp Hill is in line with the General Management Plan (GMP) goals for Camp Hill, in which the site will offer "greater visitor enjoyment, increased access to park locales, more varied interpretation, and new life and excitement to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park."[2] The GMP also states that it is desirable to improve the Appalachian Trail markings and signs and provide pedestrian access to all park areas.[3]

To increase connectivity between Lower Town and Camp Hill and increase the number of visitors to Camp Hill, pedestrian routes through the broader landscape need to be defined. Existing pedestrian paths, walks, and trails are limited and fragmented at best. Combined with a lack of wayfinding and interpretive signage and interspersed private property, the pedestrian visitor may or may not even find Camp Hill or realize that it is part of the larger park. Such existing pedestrian routes are marked in light blue on the *Circulation & Interpretive Treatment Plan, CTP*. Despite their fragments, the existing paths provide an excellent framework in which to connect Camp Hill to Lower Town to the Appalachian Trail, and the town of Harpers Ferry. The span of this integrated pedestrian system is shown on *CTP* in dark blue, which marks the connections between the existing path segments. Together this network of trails and paths provides multiple routes through the Camp Hill landscape and ties Lower Town and Upper Town together in a holistic approach.

Specifically, this system provides much needed connections from Lockwood House to Anthony Hall, from National Park Service property to the townscape along Fillmore, and from the Appalachian Trail to several areas of the former campus. On the *Circulation & Interpretive Treatment Plan, CTP*, Jefferson's Rock serves as the critical juncture between the Lower Town and Camp Hill. From Lower Town, pedestrian visitors hike to Jefferson's Rock to view the picturesque scene of the Gap. From there, existing paths and steps leads to the Appalachian Trail

and Harper Cemetery. Once in the cemetery, visitors are visually drawn to the Lockwood House, which currently has limited site circulation. The historic circulation pattern of the Lockwood and Brackett Houses is proposed to create a crucial link between the east and west portions of Camp Hill. As formulated in the Lockwood House CLR, new circulation patterns on historic alignments will encircle the Lockwood House and link to Brackett House and Fillmore Street. From Fillmore Street, a continuous sidewalk along the south side provides direct access to the park properties to the west. A new walk to Jackson House is provided, while an existing walk continues to provide pedestrian access to Morrell House. A proposed trail connects Fillmore Street to the Appalachian Trail on the empty lot between Morrell House and Gilmore Street. Due to the steep topography in this area, the trail may require steps, similar to those at Jefferson's Rock and south of Cook Hall.

The *Circulation & Interpretive Treatment Plan, CTP* shows new walks to facilitate pedestrian movements on the main Storer College Campus. A walk segment is proposed on the east edge of the campus green, connecting to the Fillmore Street sidewalk, the former campus quarry, and the Appalachian Trail. This route through the campus quarry provides access to a unique feature of the former college landscape and is quite level to aid access. This route is also more scenic, directing visitors away from the service and rear entries of Cook Hall and the IDC to the extent possible. The extension of the existing drives south of the IDC is shown, along a former road bed to provide a pedestrian link between the Bird-Brady House and the Cook Hall parking areas, and connect to the Appalachian Trail spur in that location. This path would mimic the historic circulation route that existed prior to the construction of the IDC. The extension of the path to the woodland edge of the IDC addresses this connection. Additionally, the pedestrian link between the Appalachian Trail and the core campus via these stone steps would benefit from improvements to the trail outlet. Presently, hikers emerge from the stone steps into a utilitarian area behind Cook Hall which lacks a clear pedestrian route to draw visitors into the landscape. In addition, as the Cook Hall and IDC parking area is redesigned to address ADA access a functional connection to the ATC trailhead at the steps should also be made.

Around the main former college buildings, the existing pedestrian routes provide access to needed areas, and limited segments are proposed to make needed connections. A short walk segment is proposed to connect the underground entry to the Relocation Center to the sidewalk along Fillmore Street. From Fillmore Street, continuous walk segments are proposed along both sides of Jackson Street to strengthen the connection between Camp Hill and Washington Street, the main route to Lower Town. Sidewalks along Washington Street should also be provided to allow pedestrians to walk back to Lower Town if desired.

Overall, this pedestrian circulation system provides access points at the east and west of Camp Hill and provides links to Lower Town at Jefferson's Rock, Washington Street, and the Appalachian Trail. Providing an established pedestrian route will not only aid in increasing the numbers of visitors to Camp Hill, but also enhance pedestrian safety along streets. While the existing streets are residential in character with some intermittent traffic, it is better to separate pedestrians from vehicular traffic for the safety of all. Sidewalks along street edges, particularly Fillmore Street, increase pedestrian safety and provide a continuous east-west link throughout the core of Camp Hill. Additionally, when visitation increases at Camp Hill, this path system will avoid any future potential conflicts between users.

The proposed pedestrian circulation system on the *Circulation & Interpretive Treatment Plan, CTP* will also facilitate the operation of a visitor shuttle system. A shuttle loop would provide direct vehicular access between Lower Town and Camp Hill and drop off visitors at three locations on Camp Hill. Beginning from the west, the shuttle would access Camp Hill from either Taylor or Jackson Street and proceed to the first drop-off location at the Long Walk of the former campus. The shuttle would then proceed to the east, making a second stop at Morrell House, passing and noting the connection to the Appalachian Trail for visitors who wanted to walk back and hike the trail. The third stop would be at Brackett House either at street level or the parking lot south of the structure. After stopping at Brackett House, the shuttle would then turn around and head west along Fillmore Street to return to Lower Town. Depending on the number of visitors to Camp Hill, the shuttle could ultimately repeat its stops in reverse order to pick up passengers prior to returning to Lower Town. These three proposed stops provide visitors with access to the main cultural landscape features and interpretive themes at the main college campus, Morrell House and Brackett and Lockwood Houses. It also provides opportunities to explore the Camp Hill landscape through the interconnected pedestrian system and return to Lower Town on foot.

C2. Universal Access

The topography at Camp Hill creates challenges for ADA and universal access to the site for persons of all physical abilities. The landscape resources are located at varying elevations and along steep slopes, characteristic of the Blue Ridge Mountain region. Additionally, the general size of the Camp Hill area is a challenge for accessibility. Given these natural and character-defining features, it is more feasible to think about Camp Hill accessibility in terms of selected areas and linear corridors that may become accessible. It is not feasible to assume that all areas of Camp Hill will be able to accommodate accessibility interventions, such as extensive grading, ramps, and handrails.

Outlined on the *Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan, UTP*, are four areas that can accommodate universal access. These include a zone around the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, a linear corridor and zone along Fillmore and Morrell House, a zone around Anthony Hall, and a segment northwest of Bird-Brady House. These areas exhibit relatively level topography that would be changed through minimal interventions to make them accessible. An approved *Morrell House Accessibility Modifications Plan*, developed by the National Capitol Region, resolves access issues at Morrell House with handicapped parking, grading, and path modifications. This approved plan for Morrell House is reflected on the *Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan, UTP*, with an additional linkage to the parking area with a path extension.

Locations for ADA parking are show on the *Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan, UTP*. A total of seven locations are provided throughout Camp Hill. These are south of Brackett House, east of Morrell House, west of Anthony Hall, and west of Anthony Library, and on the former President's house lot. ADA parking is also provided south of Cook Hall. Some of these parking locations exist currently and others are proposed. Existing ADA parking may need to be reorganized, so it is in compliance with current codes.

C3. Parking Demand

The multiple NPS entities present at Camp Hill contribute to the daily and seasonal influx of vehicles and the need for parking on the site. Existing parking lots are located west of Anthony Hall, south of the Shipley School, south of Cook Hall, east of the campus green, along Fillmore Street, and south of Brackett House. The drive north of Bird-Brady is also used for parking. Together these lots have a total capacity for 196 regular parking spaces (including governmental, contractor, and maintenance spaces) and 12 ADA parking spaces.

A parking survey conducted by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park noted the need for additional parking spaces on Camp Hill to accommodate staff, students, visitors, and ADA access. A total of 187 employees work on Camp Hill between the Park, Mather Training Center, and IDC. In addition to its staff, Mather Training Center has monthly classes, typically hosting 20 to 30 people on campus once a month for day classes. While the center is moving toward more distance learning courses with online course offerings, the center also contracts out their classroom space to other governmental entities. In the foreseeable future, additional parking is needed to accommodate this monthly increase in vehicles on the former campus. Because of the high number of cars on Camp Hill, visitors to the area have difficulty finding parking. Together, the number of daily NPS staff working on Camp Hill, monthly students at the Mather Training Center, and other periodic Camp Hill visitors creates a need for an additional 13 to 30 parking spaces.

The space for additional vehicles can be accommodated through proposed parking lots along Hartzog Drive, the former President's House lot, and the open lot between Morrell House and Gilmore Street. These proposed lots are shown on the *Circulation & Interpretation Treatment Plan, CTP*. These parking lots disperse the number of cars over a broader area, helping to reduce the visual impacts of surface parking in the Camp Hill area. Hartzog Drive can accommodate approximately 36 cars nose-in along the west side of the drive. A stabilized turf detail may be appropriate to accommodate occasional overflow. Parking is not proposed along the east edge of the drive due to the sloping topography. The Hartzog Drive parking area may be utilized during events when overflow parking becomes a necessity, and temporary signage will be erected to direct vehicles to park in this location. A small parking lot on the former President's lot provides space for 6 to 8 cars with capabilities for ADA parking as well. A parking lot for 6 to 8 cars on the open ravine lot west of Morrell House can provide access for a trailhead and linkage to the Appalachian Trail as well as overflow parking for Morrell House. These areas are highlighted on the *Circulation & Interpretation Treatment Plan, CTP* and *Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan, UTP*. In total, these new parking lots create space for approximately 50 vehicles.

Additional parking improvements shown on the *Circulation & Interpretation Treatment Plan, CTP* include a reorganization of the upper lot south of the Shipley School to accommodate a central planted rain garden. The rain garden helps to break up the visual dominance of the paving and provide space for vegetation to be planted or, conversely, the rain garden could be planted with low growing species or herbaceous materials to preserve open views. Similarly, the lower lot south of the Shipley School could also be reorganized to accommodate more vehicles. The lower Shipley lot is also used as a staging area, so parking surface treatment must be able to accommodate this use. In creating or altering any parking lots on Camp Hill, consideration

should be given to the paving materials and adjacencies of the lots, particularly with respect to drainage issues.

C4. Improving Drainage

Current drainage practices on Camp Hill have a considerable impact on the topography and steep slopes of the hilltop. Historically, water has been collected and piped to outfalls, where the water is allowed to flow over the surface of the slopes, contributing to substantial erosion. The increasing square footage of paving and impervious surfaces over the past decades with drives, parking lots, and buildings has increased stormwater run-off over the steep south slopes of Camp Hill. Today, approximately 179,300 square feet of the Camp Hill study area consists of impervious surfaces, with 106,500 square feet of parking lots and 72,800 square feet of streets. As a result, stormwater drainage should be managed to avoid overland flows down the steep south slopes and allow infiltration into the ground. Doing so will help retain the topography of Camp Hill and enhance the environmental quality of the slopes.

To improve drainage issues, current best stormwater management practices should be considered. Whenever possible, infiltration basins, rain gardens, and permeable paving should be used to collect overland flows and allow the water to infiltrate into the ground (see Figure XII.3). This can be accomplished through shallow swales, sunken medians in parking lots, etc. Rain gardens are shown on the *Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP* and the *Core Vegetation Treatment Plan, VTP-A* along the edges of existing and proposed parking lots and key areas along the edges of the hilltop.

Surface parking is especially prone to producing high volumes of stormwater run-off during storm events. Careful consideration should be given to the paving materials and stormwater capture for new parking lots. One option is to use a concrete grid filled with gravel. The concrete provides the structure to the ground surface for vehicular movements, while the gravel allows water infiltration. This option may be visually obtrusive and not conducive to the landscape character of Camp Hill. Another option for the design of new parking lots on Camp Hill is a cross-section of gravel courses with no fines. In this alternative, chunky stone should be used as a base material, followed by subsequent courses of smaller, compacted stones. A light top dress on top of the gravel allows for grass and other herbaceous vegetation to grow, thus concealing the gravel below, but still allowing for infiltration (see Figure XII.4). A third, more costly option is to use specially designed subsurface infiltration chambers filled with gravel under the parking areas. This option requires the use of asphalt or concrete paving for the parking areas which is designed to drain into a swale, leading into the interconnected chambers below (see Figures XII.5 and VII.6). The addition of rain gardens adjacent to parking areas will also help manage stormwater flows.

For overland drainage along the steep south slopes, drainage and erosion are important issues to consider. Today, the slopes have several eroded gullies and channels from high velocity stormwater flowing over the slope. Efforts to control and slow the water would protect the topography of Camp Hill and also contribute to the environmental quality of the surrounding woodland. Options for slowing and controlling water flows include constructing crib walls or constructing stone check dams within the drainage ways (see Figure XII.7). Building these

structures will reduce the amount of scouring present along the hillside, providing a level of increased slope stability.

C5. Easing Maintenance Burdens

Maintenance efforts directly relate to landscape types, as different landscape types require different skills and tools. Turf is an effective and sustainable ground plane vegetation for level and gradually sloping areas, while steeper slopes are best maintained as woodland or meadow. These ground plane treatments reflect the current ground plane at Camp Hill, though with differing maintenance regimes. Lawns are tended and regularly mown at Harpers Ferry, while woodlands have limited maintenance with few interventions for clearing brush and fallen trees over trails. Recommendations set forth in this document, will alter maintenance needs and attempt to ease maintenance burdens.

In terms of level of future staffing efforts to maintain the Camp Hill landscape, there are some full-time person/per/acre numbers, drawn from previous projects that can aid in developing a staffing count specifically for landscape care. These are:

Landscape Type	**Approx. FTE Staff per Acre**
High Care Annual & Perennial Gardens with Small Fine Lawn	3 or 4 / 1
Propagation House and Nurseries	2 or 3 / 1
High Care Perennial & Shrub Gardens	1 / 1
Medium Intensity Shrub, Tree & Herbaceous Collections	1 / 3
Fine Lawn	1 / 9
Mixed Species Lawn	1 / 18
Gravel Roads and Parking	1 / 25
New Meadows, More Frequent Care	1 / 5
Established Meadows	1 / 15
Low Intensity Tree & Shrub Collections with General Lawn	1 / 30
Managed Woodlands in Poor Condition	1 / 10
Managed Woodlands in Good Condition	1 / 30

Maintenance levels and capabilities are critical factors with regard to the character, use, and functionality of cultural landscapes. It is clear from this chart that some types of vegetation and built elements require less care than others. In general, dressed lawns require more full-time equivalent employees than managed woodlands, while mixed species, less frequently mown lawns are more historically appropriate.

Because landscapes such as Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park boast an array of natural, cultural, and historic resources, it is important to keep in mind several key issues with regard to maintenance. One important component is the impact maintenance efforts and equipment can have on other historic and cultural resources, notably trees, vertical structures, and small-scale objects. Overall maintenance efforts can be considerably improved with a few basic guidelines. Maintenance crews should never mow immediately next to trees, fences, monuments, or other built elements of historical origin. Mowing over tree roots that protrude from the ground plane should also be avoided. Riding mowers should not be used in tight areas

with limited maneuverability to safely accommodate the size of a riding mower. All mowers should be equipped with a rubber guard and a guard over the blade. This prevents small rocks, twigs, etc. from hitting nearby objects, as well as visitors. Nylon weedwhackers can be used for close trimming in areas adjacent to trees, fences and other hard to mow areas. Large mulch circles around trees and maintenance strips around buildings can protect resources from damage against mowers. While mulch circles and maintenance strips are contemporary practices that do not conform to the historic appearance and character, they are considered best management practices for protecting resources and can ease maintenance burdens.

The overall amount of mowing can also be reduced through the establishment of mixed species turf and meadow areas. Adding multiple herbaceous species within the lawn areas using a regional, native mixed turf seed mix would create a rougher look, require more infrequent mowing, and decrease chemical and fertilizer use. Such species could include white clover (*Trifolium repens*), wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*), creeping charlie (*Glechoma hederacea),* nut grass (*Cyperus rotundus).* Non-native species and noxious weeds should be avoided.

Meadows of native grasses and wildflowers are another approach to reduce the amount of turf and current maintenance burden. Seeding or planting desired meadow begins with removing and/or suppressing the current vegetation in order to establish the desired vegetation. Seasonal timing of this process is important to retain soils and limit disturbance. Establishment involves suppressing undesirable weed species for as much as three years. Planting plugs or seeding onto open soils are options for establishing meadows. If areas to be planted need a quick cover, it may be desirable to substitute seeding for native grass plugs. Plugs have an advantage in quicker growth, but are more costly and require hand planting. Plugs can be acquired through a conservation plant grower and are usually contract grown to ensure availability. Seeds can be acquired by harvesting native seed from other meadows near the project site.[4]

Meadow care is moderate at the outset with efforts to suppress invasive and undesirable species. Thereafter, once the meadow is established, care will be light with annual inspection and species control as needed with mowing once every two years to suppress woody species. Additionally, invasive species within adjacent woodland areas should also be managed to limit dispersion into the newly established meadow. Establishing meadows in selected areas will contribute to the habitat value of the area and reduce overall maintenance needs. Recent research indicates that biannual mowing also supports butterfly habitat, as mowing dislodges immature caterpillar cocoons and reduces the breeding and feeding resources of butterflies.

The removal of NPS-era shrubs and small trees around Anthony Hall and to the west will reinstate a more institutional landscape while ease maintenance burdens. Removing the shrubs will eliminate the amount of time crews spend on renewing mulch and pruning, thus saving time of maintenance needs elsewhere. However, shrub hedges on the former president's property date to the period of significance and should remain on Camp Hill. Maintenance for this feature should be limited since the hedges are currently established. Maintenance needs should involve regular pruning for shape and weeding of self-sown invasive species every other year. Additionally, proper pruning, inspection, and care of trees will require some time, though proper care can sustain the life of historic trees and protect adjacent historic buildings.

The woodland areas of Camp Hill will require some level of increased maintenance to establish the woodland management program to foster regeneration and suppression of invasive species. Once established, however, maintaining the woodlands should be one of the least intensive landscape areas. Invasive species suppression will require a targeted multi-year campaign in which colonized areas of invasive plants will be removed over time although seed sources will remain in adjacent areas. Inspection and removals should be an annual effort that will suppress dense patches of undesirable plants within a few years of intensive effort. After the invasive species have been removed, a program of inspection and more limited suppression will be needed into the future.

To accomplish suppression, volunteer teams could be formed on select work days to remove target species by hand. This volunteer base approach has been effective in public parks and preserves. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park could establish a "Weed Team" comprised of interested volunteers, local high school students, Youth Conservation Corps, or Student Conservation Association interns that work on suppression efforts several times a year. Within five years, control of target species should be well along and ongoing efforts will require a lesser level of effort. Teams can follow the Bradley Method for invasive suppression, which contains three basic principles. "Start in areas where the native plants are thriving and gradually clear into the more heavily invaded areas… while removing invasive plants, try to keep from disturbing the environment any more than necessary," and lastly "do not over-clear." The Bradley Method "has great promise on nature reserves with low budgets and with sensitive plant populations."

Other tools to assist woodland management include Weed Wrench or Talon tools made to manually remove young woody plants of ½ inch to 1-½ inch caliper, while limiting disturbance to the root zones of the nearby plants. An effective protocol for invasive exotic tree and shrub suppression for plants larger than Weed Wrench size is a double cutting method, where the plant is cut with the top removed and cut again as close to grade as possible, followed promptly by the application of herbicide directly on the cut trunks. Stems wet from cutting absorb the herbicide as they dry out, effectively killing the plant. Coordination between tree cutting crews and licensed pesticide/herbicide applicator should be scheduled for best results. Herbicide should be applied to the cut trunks within six hours. This cut and paint method limits herbicide migration into other areas of the landscape and is safer and more effective because it focuses only on undesirable plants, kills roots through absorption into plant tissue.

Ultimately, selection of an invasive species removal technique is dependent on available personnel, funding, and proximity to non-target species. The control of specific target species needs to be carried out by researching best practices to obtain data on successful control, planning the effort and persisting with suppression until the species is under control. Invasive species control should address target species and rely on best practices and field tests to refine the most suitable approach.

Overall, one of the most important factors with regard to maintenance regimes is to educate maintenance personnel on procedures unique to Camp Hill. Doing so fosters a stronger sense of stewardship and pride amongst work crews and aids in the protection of resources. If work crews understand maintenance tasks as part of a grander goal or objective, they are more likely to be engaged in their work. On a broad level, a well-cared for landscape is a source of civic

pride. It becomes a valuable resource for the surrounding community and region and in return, it enhances the value of the community itself.

C6. Archival Storage & Other Park Needs

The number of more contemporary buildings on Camp Hill offers opportunities to relocate park functions out of historic buildings and out of Lower Town, which is currently at capacity. In the next decades, storage and office space needs for archival materials and park staff will likely increase. Relocating these functions on Camp Hill is one option to utilize existing, unused buildings. For example, the Shipley School, now used for park storage, could be rehabilitated for other park uses in the future to preserve this local landmark.

In the future, as modern technology changes the physical requirements for service and support functions of the park, new facilities and activities can be located in selected areas of Camp Hill, looking to previous land uses and building masses as a model to integrate new park needs and features. The west side of the Storer College campus was used for service purposes and remains service-oriented today. A number of residential-scale buildings have been demolished, including two along Fillmore Street that could offer suitable building locations with direct street access.

D. ENHANCE WAYFINDING & INTERPRETATION

Interpretation of a cultural landscape "is the process of providing the visitor with tools to experience the landscape as it existed during its period of significance, or as it evolved to its present state," which can be accomplished using a variety of tools from focusing visitor attention on existing features to the addition of new interpretive elements.[5] Cultural landscape interpretation can be thought of as a continuum of options based on the evident changes within a landscape and the integrity of the landscape to the historic period. Defining the degree to which the landscape communicates the character-defining features from the period of significance aids in developing interpretive foci. In short, the character-defining features of the landscape dictate the likely range of interpretive approaches. When major elements of a landscape are intact, interpretation of those elements can be direct, with simple signs. However, when crucial elements of the landscape are missing, fragmented, or have evolved over time beyond recognition, a more creative or elaborate interpretive approach is needed to give visitors clues to experience the historic landscape. Significant change from the historically important time, changed visual relationships, and altered key character-defining features warrant a more creative and intensive interpretive approach.

At Camp Hill, some characteristics that contribute to the character and historic understanding of the property remain evident today. The landscape patterns combined with the remnant historic features from the four periods of development and the existing character provide valuable opportunities to interpret the hilltop landscape. Some areas embody their historic character in more legible, readily discernable ways than others. Due to the varying levels of readability within the cultural landscape, interpretation is important to the future of Camp Hill to enhance use and visitor understanding of the historic and existing landscape. Interpretive orientation can be discussed in terms of two related levels of landscape experience and perception:

- Wayfinding sequence to reach and movement around Camp Hill
- Interpretive messages to communicate along visitor routes at Camp Hill

The first aspect of visitor experience encompasses overall wayfinding and navigating from one interpretive site to the next within the park, while the second focuses on specific aspects of the site experience, such as views, vegetation, commemorative and interpretive elements, and so forth. Both wayfinding and site specific interpretation comprise the sequence and details of the visitor experience of place. The use of historic landscape names, such as the "Long Walk" and "Anthony Hall", in interpretive materials reinforces the historic character of Camp Hill. User groups for Camp Hill include Harpers Ferry residents, recreational hikers and walkers, local and tourist visitors participating in tours, and regional students. Because the Camp Hill landscape attracts a diverse user group, wayfinding and interpretation features should address the needs of as many visitors as possible.

D1. Wayfinding & Site Identification

Wayfinding throughout Harpers Ferry National Historical Park can be a challenge due to the large scale and size of the park within a complex setting of the town of Harpers Ferry and the interspersed private properties. The majority of visitors to Harpers Ferry arrive in Lower Town via shuttle and use pedestrian walks to navigate around the town. From Lower Town, wayfinding and pedestrian connections to Camp Hill are few, with signs leading to Jefferson's Rock and the Appalachian Trail. Once there, limited signage direct visitors to Harper Cemetery and the Lockwood House, but fails to provide wayfinding to points farther west. For those visitors who drive into Lower Town Harpers Ferry, physical vehicular connections to Camp Hill are limited to Washington and Union Streets with little or no signage. Steep slopes have restricted the development of the Camp Hill streets, which has resulted in a disjointed vehicular circulation system that leads to visitor confusion in terms of direction, location, and understanding of the relationship between Camp Hill and Lower Town. Additionally, the interspersed private residences on Camp Hill affects visitor wayfinding in that visitors feel like they are trespassing. Overall, visitors lack the wayfinding tools to understand the connection to Lower Town and Camp Hill.

For wayfinding, it is important to recognize that unlike at a museum or inside the visitor center, visitors exploring the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park are moving *through* the landscape. They are active, not static, proceeding from one location to another, not necessarily in any particular order. Appropriate navigational wayfinding support should be provided at both the vehicular and pedestrian levels throughout the park landscape, so key interpretive zones and sites are identified and visitors continue to move through the landscape along their selected tour route. In particular, if roadside signage identifying park sites or resources also expressed some indication of the activities available and interpretive themes featured there, visitor decision-making might be measurably facilitated.

One possible method to improve wayfinding is to develop attractive, durable signage to identify this public landscape and provide wayfinding guidance. Because land owned by the NPS is intermixed with private property throughout Camp Hill, signage is crucial to site identification, directing visitors where to go and connecting the various sites on Camp Hill. Simple signs should be placed at key points and intersections with text/icons/symbols and directional arrows

to alert visitors that there is more to see. Color could also be used to distinguish wayfinding between Harpers Ferry sites—blue for Lower Town, red for Camp Hill, green for Bolivar Heights, etc. Icons could also be used for each different interpretive theme. A unified wayfinding approach would strengthen both pedestrian and vehicular connections throughout the park and improve visitor planning and experience. For example, wayfinding signs could be located along Washington Street, Fillmore Street, the Appalachian Trail, and key buildings to provide visitors visual cues to the resources of Camp Hill.

Signage is crucial for site identification, especially within larger landscapes such as Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Typically, some sort of fixed sign or graphic is used along the tour route as the first clue to indicate that visitors are in the right place. Existing site identification signs at Camp Hill are worn or missing all together; more robust, evocative site identification is needed. All wayfinding and site identification signage should be compatible with the community landscape character and constructed of durable materials that cannot be easily vandalized.

D2. Interpretation

Interpretation is an important element for the Camp Hill landscape because limited historic features exist today. Interpretation of remnant features can be undertaken to provide an understanding of the historic landscape use and character. Features such as the remaining buildings, vegetation, network of drives and paths, and small-scale features, as well as spatial organization, land patterns, and visual relationships can all be interpreted within the landscape for all eras of Camp Hill. Educational opportunities can be enhanced through interpretation of historic landscape character and features as well as with more focused interpretive programs and themes.

The HAFE interpretive program is defined in more general terms than the place-based history of Camp Hill. The five park-wide primary interpretive themes are: [6]

- Physical & Historical Geography
- Arms & Armory
- John Brown's Raid
- Freedom & Equality
- Tapestry of American Roots

These HAFE interpretive themes represent the key ideas through which the nationally significant resources and values are conveyed to the public. Articulated in eighteen statements of significance, these interpretive foci include elements that are relevant to Camp Hill. In this document, Camp Hill interpretation that draws on the unique historic events and persons of the hilltop are the focus. The following interpretive themes outline the specific historically relevant Camp Hill eras of development. These historic interpretive themes are:

- U. S. Armory Period
- John Brown's Raid
- Civil War Era
- Freedman's School

- Storer College

Each of these interpretive themes can be articulated to enrich visitor experience of the Camp Hill properties to convey messages about the use of the site over time. Communicating multiple interpretive themes also provides opportunities for visitors to choose which story they want to learn about based on their interests. Interpretive themes may be identified using a color or an icon throughout HAFE that aids visitors in park navigation. Under this approach, each theme would have a different color or icon. Possible icons for the interpretive themes include a rifle for the armory period, John Brown's Fort for John Brown's Raid, a cannon for the Civil War, and Anthony Hall for Storer College. The use of color and icons that would recur on interpretive signs, markers, or brochures is one of several possible approaches to help guide visitors.

By using interpretive themes and features, understanding of the Camp Hill landscape can be enhanced. The traditional NPS approach to this is to develop an interpretive route and install wayside markers with images and text that relate to specific places. Today, seven wayside markers are positioned throughout the study area, particularly surrounding Anthony Hall. This approach is good for casual, everyday visitor use in select locations where the interpretive themes are rich. This approach can also be applied to the universal access zones on Camp Hill, using a minimal approach of two waysides per ADA loop. Waysides should be property placed within the landscape to cue visitor circulation and limit visual impacts. When focusing on historic themes and utilizing a historic photograph in a wayside, the marker should be positioned near the location of the original image, preferably with the same view angle.

Another option is to combine the traditional wayside method with a self-guided brochure of Camp Hill highlighting the four interpretive themes. Explicit icons for each theme would be keyed to the brochure and waysides to convey the interpretive messages. The brochure would also be used as a mechanism for wayfinding.

As an alternative, digital interpretation could provide an audio-visual downloadable tour, cellular phone "hotspot" areas, downloadable webcasts/podcasts, or other technological option to limit waysides and markers. Digital devices with menus of primary themes would allow visitors to select interpretive themes they want to hear through new methods; however, allowing use of digital devices such as mobile phones or mp3 players may also encourage use of these devices when not listening to an interpretive program, potentially disrupting other visitors.

The interpretive text and images within the digital realm can highlight the historic uses and character of specific areas and features within the landscape. Digital interpretation also provides opportunities to note other interpretive themes such as the natural and ecological features of the landscape, as it relates to the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Simple markers can be placed in the landscape to indicate the stations of the digital tour. When implementing a marker system, a unified design vocabulary needs to be determined so they are easily identified in the landscape and work with the wayfinding and site identification signs. Another advantage of a digital tour is that it can start small and be augmented when resources are available. It is also easy to change digital programs over time. Once developed, the downloadable tour file could be made available at the public library or Harpers Ferry National Historical Park website where users can download it directly to personal mp3 players or cell

phones. Potential locations for interpretive markers, waysides, and features are noted on the *Circulation & Interpretive Treatment Plan, CTP.*

In the future, as new interpretive initiatives are developed and implemented, it is safe to assume that the role of technology and personal mobile devices will only expand. However, it is equally safe to assume that traditional graphics and signs will continue to play a part in the visitor experience. In developing and designing these systems, the goal should be to achieve the greatest possible interpretive impact with the least apparent intervention in the landscape, and maximum efficiency and ease of access for visitors.

With wayfinding, site identification, and interpretive objectives, site characteristics and qualities can be enhanced to lead to a memorable visitor experience. Through site-specific interventions, visitors to Camp Hill can become witnesses to the cultural and natural environment and have a multi-sensory experience of place, which is transferred into memory, as unique places create memories. Most importantly, whatever wayfinding and interpretive strategies are employed, the success of the system will depend on the park's efforts to inform visitors about its presence, location, and use.

E. LANDSCAPE PROJECT TREATMENT ZONES

Through coordinated discussions with stakeholders including NPS, HAFE, the IDC, and the Mather Training Center, a number of prioritized action items were determined. These priorities build upon the Camp Hill landscape preservation treatment recommendations outlined in the preceding section. The targeted treatment recommendations addressed below are divided into five landscape treatment project zones. The zones represent discrete areas that together comprise the overall landscape. A sixth project zone is positioned to the east of the study area at Brackett and Lockwood Houses and is outside the scope of this Cultural Landscape Report. The project treatment zones are shown on the *Treatment Zones Plan, TZP*. The five zones for Camp Hill are:

- *Zone A: Campus Core*—Zone 1 encompasses the core landscape of the Camp Hill area surrounding Anthony Hall, Cook Hall, and the IDC, from Fillmore Street to the north, Taylor Street to the west, and McDowell Street to the east.
- *Zone B: North Properties*—Zone 2 includes the landscape surrounding Shipley School and Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, situated north of Fillmore Street.
- *Zone C: Ravine Lot*—Zone 3 centers on the open lot between Gilmore and Columbia Streets along Fillmore Street.
- *Zone D: Morrell House*—Zone 4 encompasses the area surrounding Morrell House from Columbia Street east to Jackson Street.
- *Zone E: Tattersal Property*—Zone 5 includes the Tattersal parcel, located in the southwest corner of the Camp Hill landscape area.

Within each project zone, treatment efforts are prioritized to allow for phased implementation. The objective within priorities is to preserve the overall landscape character. However, implementation of specific components of these recommended landscape interventions may be influenced by available funds and staffing. Priorities for Camp Hill are proposed by zone to address identified issues and enhance specific character-defining features. Order of priority is

based on the preservation and rehabilitation of historic landscape character, followed by the addition of other landscape features, not currently extant today. Within each of the five treatment zones, specific action items are outlined in order of priority and of interest as either "high" or "low" priority:

E1. Zone A: Campus Core

Landscape preservation higher priority action items in Zone A are:

- Remove non-historic foundation plantings at Anthony Hall in coordination with Park effort to address drainage issues.
- Install sound absorption screen around air handler at Anthony Hall
- Replant trees along Long Walk in-kind and in-location whenever possible
- Remove pin oaks on open lawn east of Anthony Hall
- Remove flowering trees along Hartzog Drive
- Remove trees at top of slope behind IDC to reduce lead drop and moisture problem at IDC
- Remove Norway maples on main campus near Anthony Hall
- Establish rain gardens and meadow in select areas
- Plant screening vegetation west of the Anthony Hall parking lot
- Establish auxiliary parking area in stabilized turf along Hartzog Drive
- Establish auxiliary parking area at former President's House
- Enhance pattern of the former geometric garden by planting parallel boxwood hedge
- Install replica, full cut-off light fixtures to comply with the dark sky movement

Landscape preservation lower priority action items in Zone A are:

- Remove volunteer vegetation along west property line; coordinate vegetation removal with adjacent property owners
- Plant screening vegetation at the western edge of the open slope west of Hartzog Drive to diminish views to the HAFE Maintenance Center from the campus core
- Improve outlet area of Appalachian Trail spur outlet at stone steps to better drawn hikers into the Camp Hill landscape
- Mark locations of former campus buildings, i.e. Mosher and Brackett Halls
- Establish pedestrian path linking Bird-Brady area to Cook Hall parking area, behind IDC
- Address Cook Hall landscape following building rehabilitation to accommodate ADA access
- Stabilize terraces south of Bird-Brady
- Stabilize retaining walls at Bird-Brady House and along south woodlands
- Remove excess fill from the edges of HAFE Maintenance Center
- Address deteriorated walks and drives, such as the drive segment north of Bird-Brady House

E2. Zone B: North Properties

Landscape preservation higher priority action items in Zone B are:

- Pave and grade lower Shipley lot while addressing drainage at site
- Establish rain garden between upper and lower parking lots

Landscape preservation lower priority action items in Zone B are:

- Preserve & repair concrete walks at Shipley School
- Stabilize retaining walls at Shipley School
- Rehabilitate Shipley School for Park use

E3. Zone C: Ravine Lot

Landscape preservation higher priority action items in Zone C are:

- Establish a trailhead and trail link to Appalachian Trail from Fillmore Street at ravine lot

Landscape preservation higher priority action items in Zone C are:

- Install parking for 6 to 8 cars at ravine lot trailhead; this recommendation should be addressed if parking needs on Camp Hill increase over time

E4. Zone D: Morrell House

Landscape preservation higher priority action items in Zone D are:

- Remove selected areas of woodland near Morrell House
- Establish continuous sidewalk along Fillmore Street to draw visitors west toward the campus core

E5. Zone E: Tattersal Property

Landscape preservation higher priority action items in Zone E are:

- Suppress invasive species
- Establish open meadow at Tattersal in keeping with historic character

Landscape preservation lower priority action items in Zone E are:

- Remove former residential structure on Tattersal property to recapture historically open landscape character

F. LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT SUMMARY

The Rehabilitation treatment approach to the cultural landscape of Camp Hill addresses modest interventions in the current and historic cultural landscape character and features for park visitor experience and current issues. Rehabilitation serves as a philosophy to guide decision-making about future physical interventions and management of Camp Hill. As interventions proceed in the future, stewardship responsibility is required to safeguard and conserve remaining historic character and features. Simultaneously, contemporary needs and resource limitations are to be accommodated in a sustainable manner for preservation of the campus.

The guidelines presented above discuss how to preserve, rehabilitate and renew character-defining features of the former campus landscape. General recommendations for specific features aim to:

- Preserve Landscape Character & Stewardship
    - Preserve and interpret historic landscape features
    - Remove or Diminish contemporary features that alter historic character

    - Replace or Recapture missing historic features
- Improve Landscape Functions for Daily Use
- Enhance Wayfinding & Interpretation

Additionally, overarching needs identified by NPS staff include:

- Acknowledge evolution of the site through the armory, Civil War and Storer College periods
- Consider context of Camp Hill and adjacencies of Lockwood and Bracket Houses, Harper Cemetery, and Jefferson's Rock
- Evoke historic landscape character, noting aspects of the Armory, John Brown's Raid, Civil War, and Storer College eras
- Provide improved pedestrian access to Camp Hill and connectivity to Lower Town and Appalachian Trail
- Provide areas of universal access for Camp Hill
- Increase available parking for NPS staff, students, and visitors
- Address stormwater drainage issues in sustainable manner
- Limit landscape maintenance intensity and burden
- Address potential future uses of site and buildings at Camp Hill
- Enhance wayfinding and interpretive potential of the landscape
- Enrich visitor experience

These recommendations to bolster landscape character, improve access, and enhance visitor experiences are mutually inclusive. The landscape preservation treatment recommendations outlined for Camp Hill are limited and focused in nature, to reestablish the historic landscape character. The historic spatial organization and views are recaptured through changes in topography, vegetation, circulation, and other small-scale elements. Together these character-defining features create a more functional landscape for daily use while recapturing important historic elements of the original landscape character, noting feature remaining from the Amory, John Brown's Raid, Civil War, and Storer College eras. The implementation of the above recommendations will provide an appropriate setting for the Camp Hill focusing on its evolution over time and an engaging place for visitors to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, while serving current and future uses, accommodating maintenance needs, and fulfilling the mission and goals of the National Park Service.

CHAPTER XII: ENDNOTES

[1] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*, August 2008: 69.
[2] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*, August 2008: iv.
[3] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*, August 2008: 56.
[4] Native seed can also be obtained through Ernst Conservation Seeds in Meadville, Pennsylvania, phone 800-873-3321 or 814-336-2404, website http://www.ernstseed.com.
[5] Charles A. Birnbaum, *Preservation Briefs 36, Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, National Park Service, (1994): 12.
[6] "Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Foundational Information: Comprehensive Interpretive Plan" (CIP): 3 pg; 2004. The development of the CIP was chaired by former Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resource Management, Matt Graves, and the plan was finalized in April 2004.



Figure XII.1. View of structure built with sound absorbing interior surfaces to both reduce noise and visually screen outdoor mechanical equipment at President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, DC. A similar treatment is appropriate for exterior air handlers and other equipment adjacent to the buildings on Camp Hill. In this image, the structure is under construction and screens will be installed in the visible wall openings to complete the enclosure. Courtesy HL. (R-Lincoln Cottage 2-17-08_162.jpg)



Figure XII.2. View of mechanical equipment enclosure in context at President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, DC. The structure is unobtrusive and blends visually among vegetation and other landscape elements. Courtesy HL. (R-Lincoln Cottage 2-17-08_165.jpg)

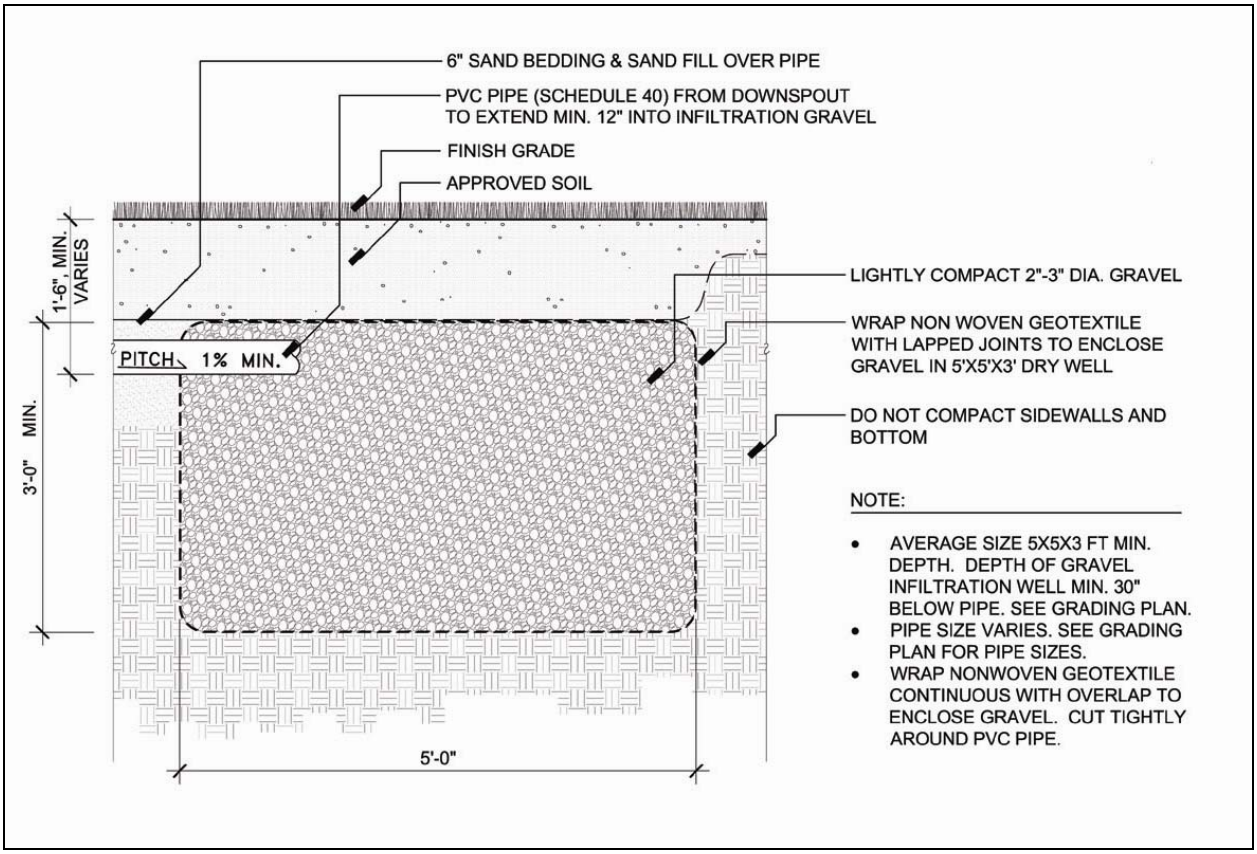


Figure XII.3. Detail of an infiltration basin/rain garden to capture stormwater run-off and allow infiltration into the ground. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-RainGarden.jpg)

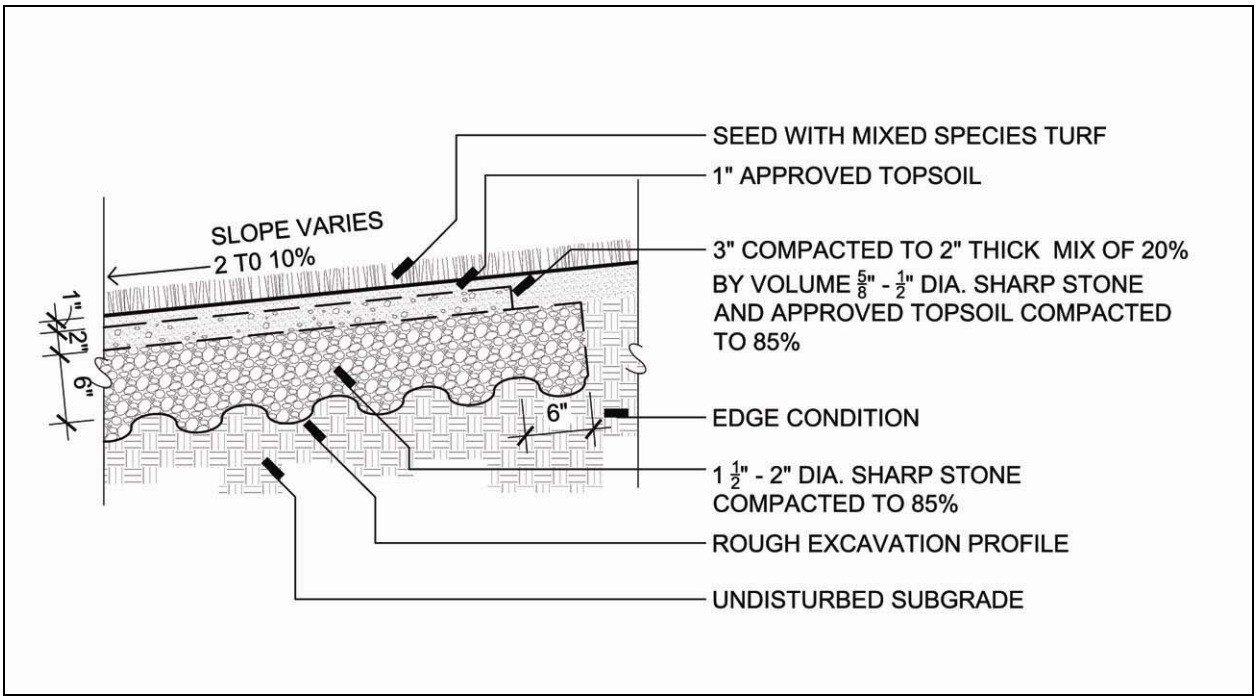


Figure XII.4. Detail of pervious parking area with cross-section of gravel courses. Chunky stones are used as a base material with subsequent courses of smaller, compacted stones topped with soil for herbaceous vegetation. The composition of stone allows for infiltration, and supports turning movements of vehicles, while the vegetation conceals the parking area with its surroundings. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-GravelCrossSection.jpg)

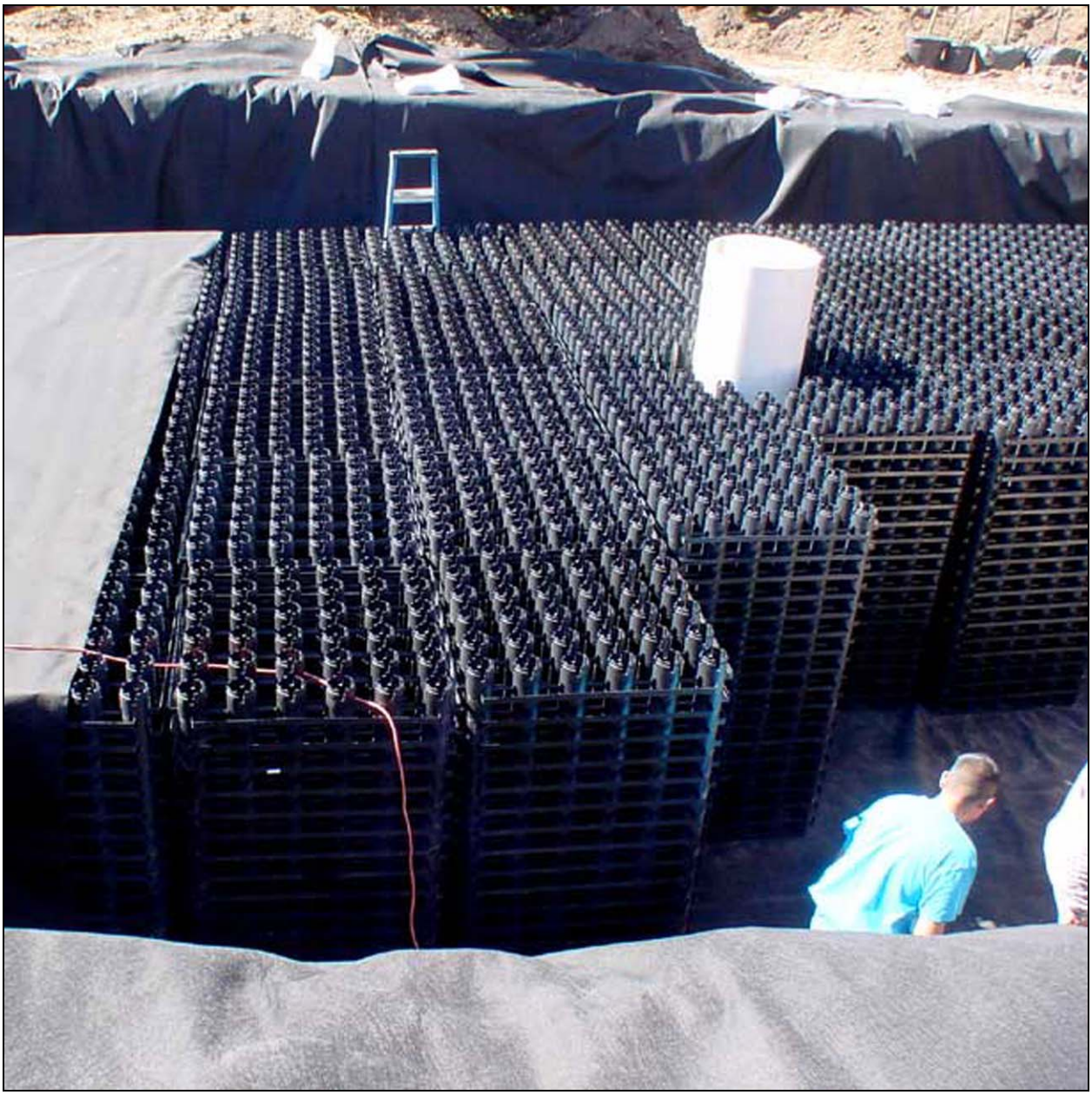


Figure XII.5. View of installation of subsurface infiltration chambers under parking areas to assist in capturing stormwater run-off. The chambers snap together and provide voids to store the water and allow it to infiltrate into the ground. Courtesy RainStore3 website, http://www.gravelpave2.com/RS3/rainstore.htm. (R-CH-RainStore.jpg)



Figure XII.6. View of completed parking lot in Rochester, NY with subsurface infiltration chambers. The swale at the edge of the parking area (far right) collects water and directs it to the chambers underneath. Courtesy HL. (R-CH- SenecaConstruction.jpg)

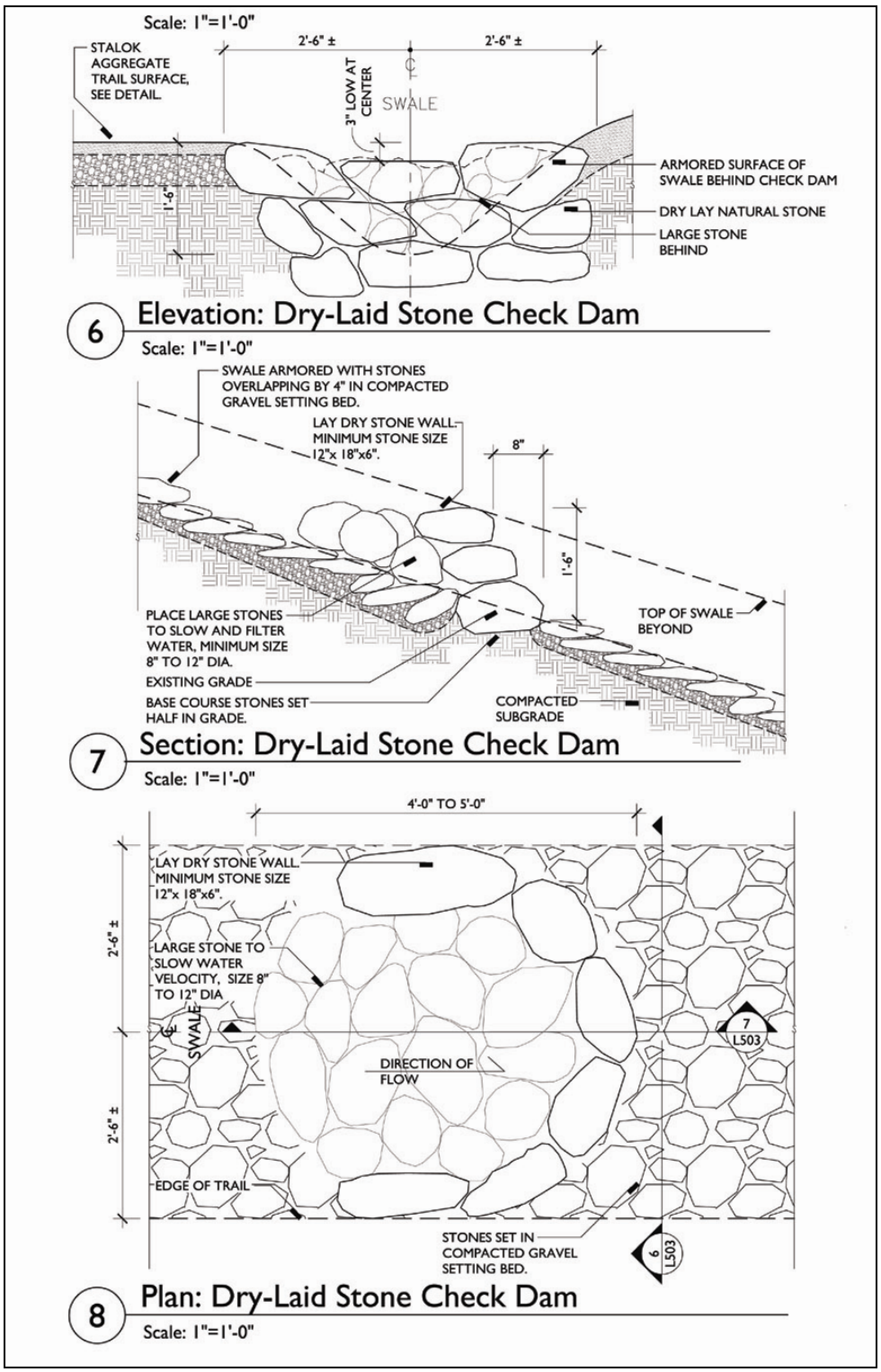


Figure XII.7. Plan, section, and elevation stone check dams constructed within a drainageway to slow water velocity and stop erosion and scouring on a steep hillside. Courtesy HL. (R-CH-StoneCheckDam.jpg)

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

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WASHINGTON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
MASON STREET
TAYLOR STREET
UNION STREET
JACKSON STREET
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
FILLMORE STREET
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
CAMPUS GREEN
WIRTH HALL
HANCOCK DRIVE
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
COOK HALL
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
SHIPPING/ STORAGE CONTAINER
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
CAMPUS QUARRY
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340
TATTERSAL PROPERTY
CAR PARKING
MORRELL HOUSE
SALUDA STREET
BRACKETT HOUSE
LOCKWOOD HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE

SYMBOL KEY

- VEGETATION TO REMOVE
- VEGETATION TO REMAIN
- HISTORIC VEGETATION TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC VEGETATION TO REPLANT
- RAIN GARDEN TO DESIGN
- MEADOW TO ESTABLISH & MANAGE
- SCREENING VEGETATION TO PLANT
- WOODLAND TO MANAGE
- HISTORIC FENCE/WALL/CURB TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC CIRCULATION TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC SMALL-SCALE FEATURE TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- EXISTING PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- PROPOSED OVERFLOW STABILIZED TURF VEHICULAR PARKING
- RECONFIGURED EXISTING PARKING
- INTERPRETIVE/WAYFINDING ELEMENT
- ADA PARKING
- UNIVERSAL ACCESS ZONE

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Overall Landscape Treatment Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
LTP

Date:
2009

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200



SYMBOL KEY

- VEGETATION TO REMOVE
- VEGETATION TO REMAIN
- HISTORIC VEGETATION TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC VEGETATION TO REPLANT
- RAIN GARDEN TO DESIGN
- MEADOW TO ESTABLISH & MANAGE
- SCREENING VEGETATION TO PLANT
- WOODLAND TO MANAGE

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Vegetation Treatment Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
VTP

Date:
2009





SYMBOL KEY

- VEGETATION TO REMOVE
- VEGETATION TO REMAIN
- HISTORIC VEGETATION TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC VEGETATION TO REPLANT
- RAIN GARDEN TO DESIGN
- MEADOW TO ESTABLISH & MANAGE
- SCREENING VEGETATION TO PLANT

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 50 100

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Core Vegetation Treatment Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
VTP-A

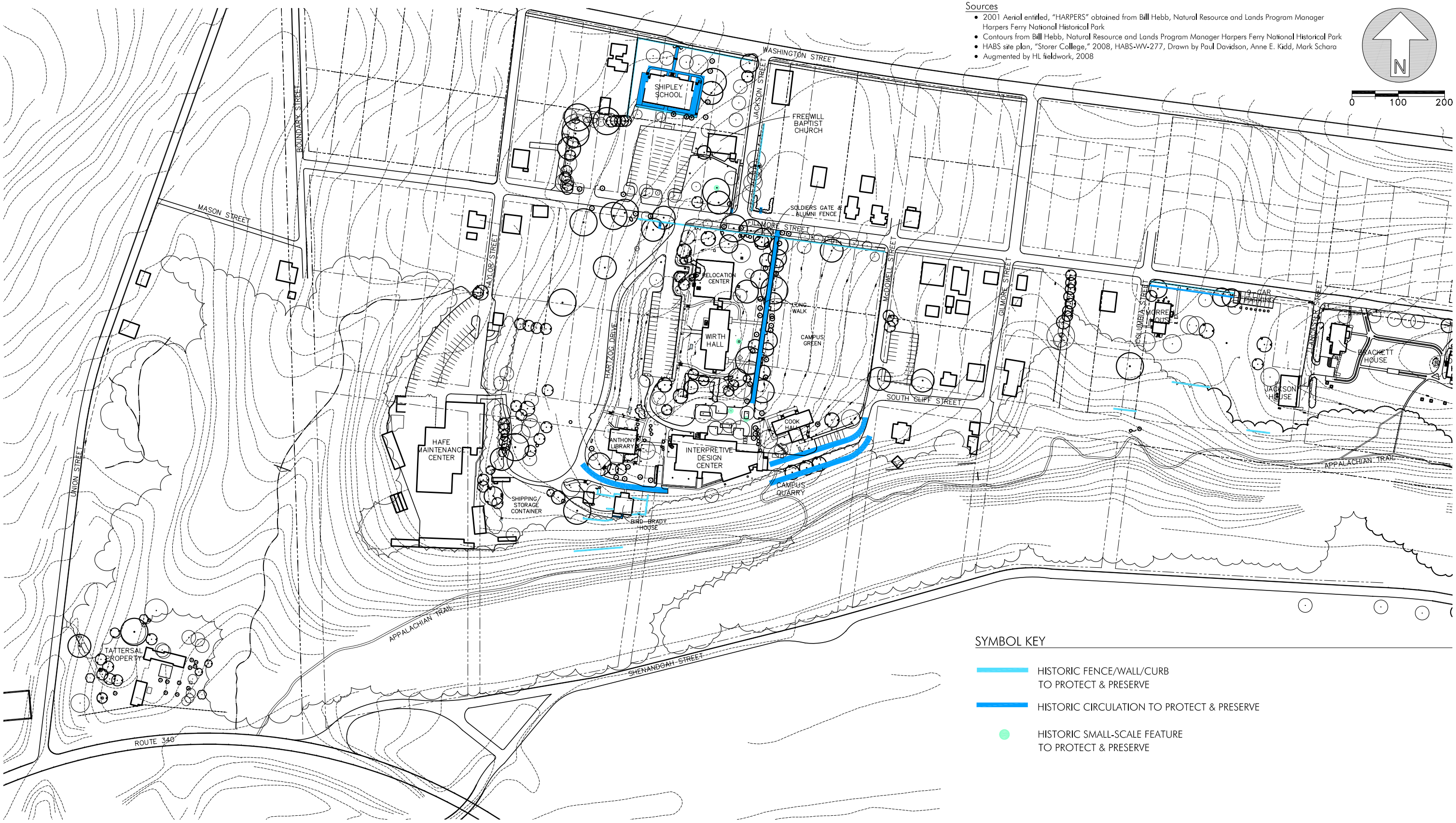
Date:
2009

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200



SYMBOL KEY

- HISTORIC FENCE/WALL/CURB TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC CIRCULATION TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC SMALL-SCALE FEATURE TO PROTECT & PRESERVE

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

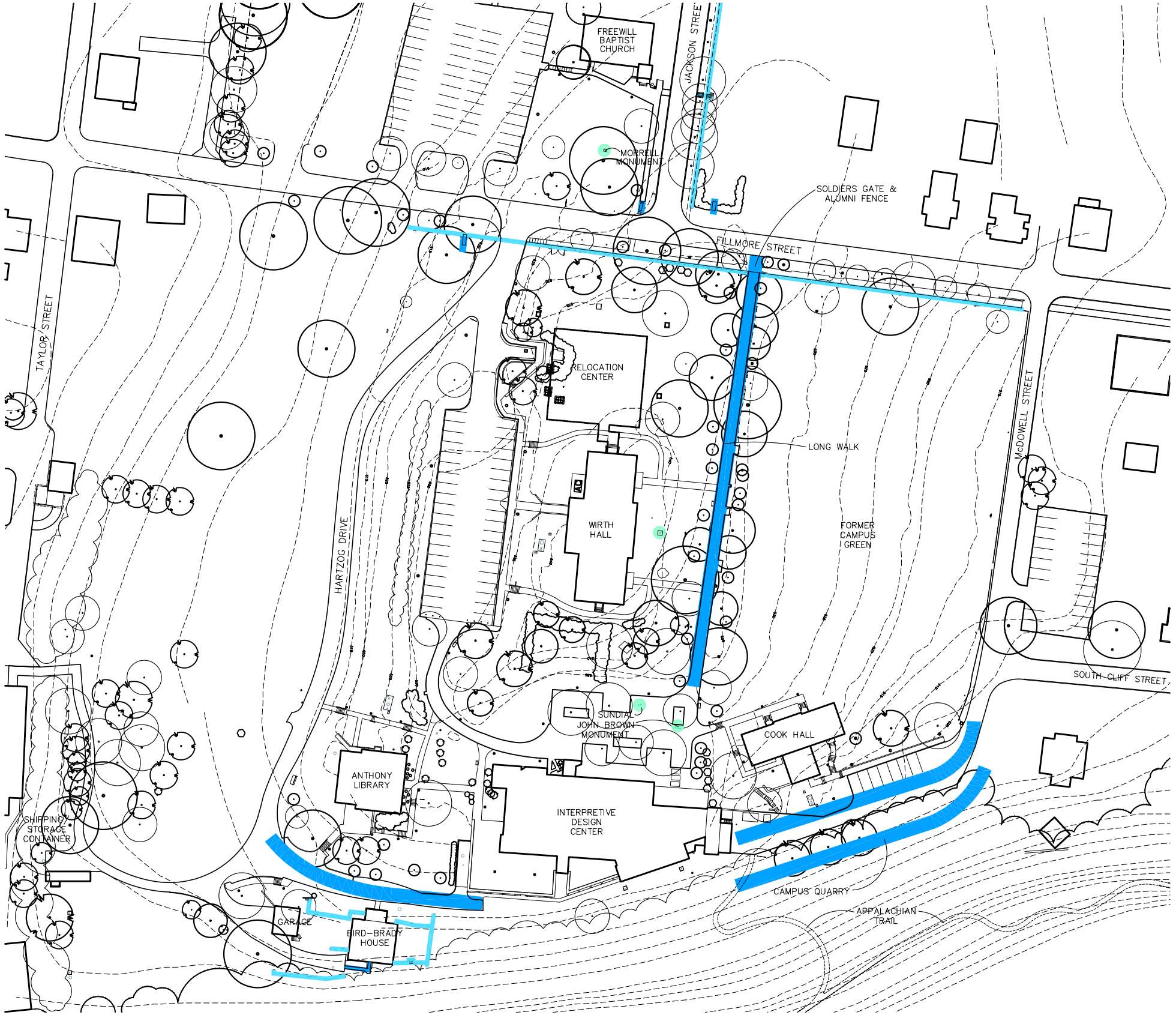
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

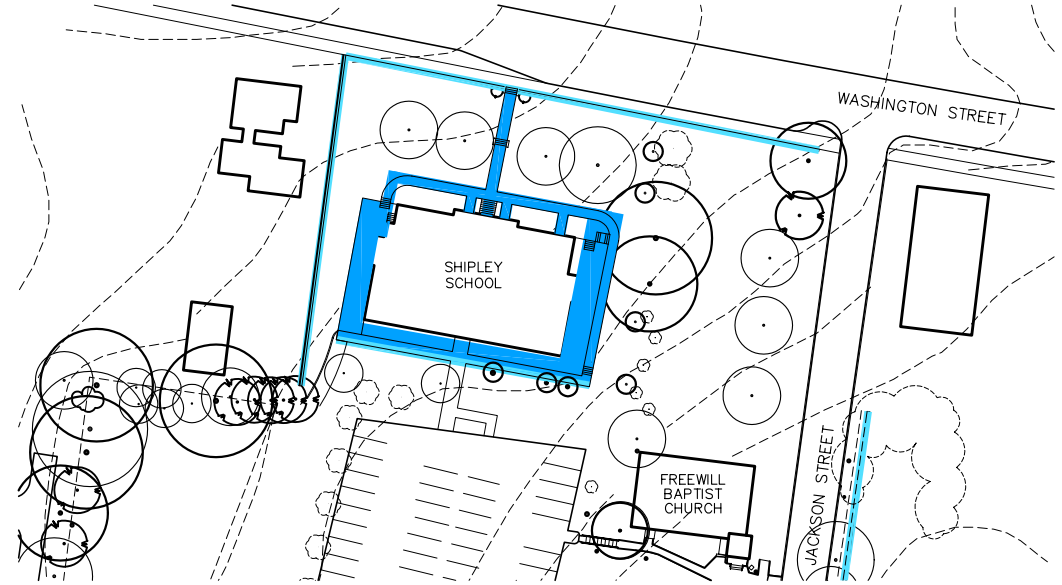
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Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
BTP

Date:
2009





SYMBOL KEY

- HISTORIC FENCE/WALL/CURB TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC CIRCULATION TO PROTECT & PRESERVE
- HISTORIC SMALL-SCALE FEATURE TO PROTECT & PRESERVE

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 50 100

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Core Built Elements Treatment Plan

Scale:
1" = 100' - 0"

Drawing Number:
BTP-A

Date:
2009

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

N

0 250

WASHINGTON STREET
JACKSON STREET
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
FILLMORE STREET
MASON STREET
BOUNDARY STREET
UNION STREET
JACKSON STREET
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
CAMPUS GREEN
WIRTH HALL
MACKWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
O'CONNOR HOUSE
O-GAR PARKING
CLARKE STREET
YORK STREET
BRACKETT HOUSE
BLACKWOOD HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
COOK HOUSE
SHIPPING/ STORAGE CONTAINER
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
CAMPUS SHERRY
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
JEFFERSON'S ROCK
TATTERSAL PROPERTY
SHENANDOAH STREET
ROUTE 340

SYMBOL KEY

- EXISTING PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN ROUTE
- PROPOSED OVERFLOW STABILIZED TURF VEHICULAR PARKING
- RECONFIGURED EXISTING PARKING
- PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE/WAYFINDING ELEMENT

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Circulation & Interpretation Treatment Plan

Scale:
1" = 250' - 0"

Drawing Number:
CTP

Date:
2009

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200

WASHINGTON STREET
SHIPLEY SCHOOL
JACKSON STREET
FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH
SOLDIERS GATE & ALUMNI FENCE
FILLMORE STREET
TAYLOR STREET
RELOCATION CENTER
LONG WALK
WIRTH HALL
CAMPUS GREEN
PARK LOOP DRIVE
McDOWELL STREET
GILMORE STREET
COLUMBIA STREET
CAR PARKING
MORRELL HOUSE
LINCOLN STREET
YORK STREET
BRACKETT HOUSE
LOCKWOOD HOUSE
JACKSON HOUSE
SOUTH CLIFF STREET
HAFE MAINTENANCE CENTER
ANTHONY LIBRARY
INTERPRETIVE DESIGN CENTER
COOK HALL
CAMPUS QUARRY
SHIPPING/ STORAGE CONTAINER
BIRD-BRADY HOUSE
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
JEFFERSON'S ROCK
SHENANDOAH STREET

SYMBOL KEY

ADA PARKING

UNIVERSAL ACCESS ZONE

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Universal Access & ADA Treatment Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
UTP

Date:
2009

Proposed Treatment for Landscape West of Anthony Hall



Existing Conditions



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Treatment Photographic Simulation

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Drawing Number:
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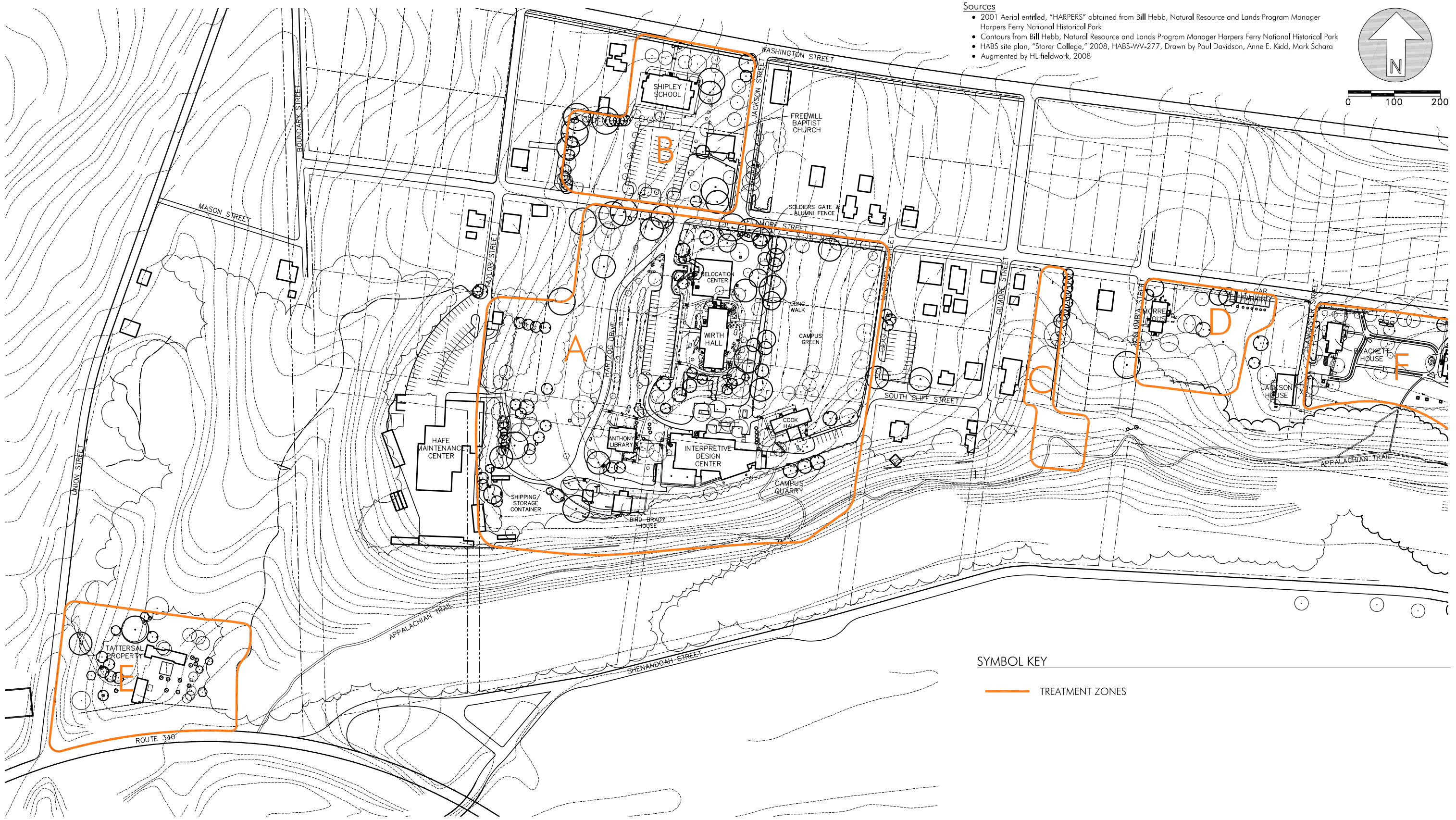
Date:
2009

Sources

- 2001 Aerial entitled, "HARPERS" obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- Contours from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
- HABS site plan, "Storer College," 2008, HABS-WV-277, Drawn by Paul Davidson, Anne E. Kidd, Mark Schara
- Augmented by HL fieldwork, 2008

N

0 100 200



SYMBOL KEY

TREATMENT ZONES

CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 041186

Client: ***United States Department of the Interior***
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

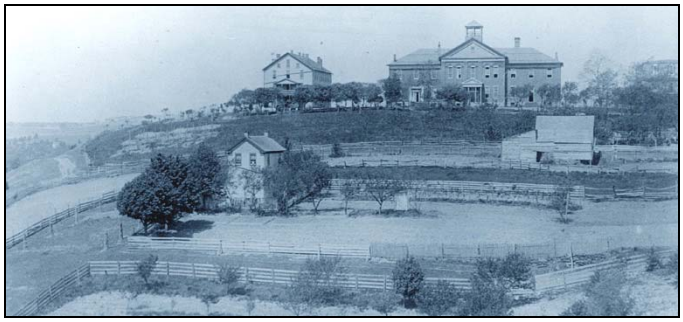
Landscape Architect: ***Heritage Landscapes***
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Charlotte, Vermont
Norwalk, Connecticut

Drawing Title:
Treatment Zones Plan

Scale:
1" = 200' - 0"

Drawing Number:
TZP

Date:
2009



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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Harpers Ferry National Monument Enabling Legislation. http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/policy/fedland/fieldreports/NPS/Capital/HarpersFerry.html

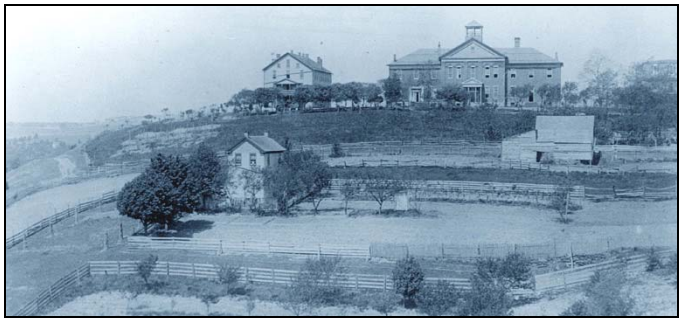
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	pre-1733		***c.1733***	***Seasonal Habitation***	***Pre-European Contact Period***	
Pre-1733		c.1733		Seasonal Habitation	Native Americans seasonally occupy the Harpers Ferry area.	
Start Year of Major Event	**Start Era AD/BC of Major Event**	**End Year of Major Event**	**End Era AD/BC of Major Event**	**Major Event**	**Major Event Description**	**Display Sequence**
	1747		***1858***	***Settled, Purchased & Developed***	***Early Landscape Development & Armory Period***	
1747		1796		Settled, Purchased	Robert Harper settles at Harpers Ferry, purchasing lands along the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers.	
		1796		Purchased	U.S.Government purchases 125-acres of land, including lands on Camp Hill.	
		1799		Encamped	Camp Hill receives it name, as Major General Charles C. Pinckney and soldiers set up an encampment on the hill above Harpers Ferry to protect the armory from French attack.	
		c.1830		Developed	Washington, Clay, Lancaster, Columbia, and Fillmore Streets are formed as residences are constructed on Camp Hill.	
		mid-1840s		Designed	Major John Symington, Superintendent of the U.S. Armory, creates a street and lot plan for Harpers Ferry and decides to relocate the commanding officer's and paymaster's quarters on Camp Hill.	
		1847		Constructed	Symington builds the new amrory commanding officer's quarters on four acres on Camp Hill at the west end of Fillmore Street. The soils are amended with manure and coal dust. The grounds are improved with trees, a gravel drive around the house, a garden with walks and beds, interior fences, a stable, and a storehouse.	
		1852		Platted	S. Howell Brown plats streets and lots for sale of government property. Lots fronting on Washington Street and Fillmore Street (north side) are sold. Other property along Fillmore was reserved by the armory to erect additional armory dwellings.	
		1857		Graded, Constructed	Fillmore Street is graded. Construction begins on the armory superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House) and the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Morrell House).	

Start Year of Major Event	Start Era AD/BC of Major Event	End Year of Major Event	End Era AD/BC of Major Event	Major Event	Major Event Description	Display Sequence
	1859		***1865***	***Altered, Damaged & Eroded***	***John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period***	
		1858		Completed	Paymaster's clerk's quarters is complete with a cistern and fences.	
		pre-1861		Opened	John Robinson's circus is routinely held on the open high ground north of Shenandoah Street and west of Boundary Street. The lot becomes known as the "Circus Hill Lot."	
1861		1865		Occupied	Outbreak of the Civil War. Both Federal and Confederate troops occupy Camp Hill throughout the war.	
		1862		Constructed	Dixon S. Miles constructs earthworks across Camp Hill, and west of the armory's commanding officer's quarters. The earthworks are 1250 feet in length with an adjacent 9 ft x 4 ft ditch and 6-ft high parapet walls.	
1862		1865		Encamped	Civil War soldiers encamp on Camp Hill. The landscape is barren and eroded under continuous wartime activity. Solider burials are located on the Circus Hill Lot and east of McDowell Street.	
		1865		Damaged	The armory's superintendent, the superintendent's clerk, the paymaster, and the paymaster's clerk's quarters are damaged during the Civil War. The landscape has no fences and limited vegetation.	
		1865		Established	A Freedman's School is established in the paymaster's quarters at Harpers Ferry.	

Start Year of Major Event	Start Era AD/BC of Major Event	End Year of Major Event	End Era AD/BC of Major Event	Major Event	Major Event Description	Display Sequence
	1866		***1955***		***Storer College Period***	
		1867		Petitioned	Freewill Baptists transform the Freedman's School into Storer College. The School petitions the U.S. Government for four armory buildings and seven acres of land on Camp Hill.	
1867		1869		Transferred	U.S. Government transfers ownership of the four armory buildings and seven acres of land on Camp Hill to Storer College.	
1868		1870		Constructed	Lincoln Hall, a 3-story, wooden building is constructed south of the former superintendent's quarters for Storer College classrooms.	
		1869		Surveyed, Platted	S. Howell Brown surveys and plats additional residential lots on Camp Hill for sale.	
		1870s		Improved, Constructed	Early industrial students at Storer College work the grounds, repair buildings, cultivate the farm, and likely build 1-1/2 and 2 story cottages throughout Camp Hill for residential and rental properties.	
1873		1880		Constructed	Myrtle Hall is constructed as a dormitory, altering the spatial organization of the landscape.	
1881		1882		Expanded	The former armory superintendent's quarters is expanded to the north. Combined with Lincoln Hall and Mrytle Hall, the triad of campus buildings creates a strong presence on the crest of the hilltop.	
		1880s		Improved	Continued campus use and landscape improvements create earth desire paths that connect the campus buildings. Other landscape features include wood post fencing, small deciduous trees, and fields/gardens.	
1880s		1947		Constructed	A number of buildings are constructed in the campus core altering the spatial organization. Structures include the Freewill Baptist Church, Morrell Monument, DeWolf Industrial Building, John Brown's Fort, Brackett Hall, President' House, water tower, Cook Hall, new Science Building, and a number of cottages and outbuildings. Harpers Ferry High School is also constructed during this time period.	
1893		1940s		Established	The establishment of sports clubs facilitates the need for campus athletic fields on campus.	
		1900s		Neglected	Lack of regular campus improvements leave the grounds neglected. Walks are unpaved and dense trees and brush surround the buildings.	
		1901		Improved	The tennis court is been renovated and widened, and a group of maple trees that bothered players are transplanted.	
c.1900		1920s		Cultivated	Campus fields and gardens are cultivated by Storer College students	

		c.1906		Erected	A white picket fence and gate is erected to mark the entrance to Storer College.	
		c.1910		Improved	Continued use of the campus leads to landscape improvements. Numerous deciduous trees, such as Lombardy poplars and shrubs, a section of fence, and benches are near Anthony Memorial Hall. A wire fence bounds the tennis courts, and brick walk leads to John Brown's Fort.	
		1914-1915		Constructed	A concrete sidewalk is laid along the President's House lot on Jackson Street.	
		1916		Expanded	Storer College expands its lands to include the Circus Hill Lot for agricultural fields and gardening plots.	
		1920s		Removed	Locusts are removed from the Storer College athletic field.	
		1920s		Constructed	Concrete sidewalks are constructed east of Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall leading to John Brown's Fort. A dirt road parallels the walk.	
		c.1922		Installed	A sundial is located adjacent to the tennis court. Wood bollards also mark the edge of vehicular drives.	
		1922-1923		Erected	The Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence is erected of stone piers and metal pickets, replacing the white picket fence.	
		1926		Constructed	Concrete sidewalks are constructed along the west and east elevations of the Shipley School. The walks lead to the south where concrete stairs lead to a playground.	
1929		1938		Purchased	Storer College purchases adjacent land on Camp Hill in attempts to form a closed campus.	
		pre-1930		Constructed	A running track is present on campus (location unknown).	
		1937		Opened	The Appalachian Trail opens.	
		c.1940s		Improved	Continued evolution and use of the campus create a need for parking south of Brackett Hall and metal pipe railings along campus steps and walks.	
		1944		Transferred	The former Circus Hill Lot is sold to Edward Tattersall.	
		1947		Constructed	The last campus building, the new Science Building, is constructed next to the football field.	
		1950		Sold	Storer College sells surplus lots and land.	

Start Year of Major Event	Start Era AD/BC of Major Event	End Year of Major Event	End Era AD/BC of Major Event	Major Event	Major Event Description	Display Sequence
	1955		***2008***		***State & Federal Ownership Period***	
		1960		Purchased	Legislation is passed that allows the federal government to repurchase the former government property, thus acquiring 30 acres on Camp Hill.	
		1960s		Removed	A number of large elms on Camp Hill are removed due to Dutch Elm Disease.	
		1963		Demolished	NPS demolishes Mosher (Myrtle) Hall, Bracket (Lincoln) Hall, Jackson and Sinclair Cottages, the Kent and Saunders Houses, the DeWolf Industrial Building, Storer College Gymnasium, and the Science Building, which alters the spatial organization of the former campus.	
		1963		Constructed	An underground Relocation center is constructed north of Anthony Hall.	
		1964		Constructed	Three Ranch-style houses, a maintenance building, and parking lot west of Anthony Memorial Hall are constructed.	
		1964		Constructed, Planted	New flagstone walks are laid around Anthony Memorial Hall and rhododendron and mountain laurel are planted at the foundation.	
		1965		Constructed	A parking lot is completed behind (south) Cook Hall.	
		c.1965		Removed	Nearly all hedges are removed from the former Storer College campus.	
		1968		Relocated	John Brown's Fort is relocated from the former Storer College campus to Lower Town Harpers Ferry.	
		1968		Converted	An outdoor basketball court at the corner of South Cliff and McDowell Streets is converted into as a parking lot.	
		1969		Construction	Construction of the IDC is complete with alterations to topography, vegetation, and spatial organization.	
		1971		Altered	The Shipley School playground is converted to a parking lot	
		1993		Acquired	NPS acquires the Shipley School.	
		1995		Acquired	The NPS acquires the Tattersall property.	
		2004		Demolished	The four ranch houses west of Anthony Hall are demolished.	
		2008		Removed	Large trees are removed from around Cook Hall and the Shipley School for building repairs. Boxwoods are also removed from around Anthony Library.	



CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGY WITH CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EMPHASIS

The chronology draws from all available sources studied in the research effort for the Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report. It includes relevant dates for the years 1747 to the present. The following acronyms are used throughout the chronology to identify people and groups who contributed to the evolution of Camp Hill.

HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
NPS	National Park Service
HAFE NHP	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The buildings and structures on Camp Hill are referred to by a number of names throughout history. The chronology cites the historic name of the building used during that particular year or as cited in historical documents. Thus, the building names change throughout the document. The following master list compiles all known references and names of each Camp Hill building.

Mosher Hall, Park Bldg 60, Myrtle Hall
Morrell House, Armory Bldg 30, Park Building 58, Sparrow's Inn, Shenandoah Inn, McDowell House, Amory Paymaster's Clerk's Quarters
Anthony Hall, Park Bldg 59, armory superintendent's quarters, commanding officer's quarters, Stephen Mather Training Center, Wirth Hall
Brackett House, Park Bldg 57, Armory Superintendent's clerk's quarters
Lockwood House, Park Bldg 56, Armory Paymaster's Quarters
Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Park Bldg 75
Jackson House, Park Bldg 82
Cook Hall, Park Bldg 61
Anthony Library, Park Bldg 64
Bird-Brady House, Park Bldg 69, White Cottage
Interpretive Design Center, Park Bldg 83
Waterman House, President's House
Lincoln Hall, New Lincoln Hall, Brackett Hall
Charles Waldron Shipley School, Harpers Ferry High School, Harpers Ferry Elementary School

Pre-European	Native Americans seasonally occupy the Harpers Ferry area.[1]
1733	Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the lands surrounding the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the Blue Ridge Mountains, allows Peter Stevens to establish a Potomac River ferry crossing.[2]
1747	Robert Harper passes through the area of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers.[3] Harper purchases Stevens' ferry.[4]
1748	George Washington surveys the land of future Harpers Ferry for Lord Fairfax.[5]
1751-1763	Robert Harper receives several land patents from Lord Fairfax for land surrounding the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.[6]

1751-1782	The small establishment of Harpers Ferry consists of a few buildings and serves as convenient ferrying point across both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.[7]
1763	The Virginia General Assembly recognizes the established town of "Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry."[8]
1783	October 25. Thomas Jefferson travels to Harpers Ferry and writes a descriptive narrative about the picturesque landscape surrounding the small town.[9]
1796	June 15. United States Government buys a triangular-shaped parcel of land containing 125-acres from the heirs of Robert Harper in Harpers Ferry to establish a national armory at the request of President George Washington. The purchased land includes a large portion of land on Camp Hill.[10]
1796-1820	The U.S. Government erects 40 houses on public property, and armory workers build 50 dwellings also on public land.[11] A few of these small wood-frame houses are constructed on Camp Hill, between Washington Street and the cliffs of the Shenandoah River along what would eventually become the north side of Fillmore Street.[12] The vernacular houses have garden plots nearby.[13]
1798	Fall. U.S. Armory in Harpers Ferry opens.[14]
1799	Major General Charles C. Pinckney stations his troops on the open hillside overlooking Harpers Ferry, the armory, and the two rivers to protect the armory from French attack. The site of the encampments above the town becomes known as Camp Hill.[15]
1820	The population of Harpers Ferry grows to approximately 1,400 people, most of which are workmen for the armory. Housing remains in short supply. [16]
Pre-1830	Few houses occupy the south side of Fillmore Street. The east end of Fillmore Street is described as “barren” while the west end is “a rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of any thing but stones and weeds.” [17]
1833	April 23. George Rust sketches map showing streets laid out on the public lands within the Camp Hill area. Charlestown Road roughly follows the alignment of current day Washington Street, and other streets shown are likely Clay, Lancaster and Columbia Streets. The boundary of the public lands to the west later becomes Boundary Street.[18]
1844	November. Major John Symington becomes superintendent of the Harpers Ferry armory and finds the town and worker housing “crowded principally along the low-lying, flood-prone land between the cliffs and the rivers.” Armory buildings are in disrepair and surrounded by outbuildings of “filth” and “offal.”[19]
mid-1840s	Major John Symington, Superintendent of the U.S. Armory, creates a street and lot plan for Harpers Ferry and decides to relocate the commanding officer’s and paymaster’s quarters on Camp Hill in response to inadequate housing conditions in the lower town.[20]
1846	Symington urges the government to sell off the houses constructed on public land and vacant lands for additional armory worker housing.[21] August 8. The Ordinance Department appropriates $15,000 for the construction of new armory superintendent and paymaster’s residences at Harpers Ferry.[22] The appropriation includes $2,000 for a fresh-water cistern. [23]
1847	Plans are made and carried out for the construction of new residences for the superintendent and paymaster on the west and east ends of Fillmore Street, respectively.[24] Symington builds the new commanding officer’s quarters on four acres. July. The armory’s superintendent’s house is completed. Key amenities including landscaping improvements, storage buildings, and vital fencing, are added to the residence over time in order to augment the real estate value of the property. [25] August 11. Symington states “The Site for quarters of the commanding officer was a rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of anything but stone and weeds. These had necessarily to be cleared off and the ground be prepared for the growth of grass by hauling manure and refuse coal dust upon the bare and barren spots. The grounds were otherwise improved by planting forest trees, graveling a road around

the house, laying off a garden in walks and beds, putting up some interior fences, and as an indispensable convenience a stable was built upon the premises…"[26]

1851 The Secretary of War approves the sale of a portion of public lands at Harpers Ferry and commissions surveyor S. Howell Brown to draft a plat of the streets and lots to be sold.[27]

Survey entitled "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" by S.V. Benet shows "Commanding Officer's Quarters," "Paymaster's Quarters," two public squares, topography of Camp Hill, some vegetation, and a street in the location of Boundary Street.[28]

An approximately 16'x20' brick store house is erected near the wing of the superintendent's house.[29]

1852 April. S. Howell Brown plats streets and lots for sale of government property. Fifty-six government houses and 220 vacant lots are sold from August 31 to September 2.[30] Much of this land is located on Camp Hill, fronting on Washington Street and west of Clay Street. Of lots south of Washington Street, only the north edge of Fillmore Street between Young and McDowell Streets was sold. All other property along Fillmore was reserved by the armory, stating "a sufficient quantity of ground between them [the superintendent's and paymaster's quarters] and Washington Street, to erect quarters for the Officers of the Armory, &c."[31]

Brown's plat shows Fillmore Street and South Cliff Street at 50 feet wide, and Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets at 30 feet wide. Boundary Street is 40 feet wide. Structures shown include the "Commd: Officer's Quarters."[32]

1854 The scale and quality of the superintendent's quarters and armory paymaster's quarters at Harpers Ferry spur controversy within the federal government. A congressional report on the national armory criticizes misuse of armory finances to pay for the two houses. Symington denies the charge.[33]

A portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands are used to "build six houses for armory officers on Fillmore Street, grade the street in front of these houses, and open and grade McDowell, Gilmore, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets between Washington and Fillmore Streets."[34]

May 18. Armory Superintendent Major William Bell notes the "irregularity of the ground" and needed walls and gutters for Camp Hill streets.[35]

1855 Master armorer, Mr. Byington, seeks government approval to plant "an acre or more" of garden on Camp Hill.[36]

1856 Congress passes a resolution to use proceeds from the 1852 land sales for the construction of houses for the master armorer (in lower town), superintendent's clerk and paymaster's clerk.[37]

July. Henry Clowe, armory superintendent, drafts plans for the superintendent's clerk and paymaster's clerk's quarters.[38]

1857 November 5. Fillmore Street is graded to level the 'irregularity of the ground" on Camp Hill. The Martinsburg Republican, a local newspaper, reports that "a great change has been made, hollows have been filled, hills have been removed and the feet of pedestrians now tread this new made Street."[39]

Construction begins on the armory superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House) and the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Armory Building 30), which is later known as Morrell House (Park Building 58).[40] The buildings are each a "two-story brick building, approximately 40 by 33 feet, with two-story wings measuring approximately 23 by 19 feet."[41] The Martinsburg Republican reports, "Two splendid mansions are in progress of completion on this street, construction by the Government at a cost of $6,000 a piece, as quarters for the clerks employed in the Armory."[42] The construction of the buildings later exceeds the $6,000 by $820 based on the location and transportation expense of materials.[43] It is likely that a cistern was also built for the paymaster's clerk's quarters at this time.[44]

1858 September 27. Armory Superintendent Clowe requests additional funding for improvements to a cistern, whitewashing fences, and the construction of three stables, and two smoke and fuel houses at the paymaster's, master armorer's and two clerk's residences.[45]

November. Master armorer Benjamin Mills of Harrodsburg, Kentucky occupies the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Amory Dwelling 30) after objecting to live at the master armorer's quarters in lower town. Paymaster clerk John Daingerfield moves into the master armorer's quarters.[46]

mid-1858 The paymaster's clerk's quarters are complete with a stone foundation, slate roof, and wood porch. No outbuildings are constructed.[47]

1859 "Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry, 1859" drawn by Charles Snell shows the overall street and lot layout of Camp Hill. Two buildings are shown on Block GG, and two buildings are located in Block FF. The "Commanding Officers Quarters and Grounds" is within Block MM, along with a storehouse to the north and a stable to the west. The paymaster's clerk's quarters is in Block LL.[48]

October 16-18. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.

November. Paymaster's clerk's quarters are vacant after master armorer, Benjamin Mills returns to Kentucky after being taken hostage by John Brown.[49]

1859-1860 Thomas Leiper Patterson and his family occupy the paymaster's clerk's quarters. Patterson, a civil engineer, is in charge of building a dam across the Potomac River.[50]

September. Patterson vacates the paymaster's clerk's quarters; John Daingerfield and his family move in.[51]

pre-1861 John Robinson's circus is routinely held on the open high ground north of Shenandoah Street and west of Boundary Street. Because of the large crowds drawn to the circus tents near the flat top of the hill, the lot becomes known as the "Circus Hill Lot" [52]

1861 Outbreak of the Civil War.

April 17. Virginia secedes from the union.[53]

April 18. Federal soldiers march into Harpers Ferry and seize and burn the armory.[54]

1861-1865 Former slaves congregate at Union camps throughout the Civil War. Harpers Ferry, as a strategic geographic point between North and South and the location of John Brown's Raid, attracts hundreds of African Americans.[55] Men work in Union camp as "teamsters" while women cook and do laundry.[56]

During the war, the superintendent's quarters is used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers. [57]

1862 February. Union troops occupy Harpers Ferry.[58]

March to May. Dixon S. Miles construct earthworks across Camp Hill, though surrounding topography across the river was higher, leaving the earthwork vulnerable to attack.[59] The earthworks, 1250 feet in length,[60] surround the Camp Hill area, notably to the west of the commanding officer's quarters.[61] A detailed drawing shows the alignment of the earthworks following Jackson Street with an adjacent dry, 9 ft x 4 ft ditch, "trees to block up road," and the walls with a "Parapet 6 ft high, 7 ft thick at base, 3-1/2 feet thick at top."[62]

September 16. Robert E. Lee decides taking Harpers Ferry is the first step of his Northern invasion. Union troops surrender and Confederates take charge of the town. Two days later Union troops regain control of the strategic point.[63]

September 5. The superintendent's clerk's quarters are used as a hospital.[64] The paymaster's clerk's quarters are vacant.[65]

Late-September. Union troops control Camp Hill and Bolivar Heights.[66]

October 2. President Lincoln takes refuge at the superintendent's residence after taking his private train car from Washington under heavy guard on his way to visit Major General George B. McClellan. [67]

October. A number of photographs show Civil War soldiers, tents and encampment on Camp Hill.[68]

Camp Hill landscape is barren and eroded under continuous wartime activity.[69]

1863 A painting entitled "Seige of Maryland Heights" by William MacLeod shows the commanding officer's quarters and surrounding outbuildings within an open hilltop and no vegetation.[70]

1864-1865 Winter. Miss Mann (Julia or Florence or Maria or Rebecca?) starts a school for refugee slaves in Lockwood House.[71]

Image of the "Camp 5th New York Heavy Artillery, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry, VA" in front of the commanding officer's quarters shows tents and shelters for Union soldiers aligned in rows. Spaces between the tents are labeled as avenues. Lincoln Avenue passes in front of the armory dwelling, Grant Avenue appears to be aligned with what is now Fillmore Street, and Dupont Avenue aligns with South Cliff Street.[72]

1865 The Free Will Baptists are attracted to Harpers Ferry for its historical significance as the birthplace of the John Brown legacy. The Baptists also believe that Harpers Ferry is the most "healthy location" to establish their Shenandoah Mission. [73]

July 27. Brigadier General Edward Ramsay inspects the former superintendent's and paymaster's quarters finding them "wantonly abused…the staircases [have been] torn down and used as fuel."[74] The paymaster's clerk's quarters are used for "unspecified army purposes."[75]

The homes of the armory's administrative officers, the superintendent, the superintendent's clerk, the paymaster, and the paymaster's clerk, are "greatly injured" during the Civil War. Nonetheless, the Free Will Baptists believe that the old buildings are of "inestimable value" considering their long-range design to eventually develop mission school classrooms into an advanced collegiate campus. [76]

November 25. Nathan C. Brackett of Phillips, Maine starts a Freedman's School as part of a Freewill Baptist Mission at Lockwood House.[77]

Harpers Ferry is a natural gathering place for slaves. From the confluence, freedmen can travel quickly in any cardinal direction through its natural gateway on water, by rail, or down the canal, though freedmen typically immigrate northward. [78]

Post-1865 Fillmore Street and the Camp Hill area are in ruins. One woman states "…we looked out over the hills and saw wreck and ruin everywhere. There were no fences, no trees, no shrubbery, buildings half torn down everywhere…"[79]

The ground between the superintendent's house and paymaster's clerk's house along Fillmore Street is filled with soldiers' graves.[80]

Civil War soldiers are buried on the north end of the Circus Hill Lot. The bodies are later removed, leaving depressions in the ground.[81]

Few houses remain on the north side of Fillmore Street; only the four armory quarters remain on the south side.[82] "According to one observer, the houses were nothing more than 'the relics of fine old mansions… In one bats and desolation reign supreme… the winds shrieking through its deserted halls, and through the great loopholes made in its walls by rebel batteries."[83]

Harpers Ferry contains approximately 700 African Americans—twice the population prior to the Civil War.[84]

1867 John Storer pledges $10,000 for the start of an African American college in Harpers Ferry. Gen. O. O. Howard, Freedman's Bureau, also promises $6,000 to the cause.[85]

May. A formal agreement for the $10,000 fund is reached with John Storer.[86] Classes begin before the details of the arrangement are completed. During negotiations with John Storer for the $10,000 gift, the Freewill Baptists are required to deal with a third party, Senator Fesssenden, who holds the bonds until a commission composed of Cheney and fellow Freewill Baptists manage to raise a matching $10,000. [87]

June 6. The "Commission for the Promotion of Education in the South" is formed in Northwood, NH. [88]

June 18. Oren B. Cheney purchases the 150-acre Smallwood farm on Bolivar Heights for an alternative site for the new freedmen's school if the federal property acquisition from the government to the Freewill Baptists falls through.[89]

October 2. Classes at Storer College begin with 19 students.[90]

October 14. Storer College is incorporated in West Virginia.[91] The "Freedman's Bureau School at Lockwood House" becomes Storer College. [92]

Storer College petitions the U.S. Government for "two brick buildings Nos. 31 and 32 [Park buildings 56 and 57]" that include Lockwood and Brackett Houses.[93]

African American families live in "all the rooms" of Armory Dwelling 30 and Armory Dwelling 25, as well as the Lockwood House basement.[94]

December 3. The U.S. Government gifts four armory buildings and seven acres of land to Storer College. [95]

Late 1860s — Racial tensions escalate in Harpers Ferry. Female Storer College students are regularly harassed in the commercial district of the town. Militiamen are hired to escort students into Harpers Ferry.[96]

1868 — January 16. The Freedmen's Bureau requests Armory Buildings Nos. 31 and 32 [Brackett House and Lockwood House] and Armory Dwellings Nos. 30 and 25 from the Secretary of War to be used for educational purposes. The four buildings and seven acres of land are valued at $30,000. [97] The campus includes these federal buildings and a 152-acre farm that Oren Cheney purchased and sold to the Freewill Baptists. [98]

February 14. The Secretary of War approves the transfer of the requested buildings and property to the Freedmen's Bureau.[99] Two African American families remain in Armory Dwelling 30.[100]

March 3. The West Virginia legislature grants a college charter to Storer College. [101]

October. Nathan Brackett and family move into the former superintendent's clerk's house (Brackett House).[102] Daniel Young removes one African American family from Armory Building 30 (Morrell House), so that a family living in the Lockwood House basement could move in.[103]

October. Several black families, the African American Methodist Episcopal Church, and a primary school occupy Morrell House.[104]

December 15. Congress authorizes the Secretary of War to deed the four buildings previously transferred to the Freedman's Bureau to be transferred to Storer College.[105]

The Smallwood farm, through cultivation and sale of lots, largely assists in supporting the school during its infancy.[106]

1868-1870 — Lincoln Hall, a 3-story, 40 x 75 foot wooden building containing 34 double rooms located to the south of the former superintendent's quarters, is constructed with a $4,000 donation from the Freedmen's Bureau. [107] The building is also known as Sinclair Hall and Howard Hall. [108]

1869 — April 14. S. Howell Brown surveys land for Storer College. [109]

"Map of Harpers Ferry, 1869" by S. Howell Brown shows the street and lot layout for the property formerly owned by the U.S. Government. Blocks FF, GG, HH are subdivided into lots approximately 60 by 137 feet. Block MM is divided into lots measuring 60 feet by 207-1/2 feet. The lot for the commanding officer's quarters (noted as Building 25) measures 10 rods by 415 feet. The block between Columbia and Lancaster Streets is noted as "16.6p" by "17.2.p" noting a distance of 17.2 poles (283 feet) east along Fillmore Street from the southeast corner of Columbia Street.[110] Extensions of South Cliff Street and Taylor Street are also shown.[111] As a result, little commercial activity occurs at the west end of Camp Hill.[112]

Mid-year. Armory Dwelling 30 is repaired with Freedmen's Bureau funds.[113]

August. Letter from Nathan Brackett to the Morning Star states plans to use Armory Building 25 [Anthony Hall] as a female boarding house.[114]

December. U.S. Government officially deeds the land and Armory Dwelling Numbers 32 and 31 [Lockwood and Brackett Houses] to Storer College. [115] Also deeded to Storer College is the paymaster's clerk's quarters and surrounding block bounded by Fillmore, Lancaster, South Cliff and Columbia Streets. [116]

December 15. Property fronting Jackson Street that will later become the Curtis Free Will Baptist Church is conveyed to Storer College. [117]

December 23. The Old Chapel, likely within the former superintendent's residence, is dedicated. [118]

1870 January. An article in the Virginia Free Press states the four Storer College buildings are used as a "recitation and lecture room [Armory Building 25]...the residence of the Principal [Brackett House]… as a female boarding house [Morrell House]…and accommodation of the male scholars [Lockwood House]."[119]

Reverend Alexander H. Morrell and his family are assigned to live in Armory Building 30 [Morrell House]. The family shares the house with 11 to 27 students until 1880 when a dormitory is completed (Myrtle Hall).[120]

Construction of Lincoln Hall is complete. [121]

1870s Early industrial students at Storer College work the grounds, repair buildings, and cultivate the farm. It is likely that Storer's students are responsible for building 1-1/2 and 2 story cottages for residential and rental properties. Parents of students provide services for the upkeep, care and management of surrounding investment properties, buildings and storage facilities, and campus grounds. [122]

1873 A tour of upstate New York by a group of Storer College singers helps to raise money for a girls' dormitory. A total of $4,000 is raised, enough to lay the foundation of the new building to the north of the former superintendent's residence, but construction is halted until 1877. The dormitory is known as Myrtle Hall. [123]

1870-1880 Alexander Morrell, minister, college trustee, and teacher lives in Morrell House.[124]

Myrtle Hall, a four-story, north-facing brick building 43'x80', is completed. [125]

1880 Frederick Douglass visits Storer College and reminds students of the "link between the Civil War and the abolitionist movement."[126]

Plans are in place to expand the former superintendent's quarters. [127]

A project to raise funds for a new building at Storer College to accommodate increased student populations is undertaken by the Women's Missionary Society and Season Lewis Williams Anthony[128]

November. N. C. Brackett writes that the former armory superintendent's quarters will be extended toward Myrtle Hall, to the north, and that stones are being deposited on that basis. [129]

1880-1881 Several improvements are made to Myrtle Hall. Construction ceases in winter 1881. [130]

1881 The *Storer College Catalogue* described the college on Camp Hill, "between the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, and four hundred feet above them – a site unrivalled for healthfulness and beauty. Its isolation from the little town and all outside society renders it especially favorable to study." [131]

May 31. The cornerstone of the addition to the armory superintendent's quarters is laid to enlarge the building for the administrative center of the school.[132] The *Storer College Catalogue* reports, "our new chapel building, Anthony Memorial Hall, so much needed, is already begun."[133]

The Morrell Family leaves Morrell House, which is then used as a young female dormitory run by Mrs. Mary Franklin, mother of teacher Coralie Franklin.[134]

c. 1881 Myrtle Hall is surrounded by wood post fencing and two (maybe three) small deciduous trees.[135]

Lincoln Hall is surrounded by multiple deciduous trees and shrubs.[136]

1882 May 30. Anthony Memorial Hall is named for Deacon Lewis Williams Anthony for his dedication and generosity. Anthony contributed more than $5,000 to the project. From 1882 to 1955, the building develops into the focal point for the Storer College campus. [137]

1882-1889 The southern edge of Camp Hill is open with deciduous tree cover located on the steepest slopes. Views to Lockwood House and Morrell House are open from Anthony Memorial Hall.[138] West of Anthony, Myrtle, and Lincoln Halls, the open landscape is dotted with few trees and delineated by wood post and rail fences.[139]

1883 The first study on Storer College occurs in a "sketch" delivered by Kate J. Anthony, but the account is not published until 1891.[140]

November. Myrtle Hall sustains a fire. [141]

1885 The Storer College Board of Trustees authorizes Nathan Brackett to rent out or sell Morrell House.[142]

1886 The Board of Trustees authorizes use of Morrell House for summer boarding purposes. A three-story 40' x 33' stone addition is added to the south side of the structure.[143] A one-story porch is also added to the east and north sides of the original building. A wood walkway accesses the outhouse, located to the south of Morrell House.[144]

The Storer College Board approves expansion of coursework to include gardening, among other disciplines. [145]

A sketch in Harpers Weekly illustrates the "Colored College" with Anthony Memorial, Lincoln, and Myrtle Halls situated within a landscape of trees, fences, and an adjacent house and barn.[146]

1887 A "plain, but handsome" granite monument is placed on the Storer College property along Jackson Street in memory of Rev. A. H. Morrell. The central stone is dark, highly polished Quincy granite, and the base and cap stones are lighter. [147]

Spring. Mary P. DeWolf gives $2,000 to Storer College on behalf of her late husband Alvah B. DeWolf for the establishment of the DeWolf Industrial Department. [148]

July. The local newspaper, Pioneer Press, announces that Brackett and Morrell Houses are open for the summer boarding season.[149]

August. Summer boarders from Washington, New York, and Philadelphia stay at Lockwood.[150] Boarders from North Carolina, Washington DC and Baltimore stay at the Morrell House.[151] John and Mary McArthur run the summer boarding operation. On their hospitality, the Spirit of Jefferson states, "She has a corps of well-trained servants, and three acres of ground in vegetables with which her tables are supplied, besides the purest butter and milk from fresh Alderneys."[152]

Late 1880s Morrell House is used year-round for boarding operations.[153]

1889 June 1. Mrs. Marie Kolb runs operations at Morrell House, advertising the wonderful view and scenery of the Shenandoah River.[154]

Storer College enrollment includes 273 students.[155]

September 29. The cornerstone of the Harpers Ferry Free Will Baptist Church is placed for the Free Will Baptist's General Conference. Further construction is delayed for several years thereafter. [156]

Circa. Engraving of the Storer College Campus looking west shows Anthony, Lincoln, and Myrtle Halls with trees and no fences.[157] A similar view looking east shows Morrell House, Brackett House, Lockwood House, and the Jackson House with surrounding vegetation and fences.[158]

1890 The Trustees vote to establish both an agricultural and mechanical department at Storer College. [159]

c. 1890 White Cottage/the Bird-Brady House is constructed for the purpose of housing summer boarders. [160]

pre-1891	The Trustees approve the construction of a east-west passageway from the back wall of the entrance hall in Anthony Memorial Hall to the DeWolf Industrial Building. [161]
1891	John Brown's Fort is sold to entrepreneurs who plan to exhibit the structure at the 1893 Chicago World Exposition.[162]
	Kate Anthony publishes *Historical Sketch of Storer College*. Within the "Supplementary Notes" published by the Board of Trustees, students in need of financial help could receive compensation "work on the grounds", among other activities.[163]
	Views of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers are evident from the campus grounds.[164]
c. 1891	A one-story frame passageway is erected from Anthony Hall to DeWolf Industrial Building.
1892	John Brown's Fort is removed to Chicago and exhibited in connection with Libby Prison during the Columbian Exposition, 1893.[165]
	December. Myrtle Hall sustains a fire. [166]
1893	Storer College has a baseball club by this time. [167]
	The Curtis Free Will Baptist Church, also known as the Curtis Memorial Baptist Chapel, is named in honor of Silas Curtis.[168]
1894	Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance map shows a three-story addition on the south side of Morrell House with a one-story addition and a small outbuilding to the south. [169] Maps also show only the foundation of the Freewill Baptist Church, and the passageway to DeWolf from Anthony Memorial Hall.[170]
1894-1907	Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance maps show a corn crib and hen houses behind Anthony Memorial Hall. [171]
1895	Brown McDowell, graduate and teacher at Storer College, takes over management of the Morrell House.[172]
	John Brown's Fort returns to Harpers Ferry and is placed on the Murphy Farm, two miles outside the town. The original fort site was buried by the B&O Railroad for a new embankment and track alignment.[173]
1896	May 27. The Curtis Free Will Baptist Church is dedicated. [174]
1898	Circa. Image of "The College Church" shows open ground plane and one tree to the northwest.[175]
1899	The Board of Trustees authorizes Nathan Brackett to sell the properties of Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House "when a good opportunity was offered."[176]
	Students can earn toward tuition and board by, among other tasks, cultivating a garden. [177]
1900	An image shows the Storer College campus grounds with Anthony, Lincoln, and Myrtle Halls, deciduous trees, and what appears to be a garden to the southeast. South Cliff Street and McDowell Streets are dirt and lined with post and rail fencing. Adjacent properties to the east contain a dwelling, orchard, and barn.[178]
c. 1900	Dwelling cottages are built in the late 19th and early 20 century to accommodate summer tourists and, more importantly, for the housing of students and teachers during the school year. Sinclair Cottage and Saunders House are located on Fillmore Street west of Myrtle Hall. Jackson Cottage and an unnamed house are located west of Lincoln Hall. [179]
Early 1900s	The school grounds are badly neglected. Storer College President Henry T. McDonald states, "the absence of needed walks on the campus and the treachery on wet days of those in evidence." The trees and brush surrounding the building are so dense that little light can get into the windows of the buildings, and there are several "close standing hen crops and pens." [180]
	For the first decade of the twentieth century, the college invests in, constructs, or manages several properties surrounding the campus in order to attract visitors and generate additional revenue for its coffers. [181]
1900-1905	Morrell House is called McDowell House.[182]

1901 The Board of Trustees again authorizes Nathan Brackett to sell the properties of Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House.[183]

The *Storer Record* reports that the tennis court is been renovated and widened, and a group of maple trees that bothered players are transplanted. The tennis court is already in existence for several years before this time.

Storer College has a football team. [184]

1902 Frederick Roach assumes management over the Morrell/McDowell House.[185]

June. The Storer College Board of Trustees authorizes selling "the cottage [Park Bldg 82, Jackson House?] situated upon what was formerly a part of the Morrill [sic] House grounds, & so much of the adjoining lot as may suit purchasers."[186] Instead Storer College sells an adjoining parcel at the southwest corner of Lancaster and Fillmore Streets, 60 by 137 feet. The property boundary between the parcel and Morrell House is marked by a wire fence.[187]

A one-story structure, possible a stable, appears on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map at Morrell House.[188]

1903 April. The Roach Family vacates the Morrell House.[189]

May. The Trustees vote to establish several new courses, including blacksmithing and market gardening." [190]

The Lewis W. Anthony Building, a three-story, stone structure, is built. [191]

Storer College's Practical Gardening course employs a hotbed, cold frame, and "the best modern means for early plant culture". Lectures focus on how best to raise vegetables and fruits by raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. [192]

1904 Nathan and Louise Brackett become permanent residents at Morrell House. Other residents include Mr. S.B. Wing and Mr. and Mrs. Davenport and their daughter. Wing builds "some fine-hen-houses" likely on the grounds.[193]

The Storer College catalogue shows various campus images. The landscape around Myrtle Hall contains eight deciduous trees, two evergreens, a walk, and fence. The Lincoln Hall landscape has 18 deciduous trees, three walks, and fencing to the east and northeast. [194]

Storer College offers gardening courses to its students. The first year coursework includes soils, location of the garden, gathering crops, butchering, tools, cold frames, hot beds, transplanting, fertilizers, insects, disease, weeds, and plowing. The second year includes digging and storing root crops, saving seed, fertilizers, crop rotation, berry cultivation, testing seed, planting, cultivation, grafting, pruning, and propagation. The third year of the curriculum includes fertilizers, manure, cattle judging, dairy products, farm accounting, practical gardening, livestock, dairying, feeding and fattening hogs, and grain grasses. An image shows the college garden, location unknown. [195]

c. 1906 The earliest mention of Shenandoah Cottage, location unknown, appears in a ledger of insurance premiums. The cottage is insured by Phoenix Insurance for $700 on a policy set to expire March 24, 1908. [196]

McDowell (Morrell) House is insured for $1,000 with Mutual Insurance in a policy expiring September 2, 1908. [197]

1906 Storer College lists eight buildings in its catalog, including the Curtis Memorial Church, the College Barn, and other outbuildings that house equipment for the Gardening and Husbandry classes. [198] According to the *Storer College Catalogue*, the College Barn and other outbuildings "are nearby and are in constant use" [199] and the College Barn is "large and commodious."[200]

Storer College has a herd of cows and a modern, well-stocked piggery. [201]

The Second Niagara Movement, headed by W.E. DuBois, convenes at Storer College to commemorate John Brown. The meeting eventually leads to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).[202] The

afternoon meeting of the conference is held in Anthony Memorial Hall on the Storer campus. [203]

Mrs. W. D. Sparrow assumes management of the Morrell House, then known as Sparrow's Inn. A stable and carriage house are located on the grounds at this time.[204]

The entrance to Storer College is marked with a white picket fence and gate.[205]

Image of the college barn shows a dirt drive in front of the structure with a dairy cow lying in the yard.[206]

A dirt path leads to the De Wolf Industrial Building.[207]

1906-1919 Morrell House is called Sparrow's Inn.[208]

1907 Sanborn Perris Map shows an addition to the central main entrance at Anthony Memorial Hall. [209]

Deciduous trees, shrubs, and fenced garden characterize the landscape at the McDowell House.[210]

Vines and small shrubs grow along the foundation of Anthony Memorial Hall.[211]

The Sinclair Cottage landscape includes a dirt path, stone path, deciduous trees, shrubs, and picket fencing.[212]

1908 Engraving of the Morrell House entitled the "Treasurer's Residence" shows trees, picket fence, and small set of wooden steps along Fillmore Street, likely for carriages.[213]

March 12. An untitled map outlines the Storer College property, existing buildings, and lot measurements.[214]

1909 Storer College purchases John Brown's Fort for $900.[215] The fort is moved from the Murphy Farm to the Storer College campus for the 50th anniversary of his raid. The structure becomes a museum and monument.[216]

April 12. The original wooden boys' dorm, Lincoln Hall, burns down and is quickly replaced by a four-story, stone building completed in 1910. [217] The new building is built in the same general location as the burned Lincoln Hall, but likely extends somewhat to the south (where Interpretive Design Center is today). [218] The new dormitory is likely completed in October and known thereafter as "New Lincoln Hall". The building includes a partial subterranean elevation to correspond with the hillside's rugged topography. [219]

May 29. A local contractor is hired to build a two-story frame house at the southwest corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets near the entrance to Storer College, which is to be used for the school's president and his family.[220] The parcel was part of the original government acquisition in 1868.[221] The building is often referred to as either the "Presidents' House" or the "Waterman House". [222]

c. 1910 The "White Cottage" is situated on "Lot 7" among campus properties. The property is eventually leased to Mabel S. Brady and Elizabeth Brady Bird. [223] The building may or may not have been owned by Storer College. [224]

The Storer College campus contains has two barns, one of which is west of Anthony Memorial Hall. The second barn, located to the east of Anthony Hall, is known as the Robinson Barn.[225] Barns are likely used to house cattle and other farm animals for animal husbandry, biology, zoology, natural sciences, and botany classes.

The landscape east of Anthony Memorial Hall includes walks, numerous deciduous trees, including Lombardy poplars, shrubs near the foundations, and a section of fence.[226]

A postcard shows the landscapes of Anthony Memorial Hall, Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, Myrtle Hall, President's House, Industrial Building, and Lincoln Hall and John Brown's Fort.[227]

Tennis courts, bounded by a wire fence, are located north of Lincoln Hall.[228]

1910 John Brown's Fort is refurbished and reconstructed east of Lincoln Hall for use as a museum. [229] The Fort is placed just east of Lincoln Hall, "at the end of the brick walk."[230]

Mrs. Sparrow's brother and sister, Joseph and Florence Shawen, take over management of the Sparrow's Inn.[231]

The Brackett Family moves out of the Sparrow's Inn [Morrell House].[232]

The Storer Trustees vote to locate John Brown's Fort "opposite North and South of the brick walk so that the center of the building shall be opposite the center of the walk."[233]

Dirt paths connect Anthony Memorial Hall to Lincoln Hall.[234]

1911 A new water and sewer system is installed at Storer College. The sewer system includes 1,500 yards of pipe that leads to a cesspool located about "100 yds below the barn in the center of the garden."[235] The water system includes a 100-foot deep well at the rear of the north end of Anthony Memorial Hall about 20 feet from the building. A 12-foot-square concrete pump house with a pump and four-horsepower gasoline engine is built, and a 6,000-gallon storage tank is erected in the basement of Anthony Memorial Hall.[236]

The updated pumping system was manufactured by the Keewanee Company. The exact location of the original storage tank is not recorded.[237]

1911-1912 Jackson Cottage (Park Building 65) is built at Storer College, approximately 200 yards away from the cesspool of the newly constructed sewer system.[238] According to the Storer College Property Map, the house sits on Block MM Lot 11.

1912 January 23. The Harpers Ferry District Board of Education awards a contract for the construction of a new high school.[239]

May. Storer College notifies the Shawens to vacate the Sparrow's Inn by April 1, 1913 so the college could use the building for student and teacher living space.[240] The Shawens continue to occupy and rent the building for many more years.[241]

Shipley School is constructed on six lots in Block JJ for use as the Harpers Ferry High School.[242]

Sanborn Perris Map shows an addition to the rear of Morrell House/Sparrow's Inn that was added between 1907 and 1912. Myrtle Hall is shown as a girls' dormitory and the newly reconstructed Lincoln Hall is a boys' dormitory. The map also shows a 1-story concrete structure directly to the west of Anthony Hall's north wing, as well as an altered porch on the building's attached kitchen.[243]

1913 January 27. A new high school serving students from both Harpers Ferry and Bolivar opens at Harpers Ferry. The new building costs approximately $36,000.[244]

May 6. The estimated value of the school's buildings and campus is $80,000.[245]

Storer College owns several rental properties and holds the mortgages on a number of additional properties.[246]

President McDonald and Storer College issue a pamphlet asking for donations for artifacts to create a well stocked "relic" on the campus in John Brown's Fort.[247]

Multiple buildings, residences, barn, outbuildings, trees, and fences comprise the Storer College campus.[248]

Pre-1914 Storer College sells its farm and "in place thereof we have bought several acres of ground nearer by, which have added materially to our capacity for doing efficient gardening," reports President McDonald.[249]

1914 The number of Storer College buildings rises from 8 in 1906 to at least 13, not including the various outbuildings and sheds.[250]

Sinclair Cottage and Franklin Cottage house female students. Sinclair Cottage, located on the south side of Fillmore Street west of Anthony Hall, is a two-store frame building with accommodations for 15 women.[251]

Storer College Trustee, Scott Lightner, purchases the Circus Hill Lot.[252]

1914-1915 A concrete sidewalk is laid along the President's House lot on Jackson Street.[253]

1915 The Trustees authorize the Executive Committee to erect a tower and water tank between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Industrial Building. The tank is 70' high, has a capacity of 50,000 gallons, and replaces the water system installed in 1911.[254]

The Storer Board decides to replace the existing fence around the main campus area and forms a committee to plan and execute the project. [255]

1916 A concrete walk, steps, and sloping topography characterize the landscape of the Shipley School.[256]

Views east from the top of Anthony Memorial Hall show vegetated Camp Hill and white picket fence surrounding the main college campus. To the west are open fields and scattered residences.[257]

Scott Lightner sells the Circus Hill Lot to Storer College, who uses the property for cultivation of crops for gardening and husbandry courses.[258]

1917 January. The college makes arrangements with the Shenandoah Pulp Company to fill the water tank at $10 per filling. A pipeline is laid from the tank to the pulp mill, located along the Shenandoah River directly below the campus. [259]

Mrs. Louise Brackett, Nathan's wife, recalls the post Civil War Camp Hill landscape as being one of "very different appearance at that time 1867 from the present one of ample shade and abundant growth of all sorts to say nothing of the addition to the buildings."[260]

1918 Myrtle Hall is converted to a men's dormitory. [261]

1919 May. Image of the Shipley School shows terraced topography, concrete steps and cheek walls, walks, four shrubs, and three trees.[262]

1920s Storer College supports a baseball and football team, and rents a field in town for games. The school has some sort of athletic field of its own by 1920, when President McDonald notes in his President's Report that members of the student body have removed the locust trees in and near the "athletic field". [263]

McDaniel House is described in an inventory of land and buildings as a one-and-a-one-half frame dwelling being used as a teachers' home. The location is unknown. [264]

An inventory lists Robinson Cottage as a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling used for housing teachers. The building is located on the southwest corner of McDowell and Fillmore Streets. [265]

Concrete sidewalks are constructed east of Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall leading to John Brown's Fort. A dirt road parallels the walk and cuts between Lincoln Hall and the fort.[266]

1920 The Shawens retire from business at the Sparrow's Inn; Mrs. Louise Thompson takes over the management and renames the establishment the Shenandoah Inn.[267] The inn has "plenty of fresh air and shade trees and near to the river for sport on the water."[268]

1920-1940s Morrell House is called Shenandoah Inn.[269]

1921 May. The Board of Trustees votes to change the name of Myrtle Hall to Mosher Hall, in honor of longtime supporter and Trustee Mrs. Frances Stewart Mosher. [270] The landscape around Mosher Hall consists of small and large deciduous trees and 11 small conical evergreens.[271]

August and September. Alexander Spotswood Dandridge draws "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, USA" which shows topography, annotated building locations, and street and lot layout.[272]

Storer College President, Henry McDonald urges the college to sell the eastern campus buildings to raise money for improvements.[273]

The Junior College is added at Storer. [274]

1921-1922 President McDonald grows impatient for the Board to authorize the construction of a gymnasium, and decides to convert the old Robinson Barn into a basketball court. [275] The barn is located across McDowell Street from Robinson Cottage on the southwest corner lot of the residential block known as 'GG' (a designation from the 1869 S. Howell Brown map).[276] A "gym" is shown in Block GG Lot 5 on the Storer College Property Map. [277]

1922	A Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Myrtle Hall as a boys' dormitory and Lincoln Hall as a girls' dormitory. A water tank between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Building also appears on the map for the first time. [278] The tennis court remains between Lincoln Hall and Anthony Memorial Hall. A sundial is located adjacent to the court, on a concrete walk.[279] Wood bollards are also present on the campus, likely marking the edge of vehicular drives.[280]
1922-1923	The fence around the main campus area is finally constructed with the help of the Alumni Association and includes a gate with two limestone pillars dedicated to the memory of Storer students who fought I World War I. The gate is erected by masonry students and the fence by carpentry students. [281] The structure is named the Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence. Images of the alumni fence and gate show stone piers, metal picket fence, dirt and gravel drive leading into the campus, and a parallel concrete walk edged with a hedge. Fillmore Street sidewalks are dirt edged in stone.[282]
1923	May20. The Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence dedicated during Commencement exercises. [283]
Mid-1920s-30s	Campus master plans are drafted for comprehensive improvements to the campus design. "Plot Plan, Storer College, Harpers Ferry West Virginia" by T. Stuart Haller, Landscape Architect shows athletic fields to the west and a geometric arrangement of campus buildings, walks, courtyards, and plantings. "Group Plan for the Development of Storer College at Harpers Ferry West Virginia" by an unknown designer shows athletic fields to the east and a more linear main campus arrangement with classroom and faculty houses to the west. Both plans use topography from Alexander Spotswood Dandridge's contour map as a base.[284] A detailed planting plan by A. Gude Sons Company, Landscape Department, Washington DC shows proposed vegetation for the main campus. Trees and shrubs are placed in clusters throughout the open lawn, hedges define the edges of walkways, and a boxwood garden is located between Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall.
1923	A low concrete retaining wall and metal posts line the Washington Street frontage of the Shipley School.[285]
1923-1924	The football field is located on the green of the Storer College campus, east of Anthony Memorial Hall.[286]
1924	Severe flooding in Lower Town causes residents to evacuate to dwellings of friends and families on Camp Hill.[287] The Board of Trustees authorizes the Executive Committee to try to purchase the "Johnson" field to use as an athletic field. [288] Wood or metal picket fencing is located north of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. Metal posts line the sidewalk along Jackson Street.[289]
1926	Summer boarding at Morrell House is discontinued, and the structure is used as a college dormitory.[290] McDonald makes plans to purchase all land between the Storer College campus and Harper Cemetery.[291] Concrete sidewalks are constructed along the west and east elevations of the Shipley School. The walks lead to the south where concrete stairs lead to a playground.[292] Botanical specimens are collected of woodland vegetation for Storer College coursework. Collected specimens likely reflect the composition of the surrounding woodland.[293]
1927	October 24. Fire destroys Anthony Memorial Hall. The fire is reported at about 6:45 pm and companies from Harpers Ferry, Charles Town, Shepherdstown, and Brunswick battle the fire for hours. The next morning, only the shell of the building remains.[294]

	After the destruction of Anthony Memorial Hall, President McDonald suggests moving the repair shop for the school to the old stable, which is no longer is use and could easily be fixed up as a shop.[295]
	The water tower and tennis court remain adjacent to Anthony Memorial Hall.[296]
1927-1928	The concrete sidewalk east of Mosher, Anthony, and Lincoln Halls at the campus entrance is lined with deciduous trees and termed the "Shaded Walk" and the "Long Walk."[297]
1928	Anthony Memorial Hall is rebuilt.[298]
1929-1930	The college owns about 40 acres of land in Harpers Ferry and Bolivar with assets valued at $380,000.[299] President McDonald plans to buy all the property surrounding Storer and make it a closed campus.[300] The Board of Trustees authorizes the Executive Committee to buy "two lots belonging to Miss Sims lying next to the Franklin property."[301]
1930	A running track is located at Storer by 1930, when the President's Report states that the college shares the track and gym with the Harpers Ferry High School. There are two tennis courts located between Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall, and the girls' tennis court is damaged during the fire at Anthony Memorial Hall.[302]
	The Lewis W. Anthony Building is converted to a library.[303]
	A new Harpers Ferry High School is constructed in Bolivar, and the old high school building becomes the Harpers Ferry Graded School, later known as the Harpers Ferry Elementary School and the C.W. Shipley Elementary School.[304]
1930s	Storer College President Dr. Henry T. McDonald and Honorable Jennings Randolph work together to preserve the history and scenery of Harpers Ferry through land donations, fundraising, and legislation in the tri-state area.[305]
1931	An advertisement for Storer College in the *Christian Review* notes that the school offers football, baseball, basketball, and track. The college also has tennis courts, but it does not appear to have a tennis team.[306]
1932	Water is added to the Robinson Cottage.[307]
	May 21. A tablet erected by the NAACP memorializing John Brown is dedicated and displayed at Storer College, though President McDonald refuses to allow it to be permanently installed on campus. W. E. B. DuBois reads the NAACP's official statement at the dedication ceremony regretting the school's refusal to accept the tablet, and explains that it will be placed on display at the New York offices of the NAACP until the time would come when it could be properly placed on John Brown's Fort.[308]
1933	The Sanborn Map shows "Mosher" rather than "Myrtle" Hall for the first time, as well as a drive leading past Lincoln Hall and the Library.[309]
1934	The DeWolf Industrial Building is converted for use as a laboratory and class space and becomes known as the DeWolf Biological Laboratory Building. The domestic science laboratory is moved to the old gymnasium in Lincoln Hall.[310]
1937	The Appalachian Trail opens.[311]
	Morrell House is divided into apartments and rented out to Storer College faculty and various townspeople.[312]
	Anthony Memorial Hall is damaged in a fire.[313]
	Aerial photograph shows the overall spatial organization of the Storer College landscape with building locations, drives, walks, and vegetation.[314]
	Plans for the proposed Industrial Arts & Domestic Science Building show a landscape plan with an existing driveway encircling Anthony Memorial and Lincoln Halls. Between the two buildings are linear walks that create a geometric courtyard with trees. Trees are also shown along the drive.[315]
1938	The Women's "Cimission" is organized.[316]
	The Senior College is added and high school discontinued.[317]

The curriculum at Storer College is expanded to a full four-year college course of study. Numerous plans are made for the expansion of Storer's campus, though most of the changes are never made. [318]

The idea of converting Morrell House into student dormitories is revisited.[319]

The Board of Trustees votes to change the name of Lincoln Hall to Brackett Hall in honor of Nathan C. Brackett. [320]

The Executive Committee is instructed to investigate the possibility of moving the Robinson Cottage to a lot across Fillmore Street from its current location, at the northeast corner of the campus green. [321] The Robinson House, home of an early Storer graduate and later used for boarding, occupies the northeast corner lot on the traditionally open main campus east of Anthony Memorial Hall. Across McDowell Street, in the southwest corner lot of the block known by the 'GG' designation from the 1869 S. Howell Brown map, is Robinson's barn, now a basketball court. [322]

October. The Board of Trustees votes to buy the home and property of retired instructor Miss Harriet D. Church, located on South Cliff Street, between McDowell and Gilmore Streets.[323] Despite economic hard times, Storer continues to try to buy properties in and around its buildings in order to create a contiguous campus. In May 1940, President McDonald is authorized to make an offer of not more than $3,000 for the Andes property just east of the campus, though the property is not purchased and is withdrawn from the market. [324]

1939 — A fire breaks out in Anthony Memorial Hall. [325]

1940s — Two Storer College teachers and sisters Mrs. Bird and Miss Brady, purchase the Bird-Brady House from the Newcomer family.[326]

1940 — May 24. The cornerstone is laid for Permelia Eastman Cook Hall, located "eastward of the John Browns Fort, two stories above basement story and erected of stone taken from the college limestone quarry, a few rods distant." [327]

October 5. Permelia Eastman Cook Hall is dedicated.[328]

New physics laboratories are completed and equipped. [329]

c. 1940 — Despite annual pleas to the Board of Trustees for a new gymnasium, both men's and women's basketball continue to play home games in the renovated Robinson barn on the edge of campus. [330]

Concrete walks, trees, shrubs, sundial, and a small unidentified landscape object are located north of Brackett Hall.[331]

A color postcard illustrates the landscapes of Anthony Memorial Hall, Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Permelia Eastman Cook Hall, and the President's House.[332]

Large deciduous trees, deciduous shrub hedges, conical evergreen shrubs, concrete walks, steps, and pipe rail handrails are located between Cook Hall and Brackett Hall.[333]

1940-1941 — The Storer College football team continues to use the campus green as their practice field.[334]

A vehicular drive is north of Brackett Hall. Cars park on the lawn adjacent to the building.[335]

1940s-1950s — The state of West Virginia begins purchasing land in Lower Town Harpers Ferry in order to create Harpers Ferry National Monument.[336]

1942 — October 29. A fire in a vacant apartment severely damages the stone addition of Morrell House and the Storer College Board of Trustees chooses not to rebuild the addition.[337]

The College celebrates its 75th anniversary. [338]

Storer College asks for pledges to construct a physical education building.[339]

1944 — March. The walls of the burned stone addition at Morrell House are razed.[340]

Henry T. McDonald retires after nearly 45 years as president of Storer College at the end of the 1943-1944 academic year.

June. The Board elects Dr. Richard I. McKinney as the fourth president of Storer College, and its first African American head. [341]

Congress establishes Harpers Ferry National Monument in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.[342]

Storer College sells the Circus Hill Lot to Edward Tattersall (also spelled Tattersal).[343]

1945 The Storer campus proper extends along Fillmore Avenue and comprises six acres, located on which are an athletic field and the following buildings: Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolfe Biological Laboratory Building, Permelia Eastman Cook Hall, Lewis W. Anthony Building, Curtis Memorial Church, and John Brown's Fort. Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House, three large brick houses built by the U.S. Government and given to Storer College, are on Fillmore Avenue but not situated on the main campus. [344]

1946 A one-story dwelling is erected on the Tattersall property.[345]

1947 December. A new Science Building is erected on the Storer College campus with help from federal funds. [346] The Science Building is located in the vicinity of the former college barn complex.[347] Nearby, cut into the hill, is a football field. [348]

Metal posts continue to line the sidewalk along Jackson Street, east of the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.[349]

1948 President McKinney's administration begins work on a new football field and a long-awaited gymnasium, a project President McDonald had lobbied since the early 1920s. One of the administration's goals is to upgrade the campus and facilities at Storer College in order to attract more students. [350]

The College owns about 30 acres. In expanse, the campus comprises an area of over 6 acres. [351]

Late 1940s Water from the water tower freezes and creates a large cascading sheet of ice, likely damaging the nearby DeWolf building.[352]

1950s The landscape around the Bird-Brady House includes a gravel drive edged with a hedge and deciduous and evergreen trees.[353]

1950 April 3. President McKinney presents his resignation effective September 1, 1950, though the Executive Committee votes to accept his resignation effective July 1st and continue his salary until September 1st. [354]

September. The Board votes to sell surplus lots, as well as the Co-op House on Washington Street, and to apply the money toward the school's debts. [355]

1952 An aerial photograph shows the overall spatial organization of the Storer College landscape with building locations, drives, walks, and increased vegetation.[356]

February. College Vice-President Johnson recommends that a committee be formed to look into the sale of any college property "not expected to be used in the future development of the College." [357]

The landscape between the library and Anthony Memorial Hall is comprised of large boxwoods, deciduous and evergreen trees, concrete walk and steps, and vehicular drive.[358]

1953 Through contributions from alumni and friends, Storer College is able to build a Library Annex to try to upgrade its library facilities. [359]

1953-1959 Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 475.6 acres to its property.[360]

1954 U.S. Government ends legal segregation.[361]

U.S. Government owns most of the land in Lower Town Harpers Ferry.[362]

1955 Storer College closes.[363]

May. National Park Service gives tours of John Brown's Fort on the Storer College Campus. The surrounding area includes a mortared stone wall and simple wood slat benches.[364]

Mid-Late 1950s While some Storer Trustees favor "returning' the property to the federal government, other efforts seek to revive the school. [365]

1957 Bradley Nash, a Storer Trustee and local resident who lobbied the NPS to assume its responsibility for Harpers Ferry in the early 1950s, meets with Director Conrad Wirth to discuss the possibility that the campus might be transferred to the NPS "without cost through the revision of title to the United States."[366]

1958 January. NPS meets with the Trustees and inspects the Storer College grounds. The NPS advisory group unanimously agrees that the campus should be incorporated into the Monument. The property provides support for historic themes and a panoramic vantage point to interpret them; protects a prominent area from development "out of harmony with the atmosphere of the National Monument and the harpers Ferry community"; and provides a large area to locate administrative, maintenance, and quarters facilities. It is also "adaptable to important uses of… several NPS interests beyond the local level." Planners envision the former college buildings housing an eastern counterpart to the NPS training center established in 1957 in Yosemite. Additionally, Harpers Ferry National Monument is identified as the relocation office for the Director an for Region Five in a 1956 "Operation Alert Exercise," and the Storer campus can be designed as a permanent "'always ready' emergency relocation" facility. [367]

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documents Morrell House through drawings and photographs.[368]

Various maps show the spatial organization of the campus with existing building locations and drives.[369]

Archie Franzen drafts "Storer College" showing campus buildings with annotations of names, construction dates, and alteration dates.[370]

1959-1960 NPS appraises and studies the logistics of the acquisition of the Storer property, while the Board of Trustees works out a compromise to uphold the stipulations of the college mission and charter.[371]

1959 Historian Philip Smith, Jr. researches the history of the Morrell House through construction and initial occupancy up to 1867.[372]

June 17. A series of acquisition maps are drafted for the Storer College Campus, noting buildings to be retained, demolished, and moved. Also noted are the original government grant to Storer College, property added to the grant, grant lands now in private ownership, and private property to be acquired.[373]

1960 April. The Trustees vote to merge Storer College into historically black Virginia Union College in Richmond to provide at least some symbolic continuity. [374]

Acquiring the John Brown Fort is one of NPS's incentives for acquiring the Storer College grounds. [375]

The Storer College Board of Trustees approves selling the college property to the U.S. Government for an addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument.[376] The government intends to use the buildings as a training center.[377] Other buildings are to be converted to a museum, administrative offices, and park residences.[378]

July 14. Legislation introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph is signed to allow the federal government to repurchase the former government property. More than a year later, the park sees "limited action" and "considerable" difficulty in carrying out the acquisition. Much of the delay involves legal complications of establishing title and identifying up to seven acres of privately held lots within the larger Storer College property, which holds up official property appraisals and purchase negotiations. [379]

National Park Service takes control of Storer College, with 30 acres of properties to repair, rehabilitate, or demolish as it sees fit. [380]

Ruins of the Morrell House addition remain in the landscape.[381]

NPS purchases the Bird-Brady property. [382]

1960-1969 Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 798.35 acres, including Storer College, to its property, for a total acreage of 1,273.95 acres. [383]

1960s As part of the conversion of Storer College grounds, overhead power lines are re-routed underground. [384]

The Curtis Free Will Baptist Church is used by the NPS. The main auditorium is utilized as a meeting, conference, and congregational structure by municipal, organizational, and federal assemblies. [385]

1961-1962 The NPS takes a series of photographs of Storer College landscape and buildings to inventory the property's resources.[386]

A hedge lines the sidewalk near Freewill Baptist Church along Jackson Street.[387]

Evergreen trees and shrubs are located along the north façade of Cook Hall and the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall.[388]

1962 February. Harpers Ferry National Monument is apprised of discussions regarding the acquisition and anticipated use of the Storer College property. Supt. Prentice notes that the park will likely hold responsibility for the maintenance and protection of the grounds, but "probably will have nothing to do with the running of the school." [389]

U.S. Congress appropriates money to buy Storer College properties.[390]

Chief Architect John Cabot outlines recommendations for adapting the Storer campus for NPS uses. "In considering facilities required for the Interpretive [Training] Center at Storer College, the total development and operation of the Monument is intricately involved. At the present time, there has been no general development, other than historic preservation, at Harpers Ferry and, as I understand it, there are no PCP's for future development, these programs have been awaiting a final decision on the acquisition and ultimate use of the Storer College property." [391]

April. WASO representatives anticipate problems associated with the removal of the John Brown's Fort from Camp Hill. Supt. Prentice argues that its location on the Storer campus confuses visitors unaware of the building's travels. Prentice believes that relocating it to Lower Town would "remove the only important attraction from the Storer College campus and thus dramatically eliminate the hoards of visitors and their automobiles from this location." Many members of the Storer community disagree and feel that Camp Hill is its own attraction and should retain the Fort. [392]

June. A number of Storer buildings are deemed too badly deteriorated to preserve, and a preliminary General Development Plan suggests intent to demolish Anthony Hall.

August. Preservation issues are resolved at a meeting in Director Wirth's office where the following objectives are set forth: "Cook Hall and Anthony Library are to be remodeled and rehabilitated in time for the first training session… Anthony Hall should be remodeled and rehabilitated for classroom and perhaps other training center needs as determined after further study. It may be possible to include Monument headquarters in this structure. Commitments by the Service during Congressional hearings indicate that this building will be used for the training center. The new building shown on the Master Plan is not envisioned… The idea of seclusion for the training center is overstressed in the design analysis as the Monument visitors will circulate along the trails to Jefferson Rock, etc." [393]

NPS demolishes Mosher (Myrtle) Hall, Bracket (Lincoln) Hall, Jackson and Sinclair Cottages, the Kent and Sounders Houses, the DeWolf Industrial Building, and the Storer College Gymnasium. Later, the Science Building is also razed. [394]

A preliminary drawing for utilities, water and sewage systems for the former Storer College Campus show sewer pipes leading to a sand filter area and outfalling to a ravine with a masonry dam.[395]

An existing conditions survey of the campus shows detailed topography, buildings, drives, walks, and select vegetation, including a boxwood hedge between Anthony Memorial Hall and Brackett Hall.[396]

June. Plans are drafted for new building locations, parking lots, and drives. One plan shows the demolition of all structures with the exception of Cook Hall. Six new structures are proposed including a "Utility Court", four residences, and an Administrative/Classroom Building. Four additional future building sites are also noted.[397]

1963 Portions of the campus are intended for NPS offices, staff quarters, and a maintenance building to relieve overcrowded and incompatible park operations in Lower Town.[398]

U.S. Congress authorizes the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, thus changing the national monument's name.[399]

Anthony Hall is rehabilitated and renamed the Mather Training Center. [400]

February. In a letter to a friend, Edith Perry, wife of the Harpers Ferry mayor, describes the bustle of activity: "Have you heard of the progress the Park Service is making? At Storer, they have torn out the interior of Cook Hall – the newest stone building – redesigning the layout of the rooms. They are relaying all water pipe lines and sewerage. They are tearing down Brackett Hall now and soon begin tearing down Mosher Hall (just inside the gate). Saddest of all they have begun the tearing down process of The Castle… We feel like a changing world over here." [401] The Pseudo-Scottish Castle is located on Bolivar Heights.

March 25. A three-week trial training session opens at the Mather Training Center. [402]

April. Demolition begins on a number of Storer College buildings, including Sinclair Cottage and Saunders Cottage. Jackson House/Cottage, Park Building 65, and Myrtle Hall/Mosher Hall are also demolished by the National Park Service. [403]

The Storer Alumni Association is asked to participate in interpreting this history of the college. Bronze plaques are planned to describe the past and present use of the campus, including one at the entrance welcoming visitors to "the former Storer College. [404]

Summer. Construction of an underground "relocation center" near Anthony Hall begins.[405]

Revised master plans for the former Storer College campus show the demolition of Mosher Hall and Brackett Hall, while retaining Anthony Memorial Hall. New additions include a large parking lot west of Anthony, four new residences, and utility court.[406] Other plans show a simplified building arrangement with Anthony, Cook Hall, a new Administration building, parking areas, river overlook, and preservation of the existing residences. A long walk connects Anthony Hall to a second overlook at Lockwood House. Additionally Jackson Street is closed to become a green pedestrian way.[407]

1964 Construction drawings are drafted for a maintenance building and three residences west of Wirth Hall.[408]

January. Bids open for the construction of three 1,300 square foot ranch-style houses and a concrete block maintenance building measuring 40'x122' with a 40'x100' lumber shelter. The ranch-style homes are planned for employee quarters, but not primarily for park staff. The new maintenance building features a full carpenter shop for custom work required for historic structures and is located in an area to the southwest, "well-shielded" from the college buildings. [409]

April 17. The new Mather Training Center is dedicated.[410] A large parking lot is constructed west of the building.[411]

November. A Maintenance utility building is constructed west of the Mather Training Center. [412] The new maintenance facilities are located on the site of the graded former Storer College football field that had been cut into the adjacent hill. [413]

Planting plan for Wirth Hall (formerly Anthony Memorial Hall) shows existing elm and maple trees, removal of the hedges, and retention of the concrete walk and gravel drive east of the building. Planned improvements include new flagstone walks and rhododendron and mountain laurel foundation plantings.[414]

1965 A parking lot is completed behind (south) Cook Hall.[415]

An outdoor basketball court is located at the corner of South Cliff Street and McDowell Street.[416]

c. 1965 Nearly all hedges are removed from the Storer College campus.[417] One hedge remains along McDowell Street until circa 1968.[418]

Construction drawings are drafted for a sunken pedestrian walk and service entry at the west façade of Wirth Hall.[419]

Planting plans are drafted for the west foundation of Wirth Hall, and the three residences to the west.[420]

May. Plans are drafted for concrete walks and steps throughout the former campus. Flagstone walks at Wirth Hall are noted to be replaced with concrete. A parking lot and concrete retaining wall are to be constructed southeast of Cook Hall, and the gravel drive east of Wirth Hall is shortened and enlarged for two parking spaces.[421] Planting plans for the work show selected vegetation around Cook Hall and a hedge along McDowell. At the intersection of McDowell and Cliff Streets, a paved area is noted to be used for "tennis and other court games when not in use."[422]

July 19. A survey of remaining American elms is conducted on Camp Hill.[423]

c. 1966 Discussions about the use of structures on the Storer property refer to the need to base decisions on policy precedent in the absence of a master plan or delay decisions while waiting for one. The lack of a comprehensive plan, the multiple intra-agency interests, and pressure to make immediate use of the property create challenges in decision making for the long-term and symbolic benefits and demands of the expansion effort. [424]

1967 Aerial photograph shows the overall spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape with building locations, maintenance yard, drives, parking lots, walks, and vegetation.[425]

April. A master plan is drafted for the former Storer College grounds and shows existing and proposed buildings, with a number of parking lots.[426]

July. A survey of size and species of existing vegetation is conducted for the Mather Training Center Grounds.[427]

1968 March 7. John Brown's Fort is relocated from Storer College to Lower Town Harpers Ferry, opposite its original armory location.[428]

April. Ground is broken for the new Interpretive Design Center (IDC). [429]

May 5. The Harpers Ferry Elementary School is renamed in honor of Charles Waldron Shipley School. Shipley, a teacher and principal for 34 years contributed much to the school's development. [430]

The outdoor basketball court at the corner of South Cliff and McDowell Streets is used as a parking lot.[431]

A series of concrete walks and steps are constructed throughout the grounds of the former college.[432]

1969 June. A maintenance shop is completed and used for park maintenance and operations.[433]

December. Construction is complete on the IDC, a modern structure that makes no attempt to imitate the historic styles of nearby structures. A plaza to the north of the building is intended to integrate the building with its surroundings. The IDC facility partners with its neighbors, Mather Training Center and Harpers Ferry NHP, to test and demonstration new design ideas and services within the park. To some, the IDC represents an incursion into the park and historic campus from the directorate level that preempts both the park and regional affiliations. Harpers Ferry NHP administration and

	MTC are moved from their regional affiliation to fall under the IDC or Harpers Ferry Center (HFC), a title representing broader function. [434]
1970	NPS opens the IDC. [435] As-built drawings of the IDC show topography, outdoor plaza, and other improvements.[436]
	Rehabilitation work is begun on Morrell House.[437]
1970s	A tennis court is constructed on the site of the Robinson Barn.[438]
1971	Shipley School closes and is leased by the National Park Service as a conservation lab. An access ramp and door are added to the structure, and the playground is converted to a parking lot.[439]
1970-1979	Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 435.21 acres for a total of 1,709.16 acres within the park.[440]
1974	Aerial photographs show the spatial organization of the former Storer College Campus with buildings, parking lots, drives, walks, and vegetation.[441]
	February. Supt. Conway writes to alert the NCR director of an approaching "crisis" caused by the "unplanned expansion" of the IDC into a former commercial building and the Shipley School. [442]
	October. A hedge defines the drive and stone retaining wall at the Bird Brady House.[443]
	October 24. Legislation is approved that sets the Harpers Ferry NHP acreage limit at 2,000 and allots $1.3 million for acquisition and $8.69 for development. [444] The proposed acquisition includes two Jefferson County Board of Education properties, Grandview and Shipley schools, which the park is renting and using for overflow storage and HFC exhibit preparation. [445]
1976	The Bicentennial Celebration at Harpers Ferry includes programs to support the demand for interpretation of Storer College and black history. [446]
	A planting plan is drafted and implemented for foundation plantings at Anthony Memorial Hall.[447]
1977	November. A hedge is removed and replanted along Jackson Street at the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.[448]
c. 1978	In response to sustained interest in establishing Harpers Ferry as a study center for black history, park staff and the Regional Office agree on increased interpretation for Storer College with oral history interviews to begin as soon as possible. [449]
1978	November. The funds set aside for land acquisition are raised from $8.69 million to $12.385 million. [450]
1980s	First exhibits open at HAFE interpreting Storer College.[451]
	An exhibit on Storer College through the stories of its former students, recalls the myth of Harpers Ferry as an integrated place. Despite the story of John Brown and the presence of the College, students were cautioned from spending too much time away from campus for their own safety. [452]
	Harpers Ferry offers a number of programs highlighting African American history, including a self-guided tour of the Storer College campus, education programs, and the restoration of Freewill Baptist Church. [453]
1989	A topographic survey is conducted of the Shipley School showing topography, vegetation, walks, drives, parking lots, and fences.[454]
1980-1989	Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 564.75 acres to its property. Total land includes 2,273.94 acres.[455]
1980	Design Concept Plan is developed for Camp Hill. [456]
	November 21. A job order is issued to excavate around Wirth Hall, install new drainage, and backfill. The job is completed August 14, 1981. [457]
1988	Aerial photograph shows the overall spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape with building locations, maintenance yard, IDC, drives, parking lots, walks, and vegetation.[458]
1989	NPS begins repair and repointing of brick sidewalk at the east entrance of Morrell House.[459]

1990s	Exhibits open at HAFE about the "black experience" at Harpers Ferry.[460]
1990-1999	Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 482.44 acres to its property for a total of 2,756.38 acres. Shipley School and the Tattersall parcel are included in the land transfers. [461]
1991	Archaeologists find the surface ground turned over with a spade at a former trash dump for Storer College. Artifacts are scattered across the area, and two piles of bottles are found to the side. The ceramics, glassware, and other items date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. [462]
1993	Acquisitions of Grandview and Shipley Schools, formerly the community's segregated public school buildings, are finalized.[463]
1995	December 6. "Package 119" Historic Structures Report, History Section is written for Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House (Park Building 58) through a Cooperative Agreement between the NPS and University of Maryland. The report states, "the current boundaries for the lot on which Morrell stands approximate those established in 1869."[464] The Tattersall Family sells their lot to the National Park Service.[465]
1996	Aerial photograph shows the overall spatial organization of the former Storer College landscape with building locations, drives, walks, and vegetation.[466]
2000	August. NPS enters PMIS statement 63115 to resurface walkways, drives, and parking areas near IDC and Byrd-Brady House. Improvements to steps, walks, rails, ramps, and parking will also be addressed.[467] November. STMA Roundtable Partners discuss future uses of Cook Hall. [468]
2000-2007	Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 889.37 acres to its property. The park includes a total of 3,645.75 acres.[469]
2001	Aerial photograph shows the overall spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape with building locations, parking lots, drives, walks, and vegetation.[470] West Virginia SHPO submits National Register nominations for several more sites, including the Tattersall property, the Shipley School, and the Storer College historic district. [471] April. PMIS statement 76768 is entered for replacing unsafe lodging facilities at Mather Training Center, to construct on-campus lodging for trainees and instructors at the center.[472] May. NPS enters a PMIS statement for a Shipley School rehabilitation to convert the building into multi-use offices.[473] July. A charrette is held at the Stephen T. Mather Training Center to discuss on-campus student lodging rehabilitation.[474] The graded area of the former football field is occupied by a Park Service maintenance facility. [475]
2002	May. PMIS statement is entered for the rehabilitation of Cook Hall. The project will address interior renovations, ADA requirements, addition of a stair/elevator tower, improved delivery access, site utilities, parking, and restoration of the landscape.[476] December. NPS enters a PMIS statement to remove the three ranch-style houses west of Anthony Memorial Hall.[477]
2004	February A PMIS statement requests funds for painting and repairing highly visible buildings on Camp Hill including building numbers 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, 69, 69A, and 75.[478] February. NPS enters a PMIS statement for repair of the Camp Hill landscape.[479] August-September. The ranch houses west of Anthony Hall are demolished.[480] November. NPS enters a PMIS statement for the construction of a new museum collection, artifacts, archives, and library storage facility.[481]
2005	January. A PMIS statement to repair all concrete sidewalks, steps, and curbs at the Mather Training Center is entered.[482]

2006 January. PMIS statement 125719 is entered for the rehabilitation of the exterior of Cook Hall. The project includes repairing roofers, gutters, downspouts, cornices, soffits, windows, doors, hardware, repointing walls, and trimming vegetation around the building.[483]

September. A PMIS statement requests funds for clearing a portion of Camp Hill slopes for historic views and interpretation at Lockwood, Brackett, and Morrell Houses.[484]

2007 June. A PMIS statement is entered for improving the foundation drainage around Wirth Hall to include masonry foundation repairs, drainage systems, landscape repairs, and archaeological monitoring.[485]

September. A PMIS statement requests funds for creating accessible entrances at Cook Hall.[486]

2008 Large trees are removed from around Cook Hall and the Shipley School for building repairs. Boxwoods are also removed from around the library building.[487]

Heritage Landscapes is selected to complete a Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report focusing on the origins and evolution of the Camp Hill landscape.

APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGY ENDNOTES

[1] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 8.
[2] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 8.
[3] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-3.
[4] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 8.
[5] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-6.
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[7] National Park Service/University of Maryland, *Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report*, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), 1.
[8] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "Robert Harper." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm.
[9] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "Thomas Jefferson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm, Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-5.
[10] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 1, National Park Service, Northeast Region, *Archeological Survery (sic) of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) Harpers Ferry, West Virginia*, prepared by William D. Hershey, (1963), 4; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 176.
[11] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 2.
[12] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 2.
[13] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-12.
[14] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-9.
[15] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-9.
[16] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 2.
[17] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 3.
[18] George Rust, Untitled Map, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00372.
[19] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4.
[20] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4.
[21] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 6.
[22] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. WV-179, *The Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House)*, 6.
[23] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 23.
[24] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4-5.
[25] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 189.
[26] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-46 to 3-47.
[27] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 6.
[28] *Public Lands of Harpers Ferry*, S. V. Benet, National Archives Record Group No. 121. Map No. 187. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00479.
[29] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 24.
[30] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 7.
[31] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 7.

[32] S. Howell Brown, "Map of Harpers Ferry" 1852. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00038. Scan of restored map also obtained from Bill Hebb, Natural Resource and Lands Program Manager, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.
[33] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 5.
[34] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[35] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[36] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-40.
[37] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 148-149.
[38] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 149.
[39] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[40] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, viii.
[41] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xii.
[42] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[43] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 149.
[44] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 177. References by Storer College President McDonald refer to a government-built cistern on the Morrell House and Lockwood House properties.
[45] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 8.
[46] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 150.
[47] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 149.
[48] *Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859* Sheet of 1 of 3. Charles W. Snell. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00044.
[49] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 151.
[50] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xii & 151.
[51] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 152.
[52] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[53] American Civil War Timeline, 1861. http://americancivilwar.com/tl/tl1861.html
[54] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9.
[55] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 11.
[56] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 8.
[57] Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 20; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 191.
[58] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 28.
[59] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 28.
[60] Harpers Ferry Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, August 16, 1979.
[61] Sketch of the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, VA by William Luce. National Archives, Record Group 77. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-0338, HAFE-631, HFM-00054, HF-0225, CH_20081008_0870.jpg.
[62] Martin Conway, *Harpers Ferry: Time Remembered*, 1981.
[63] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 29..
[64] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 72 & 123.
[65] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 152.
[66] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-55.
[67] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 189.
[68] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HF-01, HF-02, HF-63, HF-069, HF-0338, HAFE-8746.

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[70] William MacLeod, "Seige of Maryland Heights." Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-1164.
[71] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 76.
[72] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HF-20, HAFE-13232.
[73] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 77.
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[75] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 152.
[76] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 177.
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[80] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9.
[81] Tattersal Property, Bolivar, WV, National Register Nomination Form, 26 February 2001.
[82] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9.
[83] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 10.
[84] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 11.
[85] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[86] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 36.
[87] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 36.
[88] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[89] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 35; and Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 178.
[90] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 36.
[91] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[92] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[93] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[94] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 153.
[95] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[96] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 36.
[97] Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 6.
[98] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 42.
[99] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[100] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 153.
[101] *Storer College Catalogue 1933-34*, p10.
[102] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 127.
[103] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 153.
[104] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiii and 153.
[105] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[106] Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 6.

[107] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 193.
[108] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 32.
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[110] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[111] Map of Harpers Ferry – April 26, 1869 by S. Howell Brown. Traced from a print of a copy of the original by the Pusey & Jones Company and by A. W. Franzen, August 17, 1957, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00139.
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[113] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[114] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[115] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 85-86.
[116] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
[117] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 29.
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[119] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 154.
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[121] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 76.
[122] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 260-1.
[123] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 56.
[124] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, xiii.
[125] Gloria Gozdzik, et al. "A Historic Resource Study for Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." (Morgantown, WV: Horizon Research Consultants, Inc., 2002), 76.
[126] Teresa S. Moyer, Kim E. Wallace, Paul A Shackel, "To Preserve the Evidences of a Noble Past: An Administrative History of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." (Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, Center for Heritage Resource Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2004), 2.
[127] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 190.
[128] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 190-1.
[129] John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 24.
[130] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 196.
[131] *Storer College Catalogue 1918*, p21.
[132] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR*, 3-105; and John Barker and Mary Johnson, *Status Report on the Discontinuance of Package 121*, NPS/University of Maryland Cooperative Project (Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Collection: US Government, December 1991), 25
[133] *Storer College Catalogue 1918*, p21.
[134] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 155.
[135] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HF-1161.
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[137] Dawne Raines Burke, "Storer College: A Hope for Redemption in the Shadow of Slavery, 1865-1855." (Falls Church, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, 2004), 192; Kate J. Anthony, *Storer College: Brief Historical Sketch*, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House, 1891), 20.
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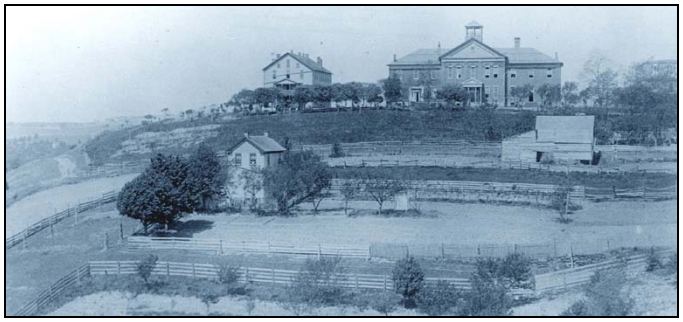
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[478] "Paint and repair highly-visible historic buildings on Camp Hill," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 108195, February 2004.
[479] "Repair Camp Hill Landscape for Visitor Interpretation," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 108212, February 2004.
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[482] "Repair All Cement Sidewalks, Steps, and Curbs Surrounding Mather Training Center," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 117080, January 2005.
[483] "Rehabilitate Cook Hall Exterior," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 125719, January 2006.
[484] "Clear Camp Hill slopes of historic scene Public Interpretation," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, PMIS Statement 128933, September 2006.
[485] "Improve Foundation Drainage Around Wirth Hall," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 137251, June 2007.
[486] "Create Accessible Entrance – Cook Hall," Stephen T. Mather Training Center, PMIS Statement 138343, September 2007.
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CAMP HILL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

APPENDIX B: TREE & SHRUB INVENTORY RESULTS

This list provides the codes used in the Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report to record tree, shrub and vine species. The list references each plant by code, botanical name (genus and species), common name, and drawing symbol category. Codes and drawing symbols are shown on period plans and the existing conditions plan. Lower case codes indicate a shrub, vine, or perennial.

CORE LANDSCAPE SPECIES

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Agi	Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	Deciduous Tree
Ah	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	Deciduous Tree
Ar	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	Deciduous Tree
Aps	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore Maple	Deciduous Tree
Asa	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Deciduous Tree
Asc	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	Deciduous Tree
az	Azalea	Azalea species	Deciduous Shrub
bs	Buxus sempervirens	Boxwood	Evergreen Shrub
Cb	Catalpa bignonioides	Northern Catalpa	Deciduous Tree
Cc	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Flowering Tree
Cf	Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	Flowering Tree
Ck	Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood	Flowering Tree
Co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	Deciduous Tree
cs	Chaenomeles speciosa	Flowering Quince	Deciduous Shrub
ea	Euonymus alatus	Winged euonymus	Deciduous Shrub
Fa	Fraxinus americana	White Ash	Deciduous Tree
fs	Forsythia species	Forsythia species	Deciduous Shrub
Gd	Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree	Deciduous Tree
Gl	Gordonia lasianthos	Loblolly Bay	Flowering Tree
Ic	Ilex crenata	Japanese Holly	Evergreen Shrub
Ins	Ilex x 'Nellie Stevens'	Nellie Stevens Holly	Evergreen Tree
Io	Ilex opaca	American Holly	Evergreen Tree
Jn	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	Deciduous Tree
Jsp	Juglans species	Walnut Species	Deciduous Tree

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Jv	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	Evergreen Tree
Lt	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	Deciduous Tree
lsp	Ligustrum species	Privet species	Deciduous Shrub
Ma	Morus alba	White Mulberry	Deciduous Tree
Msp	Malus species	Crabapple Species	Flowering Tree
Ns	Nyssa sylvatica	Sweetgum	Deciduous Tree
Oa	Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood	Flowering Tree
Pa	Picea abies	Norway Spruce	Evergreen Tree
Pca	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	Flowering Tree
Po	Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	Deciduous Tree
Pp	Picea pungens	Colorado Spruce	Evergreen Tree
Pr	Pinus resinosa	Red Pine	Evergreen Tree
Ps	Pinus strobus	White Pine	Evergreen Tree
Psy	Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine	Evergreen Tree
Pt	Paulownia tomentosa	Princesstree	Deciduous Tree
Qa	Quercus alba	White Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qf	Quercus falcata	Southern Red Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qp	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qr	Quercus rubra	Red Oak	Deciduous Tree
rc	Rhododendron catawbiense	Catawba rhododendron	Evergreen Shrub
Rp	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	Deciduous Tree
rp	Rhododendron 'PJM'	P.J.M. rhododendron	Evergreen Shrub
ss	Spirea species	Spirea species	Deciduous Shrub
Ta	Tilia americana	American Linden	Deciduous Tree
Tc	Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock	Evergreen Tree
To	Thuja occidentalis	White Cedar	Evergreen Tree
Tsp	Tilia species	Linden species	Deciduous Tree
tsp	Taxus species	Yew species	Evergreen Shrub
Ua	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Deciduous Tree
Ur	Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm	Deciduous Tree
Zs	Zelkova serrata	Japanese Zelkova	Deciduous Tree

WOODLAND SPECIES

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
An	Acer negundo	Boxelder	Deciduous Tree
Asa	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	Deciduous Tree
Asc	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	Deciduous Tree
Ap	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Deciduous Tree
ape	Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	Herbaceous
Cc	Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Flowering Tree
Co	Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	Deciduous Tree
Cr	Crataegus species	Hawthorne species	Flowering Tree
Csp	Carya species	Hickory species	Deciduous Tree
cv	Clematis virginiana	Virgin's Bower	Vine
Fs	Forsythia species	Forsythia species	Deciduous Shrub
Gd	Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree	Deciduous Tree
gh	Glecoma hederacea	Creeping Charlie	Ground cover
hh	Hedera helix	English Ivy	Ground cover
hs	Hibiscus syriacus	Rose-of-Sharon	Deciduous Shrub
Hv	Hamamelis virginiana	Witch Hazel	Deciduous Tree
Jn	Juglans nigra	Black Walnut	Deciduous Tree
Jv	Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	Evergreen Tree
lb	Lindera benzoin	Northern Spicebush	Deciduous Shrub
lj	Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	Vine
lm	Lonicera maacki	Amur Honeysuckle	Deciduous Shrub
lsp	Lonicera species	Honeysuckle species	Deciduous Shrub
Ma	Morus alba	White Mulberry	Deciduous Tree
Qa	Quercus alba	White Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qf	Quercus falcata	Southern Red Oak	Deciduous Tree
Qpr	Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak	Deciduous Tree
Pa	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	Deciduous Tree
pq	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	Vine
Pt	Paulownia tomentosa	Princesstree	Deciduous Tree
Pse	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	Evergreen Tree
ro	Rubus odoratus	Thimbleberry	Deciduous Shrub
rm	Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose	Deciduous Shrub
Rp	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	Deciduous Tree
so	Symphorocarpus orbiculatus	Indiancurrant	Deciduous Shrub
Ss	Salix species	Willow species	Deciduous Tree
sy	Symphorocarpus species	Coralberry species	Deciduous Shrub
tr	Toxicodendron radicans	Poison Ivy	Vine

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Plant Category
Ua	Ulmus americana	American Elm	Deciduous Tree
vm	Vinca minor	Vinca	Ground cover
vsp	Vitis species	Grape species	Vine
wsp	Wisteria species	Wisteria	Vine

The following charts provide a summary of the tree inventory results for the Camp Hill landscape. Charts for the total number of species, canopy health, root and trunk condition, and canopy condition by dbh are listed below. Woodland inventory results are not presented here.

Plant Name	# of Trees
Pinus strobus	33
Cornus florida	26
Quercus palustris	26
Acer saccharum	21
Robinia pseudoacacia	16
Ulmus americana	15
Acer platanoides	13
Acer saccharinum	12
Celtis occidentalis	11
Gymnocladus dioicus	8
Liriodendron tulipifera	8
Acer rubrum	5
Picea abies	5
Tilia americana	5
Platanus occidentalis	4
Picea pungens	4
Cercis canadensis	3
Cornus kousa	3
Ilex opaca	3
Juniperus virginiana	3
Morus alba	3
Paulownia tomentosa	3
Ulmus rubra	3
Zelkova serrata	3
Acer ginnala	2
Catalpa bignonioides	2
Gordonia lasianthos	2
Juglans nigra	2
Aesculus hippocastanum	1

Plant Name	# of Trees
Acer pseudoplatanus	1
Fraxinus americana	1
Juglans species	1
Malus species	1
Nyssa sylvatica	1
Oxydendrum arboreum	1
Pyrus calleryana	1
Pinus resinosa	1
Pinus sylvestris	1
Paulownia tomentosa	1
Pinus thunbergiana	1
Quercus alba	1
Quercus falcata	1
Quercus rubra	1
Thuja occidentalis	1
Tilia species	1

Canopy Health for Overall Camp Hill Landscape							
	A	B	C	D	E	Not Coded	Total
Number of Trees	47	90	98	7	21	15	278
% of Trees	17%	32%	35%	3%	8%	5%	100%

Canopy Health of Trees with 25" Diameter and Larger for Overall Camp Hill Landscape							
	A	B	C	D	E	Not Coded	Total
Number of Trees	1	9	28	0	8	0	46
% of Trees	2%	20%	61%	0%	17%	0%	100%

Trunk Condition for Overall Camp Hill Landscape					
	1	2	Stumps	Not Coded	Total
Number of Trees	200	47	21	10	278
% of Trees	72%	17%	8%	4%	100%

Root Space for Overall Camp Hill Landscape					
	R	U	Stumps	Not Coded	Total
Number of Trees	105	152	21		278
% of Trees	38%	55%	8%	0%	100%

ALL TREES

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Agi	Acer ginnala	?	?	?	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Agi27E	Acer ginnala	27	E			1	Deciduous Tree
Ah22B1R	Aesculus hippocastanum	22	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap13B1R	Acer platanoides	13	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap13B1U	Acer platanoides	13	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap14B1R	Acer platanoides	14	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap14C1R	Acer platanoides	14	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap14C1U	Acer platanoides	14	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap15B1R	Acer platanoides	15	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap15D2R	Acer platanoides	15	D	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap17B1R	Acer platanoides	17	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap17C1U	Acer platanoides	17	C	1	U	1	Ornamental tree
Ap19C1R	Acer platanoides	19	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap22C1R	Acer platanoides	22	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap33C1UT	Acer platanoides	33	C	1	U	2	Deciduous Tree
Ap36C1R	Acer platanoides	36	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ap9B2R	Acer rubrum	9	B	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Aps16C1R	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ar18B1U	Acer rubrum	18	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ar18B2U	Acer rubrum	18	B	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ar18D2R	Acer rubrum	18	D	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ar22C1U	Acer rubrum	22	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa12B1U	Acer saccharinum	12	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa12C1U	Acer saccharinum	12	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa16C1R	Acer saccharinum	16	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa20B1U	Acer saccharinum	20	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa22C1R	Acer saccharinum	22	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa26C1U	Acer saccharinum	26	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa28B1U	Acer saccharinum	28	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa28C1U	Acer saccharinum	28	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa28C2U	Acer saccharinum	28	C	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa31C2R	Acer saccharinum	31	C	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa36C1U	Acer saccharinum	36	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asa36C2U	Acer saccharinum	36	C	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc11A1R	Acer saccharum	11	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc12A1R	Acer saccharum	12	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Asc12A1U	Acer saccharum	12	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc12B1U	Acer saccharum	12	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc14B1R	Acer saccharum	14	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc15B1R	Acer saccharum	15	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc17BC2U	Acer saccharum	17	B	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc18C1U	Acer saccharum	18	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc20B1R	Acer saccharum	20	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc27C2U	Acer saccharum	27	C	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc28C2U	Acer saccharum	28	C	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc2A2U	Acer saccharum	2	A	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc36C1R	Acer saccharum	36	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc3A1R	Acer saccharum	3	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc7C1R	Acer saccharum	7	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc8?1U	Acer saccharum	8?	?	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc8A1R	Acer saccharum	8	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc8A1U	Acer saccharum	8	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc9A1R	Acer saccharum	9	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc9B1R	Acer saccharum	9	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Asc9B1U	Acer saccharum	9	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Cb????	Catalpa bignonioides	?	?	?	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Cb33C2R	Catalpa bignonioides	33	C	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Cc14B2UM	Cercis canadensis	14	B	2	U	Multiple	Flowering Tree
Cc16B2UM	Cercis canadensis	16	B	2	U	Multiple	Flowering Tree
Cc23C1RM	Cercis canadensis	23	C	1	R	Multiple	Flowering Tree
Cf10A1U	Cornus florida	10	A	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf12A1UT	Cornus florida	12	A	1	U	2	Flowering Tree
Cf12B2U	Cornus florida	12	B	2	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf12B2UT	Cornus florida	12	B	2	U	2	Flowering Tree
Cf13B1U	Cornus florida	13	B	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf13B2UM	Cornus florida	13	B	2	U	Multiple	Flowering Tree
Cf17C2U	Cornus florida	17	C	2	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf19B2UM	Cornus florida	19	B	2	U	Multiple	Flowering Tree
Cf22B1U	Cornus florida	22	B	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf2A1U	Cornus florida	2	A	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf2A2R	Cornus florida	2	A	2	R	1	Flowering Tree
Cf2A2U	Cornus florida	2	A	2	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf2B1U	Cornus florida	2	B	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf2C1R	Cornus florida	2	C	1	R	1	Flowering Tree
Cf2E	Cornus florida	2	E			1	Flowering Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Cf2E1U	Cornus florida	2	E	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf3A1U	Cornus florida	3	A	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf4A1U	Cornus florida	4	A	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf4B1UT	Cornus florida	4	B	1	U	2	Flowering Tree
Cf4B2R	Cornus florida	4	B	2	R	1	Flowering Tree
Cf5A1R	Cornus florida	5	A	1	R	1	Flowering Tree
Cf6A2U	Cornus florida	6	A	2	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf6B1U	Cornus florida	6	B	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf6C2U	Cornus florida	6	C	2	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf7B2U	Cornus florida	7	B	2	U	1	Flowering Tree
Cf9C2RM	Cornus florida	9	C	2	R	Multiple	Flowering Tree
Ck2A1R	Cornus kousa	2	A	1	R	1	Flowering Tree
Ck7A1UT	Cornus kousa	7	A	1	U	2	Flowering Tree
Ck8A1R	Cornus kousa	8	A	1	R	1	Flowering Tree
Co13C1U	Celtis occidentalis	13	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Co14C1R	Celtis occidentalis	14	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Co16C1U	Celtis occidentalis	16	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Co18C2R	Celtis occidentalis	18	C	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Co22B1R	Celtis occidentalis	22	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Co24C1R	Celtis occidentalis	24	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Co28B1UT	Celtis occidentalis	28	B	1	U	2	Deciduous Tree
Co2B2R	Celtis occidentalis	2	B	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Co60B1UM	Celtis occidentalis	60	B	1	U	Multiple	Deciduous Tree
Co8B1R	Celtis occidentalis	8	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Co9B1U	Celtis occidentalis	9	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Dep	Unknown	?	E			1	
Dep?	Unknown	?	E			1	
Fa36C1R	Fraxinus americana	36	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd16C2R	Gymnocladus dioicus	16	C	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd18C1R	Gymnocladus dioicus	18	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd19B2U	Gymnocladus dioicus	19	B	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd23A1U	Gymnocladus dioicus	23	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd24B1R	Gymnocladus dioicus	24	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd28C2U	Gymnocladus dioicus	28	C	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Gd36C2R	Gymnocladus dioicus	36	C	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Gd8C1U	Gymnocladus dioicus	8	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Gl15C1U	Gordonia lasianthos	15	C	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Gl5B1U	Gordonia lasianthos	15	B	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Io6A1U	Ilex opaca	6	A	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Io6B1U	Ilex opaca	6	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Io8A1U	Ilex opaca	8	A	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Jn10C1U	Juglans nigra	10	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Jn30C1U	Juglans nigra	30	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Jsp????	Juglans species	?	?	?	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Jv????	Juniperus virginiana	?	?	?	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Jv13C1U	Juniperus virginiana	13	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Jv16C1U	Juniperus virginiana	16	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Lt12A1U	Liriodendron tulipifera	12	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt13A1U	Liriodendron tulipifera	13	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt13B12	Liriodendron tulipifera	13	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt13B1U	Liriodendron tulipifera	13	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt14A1R	Liriodendron tulipifera	14	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt14A1U	Liriodendron tulipifera	14	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt26A1U	Liriodendron tulipifera	26	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Lt9A1R	Liriodendron tulipifera	9	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ma14C1UT	Morus alba	14	C	1	U	2	Deciduous Tree
Ma34C1RM	Morus alba	34	C	1	R	Multiple	Deciduous Tree
Ma36C1RM	Morus alba	36	C	1	R	Multiple	Deciduous Tree
Msp????	Malus species	?	?	?	U	1	Flowering Tree
Ns20C1U	Nyssa sylvatica	20	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Oa15B1U	Oxydendrum arboreum	15	B	1	U	1	Flowering Tree
Pa	Picea abies	?	?	?	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Pa13B1R	Picea abies	13	B	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Pa16B1U	Picea abies	16	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Pa17A1R	Picea abies	17	S	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Pa17B1R	Picea abies	17	B	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Pca????	Pyrus calleryana	?	E	?	U	1	Flowering Tree
Po17C2R	Platanus occidentalis	17	C	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Po21B1R	Platanus occidentalis	21	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Po21E	Platanus occidentalis	21	E			1	Deciduous Tree
Po30C1U	Platanus occidentalis	30	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Pp10B1R	Picea pungens	10	B	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Pp5A1U	Picea pungens	5	S	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Pp8B1R	Picea pungens	8	B	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Pp8C1R	Picea pungens	8	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Pr20B1U	Pinus resinosa	20	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps	Pinus strobus	?	?	?	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps	Pinus strobus	?	?	?	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps10A1U	Pinus strobus	10	A	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps10C1R	Pinus strobus	10	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps10C1U	Pinus strobus	10	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps11C1U	Pinus strobus	11	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps12A1R	Pinus strobus	12	A	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps12C1U	Pinus strobus	12	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps13C2R	Pinus strobus	13	C	2	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps14B1U	Pinus strobus	14	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps14C1R	Pinus strobus	14	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps14C1U	Pinus strobus	14	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps15B1R	Pinus strobus	15	B	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps15C1R	Pinus strobus	15	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps15C1U	Pinus strobus	15	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps16B1U	Pinus strobus	16	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps17B1U	Pinus strobus	17	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps18B1U	Pinus strobus	18	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps18C1U	Pinus strobus	18	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps18E	Pinus strobus	18	E			1	Evergreen Tree
Ps20B1U	Pinus strobus	20	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps20C2U	Pinus strobus	20	C	2	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps21C2U	Pinus strobus	21	C	2	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps25C1U	Pinus strobus	25	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps2A1U	Pinus strobus	2	A	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps3A1U	Pinus strobus	3	A	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Ps4B1U	Pinus strobus	4	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps6C1R	Pinus strobus	6	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps7C1R	Pinus strobus	7	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps8B1R	Pinus strobus	8	B	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps8C1R	Pinus strobus	8	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps9B1U	Pinus strobus	9	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Ps9C1U	Pinus strobus	9	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Psy8B1U	Pinus sylvestris	8	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Pt????	Paulownia tomentosa	?	?	?	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Pt10B2UT	Paulownia tomentosa	10	B	2	U	2	Deciduous Tree
Pt10D1U	Pinus thunbergiana	10	D	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Pt16B1U	Paulownia tomentosa	16	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Pt19C1U	Paulownia tomentosa	19	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Pt37C1U	Paulownia tomentosa	37	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qa15B1R	Quercus alba	15	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qf24B1U	Quercus falcata	24	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp10B1R	Quercus palustris	10	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp11B1U	Quercus palustris	11	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp12C1U	Quercus palustris	12	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp13C1U	Quercus palustris	13	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp14C1R	Quercus palustris	14	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp14C1U	Quercus palustris	14	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp16B1R	Quercus palustris	16	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp16B1U	Quercus palustris	16	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp16C1U	Quercus palustris	16	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp17B1U	Quercus palustris	17	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp17C1R	Quercus palustris	17	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp18B1U	Quercus palustris	18	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp18C1R	Quercus palustris	18	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp19B1R	Quercus palustris	19	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp20B1R	Quercus palustris	20	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp21A1U	Quercus palustris	21	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp21B1R	Quercus palustris	21	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp21C1R	Quercus palustris	21	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp22B1U	Quercus palustris	22	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp22C1R	Quercus palustris	22	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Qp22C1R	Quercus palustris	22	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp25C1R	Quercus palustris	25	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp26C1R	Quercus palustris	26	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Qp32E	Quercus palustris	32	E			1	Deciduous Tree
Qp38E	Quercus palustris	38	E			1	Deciduous Tree
Qp9A1U	Quercus palustris	9	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Qr21D2R	Quercus rubra	21	D	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp10E	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	E			1	Deciduous Tree
Rp16C2U	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	C	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp17C1R	Robinia pseudoacacia	17	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp18C1R	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp20D2U	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	D	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp26C1U	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp27E	Robinia pseudoacacia	27	E			1	Deciduous Tree
Rp30B1U	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp30EM	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	E			Multiple	Deciduous Tree
Rp32C1U	Robinia pseudoacacia	32	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp32EM	Robinia pseudoacacia	32	E			Multiple	Deciduous Tree
Rp34C1U	Robinia pseudoacacia	34	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp36C1U	Robinia pseudoacacia	36	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp38EM	Robinia pseudoacacia	38	E			Multiple	Deciduous Tree
Rp39C1U	Robinia pseudoacacia	39	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Rp71U	Robinia pseudoacacia	7	?	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ta22B1U	Tilia americana	22	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ta28B1R	Tilia americana	28	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ta38B1R	Tilia americana	38	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ta7A1R	Tilia americana	7	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ta8A1U	Tilia americana	8	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Tc12C1U	Tsuga canadensis	12	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree

Code	Plant Name	Diameter in inches	Crown	Trunk	Roots	Number of stems	Plant Category
Tc13C1R	Tsuga canadensis	13	C	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Tc13D1R	Tsuga canadensis	13	D	1	R	1	Evergreen Tree
Tc14B1U	Tsuga canadensis	14	B	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Tc14D2U	Tsuga canadensis	14	D	2	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Tc15C1U	Tsuga canadensis	15	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Tc8C1U	Tsuga canadensis	8	C	1	U	1	Evergreen Tree
To	Thuja occidentalis	?	?	?	U	1	Evergreen Tree
Tsp8A1R	Tilia species	8	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua10A1R	Ulmus americana	10	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua11A1U	Ulmus americana	11	A	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua12A2U	Ulmus americana	12	A	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua12B1U	Ulmus americana	12	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua13B1R	Ulmus americana	13	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua14C1R	Ulmus americana	14	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua20C1U	Ulmus americana	20	C	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua22C1R	Ulmus americana	22	C	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua26B1R	Ulmus americana	26	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua28B1R	Ulmus americana	28	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua36B2R	Ulmus americana	36	B	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua5B1U	Ulmus americana	5	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua6B1R	Ulmus americana	6	B	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua8A1R	Ulmus americana	8	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ua8A2R	Ulmus americana	8	A	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ur3A2R	Ulmus rubra	3	A	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ur4A2R	Ulmus rubra	4	A	2	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Ur7A2U	Ulmus rubra	7	A	2	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Zs17B1R	Zelkova serrata	17	A	1	R	1	Deciduous Tree
Zs18B1U	Zelkova serrata	18	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
Zs22B1U	Zelkova serrata	22	B	1	U	1	Deciduous Tree
?	Unknown	?	E	?	U	1	Flowering Tree
?	Unknown	?	?	?	U	1	Deciduous Tree
?	Unknown	?	?	?	U	1	Deciduous Tree
?	Unknown	?	?	?	U	1	Evergreen Tree
?18E	Unknown	18	E			1	
?25E	Unknown	25	E			1	
?E	Unknown	?	E			1	

National Park Service
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