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JOHN BROWN'S FORT

(Armory Engine and Guard House)

(1848-1961)

Historic Structures Report Part I
Historical Data Section

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Prepared by

Charlotte J. Fairbairn
Park Historian
August 15, 1961
148 Pages
HF-102

FOR PRESS RELEASE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
P. O. Box 117
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425

FACTS ABOUT THE HISTORIC JOHN BROWN'S FORT

The building, originally built in 1847-48, was called the "Engine and Guard House," and used as such in the United States Armory complex.

It was to be a one story brick construction with slate roof and copper gutters and downspouts. It housed two fire engines and quarters for the night watchman, and its location was near the Armory entrance gate.

During the period October 16-18, 1859, John Brown in his raid on Harpers Ferry used the east or fire-engine section of the Engine House as a fort. U. S. Marines under the temporary command of U. S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee stormed the "Fort" and subdued Brown and his surviving force.

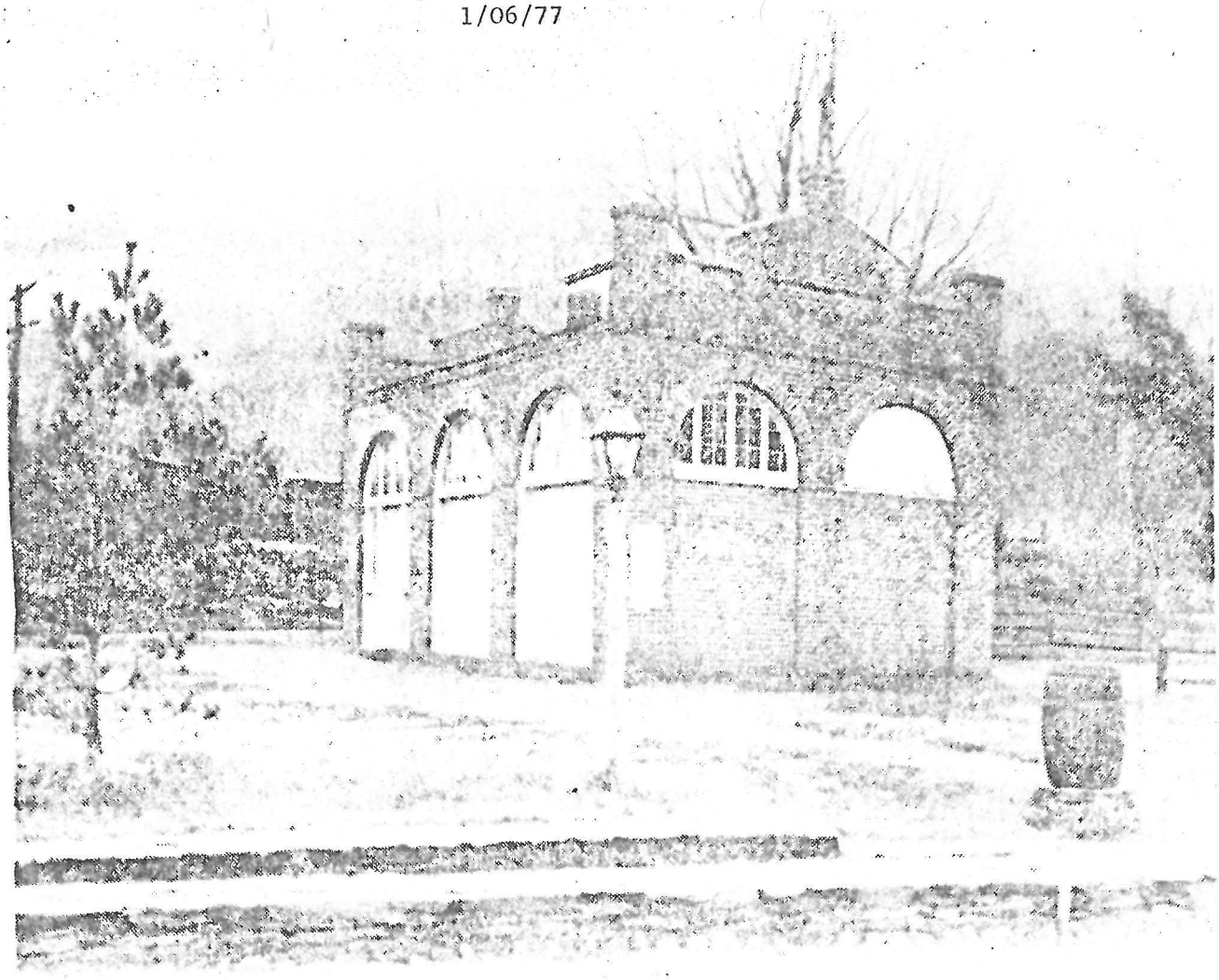
Throughout the Civil War the building escaped burning, but was vandalized for "souvenirs" of the famous raid of 1859. By war's end it was a badly mutilated and neglected building.

In 1869 the U. S. Government sold the "Fort" and other buildings to a promotional group from Washington, D. C. headed by Captain Francis C. Adams. It was later sold and in 1884, Thomas H. Savery purchased the site of the former Armory, Arsenal and Rifle Works, including the "John Brown Fort." Savery sold the "Fort" to the John Brown Fort Company founded by the Hon. A. J. Holmes, U. S. Representative from Iowa, who wished to exhibit the historic building at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Almost immediately the organization had financial troubles. Finally after long delays the exhibit opened late in 1893 for about 10 days. Only eleven paid admissions were received at 50 cents each. The now bankrupt company had debts of $60,000 and went into receivership. For several years the all but forgotten Fort languished in Chicago. In 1895 Miss Kate Field, a crusading Washington newswoman, campaigned for donations to move the Fort back to Harpers Ferry. A contract was signed with Alexander Murphy of Jefferson County, West Virginia, who agreed to deed five acres of his farm in order to place the Fort near Harpers Ferry. The Fort was later purchased by Mr. Murphy who, not wishing curious visitors on his farm, closed it to the public. Nearby Storer College, founded in 1865-67, was interested in the building and in April 1909, the College Trustees voted to buy the building. Funds were donated and in 1910 the old Fort was re-built on the Storer College campus, where it remained until March 7, 1968 when the National Park Service moved it to the old Arsenal Square, near its original site on the Armory grounds. At present the original site is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The building dimensions are 34' 1 3/4" by 22' 0 3/8". The original cost of the building in 1848 was $1,540.

03-06-68

MORNING HERALD
Hagerstown, Maryland
1/06/77



National Park Service Photo

John Brown attacked the fort in 1859 to obtain weapons for a slave revolt.

John Brown structure

Fort facing fortification

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. One of Harpers Ferry's most historic structures, the John Brown Fort, will be getting a facelift.

Park Superintendent Martin R. Conway has announced that the fort will undergo restoration beginning in about two weeks at a cost of $30,000.

The restoration, which is expected to take about three months, will enable the fort to be opened to the public for the first time since the National Park Service acquired the structure in 1960.

The Engine and Guard House became nationally known as the John Brown Fort in October 1859 when abotitionist John Brown and his raiders attacked the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry to obtain weapons for a slave revolt. The building, originally situated at the entrance of the Armory, consisted of two rooms, the fire engine section and a room for the night watchman.

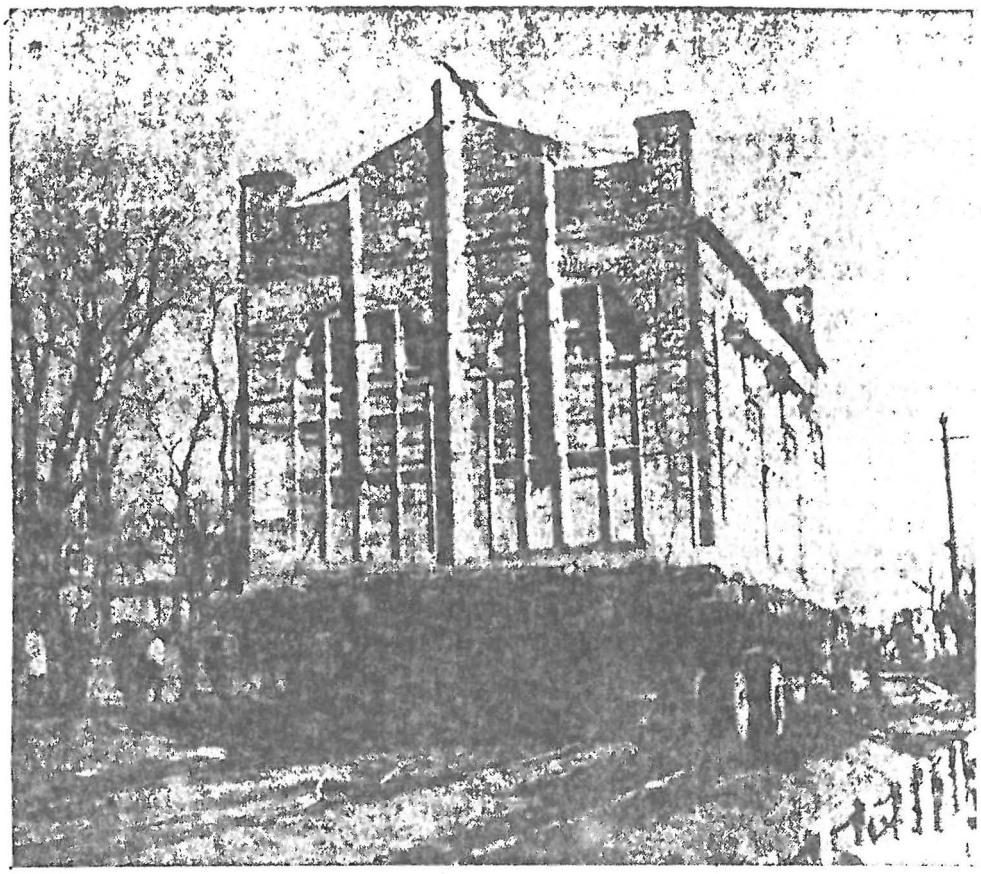
During the Civil War the Fort was the only Armory building to escape destruction, but it suffered much damage from souvenir collectors. Included among its losses was the bell hanging in the cupola. Members of a Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry removed the bell and took it to their hometown of Marlborough, Massachusetts where it still is today.

In 1893 the Fort was dismantled and moved to Chicago for exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Washington newspaper publisher Kate Field became interested in the return of the Fort to Harpers Ferry and a site was located nearby the town on the farm of Mr. Alexander Murphy who lived along the Shenandoah River.

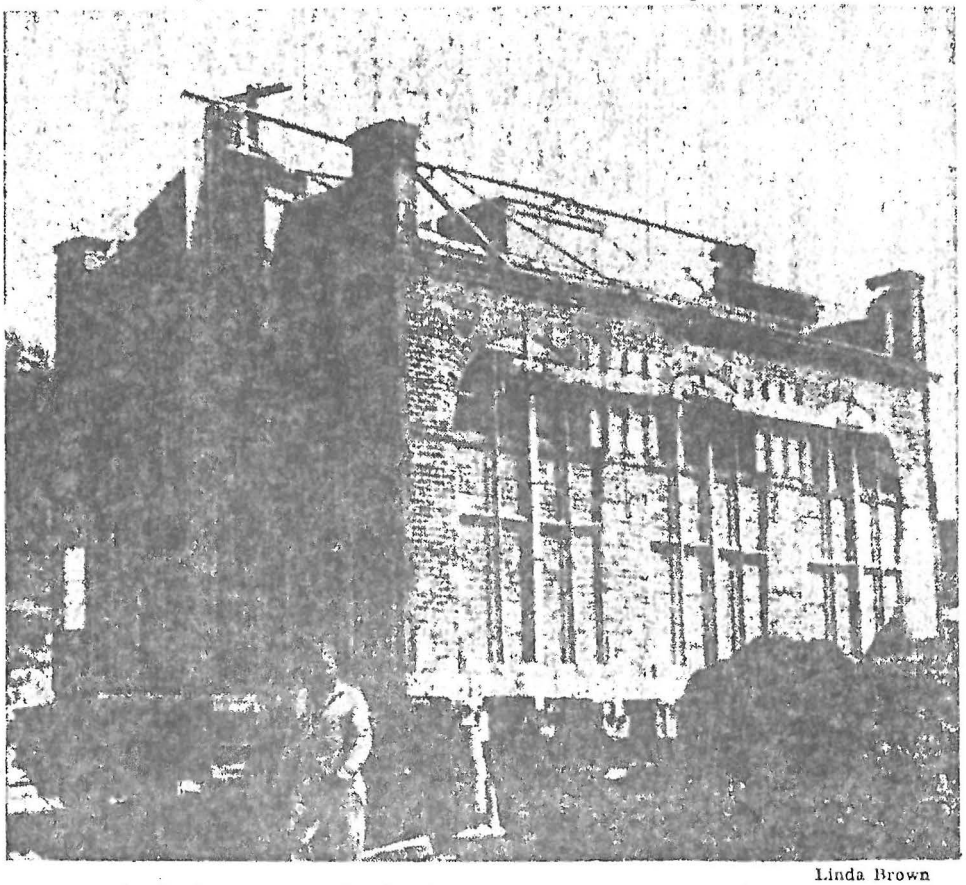
In 1909 the trustees of Storer College began to raise funds for purchasing the structure and again the fort was dismantled and rebuilt, this time on the hillside of college campus overlooking the Shenandoah River.

In 1950's the college closed and the Park Service acquired the building, including the Fort. And in 1968 the Fort was moved intact from the campus to the historic town, a half mile away. And there the building stands today, approximately 100 feet from where it was originally built.



(Photo by Raup)

John Brown's Fort enrou te to Arsenal Square

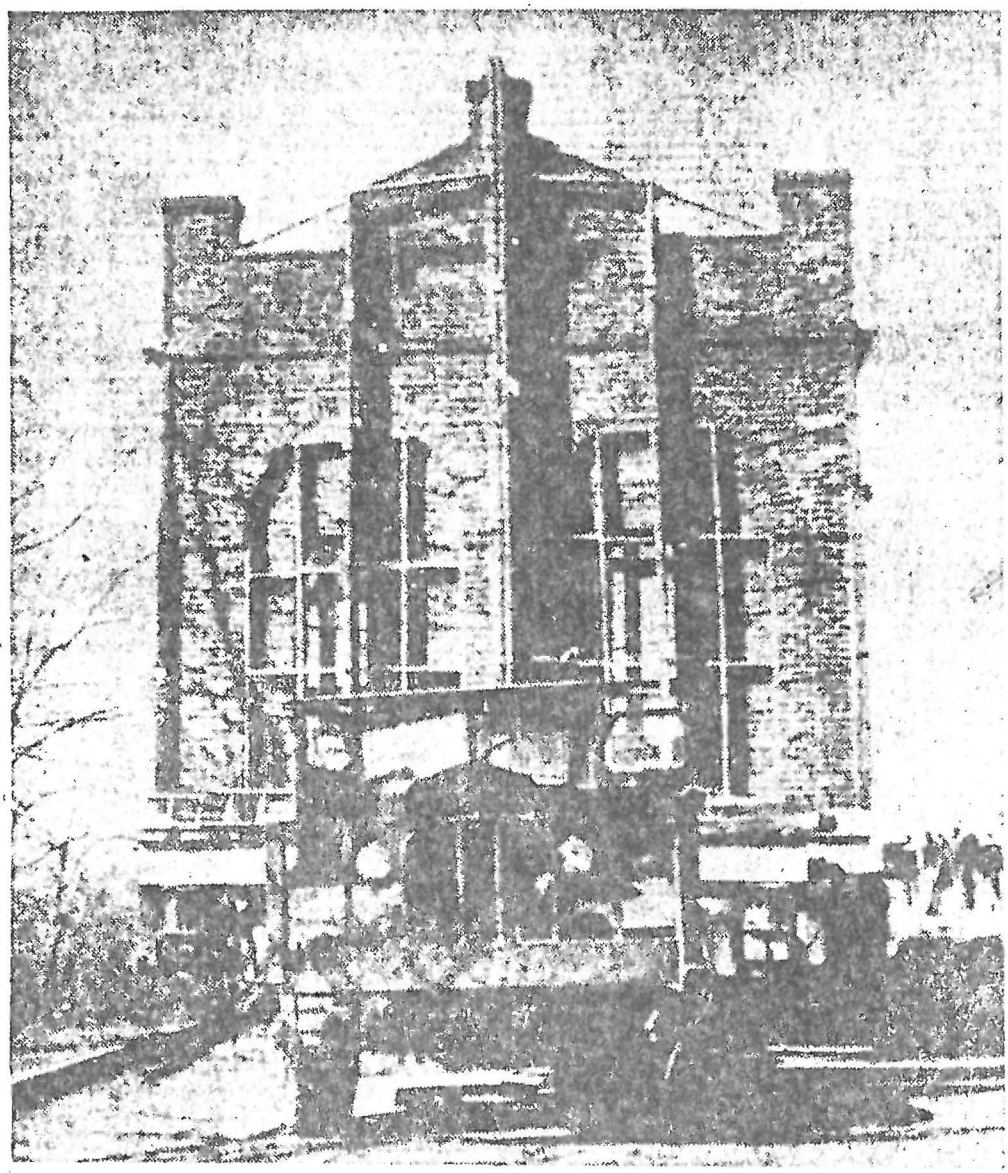


Linda Brown

Arrival pronounced safe - but another move is in sight.

THE MARTINSBURG JOURNAL
Martinsburg, West Virginia
March 7, 1968

Brown's Fort Moved to Arsenal Square



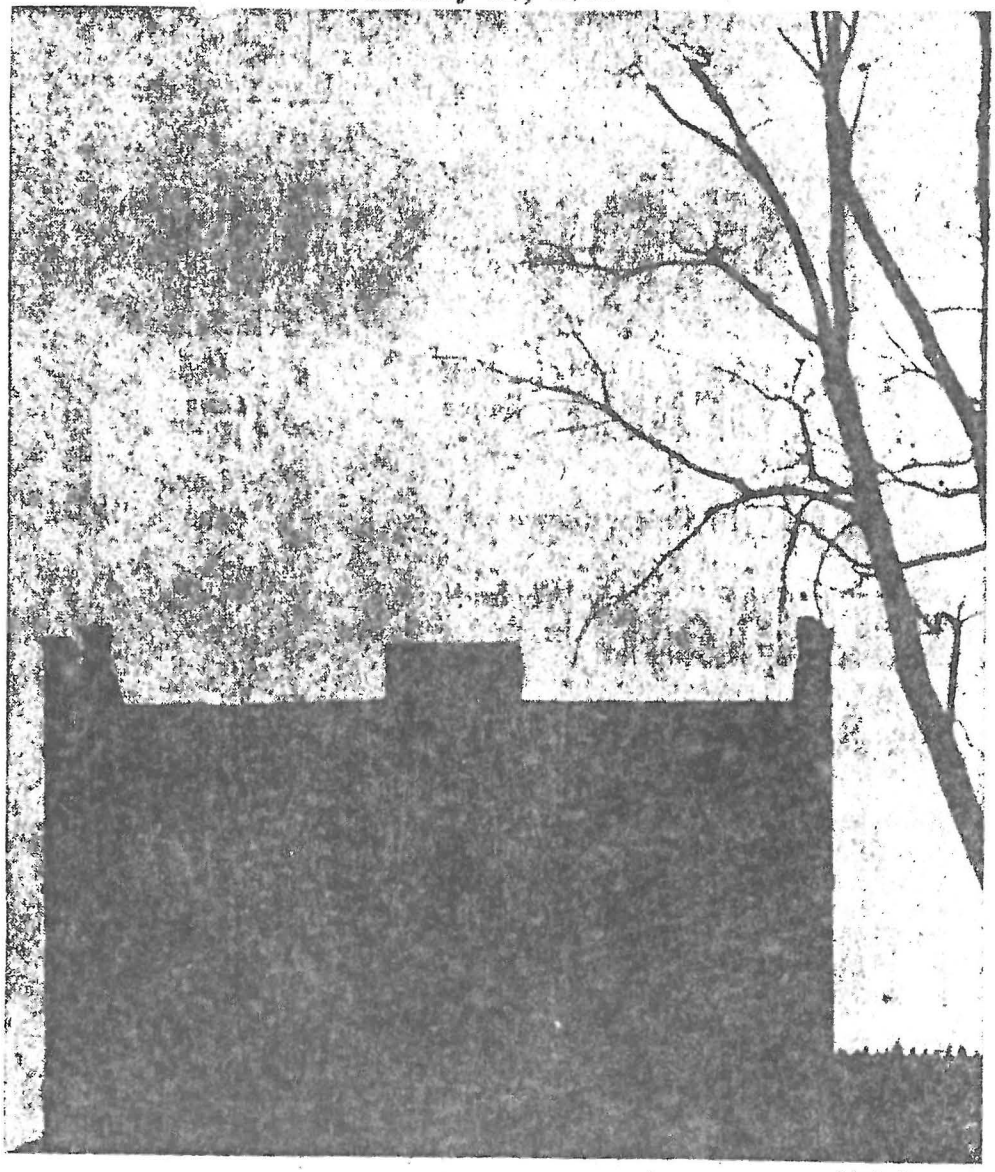
Harpers Ferry, March 7—Shown above on a huge truck bed is John Brown's Fort as it was about to be moved from the campus of Storer College to Arsenal Square in Old Harpers Ferry this morning. The point to where the historic building was being moved is only a few hundred feet away from the original building site.

Having been moved four times already, National Park Service officials hope that the fort will be moved one more time and that to its original site. The fort was built at a cost of $1,540 in 1848, but the new moving cost was estimated in the neighborhood of $30,000. The fort's original site is on land owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The fort is known as John Brown's because it was the famous abolitionist who, on October 16-18, 1859, used the east section of the building during his raid on Harpers Ferry. (Journal Photo by Dockeney)

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THE MORNING HERALD
Hagerstown, Maryland
February 14, 1968



Linda Brown

A weary-looking John Brown's Fort Awaits final move

Footloose Fort Faces Final Fling

By LINDA BROWN

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va.—After 76 years of traveling, the John Brown Fort is being moved back near its original site.

The fort has been resting at the Stephen Mather Training Center near here since 1909. It was originally the Armory Fire Engine House before John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal.

After Brown was captured in 1859, the fort remained in Harpers Ferry until 1892.

The structure was first moved to Chicago in 1892 for the World's Fair. After an unsuccessful display at the fair, the fort was brought back to Harpers Ferry through the efforts of a newspaperwoman, Kate Fields.

When it reached Harpers Ferry, the fort was placed on a farm until it was bought by Storer College in 1909. The fort has remained at the grounds of the college, which later became a training center for employees of the National Park Service.

The fort is scheduled for moving during the month of March. It will be placed next to the site of the old arsenal until negotiations can be made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to secure the land where the fort originally stood.

Some difficulties will be involved in moving the fort. Permission must be granted from area residents for removing any obstacles in the fort's path. Members of the Job Corps will assist the park employees.

The moving will be done in one day, according to the contractors, William B. Patram Inc. of Washington D.C. The fort will be moved from the training center ground down U.S. Route 340 about a mile to arsenal square.

THE MARTINSBURG JOURNAL
Martinsburg, West Virginia
October 21, 1967

John Brown Fort To Be Moved Again

Editor's Note — This week marked the 108th anniversary of John Brown's raid on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Another in a series of footnotes to that particular piece of history will be tacked on soon, as Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., explains in the following dispatch written for United Press International.

By SEN. ROBERT C. BYRD

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va (UPI) — John Brown's body "lies a - moulderin' in the grave," as the song says, but his fort goes marching on.

The firehouse here in which the fiery abolitionist and his raiders holded up on Oct [illegible] 1859, is about to be moved for the fourth time in 108 years.

The small brick building has led a rather shaky existence ever since Brown took refuge in it one day after his famous raid on the Harpers Ferry Arsenal.

The building suffered its first indignity when it was assaulted by a contingent of U. S. Marines from Washington under the command of then Federal Col. Robert E. Lee and Lt. J. E. B. Stuart.

Troops tried to blast Brown and his men out and, when that didn't work, they finally battered the door down with a ladder, Alamo style.

Upon seeing Brown, one Lt. Israel Green became enraged, rushed at the prisoner.

Green had put on a dress sabre by mistake, and the instrument bent when it struck Brown's belt buckle.

Undeterred, Green took his new weapon in both hands and proceeded to beat Brown over the head with it.

The battered prisoner stood trial on a cot, was convicted in November, and hanged in December.

Brown was laid to rest. The firehouse wasn't so fortunate.

In 1891 it was dismantled and carted off to the Chicago World's Fair. Because of complications, it was not opened to the public for two more years.

What happened then must have been pretty humiliating for the John Brown Fort Company which financed the $60,000 Chicago venture.

During the first 10 days after it opened, only 11 persons thought enough of seeing John Brown's fort to pay the 50-cent admission fee.

With only $5.50 to show for its troubles, the John Brown Fort Company packed up its $59,994.50 [illegible] and went into receivership.

Public contributions financed the fort's return trip to Harper's Ferry, where it was placed on the farm of one Alexander Murphy.

As so often is the case, the grass turned greener. Suddenly people took an interest in the building and they started trooping onto Murphy's property to see it.

Whether Murphy didn't like so many people around, or wanted it all to himself, is a matter of conjecture. In any event, he bought the fort for $600 and closed it to the public.

In 1910, some history-minded citizens raised [illegible] and had the building hauled from Murphy's. They moved it to the grounds of Storer College, overlooking the town.

The National Park Service bought Storer College for a training center in 1950. And now it is making arrangements to move the building back to Arsenal Square, near its original location.

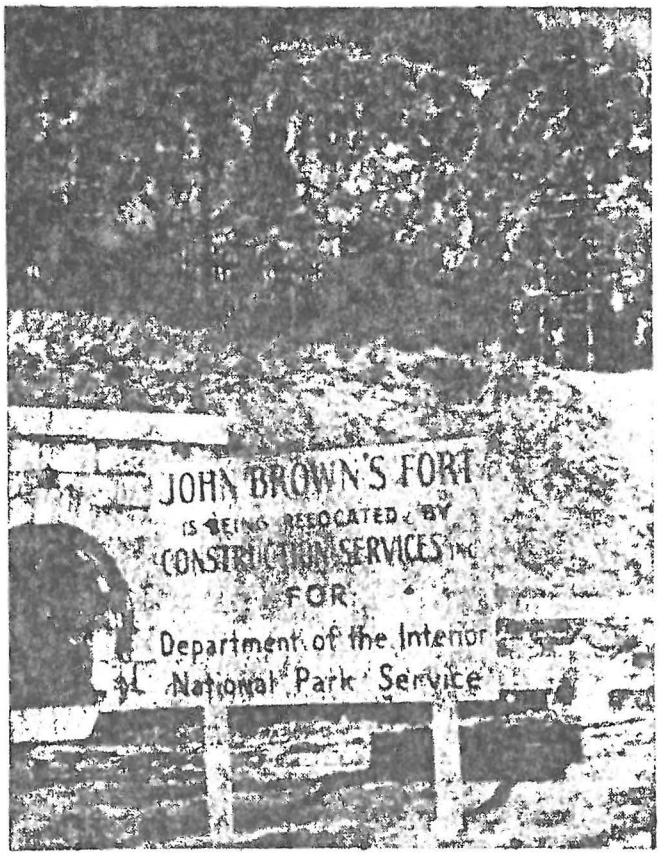
The move should be quite a switch for the little building, inasmuch as it has had a long, uphill climb through the pages of history.

Its next location will be at the bottom of a very steep hill.

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Director
Regional Director, NE

Orig article in Dang book



The fort's new home is now railroad land.

To:

Director
Regional Director, NE

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INTRODUCTION

Harpers Ferry, a wilderness entrance into the Valley of the Shenandoah, began growth as a town with the establishment in 1796 of the government Armory and Arsenal at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. In an orderly double row along the Potomac, set apart from the lower town of Harpers Ferry by an engineered power canal and iron fence, 19 brick and stone shops, mills and furnaces had been built when Major John Symington, Superintendent of the Armory, prepared a map in April of 1848, showing the Armory buildings. One of these structures, listed as "Engine and Guard House- New," Building No. 19 on the 1848 map, is the subject of this report.

The Guard House achieved unpredicted fame in 1859 when the abolitionist, John Brown, was captured therein with four young raiders, by the United States Marines led by Robert E. Lee. The "John Brown Raid," a contributing factor to the bitter feeling that erupted into the Civil War, and the ensuing War events in Harpers Ferry, are the subject material for the restoration at Harpers Ferry National Monument.

Rechristened "John Brown's Fort", the Guard House was exhibited in 1893 at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Returned to Harpers Ferry by a crusading Washington newswoman against local protest, the "Fort" was subsequently adopted by a farmer, sold to a Negro college, and has spent the past half century on a hill overlooking the Shenandoah. Present plans of the National Park Service include restoration of the building to its original position near the Potomac River.

The history of "John Brown's Fort" has been traced by the writer through War Department Reports, accounts of the Raid, Jefferson County Court House records, the Library of Congress, County and Federal files in Chicago, the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Historical Society.

Mr. Archie Franzen, EODC resident architect at Harpers Ferry, has provided generous assistance. Messrs. Herbert H. Kissling and Arthur L. Sullivan, Park Historians of Harpers Ferry National Monument, have offered guidance, critical advice and encouragement which has been invaluable. Research by student architects of HABS and material gleaned from personal interviews of the writer with Mrs. Will Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. John Newcomer of Harpers Ferry have been incorporated into the report, with acknowledgement. Miss Mary Williamson has prepared the final copies.

Pertinent photographs and maps are from Harpers Ferry National Monument files. Appendices contain certified copies of important court documents, obtained by the writer through court house research in Jefferson County and Chicago, constituting the first legal title search of the property.

Research reports of Charles W. Snell covering the Armory operation at Harpers Ferry, of Herbert H. Kissling, Park Historian (The United States Musket Factory) and of Historian Arthur L. Sullivan (Harpers Ferry, Casualty of War) have been referred to for further background information.

The history of John Brown's Raid has been copiously covered in official records and published works, notably the report of Senator James Mason to the 36th Congress, and Oswald Garrison Villard's John Brown, A Biography Fifty Years After. For brevity in this report, therefore, the Raid itself is not detailed.

Chapter I

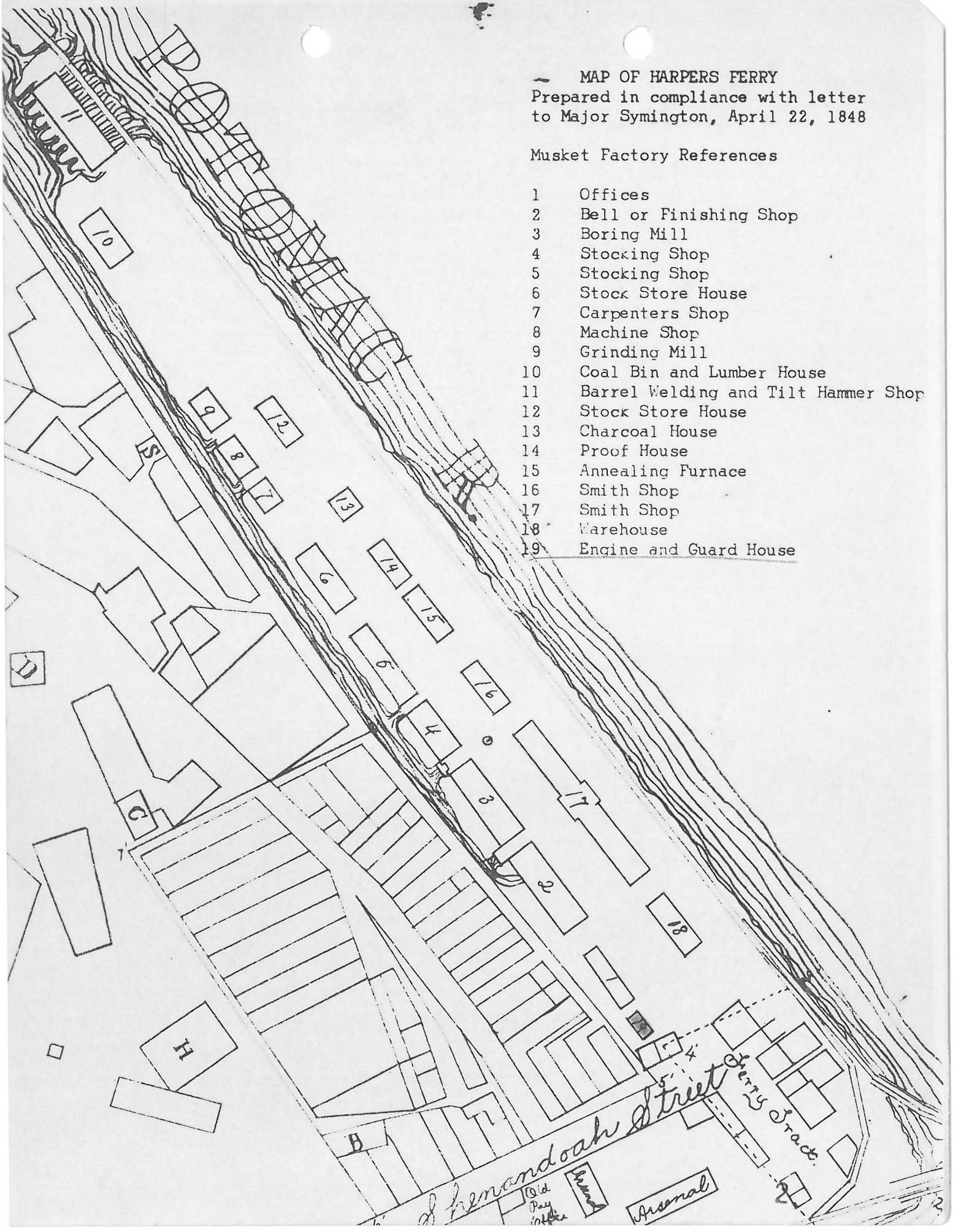
Engine and Guard House

The famous Engine and Guard House of Harpers Ferry National Armory, known and photographed through the years as "John Brown's Fort," was designed by Superintendent John Symington of the Armory, and was built in 1847-48, at a recorded cost of $1,540.[1] Major Symington reported to the Secretary of War on November 14, 1848, that an engine and guard house 35½ x 24 feet, one story brick covered with slate and having copper gutters and downspouts had been constructed and was then occupied.[2] The structure, designed to house the two fire engines then on hand and to provide a room for the night watchman, was placed near the Armory entrance gate, on the left entering, and on the site of an old worthless building which had been serving the same purpose.[3] (See plat on next page.)

Cost of the building somewhat exceeded the original specifications presented to the War Department on November 29, 1844, which were as follows:[4]

147 Yards excavation @18¢	26.46
67 Perches Masonry laid with cement	134.00

1. U.S. Ordnance Dept., Estimates for Year Ending June, 1949, HFNM Microfilm Reel 20, V.7, p.104.
2. Report of Major John Symington to Sec. of War Marcy for year ending June 30, 1848, HFNM Microfilm Reel 20, V.1, p.36.
3. Major John Symington to War Dept., Nov. 29, 1844, HFNM Microfilm Reel 23, V.3, p.250.
4. Ibid., HFNM Microfilm Reel 23, V.3, p.241.



MAP OF HARPERS FERRY
Prepared in compliance with letter
to Major Symington, April 22, 1848

Musket Factory References

1	Offices
2	Bell or Finishing Shop
3	Boring Mill
4	Stocking Shop
5	Stocking Shop
6	Stock Store House
7	Carpenters Shop
8	Machine Shop
9	Grinding Mill
10	Coal Bin and Lumber House
11	Barrel Welding and Tilt Hammer Shop
12	Stock Store House
13	Charcoal House
14	Proof House
15	Annealing Furnace
16	Smith Shop
17	Smith Shop
18	Warehouse
19	Engine and Guard House

2600	Hard Bricks laid @10c	260.00
160	Feet Cut Stone Water Table & Cornice @60¢	96.00
2000	Feet Lumber @1.50	30.00
100	Lbs Iron for Hanging Doors	12.50
600	Feet Slateing @10¢	60.00
36	Days Carpenter Work @1.50	54.00
8	Days Painting @1.45	11.60
50	Lbs Nails @4½	2.12
480	Feet Paving @6¢	28.80
	Oil and Paint	4.52
		$720.00

In his Report of Operations for the year ending June 30, 1850, Major Symington stated that the front enclosing walls of the Armory yard had been finished, 340 lineal feet in length. The gate front was built with piers and low panels, the upper part of the panels fitted with iron railing to the height of the piers. The remaining portion of the wall was of brick, solid on stone foundations. Height of the enclosure was nine feet, and the walls had been coped with cut stone.[5]

This Armory wall, built gradually by sections, was completed in 1854-55, thus setting the immediate stage for John Brown's Raid. During the violence of the 16-18th of October, 1859, the famous abolitionist used the east or fire-engine section of the Engine House as a fort, firing through windows and doors at approaching townspeople and militia. He imprisoned his hostages, including Col. Lewis Washington, in the west or guard house section, later transferring them to the engine house section.[6]

5. Major John Symington, Report to War Dept., June 30, 1850, National Archives RG, V.10, No10, HFMM Microfilm R.20, pp.66-67.

6. Report of Sen. James Mason to the Senate, 36th Congress, Washington, D.C., June 15, 1860, p.18 (Hereafter referred to as Mason Report).

Since the history of the Raid has been prolifically documented through the years, this report will concern itself only with the effect of the Raid on the subject building.

The Engine House suffered comparatively little damage during the history-making Raid. John Brown had set the captured slaves of Washington and Allstadt to pecking out four portholes for the raiders guns with pickaxes, but the desultory effort made little impression on the structure.[7] The United States Marines, charging against the heavy door with a ladder used as a battering ram, succeeded in shattering part of the center door through which they gained entrance to capture Brown and four raiders.[8] (See photographs on following pages) Except for bullets which may have imbedded themselves in the walls, this was the total damage inflicted by Brown's Raid on the Government Engine House.

Historically, however, the Raid changed the course of ensuing events and the Engine and Guard House became immortal as "John Brown's Fort" and was launched on its troublous career.

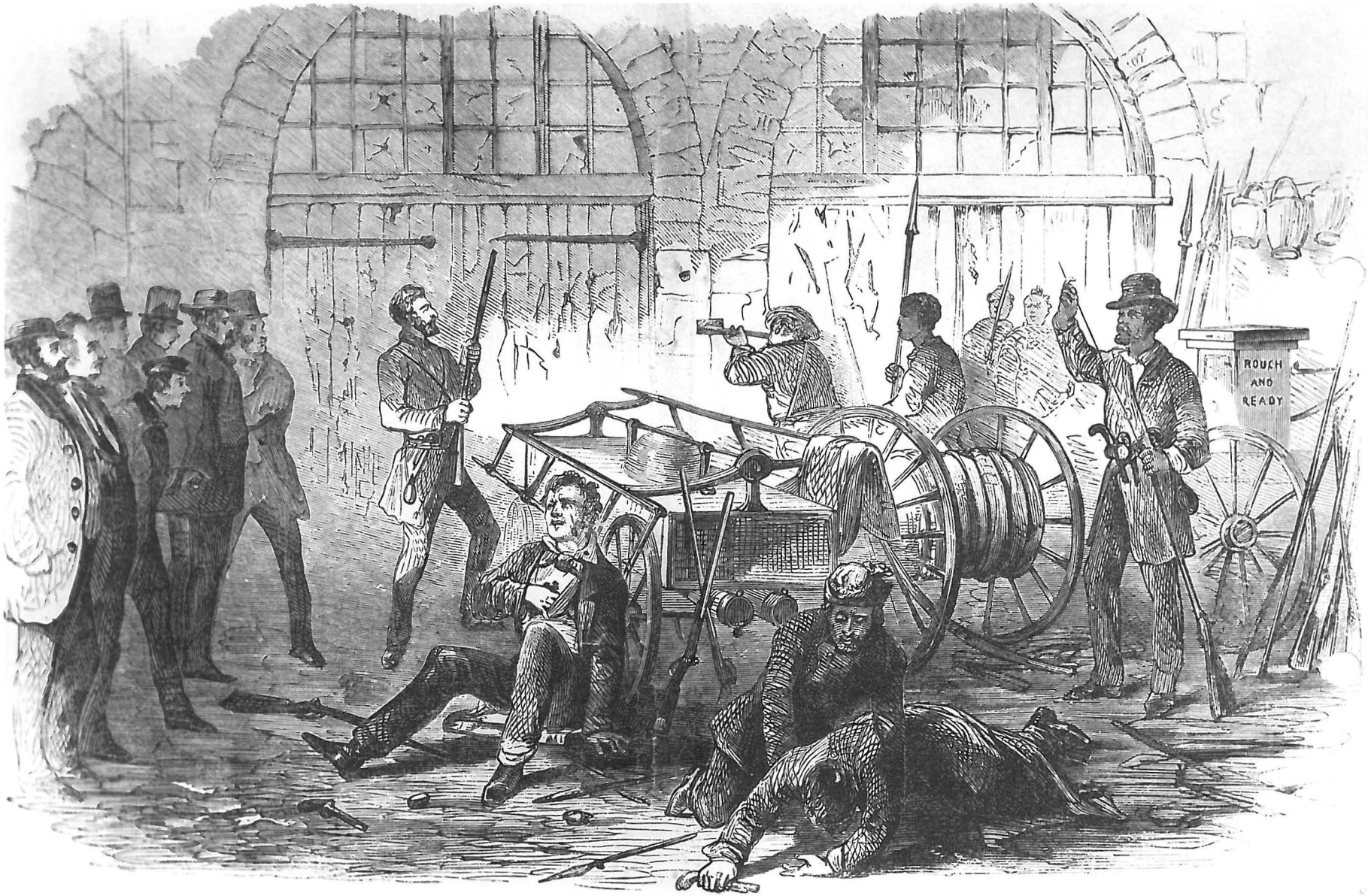
7. Unpublished document written by prisoner Thomas Allstadt. From original owned by Mrs. T. Grove Henkly, Halltown, W. Va. Copy HFNM.

8. Mason Report, p.38.

Contemporary sketch of interior of Engine House during the Raid, October 18, 1959, just before the door was broken in by the U. S. Marines. Col. Washington and his associates as captives, John Brown holding rifle.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Magazine, Nov. 5, 1859.

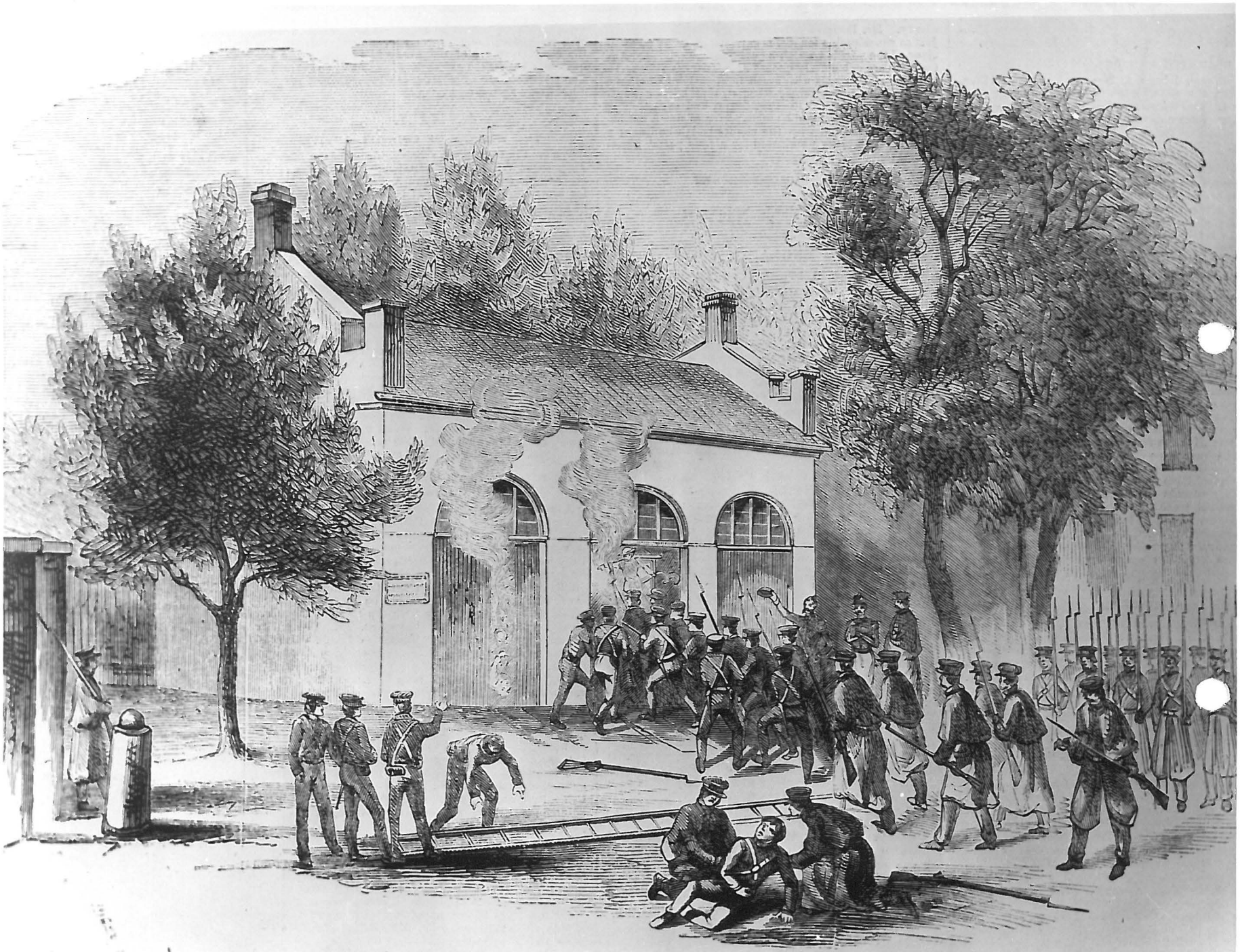
HF-510


ROUGH
AND
READY

Contemporary sketch by Porte Crayon showing U. S. Marines forcing center door of Engine House to capture raiders.

From Harpers Magazine, October, 1859.

HF-222

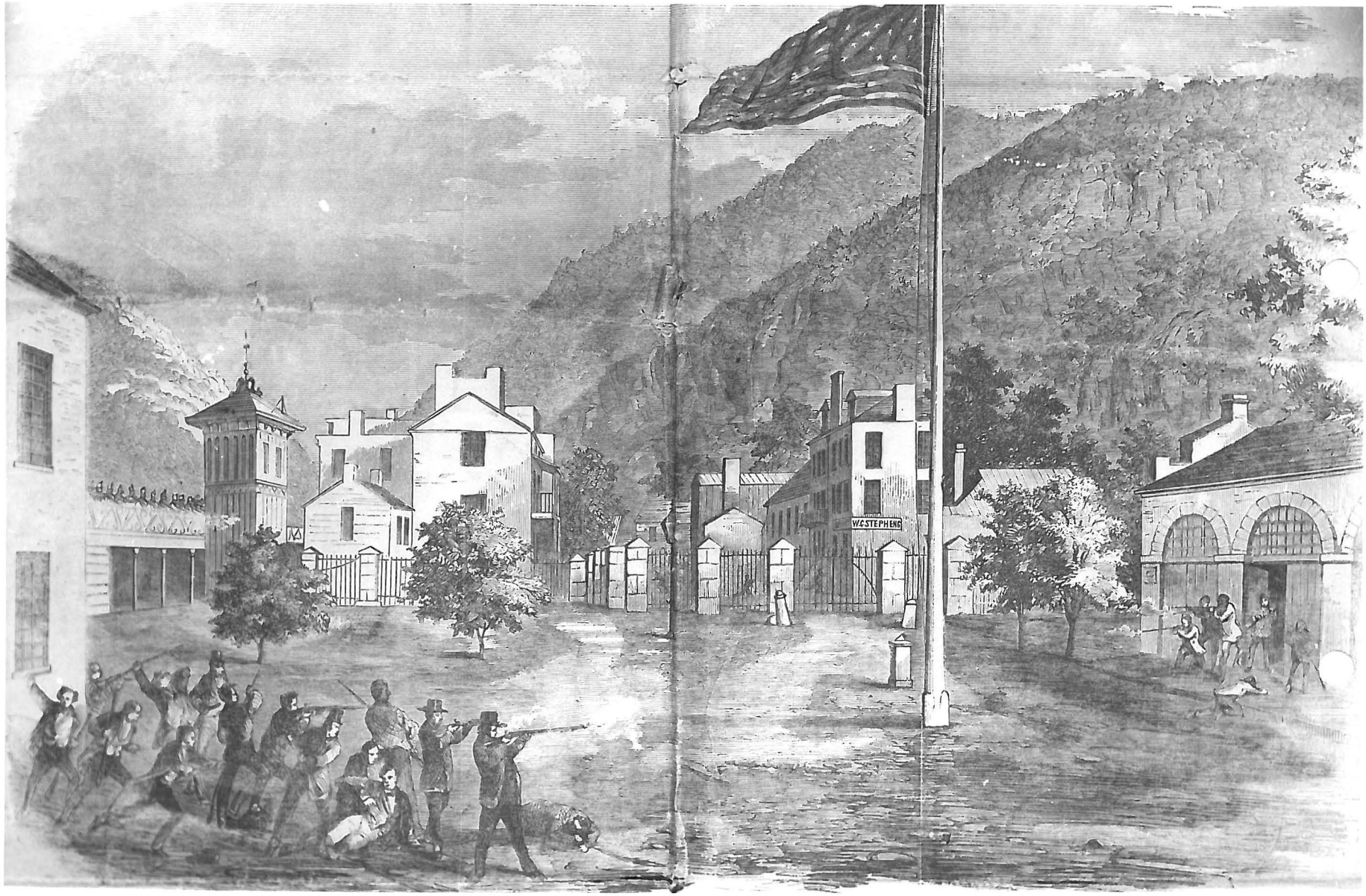


THE STORMING OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE BY THE UNITED STATES MARINES.—[SKETCHED BY PORTE CRAYON.]

Contemporary sketch showing location of Engine House in relation to Armory gate and buildings on Wager Ferry Lot. Captain Alburtis's party of Martinsburg militia attacking the insurgents.

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Nov. 19, 1859, p.1.

HF-512


W.C. STEPHENS

Chapter II

"John Brown's Fort" in the War

"John Brown's Fort," once the Engine and Guard House, was the only building of the Armory that escaped burning during the Civil War. The remaining 20 Armory buildings, as well as two Arsenal buildings holding 15,000 arms, and nine buildings of the Rifle Works on Hall's Island in the Shenandoah, were laid in ruins.[9]

Until the battered Engine House doors were protected by heavy plates, and the door of the guard house portion battened up with clumsy wooden bars, "John Brown's Fort" became fair game for souvenir hunters of both armies during the Civil War. Like the rope that hung John Brown, supposed bricks from the fire engine house multiplied interminably in the hands of unscrupulous souvenir vendors. (See photographs on following pages.)

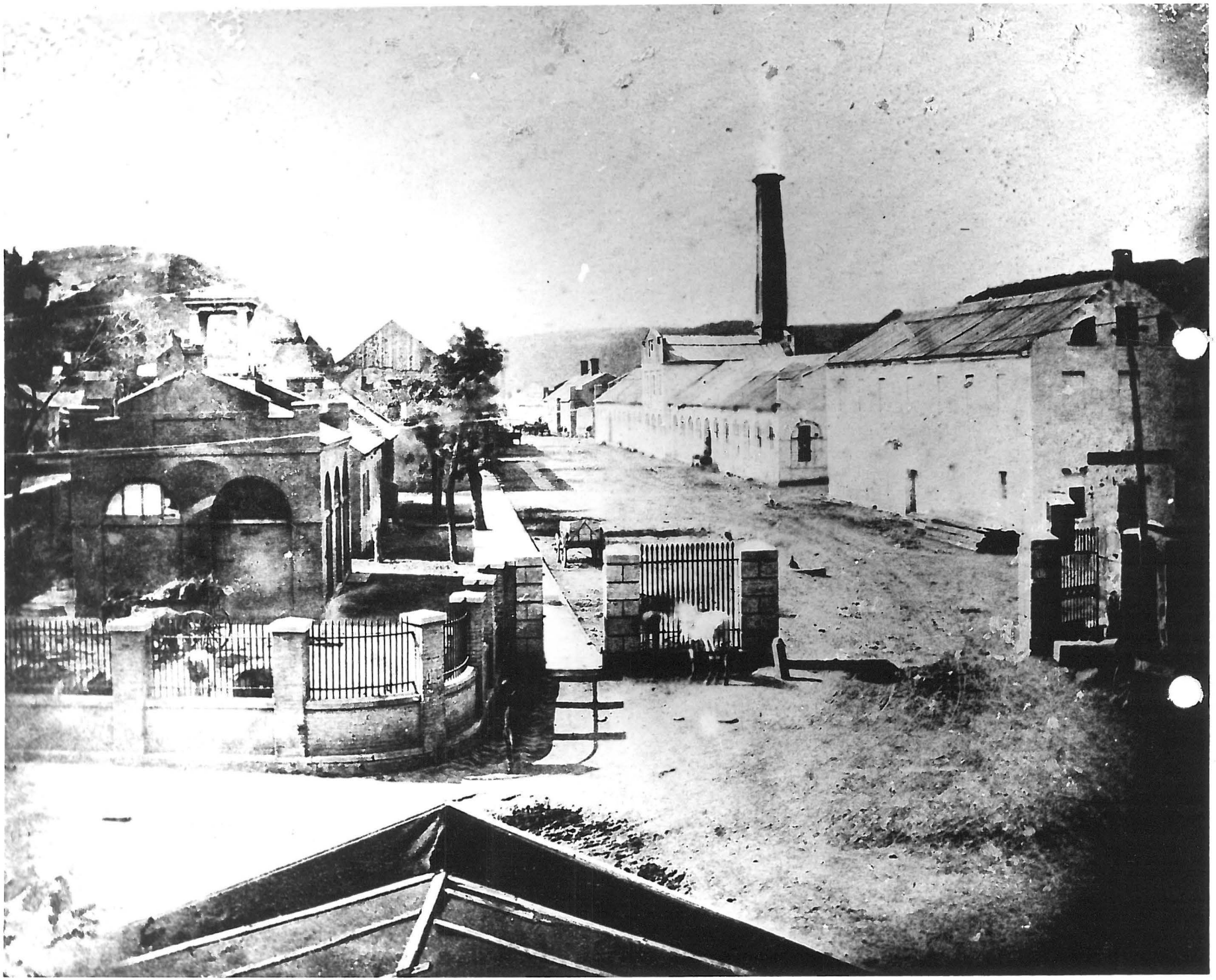
In August of 1861, fifteen stalwart members of Company I, 13th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, a company raised at Marlborough, Massachusetts, laid covetous eyes on the fine swinging bell in the open cupola of John Brown's Fort. Deciding it would doubly serve as a valuable souvenir of their company and eventually as a much-needed fire-bell for the town of Marlborough, they rigged a rope, detached the bell from its brackets and lowered it from the roof.[10]

9. Sullivan, Arthur L., Harpers Ferry, 1861, Casualty of War, HFNM RP No. HF-94A, 1960, pp.29, 49.

10. Stutler, Boyd B., HFNM, Civil War Release 74, "Old John Brown Bell is Still a Prisoner of War."

Remarkable photograph, probably by Brady, showing Musket Factory (Armory) buildings being used as Quartermaster Depot, 1864-1865. "John Brown's Fort" was in use as a powder magazine. Note missing gate of Armory wall, also empty cupola from which bell has been removed.

HF-27



1865 photo shows mutilated "Fort", with iron doors tightly barred against souvenir-hunting troops, windows broken, bell tower empty. Building at right is Armory office.

HF-143



Stolen bell from "John Brown's Fort" hanging in CAR building, Marlboro, Massachusetts.

NHF-1547

8c
~~9a~~


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W CONNOR
POST OFFICE

En route it crashed to the ground, chipping a piece from the flange, and so became identifiable to later disbelievers. When, a month later, the regiment was ordered to Williamsport, Md., the bell was transported there on a canal boat. In Williamsport, it was placed in the care of Mrs. William Ensminger, wife of the canal boat operator, where it remained until 1892. That year members of Company I met in encampment in Washington, journeyed to Williamsport, retrieved the bell and rewarded the patient Mrs. Ensminger with $150 for her long stewardship. Since 1892, the brazen tongue torn from "John Brown's Fort" has tolled the passing of Civil War veterans and clamored alarms for fires, from its post on the old GAR building in Marlborough, now owned by the American Legion.[11] (See photograph on following page.)

Military histories of several companies mention souvenirs wrested from "John Brown's Fort." When the armies of Banks and Sedgwick crossed into Harpers Ferry February 27, 1862, some lingered at the "Fort" - "to peek through the hole that Brown had fired through, while others chipped pieces of wood from the window sash, and sent them home as trophies of their campaigning."[12]

1862 brought two famous visitors to "John Brown's Fort." In the Atlantic for July, 1862, Nathanial Hawthorne noted the building was

11. Stutler, Boyd B., "Old John Brown Bell is Still a Prisoner of War."

12. Ward, Joseph R. C., DDS, History of the One Hundredth and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, 1861-65, Philadelphia, 1906, HFNM Microfilm Reel 38, V.1, pp.4ff.

being used as a prison for Confederate soldiers.[13] On October 1, 1862, Abraham Lincoln arrived on a surprise visit en route to stimulate McClellan at Antietam. Inspecting the ruined Armory, Lincoln paused at the "Fort" to drawl an anecdote concerning a western locomotive baptised at the time of John Brown's Raid "The Scared Virginian."[14]

Four times during the Civil War, in 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, the Confederate Army burned the Armory buildings at Harpers Ferry, only to have the Federal forces reroof the buildings and put them back into use.[15] During 1864-65, the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of General Phillip Sheridan's army occupied Harpers Ferry, and repaired the Armory, Arsenal and Rifle Works buildings for use as a huge supply depot and medical dispensary. "John Brown's Fort" was converted into a magazine for the storage of ammunition.[16]

By War's end, contemporary photographs show a mutilated Fort, with windows and doors tightly sealed by iron plates and with a lifeless, empty belfry. According to a written request from a certain Gibson C. Johns to Solicitor Raynor of the Treasury, December 21, 1880, Captain D. J. Young (officer left in command at Harpers Ferry Armory) gave Mr.

13. McDonald-Stutler Correspondence, Boyd Stutler to Dr. H. T. McDonald, January 29, 1944, HFNM.

14. Stutler, Boyd B., West Virginia Review, Feb. 1944, p.6., "Mr. Lincoln at Harpers Ferry."

15. Snell, Charles W., Fortifications, Harpers Ferry, 1864, p.75, HFNM RP No. HF-98A.

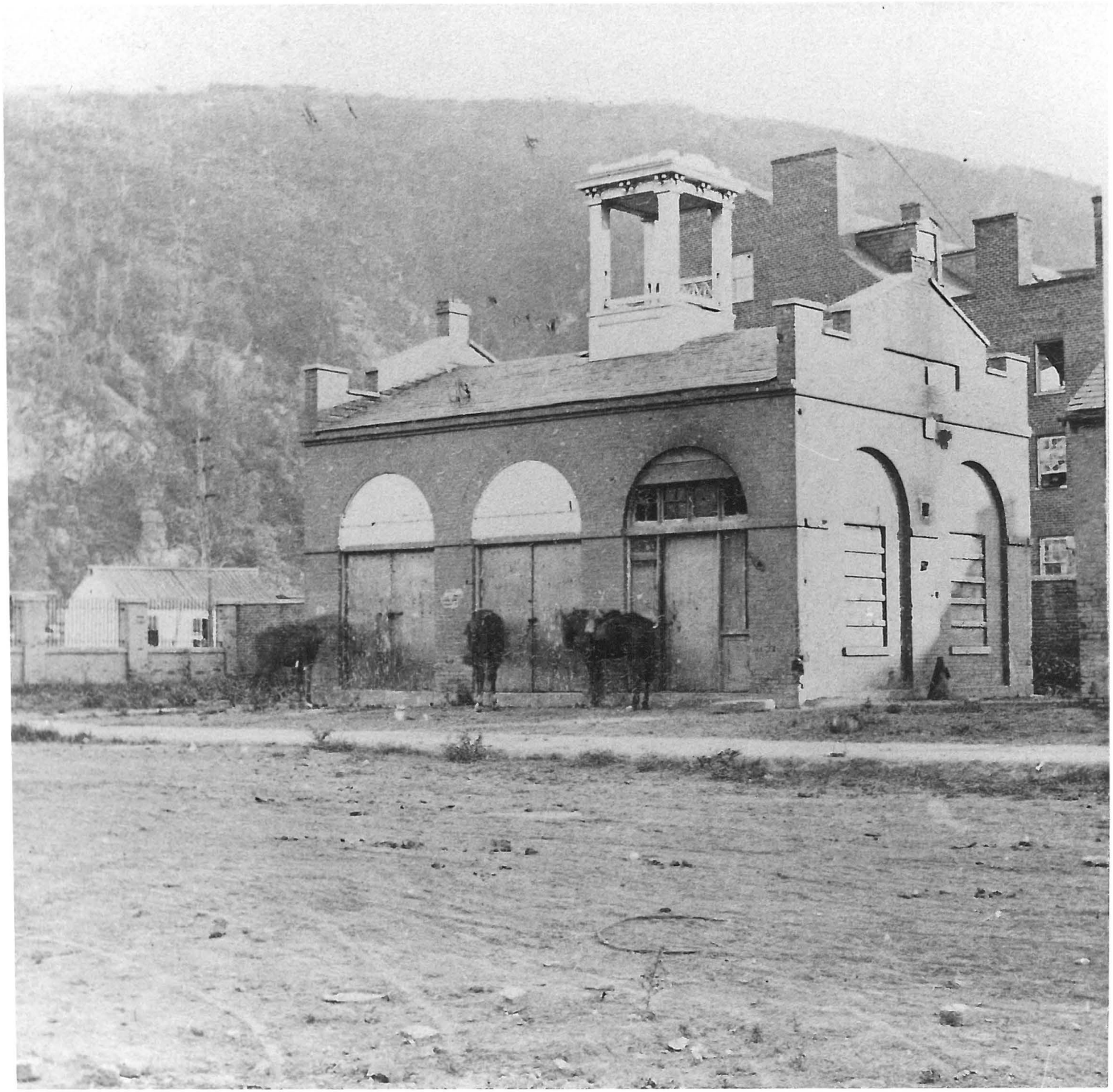
16. Ibid.

Johns permission to occupy "John Brown's Fort" from 1866 on as a residence. This arrangement was probably made to protect the "Fort" against further desecration, as Mr. Johns asserts he "saved the building from destruction by relic hunters."[17]

17. From note in File 3, Physical History of Harpers Ferry, Armory Tract, HFNM, annotated "R.G. 121, Public Buildings Service, Harpers Ferry Case No. 155." Source unknown to writer.

"John Brown Fort - 1865" Contributed by Bachrach Studios, Boston, Mass. Broken windows have been sealed with wood, iron doors still intact, building probably in use as powder magazine. Shows corner of Office at right, and a building in Arsenal Square at left.

HF-72



Chapter III

Sale of the Armory Land

In 1869, despite frantic efforts on the part of armory workers and other citizens to save Harpers Ferry Armory through petitions to Congress,[18] the President authorized a public sale of lands held by the Government at Harpers Ferry, together with the valuable water power rights of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.[19]

At the sale, Captain Francis C. Adams et. al., a promotional group from Washington, D. C., purchased the water power rights of both rivers at Harpers Ferry, as well as the Armory, Arsenal and Rifle Works ruins for $206,000. Purporting to represent Northern capitalists, this group, incorporated as the Harpers Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company, was allowed two years for payment of the purchase price. Later revealed as a fraudulent company plotting to sue the B&O Railroad through straw purchase of the company's right-of-way, the schemers were defeated by court decision.[20]

As described in papers of the resultant chancery cause, a settlement was effected by Nathan Goff, Commissioner appointed by the Court at

18. Faulkner Letters, V.1, HFNM, from the private collection of Major T. T. Perry, Charles Town, West Virginia.

19. Catalogue of the Harpers Ferry Armory Property to Be Sold by the United States on the 30th November 1869 at the Town of Harpers Ferry Va., Washington, D.C., 1869, HFNM HFB-119.

20. Bushong, Millard C., History of Jefferson County, West Virginia, Jefferson Publishing Co., Charles Town, W. Va., 1941, pp.217-218.

Wheeling, West Virginia, and the properties at Harpers Ferry were restored to the United States Government by deed dated April 17, 1877.[21]

On October 22, 1884, Thomas H. Savery, a respected industrialist, purchased the water power rights of both rivers at Harpers Ferry, and the site of the former Armory, Arsenal and Rifle Works.[22] The Armory land included the "John Brown Fort." For the Potomac water rights and Armory ruins, Mr. Savery paid $25,100, excepting from the deed ½ acre previously sold by the United States to Mr. Alexander Murphy, whose coal yard seems to have been the only industry utilizing the Armory land during the intervening years.[23]

Mr. Savery built pulp mills on the Potomac and Shenandoah sites, utilizing the old power canals.[24] The Potomac River structure reportedly stood on the same site as the present electrical power plant, at the west end of the former Armory yard, and was constructed of the bricks of demolished Armory buildings.[25] Organizing a company known as the Harpers Ferry Paper Company, he sold the Potomac water rights and site of the United States Armory to his own company on June 31, 1888, for $100,000.

21. Jefferson County Court House, Deed Book "E", p.285, April 17, 1877, (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 1).

22. Bushong, p.218.

23. Jefferson County Court House, Deed Book "E", p.285 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 2).

24. Bushong, p.218.

25. Personal interview by writer with Mr. Alonzo Murphy, Harpers Ferry, Aug. 13, 1961.

Excepted from the deed was a strip of land 700 feet in length extending from Shenandoah Street northwest and bounded on the north by the Potomac River. This excepted strip of land held "John Brown's Fort."[26] Mr. Savery's company sold the balance of the Armory land to the B&O Railroad Company in 1893, when the B&O substantially altered its tracks at Harpers Ferry and filled over the level of the ruined Armory buildings.[27]

In 1889, while still owned by Mr. Savery's milling company, "John Brown's Fort" suffered through the Johnstown Flood with other buildings of Harpers Ferry. However, although the flood waters reached the top of its doorways, the little building survived the adventure.[28] (See photographs on following pages.)

Among other distinguished visitors to the "Fort," the Hon. Mr. A. J. Holmes, U. S. Representative from Iowa and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, had observed the thousands of curiosity-seekers who annually pilgrimaged to John Brown's Engine House. According to an article in the Chicago Tribune, he formed a syndicate of Washington officials who proposed to exhibit the "Fort" at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.[29] Despite protests from the B&O Railroad, who regretted losing

26. Jefferson County Court House, Deed Book "S", p.123, June 30, 1888 (Certified copy in Appendix "A", No. 3).

27. Barry, Joseph, Strange Story of Harpers Ferry, pp.172-176.

28. Ibid., p.170.

29. Chicago Tribune, Thursday, August 4, 1892, p.3.

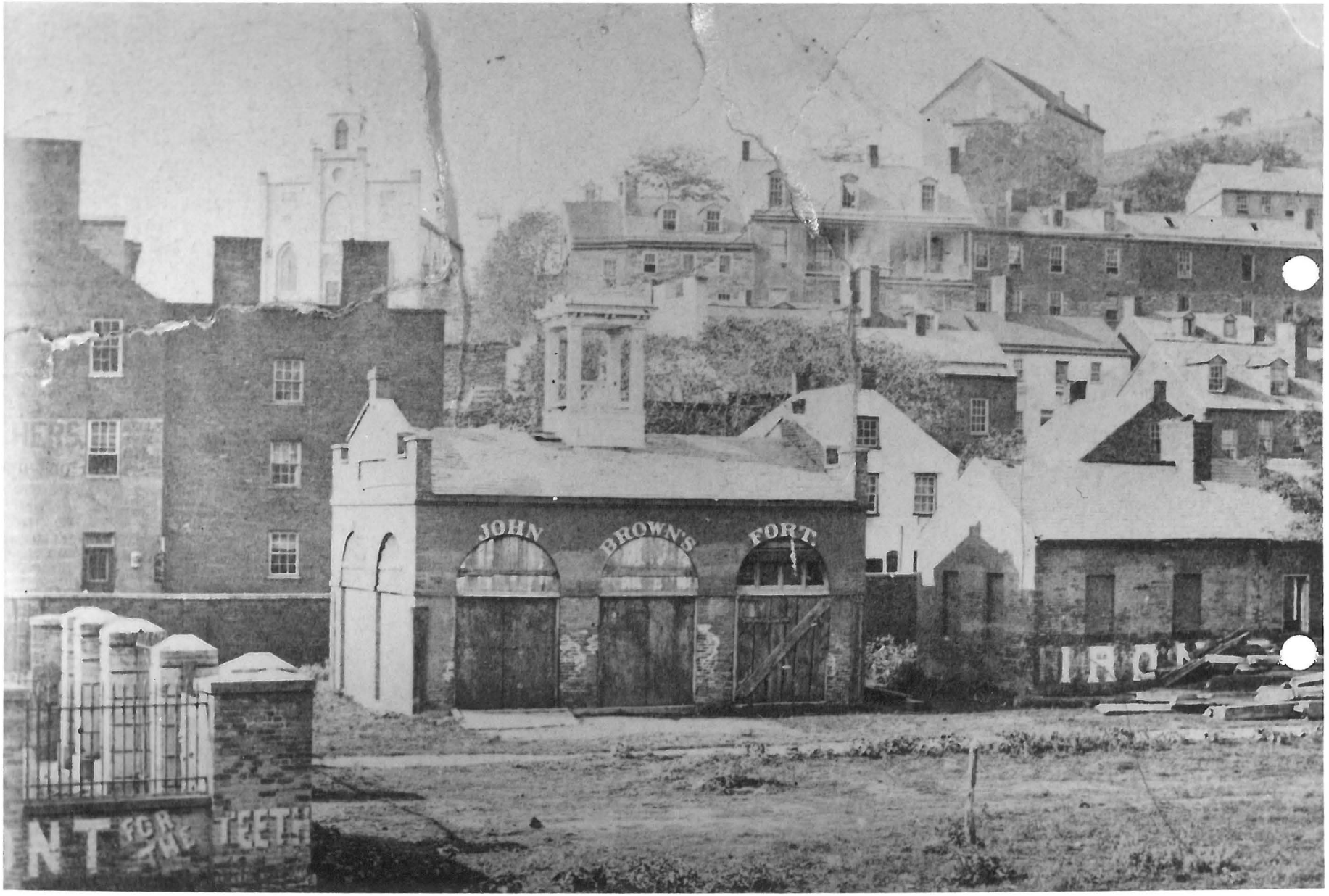
an excursion attraction at Harpers Ferry.[30] Thomas Savery sold "John Brown's Fort" on July 28, 1891, to this remarkable group in an interesting deed[31] and the John Brown Fort Company was organized.

30. Ibid.

31. An unusal clause in this deed sells the land on which the Fort stood to the depth of one foot. Jefferson County Court House, Deed Book "Y", p.190, July 28, 1891. (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 4.)

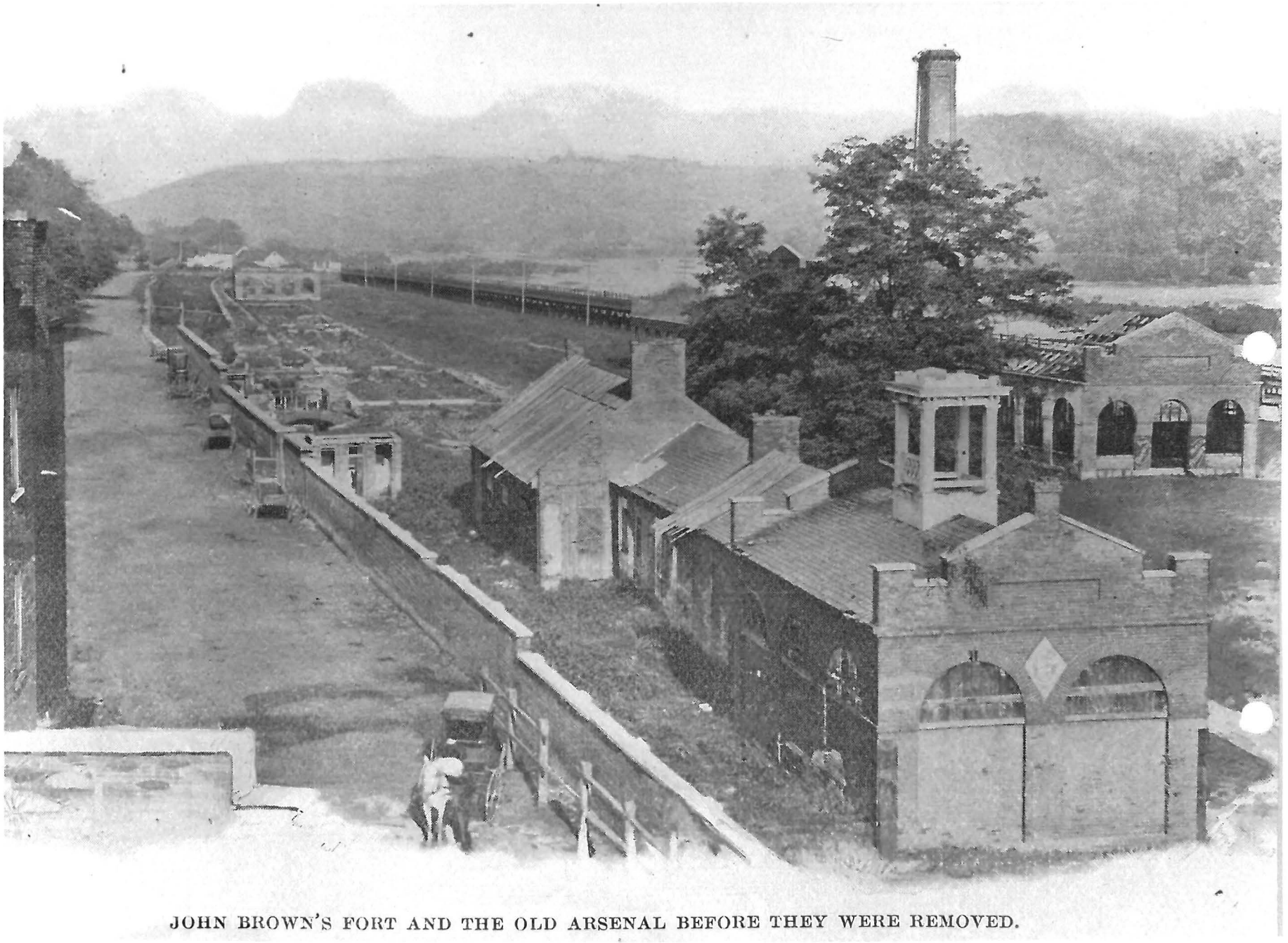
Display advertising was at its least tasteful height during the Victorian period. Large lettering reading "John Brown's Fort" was painted over the three Engine House doorways. "----NT FOR THE TEETH" is lettered on the north side of the Armory entrance pillars. 1882 photograph.

HF-379


JOHN BROWN'S FORT
TEETH

Excellent view taken in 1886, shows "John Brown's Fort" as one of five buildings still standing of the original 20 Armory structures.

HF-539



JOHN BROWN'S FORT AND THE OLD ARSENAL BEFORE THEY WERE REMOVED.

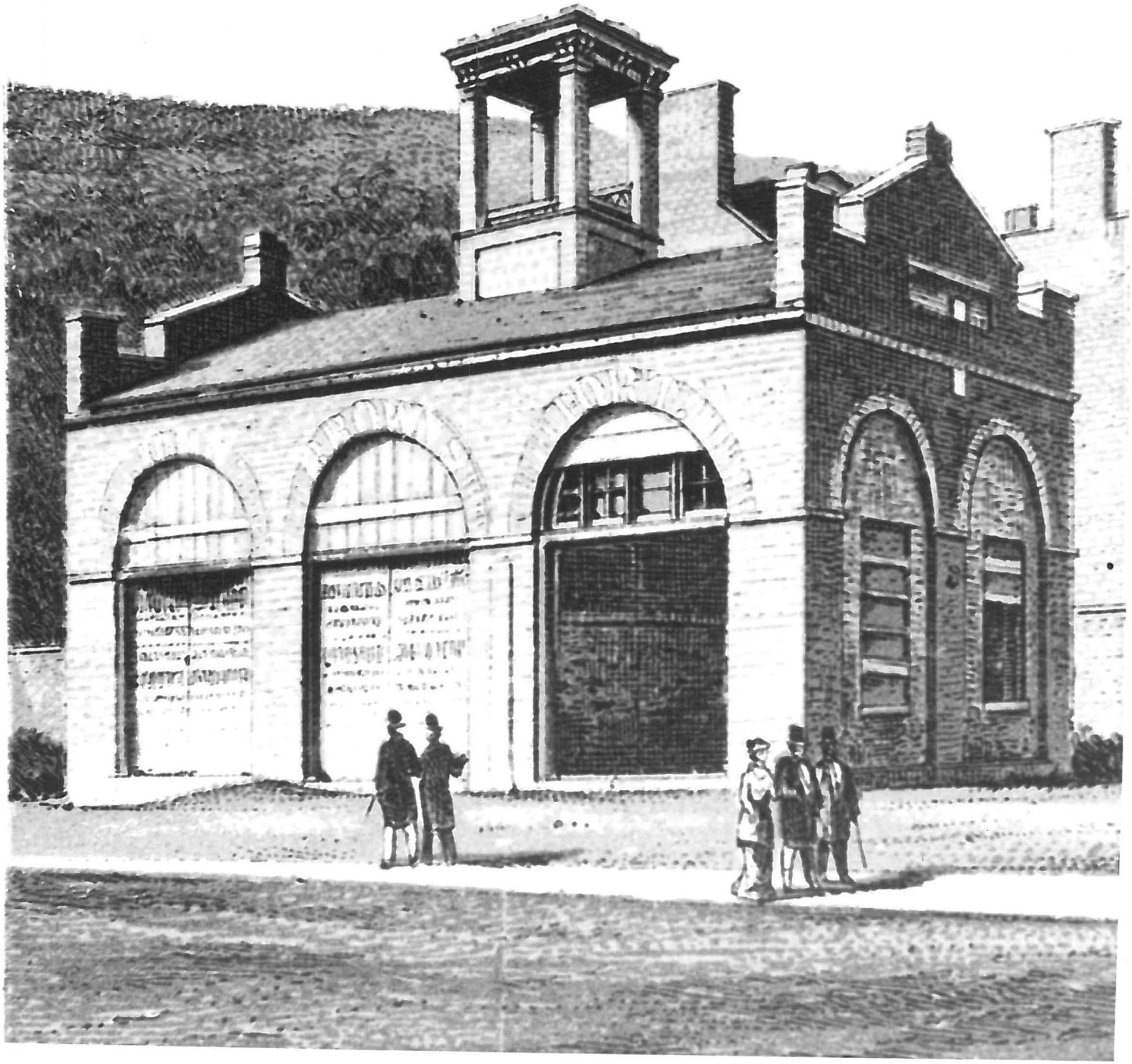
"John Brown Fort", 1886-1889, from Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection, Library of Congress. Stolen iron door replaced by rough boards, broken windows sealed, empty belfrey, Office building demolished, cannon on display to enhance visitor interest, large-lettered sign, "JOHN BROWN'S FORT", over doorways.

HF-190


JOHN
BROWN'S
FORT.

From the 1870's to 1890's, Harpers Ferry was in its heyday a Mecca for summer tourists and curiosity seekers. Special excursions on both the C&O Canal and the B&O Railroad were constantly advertised in Washington and Baltimore papers. Summer homes sprang up in and around Harpers Ferry, and it became fashionable for the elite of the day to visit the Civil War scenes and partake of the mineral waters at a nearby spa on the Shenandoah River. Contemporary sketch showing the "Fort" during the 1870's, exploited as a museum.

HF-676



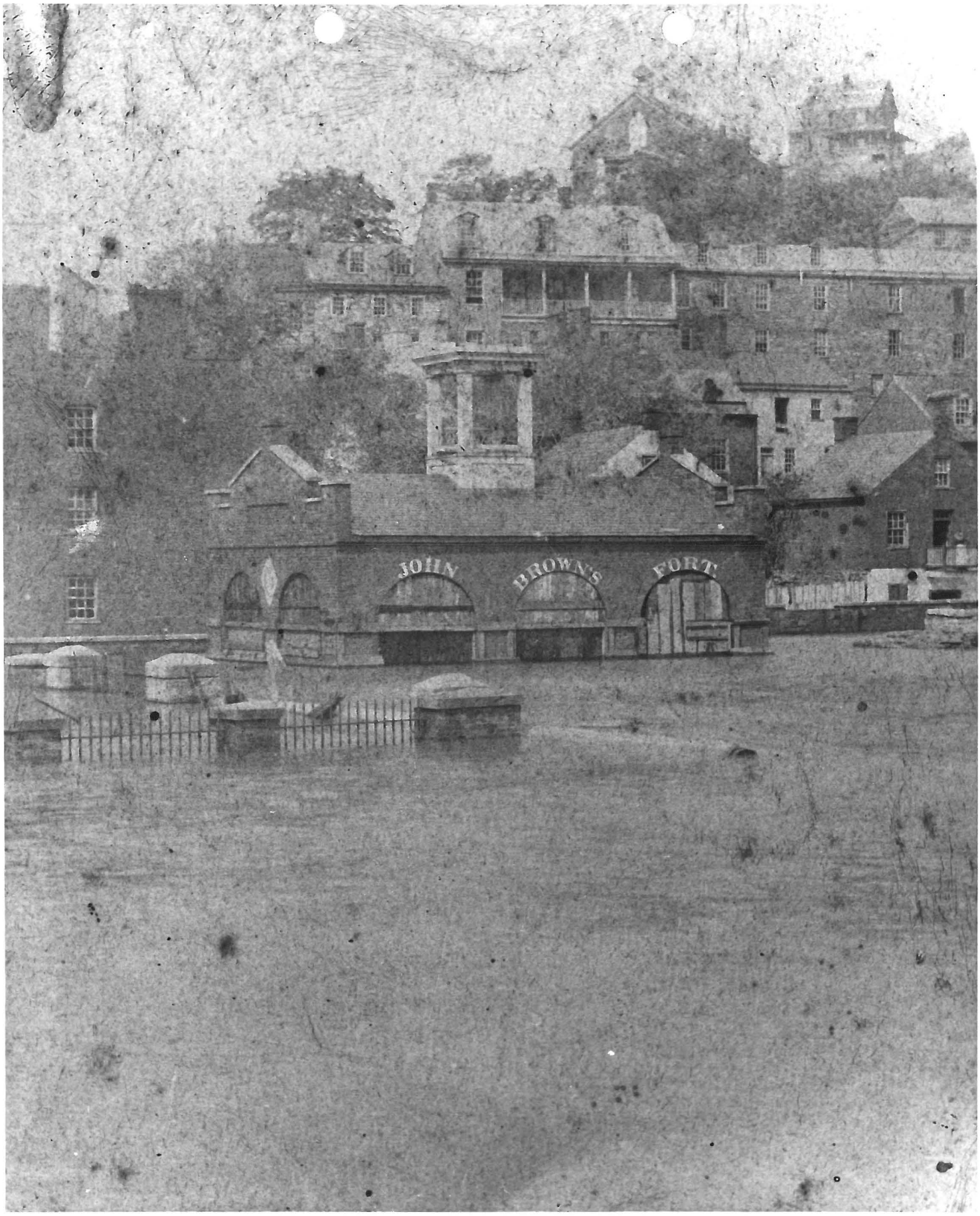
"PILLS FOR TORPID LIVER" was splashed across the Armory walls at the time of this 1889 photograph of the "Fort". Note missing iron railing from Armory wall, and missing gates. These were installed by Mr. Alexander Murphy of Harpers Ferry to protect his coal yard, and the original railing and gates is still owned by the Murphy heirs, and are being preserved at "Buena Vista Farm" near Harpers Ferry. The large white diamond marked "G" was undoubtedly also an advertising trademark.

HF-59


POLLUTION KOPPERS COKE RIVER

"Johnstown Flood", 1889, almost submerged the engine house doors.

HF-100


JOHN BROWN'S FORT

Chapter IV

The Fort and The Fair

Officers of the John Brown Fort Company were as follows:

President - Ex-Congressman Adoniram J. Holmes,

Secretary - Major Sheppard H. Rockwood, Chief of the Weather Bureau,

Treasurer - James H. C. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the United States Senate.

Other members of the Company were W. W. Dudley of Washington, D. C.; Mr. L. T. Michener of Indianapolis; Senator Bishop W. Perkins of Kansas; John Boyd, President of the Norfolk Steamship Lines; Prof. A. J. Smith, Ex-President of the Maryland Agricultural College; and Ex-Congressman Henry Libby of Virginia.[32] On the 27th of February, 1892, acts of incorporation were signed authorizing the group as a stockholding company and providing:

(1) That the name of the proposed corporation shall be the John Brown Fort Co.
(2) That the object for which it is formed are the owning, controlling and exhibiting of the building known as the John Brown Fort and other war and historical relics, paintings, pictures, statuary and curiosities and the giving of stage and dramatic performances and such other public exhibitions as the public may desire, and the leasing, owning and controlling of real estate upon which to carry out the above object.
(3) That the capital stock of such Corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and shall consist of fifteen hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.
(4) The location of the principal office of said Corporation shall be in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois.
(5) The duration or term of existence of said Corporation shall be ninety-nine years.[33]

32. Chicago Tribune, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1892, p.3 (Appendix B, No. 1).

33. Act of Incorporation, John Brown Fort Company, Cook County, State of Illinois, Recorder's Office, Chicago, Ill., Doc. #1657344, Book 46, pp.531-534 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 5).

A Commissioner's Report attached to the above document states that the Capital Stock was fully subscribed, to the following stockholders:

Names	Shares	Amount
J. H. C. Wilson	21½	2150.00
B. W. Perkins	43	4300.00
John Boyd	21½	2150.00
S. S. Rockwood	21½	2150.00
D. C. Reinbrol	21½	2150.00
Sam D. Pryce	21½	2150.00
A. J. Holmes	21½	2150.00
H. Libby	21½	2150.00
Aug. J. Smith	53 3/4	5375.00
S. S. Rockwood	1231¼	123125.00
W. W. Dudley	21½	2150.00
		150000.00

On the eleventh of April, 1892, at eleven a.m., a meeting of these subscribers was held at the office of George O. Garnsey, Adams Express Building, Chicago, and the following Board of Directors was duly elected for a term of one year: A. J. Holmes, B. W. Perkins, W. W. Dudley, J. H. C. Wilson, and D. H. Reinohl, who took pains at this time to correct a former mispelling of his name in the record.[34]

Mr. George O. Garnsey, in whose office the stockholders convened, was an eminent Chicago architect and editor of the National Builder.[35] In November of 1891, Architect Garnsey was commissioned by the gentlemen of the incipient John Brown Fort Company to proceed to Harpers Ferry in person to supervise the dismantling of "John Brown's Fort" into

34. Acts of Incorporation, Cook County, Illinois, May 4, 1892 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 5).

35. The Graphic, January 9, 1892, p.22. From research of Seymour Frolichstein and Russell V. Keune, student architects of HABS. Appendix B, No. 1. See also complete biographical data from Chicago Historical Society, attached in Appendix C, No. 1.

brick sections and its shipment via the B&O train to Chicago in carefully designed crates.[36]

> "Upon its arrival in Chicago it was erected with equal care, and the supervising architect declared that if the slightest difference can be found in the construction of the building now from what it was when it stood at Harpers Ferry he will return to the company the entire amount of his compensation."[37]

These accounts of the "Fort's" removal by Mr. Garnsey fail to mention the amazing superstructure he designed as an exhibition building to house the "Fort" during the Exposition, but a sketch in the Graphic identifies an imposing Moorish edifice as the "exhibition building enclosing John Brown's Fort." (See copy of drawing on following page)

Mr. Garnsey's assurances of undeviating accuracy are undoubtedly well-founded, though some interesting discrepancies occur between the original specifications of the Engine and Guard House detailed by Major Symington in 1848 and descriptions of the rebuilt "Fort" published in newspapers during 1893.[38]

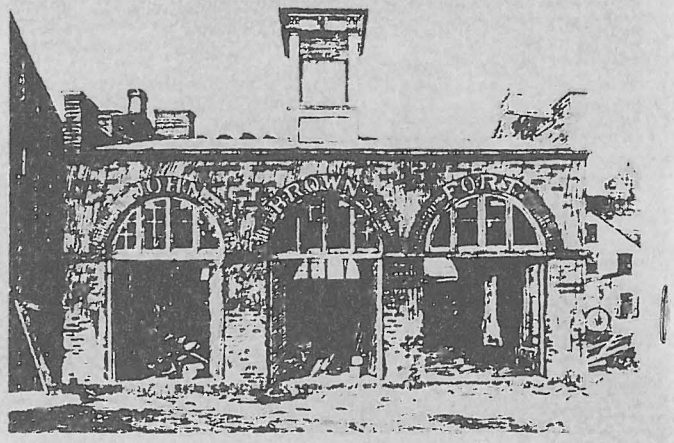
Symington's report described the "Fort's" dimensions as 35½ x 24 feet. The Chicago Tribune and John G. Flinn's Standard Guide to Chicago stated the reconstruction measured 25 feet long, 15 feet wide. (Obviously this is a newspaper error, since the "Fort" today is back to almost its original specifications.) The Chicago publications reported "semi-circular

36. Frolichstein, Seymour, and Russell V. Keune, Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Dec. 1959, p.159; Appendix B, No. 2.

37. Ibid.

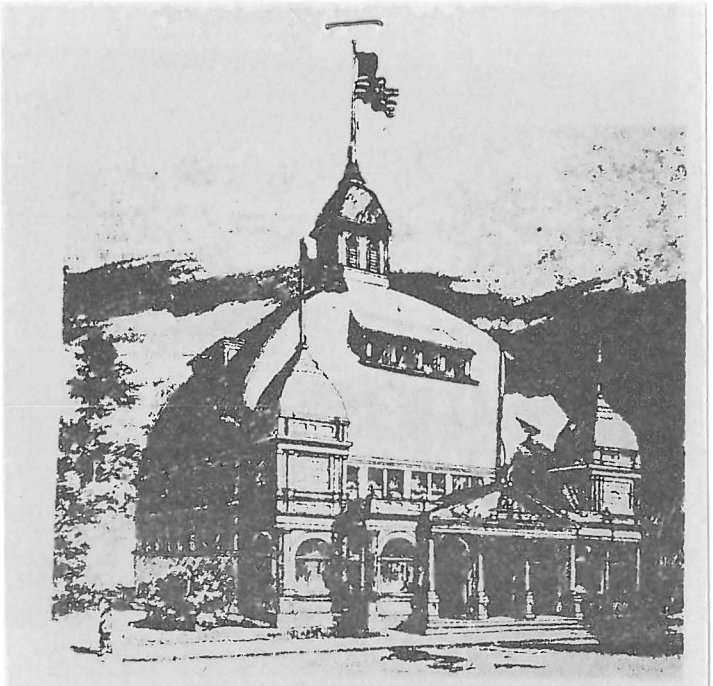
38. Report of Major Symington to the War Dept., Nov. 29, 1844.

Poor sketch of John Brown Fort in original location at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, published in The Graphic, 1892.



1. John Brown's Fort on original site, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (from *The Graphic* 1892).

Photo of sketch from The Graphic, reproduced in article "John Brown's Fort in Chicago, 1893", Seymour R. Frolichstein and Russell V. Keune, Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Dec. 1959, p.160.



2. Exhibition building enclosing John Brown's Fort, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago (from *The Graphic* 1892).

transoms over each of the doorways, both of which are on one side." Actually, the "Fort" had three doors, as shown by many photographs. According to news reports, "Large doors of wood with heavy iron plate fronts once swung open for men who toiled for Uncle Sam in the building." In actual fact, these iron doors were of later date than the original construction, probably placed during use of the building as a Civil War prison or powder magazine. The news reports continued, "in the War one set of the doors was taken away, but the other set remained, almost rusted from its hinges." Two of the iron doors exist in the present-day Fort, though the position of the missing door, rebuilt of wood, has been shifted during one of the reconstructions from the right to the left side of the entrance facade.[39]

Also, the news accounts of 1893 spoke of the "Fort" as "enclosed in a frame building on Wabash Avenue that is of novel design." Yet the Chicago Tribune contradicted itself on February 4, 1894, by stating it was "enclosed in a corregated iron structure on Wabash Ave." Judging from the complexity of the design of Mr. Garnsey's sketch, both wood and iron may have been employed. Hopes for the ambitious project ran high in Chicago. The Graphic of January 9, 1892, ran an article commending the venture, stating that the "Fort" was then in the process of reconstruction and would be opened for the public in April. Through

39. Chicago Tribune, Thursday, August 4, 1892, p.3 (Appendix B, No. 3). Flinn, John G., Standard Guide to Chicago, 1893, p.132 (Appendix B, No. 4).

confusion of details and construction difficulties, preparations dragged out through the summer of 1892.

The Chicago Tribune of Thursday, August 4, 1892, reiterated the "Fort's" history and announced:

> "The Fort Company proposes to throw the fort open to visitors within a month with appropriate ceremonies. Some distinguished Virginian will deliver an address, and there will be other exercises. The company will by that time have a large collection of John Brown relics, and John Brown and abolition literature of all kinds, which will be made a part of the exhibit."[40]

Again in April, 1893, the trusting editors of the Chicago Tribune ran an article repeating the "Fort's" story and announcing that the exhibition would soon be opened. Perhaps weary of false alarms, successive Tribunes carried no account of the grand opening, though nearby Libbey Prison was copiously advertised. For an account of what happened, we have presently to depend on the resume appearing in the Tribune of February 4, 1894:

> "For about ten days the exhibition lived a precarious life and then it died with a record of eleven paid admissions and an outlay of more than $60,000. Ex-Congressman Holmes locked the front door and took a train to Iowa."

The company went into receivership, and Mr. Louis Michener was appointed by the Court as Trustee. In two chattel mortgages against the "Fort" itself as personal property and its contents of John Brown mementos, stage equipment, photographs, etc., Mr. Michener sought to

40. In this connection Mr. Boyd Stutler of Charleston, West Virginia, owns three letters written by A. J. Holmes, President of the John Brown Fort Company, to Roberts Bros., publishers of Boston, in reference to sale of Sanborn's Life and Letters of Captain John Brown at the Fort in its new location in Chicago.

stabilize the distressed company.[41] Both mortgages, for $5850 and $8818.75 respectively, included search and siezure clauses and right of forced public sale in the event of default.

> "What to do with the Fort itself has been a subject of considerable correspondence among the stockholders of the John Brown Fort Company. To rent the odd-shaped building that sheltered the relic is something that has not been accomplished. Whoever rents it gets the Fort until Nov. 1st, 1896, when the lease expires... The present owners hope that some body will rent the Wabash Ave structure and consider the Fort some value until the expiration of the lease at $323 a month. Then they promise to sent it back to its former home."[42]

However, it is not surprising that with a record of eleven paid admissions at 50¢ and an outlay of $60,000 no further investors appeared.[43]

Troubles increased. On July 12, 1893, the Orne Electrical Construction Company filed a mechanic's lien against the John Brown Fort Company in the amount of $1695.08 for electrical supplies and labor dating from April 10.[44] On August 17th, Mr. Michener himself brought a bill of complaint against the John Brown Fort Company for default of mortgage, in

41. The John Brown Fort Company, L. T. Michener, R., July 12, 1893, Doc. 1901212, Recorder's Office, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois. Ibid., Doc. 1901213 (Certified copies in Appendix A, Nos. 6 and 7).

42. Chicago Tribune, Feb. 4, 1894, p.15 (Appendix B, No. 5).

43. Ibid.

44. Orne Construction Company vs. John Brown Fort Company, Mechanic's Lien - Circuit Court, Cook County, Illinois, Case No. 6377, July 28th, 1893 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 8).

the Superior Court of the State of Illinois.[45] By decision of the Court, a receiver was appointed for the company, and

> "the receiver failing to pay the rent for the ground by the terms of the contract the lease was cancelled and the improvements on the property, including the old fort, reverted to the owner of the land, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank."[46]

Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, on whose land the "Fort" had been built under lease, was also the Trustee of the County of Cook and State of Illinois,[47] and head of the Trustee and Traders Insurance of Chicago. A man of action, he rented the elaborate supersutructure housing the "Fort" in March, 1895, to A. M. Rothchild,

> "the projector of a new department store soon to open at State and Van Buren Streets, as a stable for delivery wagons and horses, and in carrying out the terms of the lease, the famous old Fort is about to be moved in such a manner that it will become a part of the stable."[48]

Mr. Hutchinson, however, experienced a change of heart. In the words of Mr. John C. McCord, representing Mr. Hutchinson in the disposition of the property and negotiation of the lease with Rothschild,

> "It is not his desire that it should become a stable. He appreciated that the proper place for it would be its old home at Harpers Ferry, but this would require the expenditure

45. Louis T. Michener vs. John Brown Fort Company, Bill of Complaint, Aug. 17, 1893, Doc. #151175-S, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 9).

46. Chicago Tribune, April 1, 1895, p.7 (Appendix B, No. 6).

47. Deed from Charles L. Hutchinson to J. Cudahy and Wife, July 2, 1895, Recorder's Office, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois.

48. Chicago Tribune, April 1, 1895, p.7 (Appendix B, No. 6).

> of a great deal of money.... Now that it is in Chicago he...offers it as a free gift to any public park that will accept it and care for it.... It is now on house-movers blocks and about to be turned around according to the plans we have drawn for a stable. But in the hope that the little building can be spared that fate, I have ordered all work stopped for a few days and also that the building be kept intact."[49]

Mr. Hutchinson's offer was called to the attention of prominent Grand Army men, who discussed the advisability of circulating a petition among the veterans of Chicago asking one of the park boards to accept the relic.[50] But while the Grand Army deliberated, one crusading woman acted.

49. Ibid.

50. Ibid.

Chapter V

The Fort and Kate Field

Mary Katherine Keemle Field was an ebullient, red-curled Washington newswoman whose exciting career had included international note as singer, writer, actress, art-lover, editor and publisher of her own newspaper. Kate Field's Washington was a lively editorial weekly of five years duration, heckling Congress into legislating social reforms while documenting contemporary theatre and arts.[51]

> "From time to time she engaged in battles for such causes as international copyright, Hawaiaan annexation, temperance, prohibition of Mormon polygamy," etc...and "gained considerable vogue as a correspondent from London and elsewhere of the N. Y. Herald, the N. Y. Tribune and other newspapers."[52]

Alert to the problems of post-Civil War Negroes, Miss Field used her columns to enlist a fund to purchase and preserve John Brown's Farm and grave at North Elba, N. Y. Her sympathies were thus committed to memorabilia of John Brown, and further interest in the John Brown story.

Enthusiastically promoting the Columbian Exposition in 1893, she made her headquarters at the Lexington Hotel on Michigan Boulevard in Chicago from the opening in May until the Fair closed in November. In gratitude for her support, the Columbian Exposition awarded her a medal and diploma.[53]

51. Library of Congress, Kate Field's Washington, Issues of 1892-1895.

52. Whiting, Lillian, Kate Field, A Record, 1899, LC (Frontispiece, copy of portrait of Kate Field painted in Italy).

53. Ibid.

Now fifty-seven years old and in failing health, Miss Field had become weary of her editorial and promotional efforts and numerous social reforms including the organization in Chicago of its first Labor Bureau. She realized she must discontinue publication of Kate Field's Washington and seek a more healthful climate.[54]

During the Columbian Exposition, Miss Field had formed a friendship with Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, publisher of the Inter-Ocean, through their mutual interest in the annexation of Hawaii and other popular editorial concerns. In the summer of 1895, Mr. Kohlsaat acquired the Chicago Daily News, and offered Kate Field a post in Hawaii as roving correspondent.[55] The last work of here eventful life in America was to arrange the rescue of "John Brown's Fort" from disgrace as a stable.

> "So much was accomplished before I reached Chicago a few days ago," she wrote the paper, "Then the real tug began. For although that public-spirited citizen Charles L. Hutchinson who fell heir to the Fort turns it over to me as a gift and although the site and transportation are assured without cost, $1500 are needed for removal, reconstruction and other expenses. This is a big sum to raise. Still it is now or never with me. I am en route to Hawaii where I ought to have been a month ago, and the Fort must be dealt with at once or the winter storms and perennial hoodlums will not leave a rack behind. It is packed in a back yard exposed to the hoi polloi...."[56]

Some difficulty had been experienced in securing a site for the proposed restoration of John Brown's Fort to Harpers Ferry. Local

54. Ibid.

55. Whiting, Lilian, Kate Field, A Record, Boston, 1899, L.C.

56. Letter from Miss Kate Field to Chicago Daily News, n.d. in private collection of Mrs. Will Murphy, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

feeling ran high, due to an unfounded rumor that Kate Field intended to exhume the bodies of John Brown's raiders buried in a common grave on the Shenandoah across from Harpers Ferry and reinter them with a fitting monument at the restored "Fort."[57] The B&O had put a 14-ft railroad fill and spur track over the original site, and two other proposed locations were not satisfactory to Miss Field because of their inaccessibility.[58] (See photograph)

Finally on July 23, 1895, Kate Field signed a contract with Alexander Murphy and his wife, who agreed to deed five acres of their farm overlooking the Shenandoah near Harpers Ferry for the purpose of reconstructing the Fort for the exchange of one dollar.[59] The B&O Railroad agreed to transport the building free of charge.[60]

On August 4, 1895, Miss Field addressed a group of prominent Chicago Negroes at Quinn Chapel, Wabash Avenue and 24th Street. A committee formed at the meeting evinced their enthusiasm by pledging $100 to the cause of restoring "John Brown's Fort" to its old home at Harpers Ferry. A John Brown's Fort Association was formed of key members of the assemblage and a further meeting set. The Chicago Tribune,

57. Spirit of Jefferson, Charles Town, West Virginia, Oct. 1, 1895, p.2; Oct. 8, 1895, Charles Town Public Library.

58. Letter from Miss Kate Field in possession of Mrs. Will Murphy, Harpers Ferry, n.d.

59. Alexander Murphy and Wife to Kate Field, Jefferson County Court House, D.B. 91, pp.473-474 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 10).

60. Spirit of Jefferson, Aug. 27, 1895, p.2, Charles Town Library.

reporting the first meeting, noted the "Fort" was "in a sorry state of dilapidation in the rear of Rothschild's stable on Wabash Ave." According to the article, Miss Field stated she had at this time "the consent of Charles L. Hutchinson, on whose ground the Fort now stands, to remove it where she chose; that one of the railroads had offered free transportation, and that considerable money was already donated."[61]

Leaving the final arrangements for transportation of the "Fort" to Harpers Ferry in the hands of an able attorney, Mr. Robert L. McCabe, Miss Field sailed for Hawaii.[62] Her successive letters to mainland newspapers describe an active interest and participation in Hawaiian affairs. On May 19, 1896, she died suddenly of pneumonia in Hawaii, and was buried in Honolulu.[63] An obituary notice in the Chicago Tribune carried an interesting resume of her career, and a pen portrait.[64]

61. Chicago Tribune, August 5, 1895, p.9 (Appendix B, No. 7).

62. Spirit of Jefferson, Oct. 8, 1895, p.2, Charles Town Library.

63. Whiting, Lilian, p.555.

64. Chicago Tribune, Sunday, May 31, 1896, p.6 (Copy in Appendix B, No. 8).

Chapter VI

The Fort Returned

Mr. Alexander Murphy, left with an orphaned "Fort" on five of his good farm acres, tried to make the best of a bad bargain. Erection of the building on his land involved draining a spring that had rendered the site too wet. Further expense was involved by maintenance of a caretaker to receive hundreds of visitors annually. Kate Field had agreed with Mr. Murphy verbally to take care of this expense, now amounting to $1116, but she had left no estate to be drawn upon for this maintenance. Nostalgic groups with picnic baskets littered the spot, and trampled the fields with their carriages.[65] (See illustration on following page)

Finally, on the 27th of November, 1901, Mr. Murphy brought a bill against Kate Field's Administrator and the unknown heirs of Kate Field, deceased.[66] Suit was entered in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, in the amount of $1116. with interest, against the five acres of land owned by Kate Field on Mr. Murphy's farm "Buena Vista", and the building known as the "John Brown Fort".[67] This property was duly advertised by the Sheriff for public sale. Mr. Murphy purchased the "Fort" and land for $800, paying the purchase price by settling the court costs in the amount of $100 and deducting the balance from the amount of his bill

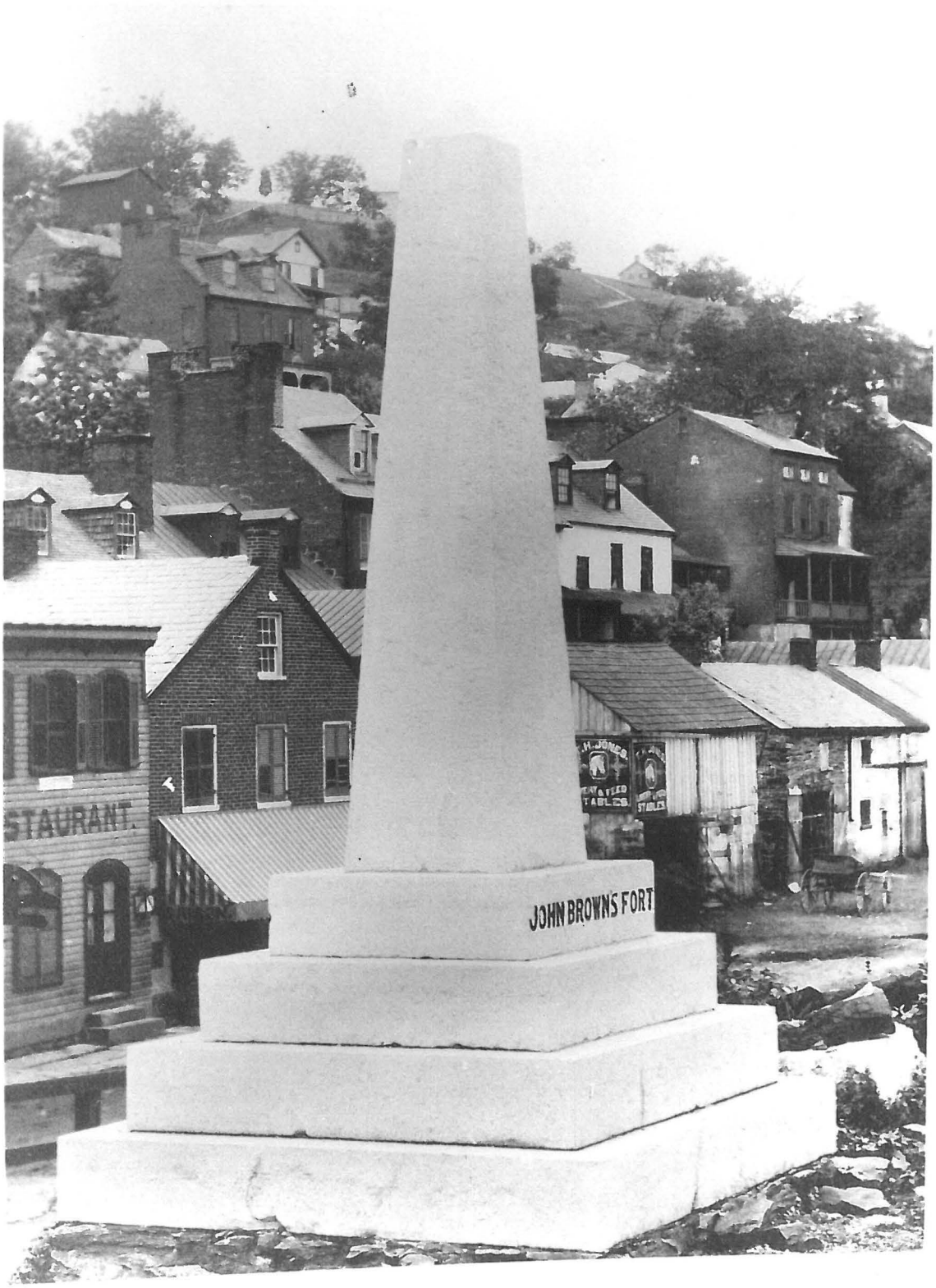
65. Personal interview of the writer with Mrs. Will Murphy, "Buena Vista," Harpers Ferry, June 19, 1961.

66. Alexander Murphy vs. J. D. Billmyer, Sheriff, Administrator of Kate Field, dcsd, Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Chancery Book "K", p.192-194, Nov. 27, 1901 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 11).

67. Alexander Murphy vs. Kate Field's Administrator and Others, Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Chancery Book "K", p.247 (Certified copy in Appendix A, No. 12).

Marker erected on site of John Brown's Fort, after its removal to Chicago and subsequent filling by the B&O over the foundations. This photograph was made in 1897.

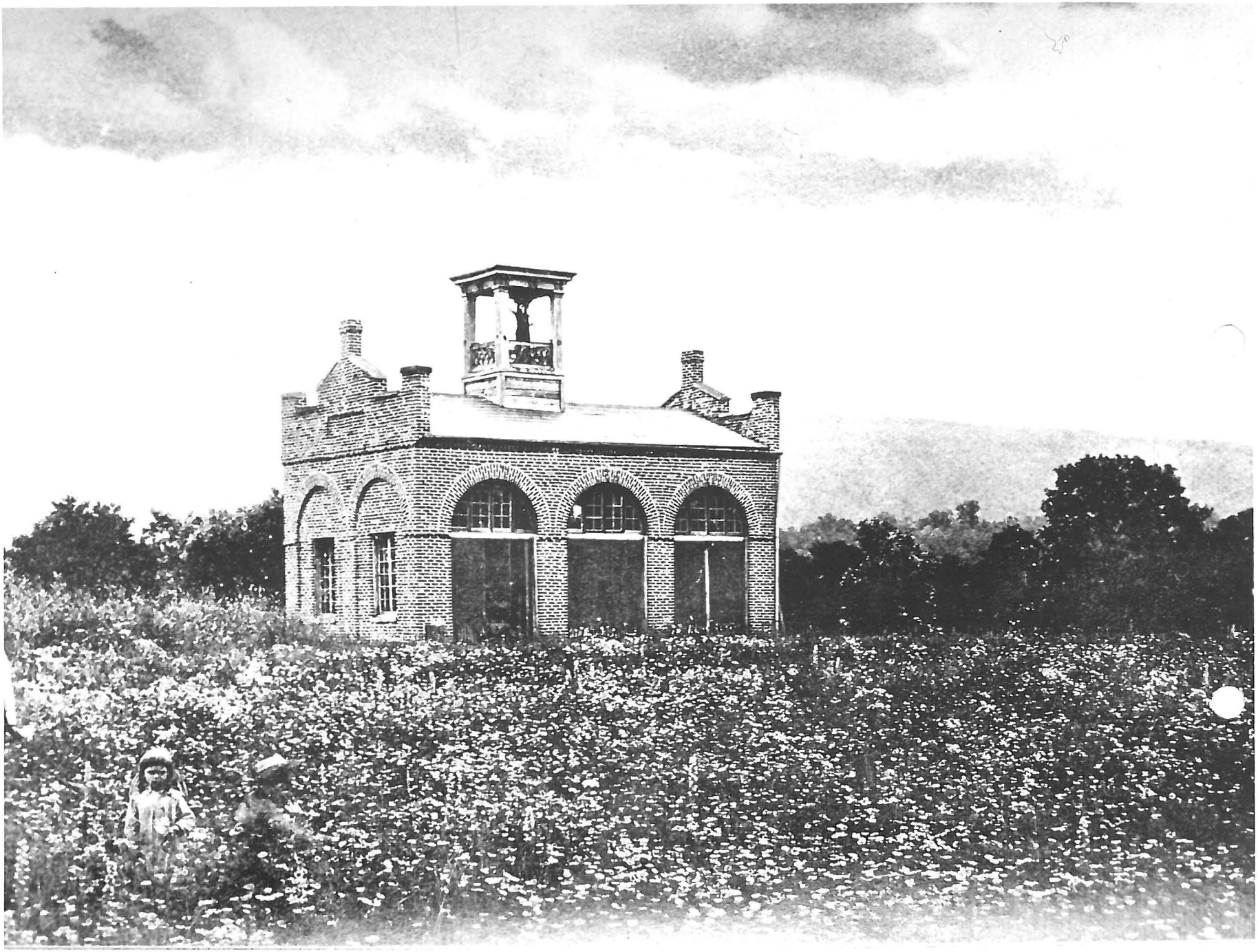
HF-524



JOHN BROWN'S FORT—HARPERS FERRY.

"The Fort" on Buena Vista Farm, owned by Alexander Murphy. Note change in position of wooden door, formerly at right of entrance facade.

HF-77



JOHN BROWN'S FORT AS IT NOW STANDS ON THE BANKS OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, A FEW MILES FROM HARPER'S FERRY

1896 - Storer College group at "John Brown Fort" on Buena Vista Farm.

HF-599



against Kate Field.[68] By this action and $100 in cash he resumed clear title to his five acres of land and the unwanted "John Brown Fort". He then dismissed the caretaker and closed the "Fort" to visitors, planting the surrounding field again to crops.[69]

Neighboring Storer College at Harpers Ferry, founded in 1865-67,[70] had an active interest in John Brown's Fort at the Murphy Farm, where their alumnae and visitors had made pilgrimages and study trips. Storer had suggested to Kate Field that the little fort be rebuilt on the college campus on its return to Harpers Ferry, but their proposed site had not suited Miss Field as to extent or accessibility.[71] Storer, a Negro college whose members held John Brown in high regard, entered into negotiations with Mr. Murphy shortly after his purchase, and obtained his agreement to sell the Fort for $900, which would clear his purchase price and the Court costs.[72] In April 1909, the College Trustees voted to buy the building, and appeals were sent to a wide range of benefactors to subscribe the necessary funds.[73]

68. Alexander Murphy vs Kate Field et al, Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Chancery Book "K", p.307, May 28, 1902 (Certified Copy in Appendix A, No. 13).

69. Personal interview with Mrs. Will Murphy, "Buena Vista", Harpers Ferry, June 19, 1961.

70. Mongin, Alfred, A College in Secessia, Research Project HF-104A.

71. Personal interview of the writer with Mrs. Will Murphy, June 19, 1961.

72. Ibid.

73. Storer College, Board of Trustees Meeting Minutes, 1909, Storer College file. These papers made available by courtesy of Mrs. John Newcomer, ~~Trustee~~ Business Manager of Storer College.

By April, 1909, the Treasurer's Report for Storer College showed $981 subscribed, and subsequent treasurer's reports indicated that delayed contributions continued to be received.[74] In the Morning Star, weekly religious newspaper publication in Boston, issue for October, 1910, the editor noted:

> "The John Brown Fort which was bought last year has been reerected on the campus, and will probably be used as a museum. In preserving this old building the college is doing a distinctively valuable work. In it began the Civil War and as a new Cradle of American Liberty it will become an increasingly interesting building. Already there have come to the school a large number of visitors to see the old Fort."[75]

During the removal of "John Brown's Fort" from Buena Vista Farm to Storer College, further discrepancies crept into the physical details. Mr. Murphy was adamant that no bricks or wood from the structure should be spirited away by souvenir hunters,[76] but without the advantage of Mr. Garnsey's supervision on the dismantling and rebuilding some variations occurred. Present-day measurements vary from both previously noted specifications, the building being now accurately determined as 34' 1 3/4" x 22' 0 3/8".[77] Possibly however the difference may lie only in lack of complete accuracy in Major Symington's measurements of the "Engine and Guard House."

74. Treasurer's Report, Storer College, Year ending April 30, 1909. These papers made available by courtesy of Mrs. John Newcomer, Trustee of Storer College.

75. Morning Star, October, 1910, Storer College File. These papers made available by courtesy of Mrs. John Newcomer, ~~Trustee~~ Business Manager of Storer College.

76. HABS Architectural Team measured drawings, 1960, ECDC, Phila., Pa.

77. Interview of writer with Mr. Archie Franzen, ECDC Resident Architect of Harpers Ferry National Monument, August, 1961.

Reversed position of Fort as rebuilt at Storer College, with guard house on left of entrance facade, engine house on right. 1914 photograph.

HF-606



"John Brown's Fort" reerected on Storer College Campus. 1924 photograph.

HF-581



JOHN BROWN'S FORT AND LINCOLN HALL

In the process of rebuilding at the College the position of the Fort was exactly reversed, placing the guard house at the left or west end of the building and the fire engine house on the right. This places closed windows in the right gable, open windows in the left, where the reverse was originally true. Also it puts the wooden door replacement for the stolen iron door of the guard house at the left of the entrance facade, instead of right as our early photos show. However, these minor details can be corrected in future removal to the original site.[78]

Beginning his presidency of Storer College in September, 1899, Dr. Henry T. McDonald, a white man who devoted his life to work among Negroes, actively promoted the interest of Storer College and the "John Brown Fort" by personal correspondence and circulars. On February 12, 1913, he issued a single-fold broadside, containing a picture of the "Fort" and a printed appeal for contributions to a $1000 fund to make the relic a well-stocked museum. Treasurers' reports through succeeding years show constant contributions to the "Fort" in small checks but the Museum grew slowly, a book here and an artifact there, mostly donated through personal effort of Dr. McDonald in correspondence with friends of Storer College.[79]

78. Personal interview of writer with Mr. Archie W. Franzen, ECDC, Resident Architect at Harpers Ferry National Monument, August, 1961.

79. Storer College Treasurer's Reports, loaned to writer by Mrs. John Newcomer, Trustee of Storer College.

Rebuilt "Fort" at Storer College. Note change in location of entrance doors, watch house section now on left, fire engine house with remaining iron doors on right. White rectangle is plaque presented by alumnae of Storer College.

NMF-1C27


WVA 215

An interesting series of letters appears in 1938, when Dr. McDonald commissioned a certain Rev. Joseph T. Holmes to "Represent the College in acquiring for this institution any and all relics of Yorktown and vicinity, to be sent to the college and publicly exhibited in the Museum of this institution."[80] Rev. Holmes was a member of C. V. Company, Camp NHP-4-Va, stationed at Yorktown. A letter to Rev. Holmes' Commander enlisted his support of Rev. Holmes' efforts to collect mementos.[81]

Dr. McDonald also interested himself in the history of the "Fort", corresponding during ensuing years with the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Tribune and admirers of Kate Field. However, without access to legal papers concerning the building, these sources could only reiterate tradition.[82]

Dr. McDonald's correspondence throughout the years with Mr. Boyd B. Stutler, however, yielded many interesting bits of information which have been previously noted in this report. In May of 1932, Dr. McDonald wrote Mr. Stutler concerning a tablet proposed by the N.A.A.C.P. to be placed on the walls of the old "Fort". Because of the phrasing of the submitted inscription, this tablet was rejected, but another presented by the alumnae of Storer College was installed with due ceremony.[83]

80. Dr. H. T. McDonald to Whom It May Concern, May 27, 1938, Storer College Papers, 1924-1938, p.92, Item#1275, HFNM.

81. H. T. McDonald to First Lieut. Reese, Storer College Papers 1924-1938, p.100, Item #1276, HFNM.

82. McDonald-Stutler Correspondence, HFNM.

83. Boyd B. Stutler to Dr. Henry T. McDonald, May 11, 1932, McDonald-Stutler Correspondence, Vol. V, p.332, HFNM.

Dr. McDonald kept up an active correspondence with descendants of John Brown, promoting a number of valuable contributions to the Fort Museum.[84] At the time of the sale of Storer College effects in 1960, items which had been loaned for display were returned by the Trustees to their owners, and the balance of the collection was sold at public auction, duly advertised in local papers. Proceeds from the sale of museum items were included in assets of the College. Present museum items are loaned by a private museum newly installed at the outskirts of Harpers Ferry, to Mrs. Willie T. Moore, who now operates the "Fort" as a private souvenir shop,[85] with permission from the College Trustees. Visitor interest in the building's history is exceedingly high.

Return of the historic relic to its original foundations near the Potomac will end an epic Oddessy and begin a new chapter in the story of John Brown's Fort.

84. McDonald Correspondence, HFNM.

85. Personal interview of writer with Mrs. John Newcomer, Harpers Ferry, ~~Trustee~~ Business Manager of Storer College, August 1, 1961.

1961 photograph of John Brown's Fort at Storer College.

Photographer Jack Boucher

NHF-1621



APPENDIX A

No. 1

Deed, Nathan Goff, Commissioner, to United States of America. April 17, 1877.

This Deed. made this 17th day of April 1877, between Nathan Goff, junr as Commissioner of the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, of the first part, and the United States of America, of the second part,

Witnesseth-that whereas by a Decree of the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Virginia, rendered at Wheeling in said District, in the chancery cause of the United States vs. the Harpers Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Francis C. Adams et alia, on the 15th day of September, 1873, it was among other things adjudged, ordered and decreed that Nathan Goff Jr. who was appointed a Commissioner for the purpose, should sell at public auction, at Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia, the water Power entire of the Potomac River, as fully described in the Bill and proceedings of said chancery cause, and whereas, it was also provided in a Decree rendered by said Court on said 15th day of September, 1873, at Wheeling in the chancery cause of the United States vs. Francis C. Adams, et al. (No. 1) that Nathan Goff Jr. as such commissioner should also sell at public auction, at Harper's Ferry aforesaid "the Water Power entire of the Shenandoah River" as fully described in the bill and proceedings of said last mentioned Chancery Cause-and Whereas the said Nathan Goff Jr. Commissioner aforesaid, in said Chancery Cause, did on the 28th day of September, 1876, after having previously advertised the time, place and terms of said Sale, as required by the terms of said Decree aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction, at Harper's Ferry, on said tracts of land, the said property so decreed to be sold-and at said Sale the United States of America, being the highest bidder therefor became the purchaser of said "Water Power entire of the Potomac River", at the price of Fifty five thousand Dollars ($55,000.-) and the said United States of America, being also the highest bidder at said Sale, became the purchaser of said "Water Power entire of the Shenandoah River," at the price of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000) and Whereas by another Decree of the said District Court rendered in said above mentioned Chancery Cause against said Harper's Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company, on the 12th day of December, 1876 said Sale of said "Water Power entire of the Potomac River" to the United States was confirmed, and said Nathan Goff Jr. was appointed a Commissioner to convey said property to the United States, and whereas also by another Decree of said District Court rendered in said Chancery Cause against said Francis C. Adams et al (No. 1) on said 12th day of December, 1876, said sale of said "Water Power entire of the Shenandoah River", to said United States was confirmed, and said Nathan Goff Jr. was also appointed a Commissioner to convey said property to the United States. Now therefore in consideration of the premises, the said United States of America, having paid said purchase money in full, as shown by said Decree rendered in said causes respectively on said 12th day of December, 1876, the said Nathan Goff Jr. as such commissioner, doth grant unto the said United States

of America, said two tracts of land, with the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, claim and interest held by the Defendants in said Chancery Causes-in and to said property, described as follows: first "the" Water Power entire of the Potomac River" as held by the United States prior to the Sale of said property in 1869, under the conveyance to George Washington in 1794, and thereafter by the Devisees of Robert Harper and others-including the site of the old Armory buildings, or musket factory, Byrnes' Island and islands-A. B. and C in the Potomac River, and lying between said River, and the Streets, and lots of the town of Harper's Ferry, as laid down on the map of said property used at the Sale of 1869-also all the valuable water power of the Potomac River at said place, with the canals, dams, and other privileges, and the lots with the buildings thereon, embraced in lot No. 1, on said Sale map of 1869-as fully described and set forth in the bill and proceedings of said Chancery Cause of the United States vs. the Harper's Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Francis C. Adams &c. Second, all of the valuable water power entire of the Shenandoah River, at Harper's Ferry, as held by the United States, at the time of said Sale in 1869, as fully described in the bill and proceedings of said Chancery Cause of the United States vs. Francis C. Adams et al (No. 1) it being the intention to re-convey and vest in the United States the full and perfect title to said two tracts of land, with all appurtenances thereto belonging as held and enjoyed by the United States, prior to said Sale in 1869. Witness the following signature and seal the day and year first above written.

Nathan Goff Jr. (Seal)

Commissioner

United States of America
District of West Virginia, SS
State of West Virginia, County of Harrison, to wit:

Before me, Lee Haymond, a Notary Public in said County and State personally came Nathan Goff Jr. and acknowledged the above act to be his Deed. Given under my hand and notarial seal this 17th day of April, 1877, in my said County of Harrison.

(LS) Lee Haymond, Notary Public

State of West Virginia,
Jefferson County, Sct. Clerk's Office of County Court

On the 28th day of April A. D. 1877, this Deed of Bargain & Sale, from Nathan Goff Jr. Commissioner, to the United States, of America, was received in said Office, and admitted to record.

Teste

T. A. Moore, Clerk of
said Court

Recorded in Deed Book "E", page 285, et seq.

APPENDIX A

No. 2

Deed, Alexander McCue, Solicitor of Treasury, U.S.A., to Thomas Savory. April 12, 1887.

and

Deed, Henry S. Neal, Solicitor of Treasury, U.S.A., to Thomas Savory, March 2, 1885.

Know all men by these Presents, That whereas under and by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, entitled "An Act authorizing and directing the sale of the real estate and riparian rights now owned by the United States at Harpers Ferry, in the State of West Virginia", the undersigned, the Solicitor of the Treasure of the United States, caused the real estate hereinafter described, part of the same named in the Act aforesaid, to be exposed to sale by public auction on the premises, commencing at one o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the twenty second day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, after having caused public advertisement to be made of the time, place and conditions of such sale for the period of four weeks preceding the said day of sale in the several newspapers published in the vicinity of the property so offered and elsewhere, selected with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, the said Secretary of the Treasury having duly prescribed the terms of sale, according to the provisions of said act; And whereas, at the public sale or outcry aforesaid, the said premises hereinafter described so advertised and offered was struck off to Thomas H. Savery, who was the highest and best bidder therefor at such sale, for the sum of Twenty five thousand one hundred dollars and ..... cents, and the said purchase money and interest having been fully paid, Now therefore, Witnesseth, That Alexander McCue Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, acting in that capacity herein for and on behalf of the United States of America, and by virtue and authority of the said Act of Congress, for and in consideration of the said sum of twenty five thousand one hundred dollars and ..... cents paid by the said Thomas H. Savery doth hereby release, sell, assign and convey unto the said Thomas H. Savery, his heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said United States of America in and to all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Harpers Ferry, in the County of Jefferson, in the State of West Virginia, as laid down and designated on a plat of said Harpers Ferry made by S. Howell Brown, surveyor in the year 1869, and recorded with a Deed made by William W. Belknap, Secretary of War to Orren B. Cheney and others, trustees of Storer College, the 15th of December, 1859, recorded among the land records of said Jefferson County, viz: the water power entire of the Potomac river with a strip of land and bluff bordering that river and lying between the streets and lots laid down on the plat of Harpers Ferry of 1869 extending from Shenandoah street to the west line of the United States property, excepting a small triangular piece of about a quarter of an acre at the junction of Potomac and Ridge streets heretofore sold to Alexander Murphy, together with the buildings, water wheels and other machinery and all the building stone and other building material on the ground the said above described property having been conveyed to the United States by Nathan Goff Junr, Commissioner by Deed dated April 17th 1877 recorded in the land records of Jefferson County West Virginia in Deed Book E, pages 285, 286 and 287, to which reference

is here made. To have and to hold all and singular the foregoing described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said Thomas H. Savery, his heirs and assigns forever.

In Witness whereof the said Alexander McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury as aforesaid, hath, in behalf of the said United States of America, set his hand and seal, and affixed the seal of the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the twelfth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

(L. S.) A. McCue (Seal)

Solictor of the Treasury

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
Webster Elmes

District of Columbia
City and County of Washington, Ss:

I, Webster Elmes, a Notary Public within and for the District aforesaid, hereby certify that Alexander McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, who executed, and whose name is signed to, the instrument hereto annexed, bearing date the twelfth day of April A. D. 1887, personally appeared before me in the District aforesaid, he being personally well known to me to be the person who executed the same, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the same, and that the same is his act and deed.

Given under my hand and official seal this twelfth day of April A. D. 1887.

(L. S.) Webster Elmes

Notary Public

State of West Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct.
Clerk's Office of the County Court

On the 27th day of June 1887, the foregoing Deed of Bargain and Sale was received in said office and admitted to record.

Teste

Gerard D. Moore, Dept. Clk, of
said Court

For Thomas A. Moore, Clerk

Recorded in Deed Book "Q", page 317, et seq.

Know all men by these Presents, that whereas by virtue of the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 4th 1884 entitled, An Act authorizing and directing the sale of the real estate and riparian rights now owned by the United States at Harpers Ferry in the State of West Virginia" the undersigned the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, caused the real estate and riparian rights hereinafter described to be exposed to sale by public auction on the premises, commencing at one o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 22nd day of October Anno Domini 1884 after having caused public advertisement to be made of the time, place and conditions of such sale for a period of four weeks next preceding the said day of sale in the several newspapers published in the vicinity of the property so offered and elsewhere selected with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, the said Secretary of the Treasury having duly prescribed the terms of sale according to the provisions of said act; And whereas, at the public sale or outcry aforesaid, the said premises and riparian rights hereinafter described so advertised was struck off to Thomas H. Savery who was the highest bidder therefor at such sale for the sum of eight hundred and ten dollars, and the said purchase money and interest having been fully paid; Now therefore, Witnesseth: that Henry G. Neal Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States acting in that capacity hereinfor and on behalf of the United States of America and by virtue and authority of the said Act of Congress for and in consideration of the said sum of eight hundred and ten dollars paid by the said Thomas H. Savery his heirs and assigns forever all the right, title, interest and estate of the said United States of America in and to that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being at Harpers Ferry in the County of Jefferson in the State of West Virginia and the water power privileges and riparian rights of the Shenandoah river owned by the United States known and advertised at such sale as lot two the water power of the said river and the site of the old rifle factory or Hall's Rifle works, the said land being more particularly described as follows, Beginning at an auger hole in the point of a rock about two poles from the canal on the North side of Shenandoah Street a corner to the corporations of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar being at the west line of Boundary street, and is the point of compromise between the United States and Major George Rowles in a suit pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County in the year 1827 (see figure 1 in the plat hereto annexed) running thence with a compromise line along Shenandoah Street S 48^{0} West 23.5 poles to a stone at the edge of the Canal, four poles above the point where the north post of the old lock-gate stood (figure 2), thence with another compromise line crossing the canal and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad South 65^{o} 45' East 17.3 poles to a stone at the margin of the Shenandoah river at the extension of the West line of Boundary street (figure 3), thence South 74^{o} East 5 poles to a stake in the water, it being the corner fixed at 28.2 poles from the Sycamore tree, a corner in the 125 acre patent in a survey made for the United States in the year 1827 by William Castleman Surveyor of Frederick

County and James M. Brown Surveyor of Jefferson County Virginia in running the lines of the Rutherford grant (figure 4), thence with the lines of said survey South 78° E 26 poles to a stake in the water (figure 5), thence north 74° East 28 poles to a stake in the water (figure 6), thence North 38° 30 East 8.8 poles to the end of the stone wing wall to an abutment on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad (figure 7), thence with said wall East 5.3 poles to the corner of the abutment (figure 8), thence with the face of the same North 1.9 poles to the other corner thereof (figure 9), thence with the guard wall at the lower or east end of the Island North 11° East 8.6 poles crossing waste way to an angle in the wall (figure 10), thence North 46° 30' East 10.55 poles to another angle in said wall opposite the Locks (figure 11) thence North 78° 30' East 7.6 poles to a forked Sycamore tree standing on the lower point of the Island (figure 12), thence crossing the Boat course just below the Locks North 10° 45' W 4.7 poles to the north side of the stone wall at the South line of Shenandoah Street (figure 13) thence along said street South 79° 15' West 16.6 poles to the head of the Locks at the north side of the wall (figure 14) thence along the North side of the wall South 86° 15' West 14.8 poles to the East end of a large stone on the top of the wall at an angle in the same (figure 15), thence South 85° W 16.5 poles to a point opposite the Middle of the old Bridge over the Canal to "Hall's Rifle Works" (figure 16), thence South 86° West 22.15 poles opposite to and near a solid rock in the road (figure 17), thence following the curve of the wall 10.5 poles to a stone at the west line of Boundary street extended (figure 18) and finally with said extension North 4.30 East 1.8 poles to the beginning, containing thirteen acres, one rood and ten perches more or less according to a survey and plat of said premises made by S. Howell Brown Surveyor of Jefferson County, West Virginia on the 28th day of February 1885 which said plat is annexed hereto and made part of this Deed, also the right title, interest, uses and privileges in and to lands or water privileges of the said river which were conveyed to the United States by John Strider and wife by Deed dated June 27th 1833 recorded in Deed Book 18 page 431 of the records of Jefferson County aforesaid to which reference is made for a more detailed description, together with all and singular the ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances to the said real estate and water power property belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the said premises and water power privileges hereinbefore mentioned unto the said Thomas H. Savery his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said Henry S. Neal Solicitor of the Treasury has set his hand and seal and affixed the seal of his Office this second of March A. D. 1885.

(L. S.)

Henry S. Neal
Solicitor of Treasury

District of Columbia, Ss:

I. Webster Elmes a Notary Public for said District, hereby certify that Henry S. Neal, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States who executed and whose name is signed to the Deed hereto annexed dated March 2nd 1885, personally appeared before me in said District and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the same and that same is his act and deed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this second day of March A. D. 1885.

(L. S.) Webster Elmes
Notary Public

The United States of America
To: Survey of Shenandoah property at Harpers Ferry, known as "Hall's Rifle Factory"

Beginning at an auger hole in the point of a rock "about two poles from the canal", on the north side of Shenandoah street, a corner to the corporations of Harpers Ferry and Bolivar, being at the west line of Boundary street, and is the point of compromise between the United States and Maj. George Rowles, in a suit pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County in the year 1827 (see fig. 1 in the plat hereto annexed) running thence with a compromise line, along Shenandoah street S 46° W 23.5 poles to a stone at the edge of the canal, four poles above the point where the north post of the old Lock gate stood (fig. 2), thence with another compromise line, crossing the canal, and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad S. 65° 45′ E 17.3 poles to a stone at the margin of the Shenandoah river, at the extension of the West line of Boundary Street, (fig. 3), thence S 74° E 5 poles to a stake in the water, it being the corner fixed at 28.2 poles from the Sycamore tree, a corner in the 125 acre patent, in a survery made for the U. States in the year 1827, by William Castleman surveyor of Frederick County and James M. Brown surveyor of Jefferson County, in running out the lines of the Rutherford grant (fig. 4), thence with the lines of said survey S 78° E 26 poles to a stake in the water (fig. 5), thence N. 74° E 28 poles to a stake in the water (fig. 6), thence N 38° 30′ E 8.8 poles to the end of the stone wing wall to an abutment on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad (fig. 7), thence with said wall East 5.3 poles to the corner of the abutment (fig. 8), thence with the face of the same North 1.9 poles to the other corner thereof (fig. 9), thence with the guard wall at the lower or east end of the Island N 11° E. 8.6 poles crossing waste way to an angle in the wall (fig. 10), thence N 46° 30′ E 10.55 poles to another angle in said wall opposite the Locks (fig. 11), thence N 78° 30′ E 7.6 poles to a forked Sycamore tree standing on the lower point of the Island (fig. 12), thence crossing the Boat course, just below the Locks N 10° 45′ W 4.7 poles to the north side of the stone wall, at the South line of Shenandoah street (fig. 13), thence along

said street S 79° 15′ W 16.8 poles to the head of the Locks, at the North side of the wall (fig. 14), thence along the north side of the wall S 86° 15′ W 14.8 poles to the east end of a large stone on the top of the wall, at an angle in the same (fig. 15), thence S 85° W 16.5 poles to a point opposite the middle of the old Bridge over the canal, to "Hall's Rifle Works", (fig. 16), thence S 86° W. 22.15 poles opposite to and near a solid rock in the road, (fig. 17), thence following the curve of the wall 10.5 poles to a stone at the west line of Boundary street extended (fig. 18) and finally with said extension N 4° 30′ E 1.8 poles to the beginning, containing thirteen acres, one rood and ten perces (13 A 1 R 10P).

Given under my hand this 28th day of February 1885.

S. Howell Brown, S. J. C.

State of West Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct:
Clerk's Office of the County Court

On the 9th day of March 1885 the foregoing Deed of Bargain and Sale was received in said Office and admitted to record.

Teste,

T. A. Moore, Clerk of said Court

Recorded in Deed Book "N", page 420, et seq.

APPENDIX A

No. 3

Deed, Thomas H. Savery et al to The Harper's Ferry Paper Company. June 25, 1888.

This Deed made the Twenty-fifth day of June, 1888, Between Thomas H. Savery and Sarah P. his wife, John F. Quigley and Martha E. his wife, William Luke and Rose T. his wife, Meyleit M. Armstrong and Lillie G. Armstrong, his wife, Lewis D. Armstrong and Ida M. his wife, parties of the first part and The Harper's Ferry Paper Company, a corportion duly chartered under the laws of the State of West Virginia, party of the second part, Witnesseth: That whereas at a public sale of the lands and water privileges of the United States under an Act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, held on the 22nd day of October 1884 at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., the parties of the first part hereto agreed together and did become the highest bidder for said property and consented and directed that the legal title to said property from the United States should be conveyed to and held by Thomas H. Savery until such time as he should be called upon to divide and set apart their respective interests therein, and the parties of the first part hereto not desiring to have said property partitioned off but desiring to convey it jointly to the party of the second part. Now, Therefore this deed Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) paid by the party of the second part unto the parties of the first part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged at and before the ensealing and delivery of this deed the parties of the first part hereby sell, grant and convey unto the party of the second part the following described real estate being and situate at Harper's Ferry, County of Jefferson, State of West Virginia, namely: The site of the United States Musket Factory on the Potomac River at said place, excepting and reserving a strip of land from the same of 700 feet in length extending from Shenandoah Street N. W. and bounded on the North side by the Potomac River and on the South side by the line of the land conveyed to Thomas H. Savery as aforesaid, by the United States Government, under aforementioned deed. It being the same property which was conveyed to Thomas H. Savery from A. McCue, Solicitor for the Treasury by deed dated April 12, 1887, and which is recorded among the land records of Jefferson County, West Virginia, in Deed Book Q, page 317, to which reference is had for a full and complete description of the premises &c. herein conveyed. To Have and To Hold the above described property, except that portion mentioned and reserved as aforesaid, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns, forever, with covenants of Special warranty. Witness the following signatures and seals.

Thos. H. Savery (Seal)
Sarah P. Savery (Seal)
John F. Quigley (Seal)
Martha E. Quigley (Seal)
Wm. Luke (Seal)
Rose T. Luke (Seal)
Meyleit M. Armstrong (Seal)
Lillie G. Armstrong (Seal)
Lewis D. Armstrong (Seal)
Ida M. Armstrong (Seal)

State of West Virginia,
Jefferson County Ss:-

I, John Koonce, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Thos. H. Savery, whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the 25th day of June A. D. 1888, has this day acknowledged the same before me me in my said County. I also certify that Sarah P. Savery wife of said Thos. H. Savery, whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the 25th day of June 1883, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid, and being examined, by me privately and apart from her said husband and having said writing fully explained to her, she, the said Sarah P. Savery acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same and does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, this 30th day of June, 1888.

(L. S.) John Koonce
Notary Public.

State of Delaware,
New Castle County, Ss:

I, Henry J. Crippen, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that John F. Quigley whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the Twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1888, has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County. I also certify that Martha E. Quigley wife of said John F. Quigley whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the Twenty-fifth day of June, 1888, personally appeared before me in my County aforesaid, and being examined by me privately and apart from her said husband and having said writing fully explained to her, she the said Martha E. Quigley acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same and does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, This Twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1888.

(L. S.) Henry J. Crippen
Notary Public

State of Delaware,
New Castle County, Ss:-

I, Henry J. Crippen, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that William Luke whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the Twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1888, has this day ackowledged the same before me in my said County. I also certify that Rose T. Luke, wife of said William Luke whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the Twenty-fifth day of June, 1888, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid, and being examined by me privately and apart from her said husband and having said writing fully explained to here, she, the said Rose T. Luke, ackowledged the said writing to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same and does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, This Twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1888.

(L. S.) Henry J. Crippen
Notary Public

State of Delaware,
Kent County, Ss;

I, Wm. H. Hobson, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Meyleit M. Armstrong whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1888, has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County. I also certify that Lillie C. Armstrong, wife of said Meyleit M. Armstrong whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1888, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid, and being examined by me privately and apart from her said husband and having said writing fully explained to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same and does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 27th day of June A. D., 1888.

(L. S.) Wm. H. Hobson
Notary Public

State of Pennsylvania,
Clinton County, Ss:

I, B. F. Ceary, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Lewis D. Armstrong whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the Twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1888, has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County. I also certify

that Ida M. wife of said Lewis D. Armstrong, whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the Twenty-fifth day of June, 1888, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid, and being examined by me privately and apart from her said husband, and having said writing fully explained to her, she, the said Ida M. Armstrong acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same and does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand and seal of office 29th day of June, A. D., 1888.

(L. S.)

B. F. Geary
Notary Public

State of West Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct:
In the Clerk's Office of the County Court
On the second day of July, 1888, the foregoing Deed of Bargain and Sale was received in said Office and admitted to record.

Teste:

Thomas A. Moore, Clerk of said Court
By Gerard D. Moore, Deputy

Recorded in Deed Book "S", page 123, et seq.

APPENDIX A

No. 4

Deed, Thomas H. Savery et al to Augustine J. Smith, Trustee. July 28, 1891.

This Deed made this 28th day of July in the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety one, between Thomas H. Savery and Sarah P. Savery, his wife, of Wilmington, County of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, and John C. Quigley and Martha E. Quigley his wife, of Wilmington County of New Castle State of Delaware, and William Luke and Rose T. Luke, his wife of Rockland County of New Castle, State of Delaware, and Meylert M. Armstrong and Lillie G. Armstrong, his wife of Philada, County of Philadela State of Penna and Louis D. Armstrong and Ida M. Armstrong, his wife, of Lock Haven, County of Clinton, State of Pennsylvania, parties of the first part, and Augustine J. Smith for himself and as Trustee for Adouiram J. Holmes, John Boyd, Sheppard C. Rockwood, Bishop W. Perkins, James H. C. Wilson, William W. Dudley, Alfred Zucker, A. C. Mills, and E. W. Clark, parties of the second part, as their interests may appear;

Witnesseth: That in consideration of the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) to them in hand paid, the said parties of the first part do grant unto the said parties of the second part with general warranty, a certain brick building known as "John Brown's Fort" together with the foundation of said building and all the appurtenances, fixtures and appendages thereunto belonging; also so much of the soil on which said building stands, or as may be enclosed therein and as deep down as the second party may elect to remove or take by this sale but not exceeding a depth of one foot. Said building and other property to be removed from the real estate where it is located by second parties hereto, as hereinafter provided. The aforesaid brick building so known and described as John Brown's Fort", is located and situated in the Town of Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, embracing the east seven hundred feet of what is known as "The United States Musket Factory", and is further and more particularly located and described as follows:- namely,

Commencing at a point in said town of Harper's Ferry where the north line of Potomac Street and the west line of Shenandoah Street intersect and running thence in a westerly direction along the north line of said Potomac Street seven hundred feet; thence in a northerly direction parallel with Shenandoah Street to the Potomac River; thence in an easterly direction along said river seven hundred feet; thence in a southerly direction and along the west line of Shenandoah Street to the place of beginning; which plat of ground is intended to include and enclose the brick structure or building known as "John Brown's Fort". Said real estate being a portion of the same land that under an Act of Congress, approved July 4th, 1884, was sold at public auction on the 22nd day of October, 1884, at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to Thomas H. Savery, as the highest and best bidder therefor, and being also a portion of the same property conveyed to said Thomas H. Savery from A. McCure, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, by

deed dated April 12th, 1887, and which is recorded in the land records of Jefferson County, West Virginia, in Deed Book "Q", page 317.

In addition to the said "John Brown's Fort", the appurtenances, fixtures, appendages and soil therewith conveyed by this instrument, the said parties of the first part herein further grant, leaseand convey to the said second party herein the right of way over the real estate herein described for the purpose of removing said property so purchased of said first party, giving and granting to the second party hereto his or their representatives, herirs, executors, administrators or assigns, full power to enter and continue upon said real estate herein described at such time or times as he or they may see fit and so long as may be reasonably required by said second party, his or their heirs, representatives, executors, administrators and assigns, but not to exceed the period of four months from the date of this instrument, save and except in the vent of said second party, his or their heirs, representatives, executors, administrators or assigns, becoming involved in litigation with regard to said property so herein conveyed before the same shall have been removed and all of it in which case said second party may have until sixty days after the termination of such litigation to remove such property and all the property so herein conveyed.

Said building and property shall occupy the land upon which it is situated free and discharged from all rent or money demand whatever for the occupancy of said land or for the right to remove said building and other property herein described from said land.

The said parties of the first part covenant that they have the right to convey the said edifice and building known as "John Brown's Fort", including the foundation of said building with all the appurtenances, fixtures, and appendages thereunto belonging; also the soil upon which said building stands, or that may be enclosed therein to the depth of one foot from the surface of the ground to the grantee herein; that the grantee herein, his or their heirs, executors, administrators assigns and representatives shall have quiet possession of the said property herein conveyed free from all incumbrance; that they the said parties of the first part will execute such other and further assurances of the said property as may be requisite to make the title thereto good, and that they have done no act to incumber the said property. It being the true meaning and intent of this conveyance to invest the parties of the second part with all the right title and interest of the party of the first part running with the fee in and to the brick and stone structure, known as "John Brown's Fort and to insure the full and quiet possession thereof, together with the right of removal of the said structure with all its appropriate belongings, to such place as the party of the second part may desire with reversion of the fee after the removal of said structure to the grantors herein.

Witness the following signatures and seals.

Thomas H. Savery (Seal)
Sarah P. Savery (Seal)
John F. Quigley (Seal)
M. E. Quigley (Seal)
Wm. Luke (Seal)
Rose T. Luke (Seal)
Meylert M. Armstrong (Seal)
Mrs. Lillie G. Armstrong (Seal)
Lewis D. Armstrong (Seal)
Mrs. Ida M. Armstrong (Seal)

State of New York, County fo EssexSS

I, W. S. Brown, a Notary Public in and for said County do certify that Thomas H. Savery whose name is signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 28th day of July 1891 has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County.

Given under my hand this 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

W. S. Brown, Notary Public
Essex County, New York

State of New York, County of Essex SS.

I, W. S. Brown, a Notary Public in and for said County, do certify that Sarah P. Savery the wife of Thomas H. Savery whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the 28th day of July Eighteen Hundred and ninety-one, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid, and being examined by me, privily and apart from her husband and having the said writing fully explained to her, the said Sarah P. Savery acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same and does not to wish to retract it.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

W. S. Brown, Notary Public,
Essex County, New York

State of New York, County of Essex, SS.

I, Nathaniel C. Poynton, Clerk of the County of Essex, and also Clerk of the Supreme and County Courts therein, (the same being Courts of

Record) do hereby certify that W. S. Brown, whose name is subscribed to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and thereon written, was, at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a Notary Public in and for said County, dwelling therein, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And, further, that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of the said Notary and verily believe the signature to the said ceritificate is genuine and that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of the State of New York.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Courts and County, this 11th day of August, 1891.

N. C. Boynton, Clerk (Seal)

State of Penna, County of Elk, SS.

I, A. C. Forster, a Notary Public, of said County, do certify that Meylert M. Armstrong whose name (or names) are signed to the writing above bearing date on the 28th day of July, 1891, has (or have) this day acknowledged the same before me in my said--

Given under my Hand this 28th day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One.

(L. S.) A. C. Forster
Notatry Public

State of Penna County of Elk SS

I, A. C. Forster, a Notary Public of said County, do certify that Lillie C. Armstrong, the wife of Meylert M. Armstrong whose name is signed to the writing above having date on the 28th day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-one, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid and being examined by me privately and apart from her husband and having the said writing fully explained to her, the said Lillie C. Armstrong acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same deed does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of July in the year of out Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

(L. S.) A. C. Forster
Notary Public

State of Pennsylvania, Elk County, SS.

I, W. S. Horton, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that A. G. Forster Esq whose name is subscribed to the certificate of proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment an acting Notary Public duly authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, administer oaths, &c. in and for said County, duly commissioned, sworn and qualified, and to all whose acts as such full faith and credit are due, and that the same is executed agreeably to the laws of Pennsylvania, and futher, that I am acquainted with the handwriting of said A. G. Forster and that the signature thereto is genuine.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Ridgway, the 29th day of July A. D. 1891.

(L. S.) W. S. Horton Prothonotary

State of New York, County of New York, Ss.

I, R. F. Hundson Notary Public of said county, do certify that Lewis D. Armstrong whose name (or names are signed to the writing above bearing date on the 30th day of July 1891 has (or have) this day acknowledged the same before me in my said--

Given under my hand this 30th day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

(L. S.) Romulus F. Hudson, Notary Public
New York County

State of New York, City and County of New York, SS.

I, Leonard A. Giegerich, Clerk of the City and County of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said City and County, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that Romulus R. Hudson, whose name is subscribed to the Certificate of the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and thereon written, was, at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a Notary Public in and for the City and County of New York, dwelling in the said City, commissioned and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same. And further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary, and verily believe that the signature to the said certificate of proof or acknowledgment is genuine.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and County, the 30th day of July, 1891.

(L. S.) Leonard A. Giergerich, Clerk

State of Pennsylvania, County of Clinton, SS.

I, B. F. Geary a Notary Public of said county, do certify that Ida M. Armstrong the wife of Lewis D. Armstrong whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the _____ day of July Eighteen Hundred and Ninety One, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid and being examined by me privately and apart from her husband and having the said writing fully explained to her, the said Ida M. Armstrong acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declaired that she had willingly executed the same deed does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand this 31st day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One.

(L. S.) B. F. Geary
Notary Public

State of Pennsylvania, Clinton County, SS

I, John C. Brown, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Clinton aforesaid, do hereby certify that B. F. Geary, Esq. before whom the annexed Affidavit was taken, was, at the date thereof and now is, an acting Notary Public within and for the said County of Clinton, duly authorized and qualified to act as such; that I am well acquainted with his handwriting, and verily believe that said signature is genuine; that said instrument is executed and acknowledged according to the laws of this State. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Lock Haven, this 31st day of July 1891.

(L. S.) John F. Brown, Prothonotary

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, SS

I, Henry J. Crippen Notary Public of said County, do certify that John F. Quigley whose name (or names) is signed to the writing above bearing date on the 28th day of July, 1891, this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County.

Given under my hand this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

(L. S.) Henry J. Crippen
Notary Public

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, SS

I, Peter A. Harty, Prothonotary of said County and Prothonotary of the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, for the County of New Castle, which is a Court of Record, having a seal; do hereby certify that Henry J. Crippen whose name is subscribed to the Certificate of proof of acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and therein written, was, at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a Notary Public in and for said County duly commissioned and qualified, and duly authorized to take the same. And Further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary Public, and verily believe that the signature to the said Certificate or Proof of acknowledgment is genuine.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court and County, at Wilmington, this seventh day of August A. D. 1891.

(L. S.) Peter A. Harty, Prothonotary

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, SS

I, Henry J. Crippen, a Notary Public of said county, do certify that Martha E. Quigley, the wife of John F. Quigley, whose name is signed to the writing above having date on the 28th day of July Eighteen Hundred and Ninety One, personally appeared before me in the county aforesaid and being examined by me privately and apart from her husband and having the said writing fully explained to be her act and declared that she had willingly executed the same deed does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety one.

(L. S.) Henry J. Crippen
Notary Public

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, SS.

I, Henry J. Crippen Notary Public of said County, do certify that William Luke whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the 28th day of July 1891 has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County.

Given under my hand this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

(L.S.) Henry J. Crippen
Notary Public

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, SS

I, Peter A. Harty, Prothonotary of said County and Prothonotary of the Superior Court of the State of Delaware for the County of New Castle, which is a Court of Record, having a Seal, do hereby certify, That Henry J. Crippen whose name is subscribed to the Certificate or proof of acknowledgment of the annexed instrument, and therein written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment, a Notary Public in and for said County duly commissioned and qualified, and duly authorized to take the same. And Further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such Notary Public, and verily believe that the signature to the said Certificate or Proof of acknowledgment is genuine.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court and County, at Wilmington, this Seventh day of August A. D. 1891.

(L. S.) Peter A. Harty, Prothonotary

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, SS

I, Henry J. Crippen a Notary Public of said County, do certify that Rose T. Luke the wife of William Luke, whose name is signed to the writing above having date on the 28th day of July Eighteen Hundred and Ninety one, personally appeared before me in the County aforesaid and being examined by me privately and apart from her husband and having the said writing fully explained to her, the said Rose T. Luke acknowledged the said writing to be her act and declaired that she had willingly executed the same deed does not wish to retract it.

Given under my hand this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety one.

(L. S.) Henry J. Crippen
Notary Public

State of West Virginia, Jefferson County, Sct:
In the Clerk's Office of the County Court

On the 18th day of November 1891, the foregoing Deed of Bargain and Sale was received in said Office and admitted to recore.

Teste,

Gerard D. Moore,
Clerk of said Court

Recorded in Deed Book "Y", page 190, et seq.

APPENDIX A

No. 5

Act of Incorporation, John Brown Fort Company

April 28, 1892.

State of Illinois
Isaac N. Pearson

Department of State
Secretary of State

To All to Whom these Presents Shall Come Greeting:

Whereas A Statement duly signed and acknowledged, has been filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, on the 27th day of February A. D. 1892, for the Organization of the John Brown Fort Company under and in accordance with the provisions of An Act Concerning Corporations approved April 18, 1872 and in force July 1, 1872 and all acts aamendatory thereof, a copy of which statement is hereto attached.

And, Whereas, a license has been issued to James H. C. Wilson, Harry Libbey, John Boyd, Adoniram J. Holes and Wm. W. Dudley as Commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the said company;

And, Whereas, the said Commissioners have on the 28th day of April A. D. 1892 filed in the office of the Secretary of State a report of their proceedings under Said License a copy of which report is hereto attached.

Now, Therefore, I Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers vested in me, by law, do hereby certify that the said John Brown Fort Company is a legally organized Corporation under the laws of this State.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of State. Done at the City of Springfield, this 28th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and 92 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and 16th.

Seal of the State of Illinois.
Aug. 26th, 1818.

I. N. Pearson
Secretary of State

This is to Certify that James H. C. Wilson, of Iowa City, Iowa, Adoniram J. Holmes of Boone, Iowa, John Boyd of Pella, Iowa, Harry Libbey, of Old Point Comfort, Virginia, William W. Dudley, of Richmond, Indiana desire and propose to form a Corporation for precuniary profit, under and according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations" approved April 18, 1872, and such other acts as may by amendatory thereof or Supplemental thereto.

First the name of the proposed corporation shall be John Brown Fort Company.

Second, The objects for which it is to be formed are the owning, controlling and exhibiting of the building known as John Brown's Fort, and other war and historical relics paintings, pictures, Staturary and curiosities, and the giving of Stage and dramatic performances, and such other public exhibitions as the corporation may desire, and the leasing owning and controlling of real estate upon which to carry out the above object.

Third, The capital stock of such corporation shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and shall consist of fifteen hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

Fourth, The location of the principal office of the said corporation shall be in the City of Chicago in the County of Cook in the State of Illinois.

Fifth, The duration or term of existence of said corporation shall be ninety nine (99) years.

In Witness Whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and Seals on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1891.

James H. C. Wilson (Seal)
Harry Libbey (Seal)
John Boyd (Seal)
Adoniram J. Holmes (Seal)
Wm. W. Dudley (Seal)

District of Columbia
County of Washington SS.

I E. L. White, a Notary Public, do hereby certify that James H. C. Wilson, of Iowa City, Iowa, Adoniram J. Holmes, of Boone, Iowa, John Boyd, of Pella, Iowa, Harry Libbey, of Old Point Comfort, Virginia, William W. Dudley, of Richmond, Indiana, personally known to the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument as having executed the same, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed, and delivered the said Instrument as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth

Given under my hand and official seal this tenth day of October A. D. 1891

(Seal) E. L. White
Notary Public

District of Columbia

To Isaac N. Pearson.

Secretary of State of the State of Illinois.

The Commissioners duly authorized to open books of subscription to the capital stock of John Brown Fort Company pursuant to license heretofore issued bearing date the 27th day of February A. D. 1892 do hereby report that they opened books of sbuscription to the capital stock of said company, and that the said stock was fully subscribed; that the following as astrue copy of such subscription, viz: We, the undersigned hereby severally subscribe for the number of sharesset opposite our respective names, to the capital stock of the John Brown Fort Company and we severally agree to pay the said company, for each share, the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

Names	Shares	Amount
J. H. C. Wilson	21½	2150.00
B. W. Perkins	43	4300.00
John Boyd	21½	2150.00
S. S. Rockwood	21½	2150.00
D. C. Reinbrol	21½	2150.00
San D. Pryce	21½	2150.00
A. J. Holmes	21½	2150.00
H. Libbey	21½	2150.00
Aug. J. Smith	53 3/4	5375.00
S. S. Rockwood	1231¼	123125.00
W. W. Dudley	21½	2150.00

That on the Eleventh day of April A. D. 1892 at the office of George A. Garnsey, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois, at the hour of 11 O'clock A. M. they convened a meeting of the subscribers aforesaid, pursuant to notice required by law which said notice was deposited in the post office, properly addressed to each subscriber, ten days before the time fixed therein a copy of which said notice is as follows, to wit:

To--

Sir, you are hereby notified that the capital stock of The John Brown Fort Company has been fully subscribed, and that a meeting of the subscribers of such stock will be held at the office of George A. Garnsey, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1892 at 11 O'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary

Signed
James H. C. Wilson
Adoniram J. Holmes
Harry Libbey — Commissioners
John Boyd
Wm W. Dudley

That said subscribers in person or by proxy met at the time and place in said notice specified and proceeded to elect Directors, and that the following persons were duly elected for the term of one year viz

A. J. Holmes — Harry Libbey
B. W. Perkins
W. W. Dudley
J. H. C. Wilson
D. C. Reinohl

A. J. Holmes
J. H. C. Wilson — Commissioners
Wm W. Dudley
John Boyd

State of Illinois
County of Cook SS

On this day of Eleventh day of April A. D. 1892 personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said County, in said State A. J. Holmes and J. H. C. Wilson and made oath that the foregoing report by them subscribed is true in substance and in fact

Lockwood Honore
(Seal) Notary Public

State of Columbia
County of Washington SS

On this 16th day of April 1892 personally appeared before me, a Notary Pbulic in and for said County and District, W. W. Dudley and John Boyd and made oath that the foregoing report by them subscribed is true in substance and in fact.

K. C. Horigan
(Seal) Notary Public

No 1657.344 Filed for Record May 4 1892 at 9 A.M.
John Stephens
Recorder

Recorded in Book 46 of Records, at Page 531-534

APPENDIX A

No. 6

Chattel Mortgage, The John Brown Fort Company, L. T. Michener, Tr. #1901212.

July 12, 1893.

State of Illinois, County of Cook
Document No. 1901212, Book 4326, p 219-221
Chattel Mortgage

Know all men by these presents that the John Brown Fort Company, a duly incorporated Co in the city of Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois in consideration of the sum of five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars by L. T. Michener as Trustee of the City of Washington and District of Columbia the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged doth hereby grant, sell, convey and confirm unto the said L. T. Michener, Trustee, and to his heirs and assigns the following goods and Chattels, to wit:

The building known as the "John Brown Fort" and situated upon sub lots 2, 3 and 4 of Turner J. Carbrett's subdivision of part of lots 5,6,7 and 8 of Block 11 of the Assessor's division of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 22 Township 39 N of Range 14 C of the 3rd Principal Meridian being 75 ft W front on Wabash Ave Chicago Illinois between 13th and 14th Streets together with the fixtures therein and all the appurtenances and personal rights thereunto belonging, also the brick building known as the John Brown Fort proper and attached to or standing within the above described building and originally erected at Harpers Ferry Va., together with the chairs, desks, cases, guns, relics, and other personal property used by and situated in the said John Brown Fort Company's building above described also paintings, photographs, lithographs, costumes, wax figures, stage fixtures and scenery, scene reflectors- together with the lease hold interest of said John Brown Fort Co. in and to the lots & real estate above described.

To have and to hold the said goods and Chattels unto the said Mortgages his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to his and their sole use forever. And the mortgager herein for itself and for its executors and administrators doth hereby covenant to and unto the said mortgagee his heirs executors and administrators and assigns that said mortgager is lawfully possessed of the said goods and chattels as of its own property; that the same are free from all encumbrances, and that it will and its executors and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to him the said mortgagee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

Provided nevertheless, that if the said mortgager, (John Brown Fort Co.) its executors or administrators shall well and truly pay unto said mortgagee his executors administrators or assigns, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars ($5850) as shown by one certain Promissory note of even date herewith, and due ten days after date and drawing 6% interest per annum, and signed by B. W. Perkins of the said John Brown Fort Co. as Vice President and attested by D. C. Reinhol as Secretary then this mortgage is to be void otherwise to remain in full force and effect

And provided also that it shall be lawful for the said mortgager (John Brown Fort Company) its executors administrators and assigns to retain possession of the said Goods and Chattels and at its own expense to keep and use the same until its heirs executors administrators and assigns shall make default in the payment of the said sum of money above specified either in principal or interest, at the time or times and in the manner herein before stated. And the said mortgager hereby covenants and agrees that in case default shall be made in the payment of the note aforesaid or if any part thereof or interest thereon on the day or days respectively on which the same shall become due, and payable, or if the mortgagee his executors administrators or assigns shall feel himself insecure or unsafe, or shall fear diminution, removal or waste of said property, or if the mortgager shall sell or assign or attempt to sell or assign the said goods and Chattels or any interest therein, or if any Writ, or any distress warrant shall be served on said goods and chattels, or any part thereof, then and in any or either of the aforesaid cases, all of said note and sum of money both principal and interest shall at the option of the said Mortgagee his executors administrators or assigns, without notice of said option to any one, become at once due and payable, and the said mortgagee, his executors administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall thereupon have immediate right to take immediate possession of said property and for that purpose may pursue the same wherever it will be found and may enter any of the premises of the mortgager with or without force or process of law wherever the said goods or chattels may be or be supposed to be and search for the same, and if found, take possession of and remove and sell and dispose of the said property or any part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder after giving 10 days notice of the time and place of sale together with the descriptions of the property to be sold, either by publication in some newspaper in the City of Chicago, or by notice posted up in three public places in the vicinity of such sale, or at private sale with or without notice for cash or on credit as the said mortgagee his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, agents or attorneys or any of them may elect, and out of the money arising from such sale, to retain all costs and charges for pursuing, searching for, taking, removing, keeping, storing, advertising and selling such goods and chattels, and all prior liens thereon, together with the amount due and unpaid upon said note, rendering the overplus if any remain to said mortgager or his legal representatives.

Witness the hand and seal of the said mortgager this 12th day of July in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and ninety-three

The John Brown Fort Company
By B. W. Perkins, Vice President

Presence of D. C. Reinhol, Secretary

Cert: E. L. White, N. P.
Filed for Record July 14, A. D. 1893, Sam'l B. Chase, Recorder

State of Illinois, County of Cook
Document No. 1901213, Book 4347, Page 367-370

Chattel Mortgage - July 14, 1893

Know all men by these presents that the John Brown Fort Company, a duly incorporated company of the City of Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois in consideration of the sum of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen 75/100 to it paid by L. T. Michener as Trustee of the City of Washington and District of Columbia the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged doth hereby grant sell convey and confirm unto the said L. T. Michener Trustee and to his heirs and assigns the following goods and chattels, to wit:

The building known as the "John Brown Fort" - (duplicate form with Doc. 1901212, herewith attached)

APPENDIX A

No. 7

Chattel Mortgage, The John Brown Fort Company, L. T. Michener, Tr. #1901213.

Know all men by these presents that the John Brown Fort Company a duly incorporated Company of the City of Chicago in the County of Cook and State of Illinois in consideration of the sum of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen 75/100 ($8818.75/100) Dollars ot it paid by L. T. Michiner as Trustee of the City of Washington and Dist. of Columbia the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged doth hereby grant sell convey and confirm unto the said L. T. Michener Trustee and to his heirs and assigns the following Goods and Chattels to wit:

/ See Appendix A, No. 6 /

APPENDIX A

No. 8

Mechanic's Lien, Crne Construction Company vs John Brown Fort Company. July 28, 1893.

State of Illinois
Cook County. SS.

In the Circuit Court,
Cook County.

Orne Electric Construction
Company

vs.

John Browns Fort
Company

CLAIM FOR LIEN

William N. Wegg being first duly sworn, on oath, says that he is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Orne Electric Construction Company and that the attached "Exhibit A," is a just and true statement of the account due said Orne Electrict Construction Co. from said John Browns Fort Company for Electric Material & Labor furnished said John Browns Fort Company at the times in said statement mentioned, which various amounts are due and payable from and after the respective dates thereof; and affiant says that the material in said statement mentioned were used in the construction and improvement of a building situated upon the following described premises in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: That certain building located on Wabash Ave in the City of Chicago and known as #1337 and #1343, and called the "John Browns Fort" being more particularly described as follows sub lots 2 to 5 inclusive of sub of lots 5 to 8 inclusive Block 11 assessors ___ _____ ¼ sec 22-34-14

And Affiant says that there is now due and owing to said Orne Electric Construction Company from said John Brown Fort Company at whose request said material and Labor was furnished as aforesaid, after allowing it all just credits, deductions and set-offs, the sum of $1695.08 for which amount said Orne Electric Construction Co claims a lien upon the above described premises.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
28th day of July A. D. 1893
Frank J. Gaulter
Clerk

William N. Wegg

Chicago, Ill., July 28th 1893

M John Brown's Fort Co

Wabash Ave

to ORNE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CC.

Telephone, Main 3992. 112 Randolph St.

April 10	To Electric Wiring as per Contract			957 00	
	" " " (/?/ Lamps) "			80 00	
	" 1 Silver Lined Reflector			40 00	
	" Wiring & furnishing 31 citra lights as per ratio of price stated in contract			178 80	1255 80
	" Putting in 200 Incandescent Lamps, Taking them down & replacing with others		90		180 00
July 7	" 209½ hrs time		60	125 70	
	" 31 " " Helper		30	9 30	
	" Car fares			2 70	
	" 1800 ft #14 OKonite Wire		2	36 00	
	" 219 " #12 " "		3	6 57	
	" 475 " #10 " "		4	19 00	
	" 1000 " #16 " "		14	17 50	
	" 100 " 4 " "		9	9 00	
	" 2 #2587 Cutouts		100	2 00	
	" 3 #2165 "		75	2 25	
	" 2 #2135 "		160	3 20	
	" 1 #1265 "			60	
	" 1 Jack Knife switch			15 00	
	" 4 30 amp switches		150	6 00	
	" 95 ft #14 Lamp Cord		5	4 75	
	" 14 Fuse Plugs		15	2 10	
	" 1⅝# Compound		145	1 88	
	" 2½# Tape		100	2 50	
	" 2½" Wire Solder		30	68	
	" 310 ft Moulding		2½	7 75	
	" 30 ft 3" Capping		2½	75	
	" 200 Cleats #14		45	50	
	" 26 #3 Sockets		30	7 80	
	" 1 gro Screws			50	
	" Alchol			25	284 28
		Cr			1720 08
June 17	By Cost				100 00
					1620 08
	Interest on above				75 00
					1695 08

APPENDIX A

No. 9

Bill of Complaint, Louis T. Michener, Trustee, Complaintant; Olds and Griffin, Solicitors for Complaintant. July 12, 1893.

and

Indenture, Sarah M. Hutchinson and Sheppard S. Rockwood. October 31, 1891.

and

Louis T. Michener, Trustee, vs The John Brown Fort Company et al. March 5, 1894.

respectively, "Exhibits A and B", and are a part of this your orator's bill of complaint.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that to secure payment of said principal sums named in said notes and the interest thereon, above mentioned, the said defendant, The John Brown Fort Company, by its certain two mortgages or deeds of Trust, of that date, which include the same property and are identical in terms, except that one was made to secure the payment of the note for $5,850.00, and the other to secure the note of $8,818.75, granted, sold, transferred and conveyed to your orator, as Trustee, in fee simple, the following described personal property and certain leasehold estate, in such mortgages and deeds of trust described, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit: the building known as the John Brown Fort and situated upon Sub-lots Two (2), Three (3) and Four (4), of Turner and Carbutt's Subdivision of part of Lots Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7) and Eight (8) of Block Twenty-two (22), of the Assessor's Division of the North-west Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Thirty-nine (39) North, Range Fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, being Seventy-five (75) feet West front on Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, together with the fixtures therein and all the appurtenances and personal rights thereto belonging; also

the brick building known as the John Brown Fort property and attached to or standing with the above described building and originally erected at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, together with the chairs, desks, cases, guns, relics, and other personal property, owned by and situated in the said John Brown Fort Company's building above described; also paintings, photographs, lithographs, costumes, wax figures, stage pictures and scenery, scenic reflectors, together with the leasehold interest of said John Brown Fort Company in and to the lots and real estate described; also the articles of personal property then in said building and described in said mortgage, consisting of One (1) safe, One (1) desk, One (1) Oak table, One (1) Oak pedestal, Three (3) arm chairs Oak, Two (2) Rocking chairs, Oak, Two (2) leather bottom chairs, One (1) wooden bottom chair, One (1) office desk chair, revolving, One (1) ticket office chair, One (1) looking glass, dressing, One (1) show case, Three (3) radiating stoves, Three (3) gas stoves, Two (2) Turkish rugs, Twelve (12) pieces of stage scenery, Nine (9) curtains, Eight (8) suits of duck, white, Eight (8) shirts, cotton, Eight (8) suspenders, Eight (8) house (garden) One (1) box of John Brown Memorials, One (1) register, Eleven (11) pictures and frames, Five Hundred (500) Oak chairs, hall, in trust, nevertheless, for the purpose of securing the principal sum and interest so due

your orators as aforesaid, and subject to a condition of defeasance upon the payment of the said principal sum and interest, according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory notes, which said mortgages or deeds of trust were, on the 12th day of July, 1893, duly acknowledged, and afterwards, on the 14th day of July, 1893, they were each filed for record in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook, aforesaid, and the said mortgages or deeds of trust, and their accompanying certificates of acknowledgment and recording, ready to be produced in Court, will more fully appear, a copy of each of which is hereto attached, marked, respectively, "Exhibits C and D", and hereby made a part of this bill of complaint.

Your orators further represent unto your Honors that the said defendant, The John Brown Fort Company, held and owned a leasehold in said real estate hereinbefore described and included in each of said mortgages which was and for a term commencing on the first day of November, in the year 1891, for and during and until the first day of November, 1896; that the rent to be paid for the same was $3,875.00 per annum, payable in quarterly installments of $968.75, on the first days of November, February, May and August, in each year, with the privilege of releasing the same at the expiration of said term for and until the first day of November, 1991, at an annual rental of $5,375.00, said lease providing that no forfeiture for non-payment of rent should entitle the lessor to

after default of payment; that said real [illegible] owned and said lease was made by one Sarah M. [illegible] and instead of being in the name of The John Brown Fort Company, was taken in the name of Sheppard S. Rockwood of Portage, Wisconsin, as will more fully appear by said lease ready to be produced in Court and by a copy of which hereto attached, marked "Exhibit B", and made a part of this your orator's bill of complaint.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that the said buildings as described in said mortgage were erected upon the said premises and the improvements made thereon by the said John Brown Fort Company, with the full knowledge and assent of both the Lessor, Sarah M. Hutchinson and the said Sheppard S. Rockwood, and the said premises had been occupied and used by the said John Brown Fort Company with their knowledge and assent.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that the said John Brown Fort Company was erected said buildings and put in said furniture and articles of personal property in the same, to be run or operated as a museum or exhibition of the fort occupied by John Brown at Harper's Ferry as recorded in history; that such enterprise was not patronized and was not profitable and the said Company were compelled to close the same; that in the construction and purchase of the property and running of the same the said John Brown

Fort Company became financially embarrassed and totally insolvent; that certain persons claiming to be creditors are instituting suits and seeking to take and remove the personal property in said mortgage described; that one James Larney, by some pretended authority, has taken the writing desk, the show case and the stand upon which the same rested and four (4) pieces of matting and five (5) chairs, and that one E. Daniels, by some pretended authority, has taken the safe, and said parties have removed said property from the premises and retain the same without any right, whatever, as against your orator herein; that William J. MaAssey is claiming some lien on or interest in the property.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that he is informed and believes, and so charges the fact to be that said John Brown Fort Company, in the construction of said buildings and purchase of the property used in connection therewith, and in the running of said business, has contracted and owes a large amount of indebtedness; that they are indebted to divers persons for labor performed for said Company, in the sum of Four Hundred ($400.00) Dollars, and are owing other debts for advertising and for property to the amount of Three Thousand ($3000.00) Dollars; that there are certain claims due the said John Brown Fort Company, one of which amount of about Seven Hundred ($700.00) Dollars, is due from the Appomattox Manufacturing House and [illegible] War

Museum and the Abram Lincoln Log Cabin Association, or one of them, corporations organized under the laws of the State of Illinois; that there is also due from Ford, Johnson & Co., about One Hundred ($100.) Dollars, for rent of the barn, situated upon said premises, who claim an offset for a portion of said amount.

Your orator further represents that he is informed and believes and so charges the fact to be, that Sarah M. Hutchinson, the owner and lessor of said real estate, denies any right of occupancy of said premises or to mortgage said leasehold by the said John Brown Fort Company by reason of the fact that the lease was made by her to said Sheppard S. Rockwood, and that the said John Brown Fort Company hold no sub-lease for said premises, but your orator says that the said Rockwood acted for and in behalf of the said John Brown Fort Compa-ny in the taking of said lease, and that the said lease, although in the name of said Rockwood, was made for and on behalf of the John Brown Fort Company, and the lease belonged to the said Company though taken in the name of said Rockwood, and that the said John Brown Fort Company has, at all times, paid the rent for said premises and held possession of said premises, as aforesaid, which rent has been accepted by the said lessor and her agents, with the full knowledge that the same was being paid by the John Brown Fort Company and that possession of the said premises was held and the

same occupied by them and the purposes for which it had been used and occupied.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that the indebtedness of the said John Brown Fort Company is very largely in excess of the assets of said Company, and that the said John Brown Fort Company is absolutely and totally insolvent; that the property included in the mortgages or deeds of trust in favor of your orator is all of the property of the John Brown Fort Company and all of the assets of said Company of which your orator has any knowledge, and that the same is not sufficient to satisfy the indebtedness due your orator, as herein set forth; that by reason of the fact that numerous creditors are commencing attachment proceedings and seeking to subject the property to the satisfaction of their claims and parties are taking possession of said property and carrying it away, and have already done so, as hereinbefore stated, and by reason of the dispute with reference to the rights of the John Brown Fort Company to the leasehold interest in said real estate and its right to mortgage the same to the plaintiff, and the various complications arising out of the interests of the creditors of the said John Brown Fort Company, your orator is unable to take possession of the said premises without being continuously harrassed by parties seeking to question his right to the possession under his mortgage and the right to his possession of the premises

by reason of said lease having been made to said Rockwood instead of the said John Brown Fort Company, and apply the same to the satisfaction of his debt secured by the mortgage.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that The John Brown Fort Company has not nor has any person paid said sum of $14,668.75, and the interest thereon nor any part of the same, although the same has long since become due.

Your orator further represents unto your Honors that by reason of the dispute with reference to said leasehold, and the various contentions of the said lessor and the said lessee, Rockwood, disputing the rights of the John Brown Fort Company to the possession and its right to mortgage the same to your orator and by reason of the contention of the various creditors of the said John Brown Fort Company, your orator is unable to take possession of said premises and sell the same and apply the proceeds to the payment of his debt and as is provided for in the mortgage.

FORASMUCH, THEREFORE, as your orator is without remedy in the premises except in a Court of equity, and to the end that said The John Brown Fort Company, Sarah M. Hutchinson, Joseph S. Rockwood, James Barney, E. Daniels and William J. McAssey, who are made parties defendant to this bill, may be required to make full and direct answer to the same, but not under oath, which is hereby waived, and that the matters may be taken

...behalf, by or under the direction of ...
...said leasehold be declared to be in favor of the ...
...John Brown Fort Company instead of said lookward, and ...
that the said mortgage hereinbefore in favor of your orator be declared to be a valid lien upon the same, and that the John Brown Fort Company may be decreed to pay to your orator whatever sum shall be due him upon the taking of said account, together with the costs of this proceeding by a short day to be fixed by the Court, that in default of such payment, said premises, property and leasehold may be sold as the Court shall direct to satisfy the amount due your orator and costs; that in case of such sale and failure to redeem therefrom pursuant to law, the defendants and all persons claiming through or under them after the commencement of this proceeding, may be forever barred and foreclosed of all right or equity of redemption of the said mortgaged property.

Your orator further prays that a receiver may be appointed in this cause and that he be authorized to take possession of said property and to collect all debts due the said John Brown Fort Company, defendant, and that he be authorized to lease and to collect the rent ... pendency of these proceedings and to render a ... account to the Court in ... such ...

and further relief in the premises as your Orator may be entitled to and to your Honors shall seem meet.

May it please your Honors to grant the writ of summons in Chancery, directed to the Sheriff of said Cook County, commanding him that he summons the defendants above named to appear before this Honorable Court on the first day of the next September Term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Chicago in the County, aforesaid, then and there to answer this bill.

And thus your orator will ever pray, etc.

Edwin T. McKeown Jr.
Complainant.

Edwin T. McKeown Jr.
Solicitor for Complainant

State of Illinois)
)ss.
Cook County.)

WALTER OLDS, being duly sworn, on path says that he is one of the Solicitors for the Complainant in this cause, and fully investigated the facts for the purpose of drawing the bill in this cause and that the facts stated in the bill are true in substance and in fact as he verily believes.

Walter Olds

SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1893.

E. Bullstead
Notary Public.

Exhibit -A

$5.850 Washington, D. C., July 12, 1893 No _____

Ten days after date, for value received The John Brown Fort Company promises to pay to L. T. Michener, Trustee, or order the sum of Five Thousand eight hundred & fifty Dollars at The Ohio National Bank, Washington, D. C., with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum until paid.

D. C. Reinohl, Secretary.

The John Brown Fort Company,
By B. W. Perkins, Vice President.

Exhibit 63

$8.818.75. Washington, D. C., July 12, 1893 No _____

Ten Days after date, for value received The John Brown Fort Company promises to pay to L. T. Michener, Trustee, or order the sum of Eight Thousand eight hundred & eighteen & 75/100 Dollars at The Ohio National Bank, Washington, D. C. with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum until paid.

D. C. Reinohl.
Secretary.

The John Brown Fort Company.
By B. W. Perkins, Vice President.

District of Columbia, ss:

I, E. L. White, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that B. W. Perkins, Vice-President of the within named The John Brown Fort Company, personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument as such vice-president, and known to me to be such vice-president, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered said instrument as the free and voluntary act of ~~the~~ said John Brown Fort Company, and as his own free and voluntary act as such vice-president, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and official seal this thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1893.

E. L. White,

Notary Public,

District of Columbia.

THIS INDENTURE, [illegible] day of
[illegible] year of Our Lord One
[illegible]
Illinois, party of the first part, and
Woodward, of Parish [illegible]
WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part,
and in consideration of the covenants and agreements
hereinafter mentioned, to be kept and performed by the
said party of the second part, has demised, leased and let unto the
party of the second part, the following described premises,
lying and being in the City of Chicago, in the County
of Cook, in the State of Illinois, known and described
as follows, to-wit:

Sublots Two (2), Three (3) and Four (4) of
Turner & Corbett's Subdivision of part of lots 5, 6, 7
and 8 of Block Eleven (11) of the Assessor's Division
of the North East Quarter of Section Twenty Two (22) in
Township Thirty Nine (39) North, Range 14 East of 3rd
Principal Meridian - being 75 feet west front on Lowell
Avenue, [illegible], Illinois- between 16th & 17th Streets.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said above described
premises with the appurtenances unto the said party of
the second part, his executors, administrators and as-
signs, from the First Day of November in the year of our
Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety one for and
during and until the first day of November Eighteen

Hundred and Ninety Six.

AND THE SAID PARTY OF THE SECOND PART, in consideration of the leasing of the premises aforesaid by the said party of the first part to the said party of the second part, does covenant and agree with said party of the first part her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to pay to the said party of the first part, as rent for said premises, the sum of Three Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars ($375.) for each and every year of said term of five years payable in four quarterly installments of $93.75 on the first days of November, February, May and August in each year at the Corn Exchange Bank, Chicago, each in advance also to pay promptly as due and save the first party harmless from all taxes and assessments general and special, levied or assessed against said premises after those for the year 1901; that is to say the lessee shall and will pay as so much additional rent the taxes and assessment on said leased premises and upon all improvements placed on said lands for the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.-

Further the lessor agrees that the lessee shall have the right to have an extension of this lease of five (5) years that is to say from November 1, 1896 to Nov. 1. 1901 at an annual rental of fifty three hundred & seventy five dollars ($5375) and payment of all taxes and assessments on the leased premises for each year of

said addition five (5) years, provided however that lessee must in order to be entitled to said additional term give the lessor at least six (6) months written notice of lessee's election to take each extension of five years, a new lease in such case to be executed between the parties for said five years on the terms as to rental and payment of taxes above agreed therefor, and such new lease to contain all the provisions for the lessors protection which are herein contained.

It is expressly agreed that at the end of this terse or at the end of said extension thereof, if the extension be taken, the lessee shall, if all rent and taxes and assessments be fully paid up by the lessee as herein provided for, have the right to remove and take away any and all improvements placed by the lessee on said premises, but until such time no such improvements or buildings shall be therefrom removed without the previous written consent of the lessor.

Further it is expressly agreed that said premises shall not during this lease or any extension thereof be used for any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Said party of the first part shall have the right to post notices to rent, and show the premises at reasonable hours, notwithstanding, prior to the expiration of this lease.

In the said party of the second part covenants with the said party of the first part, that

said party of the second part has removed said dwelling premises in good order and condition, and that at the termination of the time for which the premises are hereinbefore leased, or sooner determination for the breach of any of the covenants herein contained, to yield up the said premises to the said party of the first part, first take up and remove from the premises the sewer connection made by the said party of the second part, and also any fixtures or improvements which may be placed upon the premises by the said party of the second part, and also will pay for all water rent, gas rent, and other charges which may be assessed or charged against the said premises during the time for which the same are hereby leased, and will keep said premises and the said party of the first part harmless therefrom, and that he will keep said premises in a clean and wholesome condition, in accordance with the ordinances of the city and directions of the health officers. And it is further agreed that all plumbing, water-pipes, gas-pipes, and sewerage, shall be at the risk of the said party of the second part.

And, provided the said party of the first part shall pay for any water rent, or for repairs of hydrants, supply or waste pipes, or sewers on said premises which may be ordered by the Board of Public Works, or for the removal of any night-soil removed by the order or direction of the Board of Health [illegible]

amount so [illegible] shall be considered as additional rent, and the said party of the first part may collect the same of the said party of the second part in the manner of other rents under this lease.

It is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties aforesaid, that if the said rent hereby reserved, or any part thereof, shall be behind or unpaid for sixty days after the day of payment whereon the same ought to be paid, as aforesaid, or if any default shall be made in any of the covenants or agreements herein contained, to be kept by the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, it shall and may be lawful for the said party of the first part, her heirs, executors, executors, administrators, agent, attorney or assigns, any time thereafter, into the said demised premises, or any part thereof, either with or without process of law to re-enter, and the said party of the second part, or any other person or persons occupying in or upon the same to expel, remove and put out, using such force as may be necessary in so doing, and the said premises again to repossess and enjoy as in her first and former estate, and to distrain for any rent that may be due thereon upon the property belonging to said party of the second part, [illegible] may be extant for execution and distress by law or otherwise; and the said party of the second part in that case hereby agrees to waive all legal rights which

he or they have to hold or retain any such property, under any exemption laws now in force in this State, or in any other way, meaning and intending hereby to give to the said party of the first part, her heirs, executors or assigns, a valid and direct lien upon any and all goods, chattels and other property belonging to the said party of the second part, as security for the payment of said rent, in manner aforesaid, and in addition conferred by the statutory provisions. And if at any time said term shall be ended by such reletting of said party of the first part, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, as aforesaid, or in any other way, the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators or assigns, do hereby covenant and agree to surrender and deliver up the said above described premises and property peaceably to said party of the first part, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, immediately upon the determination of said term, as aforesaid; and if the said party of the second part or any of the persons above named, or any person or persons claiming under him, shall remain in possession after such default, or after the termination of this lease, in any of the ways above named, he shall be deemed guilty of a forcible detainer of said premises under the statute, and shall be subject to all the consequences and penalties above named, and to eviction and removal, forcibly or otherwise, with or without process of law, as above stated. And the said party of the second

[illegible] hereby waives all [illegible] notice

[illegible] of the first part of [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] at an end, under any of its provisions, or
[illegible] for the payment of [illegible]
[illegible] but [illegible] in fact [illegible]
[illegible] in the said [illegible] shall constitute a [illegible]
[illegible] as aforesaid, at the [illegible] [illegible]
(10) days.

[illegible] further covenanted and agreed by and
between the parties, that the party of the second part
shall pay and [illegible] all taxes, assessments, fees and
expenses that shall [illegible] on account of the covenants
of this indenture by the part[illegible] of the first part.
In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set
their hands and seals the day and year first above writ-
ten.

Sarah [illegible] Hutchinson (Seal)

(Witness to signature)

[illegible] of

Reid[illegible] B. Jul[illegible]

[illegible] 10 [illegible]

[illegible].

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
: ss.
Cook County.)

In the SUPERIOR COURT of Cook County.

LOUIS T. MICHENER, Trustee,)
)
-vs.-) In Chancery.
)
THE JOHN BROWN FORT COMPANY)
Et Al.)

This day come the said Michener, Trustee, said Fort Company, the Orne Electric Company, William Brown, Receiver, and Sarah M. Hutchinson, by their respective solicitors, and, thereupon, this cause coming on to be heard, on the motion of said Sarah M. Hutchinson based upon her petition heretofore filed herein for possession of the premises in question herein, the Court finds from evidence now introduced in open court that the material allegations of said petition are true, and that said Sarah Hutchinson is entitled to such possession, and doth therefore order that at or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of entry hereof (unless the Court shall in the meantime extend said thirty days) the said Receiver do turn over to said Sarah Hutchinson, her agents or attorneys, the possession of said premises together with the buildings and improvements placed thereon by the John Brown Fort Company, including the John Brown Fort, together with all keys belonging said premises. It being further ordered,

however, that if at any time within thirty days the said Receiver shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Sarah Hutchinson the amount due her for rent and tax and assessment disbursements, which the Court finds to be the sum of Thirty-two hundred and six ($3206.00) Dollars, together with interest at the rate of five per cent. (5%) per annum from March 5th 1894, on the sum of Thirty-one hundred and sixty-one ($3161.00) Dollars, and also such sum as the Court shall fix upon as reasonable compensation for the use and occupation of said premises by said Receiver since the tenth day of February, 1894, and that she pay all taxes and assessments on said premises for the year 1893, then said Receiver may then, upon such payment being made, remove from said premises, at or before the expiration of said thirty days, the buildings placed thereon by said Fort Company, including the John Brown Fort.

It is further ordered that when said Receiver turns over possession as aforesaid of said premises to said Sarah Hutchinson he, at the same time, remove from said premises, all goods and chattels of said John Brown Fort Company, not meaning by the said phrase "goods and chattels" to include the John Brown Fort or building erected by said Fort Company on said premises; said Sarah Hutchinson now waiving in open Court any lien she may have claimed on said goods and chattels.

The Court reserves for future hearing the question of the right of said Orne Electric Construction Company to a

lien as against either said Sarah Hutchinson or any other person.

Stein

APPENDIX A

No. 10

Deed, Alexander Murphy et ux to Kate Field.

July 23 1895

Alexander Murphy and Wife
to
Kate Field

This deed made this 23rd day of July 1895 between Alexander Murphy and Mary Murphy of the town of Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia of the first part and Kate Field of the City of Washington District of Columbia, trustee of John Brown's Fort and land, party of the second part.

Witnesseth: that the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar lawful money of the United States to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do by these present grant, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part the following described land, Beginning at a locust tree standing in what is known as "Murphy's Back Field" and running thence S 17 3/4 degrees W 28 32/100 perches, thence S 74½ perches, thence N 75 E 5 perches, thence N 63½ degrees E 6 4/10 perches, thence N 65½ E 6 perches, thence N 79 degrees W 35 32/100 perches to the beginning, containing (5) five acres of land more or less, it being part of the land deeded by Edmond Chambers to John G. Cockerel and from Cockerell (sic) to Alexander Murphy Sept 1st 1869, and entered among the land records of Jefferson County West Virginia and situated on the bluff north of the Shenandoah River near the town of Harpers Ferry and surveyed by Preston E. Miller surveyor, July 22nd 1895.

To Have and to hold the same with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns forever, and the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the first part, that in the event of the failure of the return of the John Brown's Fort from the City of Chicago Ill to Harpers Ferry Jefferson County West Virginia and the erection of the same upon the land specified in the foregoing instrument then this deed to be null and void and the land revert back to the said party of the first part.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands (-) seals the day and year first above written.

His
Alexander Murphy (Seal)
Mark

Mary Murphy (Seal)

Certified: H. V. Daniels Notary Public

Test: W. F. Alexander, Clerk of Said Court

Deed Book 91, pp.473-474, Jefferson County Court House, Deed of B&S

APPENDIX A

No. 11

Bill of Complaint, Alexander Murphy vs J. D. Billmyer, Sheriff. November 27, 1901.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

ALEX MURPHY
VS.
J. D. BILLMYER, Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee Administrator of Kate Field, decd, and the unknown heirs of Kate Field, decd.

This cause coming on to be heard this 27th day of November 1901, upon the bill filed at October Rules 1901, and process only served upon J. D. Billmyer, Sheriff Committee Administrator of Kate Field, decd, as to whom the bill is taken for confessed, and order of publication duly published, posted and completed as to the unknown heirs of Kate Field, decd, as to whom the cause is set for hearing, was argued by Counsel, and upon consideration thereof, it is adjudged, ordered and decreed that this cause be referred to Cleon Moore, a commissioner in Chancery of this Court with instructions to ascertain and report upon the following matter. -

1st. To settle the administration account of J. D. Billmyer Admr. of Kate Field, decd, 2nd To ascertain what real estate the said Kate Field died siezed of in the County of Jefferson, it's value and annual rental value. 3rd, To convene the creditors of the said Kate Field, deceased, and ascertain their amounts and priorities, 4th, To report upon any other matters deemed pertinent by himself or requested by any of the parties.

S/ E. Boyd Faulkner
JUDGE

APPENDIX A

No. 12

Court Order, Alexander Murphy vs Kate Field's Administrator et al. February 11, 1902.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

ALEX MURPHY
VS.
KATE FIELD'S ADMR. AND OTHERS

This cause coming on to be heard this 11th day of February 1902, upon the papers formerly read therein and the report of Commissioner, Cleon Moore, returned and filed on the 11th day of February 1902, with the depositions of W. S. Merchant and John Rosemberger, returned with said report, and there being no exceptions thereto, the same is approved and confirmed, and it appearing from said report that Kate Field, decd. is indebted to the plaintiff, Alex Murphy, in the sum of $1116.00, which is the only debt presented against hereestate it is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said Alex Murphy do recover of J. D. Billmyer, Sheriff Committe Administrator of Kate Field, decd., the sum of $116.00, with interest thereon from this date until paid, and it further appearing from said report that no personal estate of the said Kate Field has come into the hands of said Administrator, but that the said Kate Field was siezed and possessed of five acres, more or less, of land in Jefferson County, West Virginia, conveyed to her by Alex Murphy and wife, by deed dated July 23rd 1895, a copy of which is filed in the bill, on which has been erected a building known as "The John Brown Fort", and it further appearing to the Court, that it will be necessary because of no personal estate, to subject this real to the payment of the said debt of Alex Murphy, contracted for services and expenses, upon said land and Fort, and it further appearing that the rents and profits from said land for five years, will not be sufficient to pay said debt, it is therefore adjudged, ordered and decreed that unless the administrator of Kate Field, decd, or her unknown heirs at law, or some one for them shall pay to the plaintiff, the debt in the bill and proceedings mentioned, within thirty days from this date, that Forrest W. Brown be and he is hereby appointed Special Commissioner, with instructions to make sale of said tract of land, with the Fort and improvements thereon, at eigher private or public sale, on terms of one-third cash, balance on or before one and two years after date, in two equal payments, taking the bonds of the purchaser for deferred payments, bearing interest from date and payable on or before one and two years respectively and reserving title until the purchase money is paid. Any sale under this decree at public out cry shall be after notice published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in Jefferson County. Before executing this decree said Special Commissioner shall execute bond before the Clerk of this Court, with approved security, in the penalty of five hundred dollars, conditioned according to law.

S/ E. Boyd Faulkner
JUDGE

APPENDIX A

No. 13

Settlement, Alexander Murphy vs J. D. Billmyer. July 25, 1902.

and

Alexander Murphy vs Kate Field et al. May 28, 1902.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

ALEXANDER MURPHY,
VS.
J. D. BILLMYER, Administrator of Kate Field, dec'd.a/c

This cause coming on to be heard this 25th day of July, 1902, upon the papers formerly read therein and the report of Forrest W. Brown, Special Commissioner, now filed by leave of Court showing that he had disbursed the $100.00 received from the purchaser, Alex Murphy, as follows: To John M. Daniel Clerk - $12.20. To Farmer's Advocate - $11.00. To same - $6.65. To Cleon Moore, Commissioner - $6.00. Deed to purchaser - $5.00. Commissions to Special Commissioner - $25.00. Attorney's fee tax - $20.00. To George W. Haines, order of publication - $8.14. To Alexander Murphy, on debt - $6.01. The balance of the purchase money amounting to $700.00 was $700.00. Total - $800.00. The balance of the purchase money amounting to $700.00 was credited on his debt, audited in this cause and there being no exceptions to said report the same is approved and confirmed. And it appearing that a deed has been made to the purchaser and the purpose for which this suit was brought has been accomplished it is ordered that it be retired from the docker and placed among the causes ended.

S/ E. Boyd Faulkner
JUDGE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

ALEX MURPHY
VS.
KATE FIELD, ET AL

This cause coming on to be heard this 28th day of May, 1902 - upon the papers formerly read in the case and the report of Forrest W. Brown, Special Commissioner, now filed by leave of Court, showing that he had made sale of the land and "John Brown Fort" property in the bill and proceedings mentioned to Alexander Murphy for the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars in accordance with the terms of the decree of sale and that the said Alexander Murphy had complied with said terms, but desire to pay the entire purchase money in cash by paying the entire costs of this suit and sale amounting to the sum of $100.00 and having the balance of said purchase money credited on his debt, it is adjudged ordered and decreed that said sale be and the same is hereby confirmed and said Forrest W. Brown, Special Commissioner, is instructed to execute and deliver a deed to the purchase for the said property, and that out of the fund in hand he do pay attorney's fee tax, twenty dollars, John M. Daniel, Clerk, $12.20, Farmers Advocate Eleven dollars, same six dollars and sicty cents - Cleon Moore Commissioner's fee six dollars - deed, $5.00- Commissions to Special Commissioner, $25.00 - recording and acknowledging deed, $2.75 and that the balance of said purchase money he do credit upon the debt audited of Alexander Murphy.

S/ E. Boyd Faulkner
JUDGE

APPENDIX B

No. 1

"John Brown's Old Fort." The Graphic,

January 9, 1892.

On November 18, 1859, there was begun, in a little village at the convluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, what may virtually be considered the last act in a national tragedy. For years the prayer of the slave seemed to have failed to move the pity of God and men. True the ringing words of Wendell Phillips and of other anti-slavery orators had thrilled the North, and excited the ire of the South, but John Ossawottamie Brown, of Kansas, a man uneducated and of rude exterior, struck the first blow in that memorable struggle which lasted for four long years. Harper's Ferry was chosed as the site for a national armory during Washington's administration, and the erection of shops was begun in 1796. It was for the purpose of procuring arms for his revolutionists that John Brown selected Harper's Ferry as the scene of action, and it was within the engine house of the arsenal that he was taken after a heroic stand against the militia of the state resulting in defeat.

Although John Brown's raid will never be forgotten, the old engine house which formed his fortress would, in time, have fallen a prey to decay or to the vandalism of the relic hunter. To preserve this historic structure, it was recently decided by a wealthy Washington syndicate, to purchase and remove the engine house, and the other relics associated with John Brown's history, to Chicago, when the thousands who visit the World's Fair, will have an opportunity to view them.

To successfully accomplish this undertaking, Mr. George O. Garnsey, architect and editor of the National Builder, was especially commissioned to proceed to Harper's Ferry and personally supervise the removal of the building. Last November this work was successfuly accomplished, and the fort is now in process of reconstruction, and will be opened to the public in April.

Now that the animosities of a quarter of a century ago have been eradicated, and John Brown's dream of freedom for the slave has become a reality, the reverent sons of those who fell to free the slaves, and the sons of those who died for "The Lost Cause," standing in the light of the new era of peace and freedom, may clasp each other's hands and repeat with joyful gratitude the last words of the martyr John Brown, "It is a glorious day. Yes, it is a glorious day."

APPENDIX B

No. 2

"John Brown's Fort in Chicago, 1893," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, December 1959

Just a hundred years ago, 18 October 1859, Robert E. Lee and a detachment of United States Marines seized Abolitionist John Brown and his desperate little band holed up in the fire engine house of the United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Soon afterwards Brown was tried and hung, but in the words of the famous song, 'his soul goes marching on'. The abortive effort to set free the Negro slaves helped trigger the Civil War and the little brick Fort became a famous landmark. What happened to it later deserves mention in the annuals of historical preservation.

Seymour R. Frolichstein and Russell V. Keune, architectural students at the University of Illinois, worked for the National Park Service at Harpers Ferry in the summer of 1958. They became interested in the much-travelled Fort, found out how it got to Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, and sent us the following information.--Ed.

John J. Flinn, Standard Guide to Chicago (Chicago, 1893), p.132, given the following account:

Location 1341 Wabash Avenue. The little brick building which John Brown defended as a fort bravely but hopelessly in 1859 against the combined forces of the government and the State of Virginia. Enclosed in a frame building that is of a novel design, this almost sacred relic of days just preceding the civil war may be seen. The fort was movedhere principally through the instrumentality of Ex-Congressman A. J. Holmes, of Iowa, who has served as Sargent-at-Arms of the House. The building was purchased by a syndicate after much difficulty, as the people of Harper's Ferry were unwilling to part with it. Before the removal, the building was torn down with utmost care, the various parts were boxed separately. Upon its arrival in Chicago it was erected with equal care and the supervising architect is authority for the statement that the slightest difference cannot be found in the construction of the building since its removal. It is a plain substantial one-story brick building with a gable roof and open belfry. Its dimensions are 25 ft long, 15 ft wide, and the walls are 14 ft high. There are two large square windows in each end, and semi-circular transoms over each of the wide doorways, both of which are on one side. Large doors of wood with heavy iron plate fronts once swung open for men who toiled for Uncle Sam in the building. In the war one set ofthe doors was taken away, but the other set remained, almost rusted from its hinges. The building is divided by a solid brick wall into two rooms. The smaller John Brown used as a prison during all his fighting in the larger one.

The Graphic for 9 January 1892 illustrated the remarkable structure designed by Architect George O. Garnsey, editor of the National Builder, to shelter the Fort.

According to the Chicago Tribune for 4 February 1894 the Fort was brought off its original site for $20,000 and the whole operation of moving it and setting it up at Chicago cost the promoters another $40,000. It did not catch the public fancy and after only eleven paid admissions were received, the project was abandoned and went into receivership. A year later the Fort was acknowledged a white elephant and threatened with becoming a stable (Chicago Tribune 1 April 1895). Harpers Ferry wanted it back but it was discovered that the original site was no longer available (Chicago Tribune 5 August 1895); the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had built a line of tracks over it.

The story of how the Fort did get back remains to be worked out, but return it did--first to a site on the Shenandoah River bottoms, and then to the campus of Storer College above the old town, where it remains to this day as a 'shrine' open to the public. The problem of how to get it back down to the original site near the Potomac belongs to the Park Service, which is now developing the Harpers Ferry National Monument.

APPENDIX B

No. 3

The Chicago Tribune, Thursday, August 4, 1892. "John Brown's Fort."

JOHN BROWN'S FORT.

Removal Of The Historical Building To Chicago.

Careful Work Results in Its Reconstruction Here Just as It stood in Harper's Ferry--Inclosed Under Another Roof It Will Be Used as a Museum of Abolition Relics--Review of the short Struggle to Free the Slaves--The Final Fight.

"John Brown's Body lies a-moldering in the grave," but the little brick building which the valiant soul inhabiting that body defended as a fort bravely, buthopelessly, in 1859 against the combined forces of the government and the State of Virginia still stands, and it stands in Chicago today as it stood at Harper's Ferry, Va., for the last thirty years.

Inclosed in a frame building on Wabash avenue that is of novel design, this almost sacred relic of the days just preceding the Civil War has been erected, and, within a month, the patriotic people of Chicago and the West who have never yet gazed upon it or those who desire to behold it again will be given an opportunity to examine this homely but intensely interesting structure. It is largely due to ex-Congressman A. J. Holmes, of Iowa, who also served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, that this valuable historical relic is in Chicago. He had often viewed it at Harper's Ferry, and each time with renewed interest. He had observed the thousands who visited it annually, going to much trouble and expense to do so, and he conceived the idea that it would be a profitable enterprise to purchase it and place it on regular exhibition. He spoke to several of his Washington friends about the matter, and they became interested.

It was at last determined to buy the building. Then an unforeseen difficulty arose. The owners were unwilling to sell or even to discuss the terms of a sale. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which carried train loads daily to Harper's Ferry on account of the attraction of the fort, asked that it be not sold. The people of Harper's Ferry joined with the railroad. But arguments and pleas and big figures at last prevailed. The owners gave an option on the property and the John Brown Fort company was organized.

Officers of the Company.

Ex-Congressman Holes is President of the company; Maj. Rockwood, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Secretary; J. H. C. Wilson, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the United States Senate, Treasurer. Other members of the company are W. W. Dudley of Washington, D. C.; L. T.

Michener, Indianapolis; Senator B. W. Perkins, Kansas; John Boyd of the Norfolk Steamship line; Prof. A. J. Smith, ex-President of the Maryland Agricultural College; and ex-Congressman Henry Libby of Virginia.

The building was torn down with the utmost care, the various parts being boxed separately. Upon its arrival in Chicago, it was erected with equal care, and the supervising architect declares that if the slightest difference can be found in the construction of the building now from what it was when it stood at Harper's Ferry he will return to the company the entire amount of his compensation.

Plain and substantial is the small, one-story brick building with a gable slate roof and an open belfry. It was a part of the United States gun factory and arsenal built at Harper's Ferry in 1832. It is twenty-five feet long, fifteen feet wide, and the walls are fourteen feet high. There are two large square windows in each end and semi-circular transoms over each of the wide doorways, both of which are on one side. Large double doors of wood with heavy iron plate front once swung open for the men who toiled for Uncle Sam in the little building. In the war one set of doors was taken away, but the other set remains, almost rusted from its hinges. The building is divided by a solid brick wall into two rooms. The smaller John Brown used as a prison, doing all his fighting in the larger one.

After the old patriot had fought in Kansas until that bleeding State was a free State he determined that the slaves should be free. He submitted plans to the abolitionists of the East for the overthrow of the slave power and received their complete approval. Money and equipments were promised him and were furnished him, too. He selected as his headquarters an old country house high up in the mountains at Harper's Ferry. This he intended to make the headquarters of theprovisional government which he proposed to establish. It was well fitted for defense. It was exceedingly difficult of approach, the way being over ravines and up almost precipitous bluffs. The basement of the building was of solid stone between two and three feet in thickness. From here Brown sent out his sons and followers as recruiting agents. The slaves who escaped were to be enrolled and armed with pikes, which were made at Chicopee, Mass., being bought with money furnished by a man now living, says President Holmes.

His followers were given commissions by Brown and it was intimated that they should command his forces when a sufficiently formidable army should have been secured. It is estimated that fully 2,000 _____ freemen and escaped slaves--were ready to be called upon when his plans were discovered and Brown with his followers forced to premature action.

Attack on Harper's Ferry.

John Brown's army amounted to twenty-three men, two of them his sons, when he made his attack on Harper's Ferry. They moved quickly. The watchman was surprised and made prisoner. The Baltimore and Ohio trains were stopped and held for several hours. Prominent men in and around Harper's Ferry were made prisoners and held as hostages, being confined in the smaller room of the little building seized upon as a fort. One of the hostages was Col. Washington, a descendant of the first President.

Several hours passed before the people and the troops stationed there recovered from their surprise and realized what was going on. Then a gun was fired, the shot returned, and Brown and his men gathered in their miniature fortress, barricaded the heavy doors, and for three days held it against the troops, firing upon them through three holes made in the brick walls. The Virginia militia was unable to accomplish anything and the United States soldiers were called for. A detachment was sent under command of Rovert E. Lee, then a Colonel.

Finding their firing in vain the soldiers improvised a battering ram and burst open the doors. A squad rushed in, John Brown was struck down with a saber, and John Brown's rebellion was at an end. One son lay dead at his feet and another lay dying. Arrest for treason, trail, conviction, and death soon ended the mortal career of John Brown, "but his soul goes marching on."

The gun works were alternately in the hands of the Federal and Confederate troops during the war, and after it closed were dismantled and abandoned. Early in the '70's a paper company bought the buildings of the government.

The Fort company proposes to throw the fort open to visitors in a month with appropriate ceremonies. Some distinguished Virginian will deliver an address, and there will be other exercises. The company will by that time have a large collection of John Brown relics, and John Brown and abolition literature of all kinds, which will be made a part of the exhibit.

APPENDIX B

No. 4

John J. Flinn, Standard Guide to Chicago,

Chicago, 1893, page 132.

Location 1341 Wabash Avenue. The little brick building which John Brown defended as a fort bravely but hopelessly in 1859 against the combined forces of the government and the State of Virginia. Enclosed in a frame building that is of a novel design, this almost sacred relic of days just preceding the civil war may be seen. The fort was moved here principally through the instrumentality of Ex-Congressman A. J. Holmes, of Iowa, who has served as Sargent-at-arms of the House. The building was purchased by a syndicate after much difficuty, as the people of Harper's Ferry were unwilling to part with it. Before the removal, the building was torn down with the utmost care, the various parts were boxed separately. Upon its arrival in Chicago it was erected with equal care and the suprervising architect is authority for the statement that the slightest difference cannot be found in the construction of the building since its removal. It is a plain substantial one-story brick building with a gable roof and open belfry. Its demensions are 25 ft long, 15 ft wide, and the walls are 14 ft high. There are two large square windows in each end, and semi-circular transoms over each of the wide doorways, both of which are on one side. Large doors of wood with heavy iron plate fronts once swung open for men who toiled for Uncle Sam in the building. In the war one set of the doors was taken away, but the other set remained, almost rusted from its hinges. The building is divided by a solid brick wall into two rooms. The smaller John Brown used as a prison during all his fighting in the larger one.

APPENDIX B

No. 5

"John Brown's Fort to go Back Home", The Chicago Tribune, Sunday, February 4, 1894.

JOHN BROWN'S FORT TO GO BACK HOME.

It Was Not an Attraction Here, and

So Did Not Nearly Pay Expenses.

There is a vast difference between Chicago, Ill., and Harper's Ferry, Va. With the latter the celebrated John Brown Fort was once the center of attraction and for years it was the only magnet that drew tourists to the town. While the World's Fair was in its early inception a party of Washington men came to the conclusion that the famous little structure would be their fortune in Chicago during the Exposition and paid $20,000 for it.

The one attraction of Harper's Ferry disappeared--the traffic in alleged bricks from the old fort was a thing of the past. Long before the citizens of Chicago knew that it was coming it was inclosed in a corrugated iron structure on Wabash avenue near Fourteenth street. Early in April, 1893, the announcement was made that the fort would soon be open for exhibition. Ex-Congressman Holmes of Boone, Ia., was President of the company that operated the show and also acted as manager.

For about ten days the exhibition lived a precarious life and then it died with a record of eleven paid admissions and an outlay of more than $60,000. Ex-Congressman Holmes locked the front door and took a train to Iowa. What to do with the old fort has been a subject of considerable correspondence among the stockholders of the John Brown Fort company.

To rent the odd-shaped building that sheltered the relic is something that has not been accomplished. Whoever rents it gets the fort until Nov. 1, 1896, when the lease expires. Somebody sent a postal card down to Harper's Ferry stating that their pet was stranded. A mass-meeting was held, a subscription raised, and at a nominal figure an option has been obtained on the old structure, which means that it will soon stand on its own old site overlooking the Potomac. Chicago or the world in general had no interest in it outside of its proper surroundings.

The present owners hope that somebody will rent the Wabash avenue structure and consider the fort of some value until the expiration of the lease at $323 a month. Then they promise to sent it back to its former home. But should anybody turn up that desires to use the building without the fort the little relic will immediately gladden the hearts of the citizens of Harper's Ferry.

APPENDIX B

No. 6

"Ignoble Use of John Brown's Fort," The Chicago Tribune, Monday, April 1, 1895.

IGNOBLE USE OF JOHN BROWN'S FORT.

It Will Be Turned into a Stable by

a Big Department Store.

The famous John Brown fort at Harper's Ferry, in which the most celebrated abolitionist of slavery days fought and died, and whose memory is still warm in the hearts of thousands of colored people of this country, is soon to meet a fate that is unworthy of such an interesting relic and memento in the history of the United States. The building in which it now stands on Wabash avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, has been leased to A. M. Rothschild, the projector of the new department store soon to open at State and Van Buren streets, as a stable for delivery wagons and horses, and in carrying out the terms of the lease the famous old fort is about to be moved in such a manner that it will become a part of the stable. It, however, may yet be saved from an ignoble fate.

It will be remembered that the fort was brought to Chicago by a syndicate of men from Washington, D. C., who believed that it could be made a great World's Fair attraction, giving them fabulous returns for their investment. But like many another "castle in the air," built upon anticipated results of the Fair, it was a flat failure. This was found out the first day the fort was opened to the public as an exhibition at 50 cents a ticket, and as an exhibition it closed a few days later. Shortly afterwards a receiver was appointed for the company, which, in the meantime, had invested about $30,000 in the enterprise, the receiver failing to pay the rent of the ground by the terms of the contract the lease was canceled and the improvements on the property, including the old fort, reverted to the owner of the land, Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Hutchinson is naturally patriotic and does not want to see the old relic go to decay. He has no use for the old structure, but he would like to see it preserved. Although plans have been made to convert it into a stable, Mr. Hutchinson will alter those plans if any park in Chicago will accept and care for the relic.

This statement came from John C. McCord yesterday, who is representing Mr. Hutchinson in the disposition of the property and who closed the lease with A. M. Rothschild.

Mr. McCord said: "Mr. Hutchinson appreciates the value of this little old engine-house as one of the most interesting relics of an important event in the history of this country, and would gladly see it preserved as it should be. It is not his desire that it should become a stable. He appreciates that the proper place for it would be its old home at Harper's Ferry, from which it was so ruthlessly wrested,

but this would require an expenditure of a great deal of money. Now that it is in Chicago, he believes it should be cared for here, and offeres it as a free gift to any public park that will accept and care for it. It is a structure that will not require a custodian and but little money to place it in position. It is now on house-movers "block and about to be turned around according to the plans we have drawn for a stable. But in the hope that the little building will be saved this fate I have ordered all work stopped for a few days and also that the building be kept intact."

This offer has been called to the attention of prominent Grand Army men, who are talking about the advisability of circulating a petition among the veterans of Chicago asking one the park boards to accept the relic.

APPENDIX B

No. 7

"To Remove The Fort", The Chicago Tribune,

Monday, August 5, 1895.

TO REMOVE THE FORT

Kate Field Wants

John Brown's Deeds

Commemorated.

Addresses a Large Assemblage of Colored Citizens to Interest them in Securing the Reconstruction of the Post at Harper's Ferry--One Hundred Dollars Subscribed to the Fund--Other Chicagoans Interested in the Movement--One Road Offers Free Transportation.

Prominent colored people of the city assembled at Quinn Chapel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon to hear Miss Kate Field, who spoke in regard to the proposed removal of the old John Brown Fort back to Harper's Ferry, where it originally stood.

The historic engine house which was turned into a battery by the martyr of 1859, was transported to Chicago just previous to the World's Fair as a business venture on part of a Washington syndicate. It failed, however, and the old structure now languishes in a sorry state of dilapidation in the rear of Rothschild's stable in Wabash avenue.

Miss Field, who has always been interested in matters that pertained to the colored race, and was the means of having the farm in the Adirondacks, where John Brown is buried, converted into a park, has taken up the agitation of this question. She has succeeded in interesting a number of prominent citizens in the enterprise and is in a fair way to accomplish her purpose.

Her address yesterday afternoon was intended to interest the colored people in the project. She told her listeners the story of her work in the cause of the colored race from the time she first read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" until today and then related how her attention was called to the matter in hand. She said she had the consent of Chas. L. Hutchinson, on whose ground the fort now stands, to remove it where she chose; that one of the railroads had offered free transportation; and that considerable money was already donated.

She said there had been some difficulty about the proposed site at Harper's Ferry and it would be impossible to locate the fort on the original spot. However, it was almost settled to place the old building on the historic Boliver Heights, which overlook the Shenandoah and Potomac Valleys.

St the close of Miss Field's speech Chairman H. G. Parker called for an expression of opinion on the part of the assembly. After some

discussion a committee of eleven was appointed to retire and draw up a plan. This was composed of F. L. Barnett, County Commissioner T. W. Jones, the Rev. J. M. Townsend, Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, E. H. Morris, D. W. Jones, Mrs. S. B. Brown, Dr. J. H. Magee, Miss Agnes Moody, Mrs. D. W. Dempsey, and John C. Jones.

The committee pledged $100 to the cause and decided to hold another public meeting Wednesday evening at Quinn Chapel, at which time the organization of a John Brown Fort Association will be effected. There will be a number of speakers on hand, among them Miss Field, Dr. Townsend, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. S. B. Brown, and E. H. Morris.

APPENDIX B

No. 8

"Kate Field's Work Over", The Chicago Tribune, Sunday, May 31, 1896.

KATE FIELD'S WORK OVER

Famouse Newspaper Woman

Dies Suddenly at Honolulu.

Ex-Minister Thurston Sends Word from Yokohama That She Succumbed to Pneumonia on May 19 After a Short Sickness--Sketch of Her Career--Singer, Actor, Art Lover, and Editor--Unique Character Well Known in Chicago.

Miss Kate Field, known the country over as journalist, author, editor, and orator, is dead. She passed away at Honolulu on May 19 after a brief illness, and the news reached this city today, having been sent by ex-Minister Thurston to H. H. Kohlsaat. The message announcing the death of this noted woman was as follows:

"Kate Field died May 19 at Honolulu of pneumonia. Thurston."

No particulars have been received concerning Miss Field's death. Seven days must elapse before tidings from Honolulu can reach this country. The message of ex-Minister Thurston was sent from Yokahama, the news having evidently been sent to Mr. Thurston from Honolulu by mail.

In her last letter to American papers, writted at North Kohala, island of Hawaii, on May 4, Miss Field made no mention of having been ill. In fact, her letter was full of her plans for the future, and gave evidence that she was in perfect health.

Miss Field was well known in this city, where she had many friends. For the last ten years she has been a frequent visitor to Chicago, where many receptions were held in her honor by the most prominent women of the city. She was in Chicago for the last time a year ago, just after she ceased the publication of her Kate Field's Washington at the Nation's capital. Her health was not of the best, and the trip abroad was taken partly in the hope that she might be benefited thereby.

As Miss Field's early home was in St. Louis, where her relatives are buried, the interment will probably take place in that city in case the body is brought to this country.

Miss Field's Career.

With the death of Miss Field ends the career of perhaps the most unique woman the present century has produced. She was born in St. Louis of well-to-do parents fifty-odd years ago, but left home at an early age to fit herself for her life work.

When a child Miss Field became a protege of Walter Savage Landor, who gave her lessons in Latin and at his death left her a valuable portfolio of drawings which Miss Field had in her possession up to a year ago. As she gave promise of a great future Miss Field was at an early age sent to Boston to complete her education. From there she went to Florence, Italy, where she perfected herself in music and modern languages and became an intimate friend of George Eliot. She studied music under Garcia and under William Shakespeare, the noted English tenor, and at one time decided upon a stage career.

In fact, she was on the stage for a time, appearing as an actress at Booth's Theater in New York, where she won praise. After a ____ season on the stage she forsook it for the editorial chair and the lecture platform.

In Miss Field art had one of its most able champions. She was the leading spirit of the National Art Association.

Kate Field's Washington was a paper characteristic of its owner, and when it suspended publication in 1895 it marked the failing health in the woman who dared to brave Congress and direct that body's attention to matters which had until then been kept in the dark.

Known by all Writers.

Miss Field was well known by all writers of prominence, and one of them in writing of her some years ago, said:

"When one speaks of unique women one thinks instinctively of Kate Field, who is without doubt one of the most picturesque characters of the day. There is scarcely anything this lady has not turned her hand to--the stage, the shop, the lecture platfor, the writing desk, and now the editor's chair. She understands politics much better than most men; she proved more of a power against Mormonism than all the laws enacted against this hideous stain upon our government. She was a splendid drummer for the California wine companies, and I am sure she could conduct a post-mortem or preach from any text quite as well as the average doctor of medicine or divinity."

Among her published works which have attracted the most attention are "Planchette's Diary," "Adalaide Ristori," "Mad on Purpose," "Pen Photographs from Charles Dickens' Readings," "Hap-Hazard," "Ten Days in Spain," and "History of Bell's Telephone."

APPENDIX C

No. 1

Letter, Chicago Historical Society to

Frank H. Anderson, HFNM, May 16, 1960

REFERENCE REPORT

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
North Avenue and Clark Street
Chicago 14, Illinois

Lloyd Arnold Brown, *Director*

For: Mr. Frank H. Anderson
United States Department of the Interior
Address: National Park Service
Harpers Ferry National Monument
Date: Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

May 16, 1960

THE BOOK OF CHICAGOANS, 1905, page 226

GARNSEY, George Otis, architect, editor; b. Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 14, 1840; s. Charles Alexander and Laura L. (Kimball) Garnsey; grad. Columbia College, New York, in architecture, 1864; m. Chicago, 1865, Frances L. Lorane; 1 daughter: Florence L. Engaged in practice as architect in Chicago since 1864; makes a specialty of theatre work. Republican. Mem. Blair Lodge, A. F. and A. M., De Molay Lodge, No. 13, K. P., Ellis Lodge, No. 347, I. O. O. F. Office: 185 Dearborn St. Residence: 316 Oakwood Boul.

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INDUSTRIAL CHICAGO, Vol I, p. 603-604

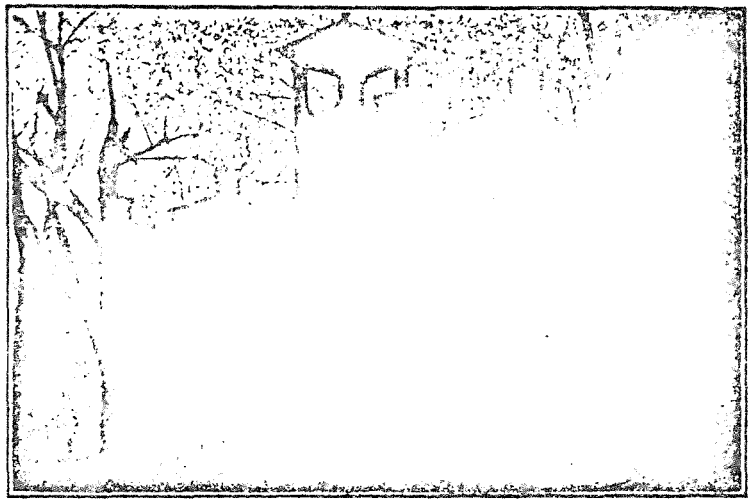
George O. Garnsey, 117, 185 Dearborn street, is an architect of long practice and varied experience. For ever thirty years he has carried on an extensive business from Maine to California, designing and erecting some of the most noted buildings of this country, while his main office has remained in Chicago for many years. He is an enthusiastic student of his profession and a draughtsman and colorist of known ability, which, combined with a thoroughly practical mechanical education, has raised him to the front rank of his profession. For several years he traveled and studied in Europe and the far East with a view of becoming thoroughly conversant with the methods used in building and construction in other countries; hence his many practical writings on the mechanics and other sciences have been widely quoted and read. During his extended professional career he has executed numerous commissions in an eminently satisfactory manner for many of our leading capitalists and builders. He has made the subject of city architecture a special study, and his conceptions of the requirements of modern churches, public institutions, apartment houses, stores, and private residences are generally recognized as being most satisfactory for all practical purposes. The following are some of the important buildings constructed by Mr. Garnsey: New Alhambra theater, Chicago, cost $350,000; Illinois State Capitol, Springfield, cost $5,000,000; the Eastman buildings, Chicago, cost $700,000; Criterion theater, Chicago, cost $100,000; St. James hotel, Chicago, cost $150,000; Grand operahouse, Chicago cost $200,000;

Ogle County courthouse, cost $100,000. He is conducting a general business, and is fully prepared with all necessary facilities to execute or carry out any architectural undertaking not only promptly, but with that intelligent apprehension of design which makes his efforts so highly appreciated. In 1885 Mr. Garnsey became associated with the NATIONAL BUILDER as its editor-in-chief, since which time he has given to his profession many instructive and interesting articles which have appeared in this journal. His work on roof trusses, timber framing, practical carpentry, perspective and foundations, have had a wide circulation. He is the author of the "American Glossary of Architectural Terms," which until the issue of "Industrial Chicago: The Building Interests," was the only dictionary published in this country adapted to the use of the American architect and builder, the fifth edition of which is now being sold.

APPENDIX C

No. 2

Broadside, John Brown Fort, Henry T. McDonald, February 12, 1913.



JOHN BROWN FORT.

Fifty Years since Emancipation—A half Century of Freedom.

The Old Fort

There are only a very few buildings in America which may be said to possess more historic interest than this building now the possession of Storer College. In it really began the Civil War. Here was lighted the torch of liberty for all America. From an ordinary engine house it has been transformed into a new Cradle of Liberty. Harpers Ferry is known the world wide because of what was done here.

Location

It stands east of the new Lincoln Hall at the end of the brick walk. The Fort is as exact a reproduction of the old fort as was possible to make. It stands true to the cardinal points as it did when first built. Being accessible to the public it attracts annually to the campus of the institution hundreds of visitors. Thus it is serving to greatly increase the fame of Storer. People are becoming more and more interested in our work, because they visit us and see us in operation.

Its Use

The Fort is being fitted up in most modern fashion for use as a museum. Could there be anything more fitting than that it should be so used? A new floor, glass cases for exhibition purposes, a gallery to increase space, all these things will make it exceedingly attractive.

Cost

It is estimated that the cost of so fitting it up will be about $1000. That amount we want to finish raising. There is already pledged and in hand about $650. We need the remaining amount NOW. Wont you join in furnishing the required amount?

And Your Opportunity Which is Unique

Think of it! In this building was born Freedom for what was then four million colored men and women, and what is now practically ten million American citizens. For you this is the most hallowed shrine in this country. You have the opportunity to join in its completion. What an opportunity! How would you like to join in it? Is there anyone to whom this appeal goes who does not want to? There ought not to be one.

Send in your contribution as soon as possible, and have the proud memory of having had a share in preserving this old building of increasing worth and more sacred memory, for generations yet to come.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY T. McDONALD.

Lincoln's Birthday,
Feb. 12, 1913.

APPENDIX C

No. 3

Broadside, Captain John Brown and Harpers Ferry, Boyd B. Stutler

This old building was a fire-engine house. It is the only one of those composing the buildings of the U. S. Armory, Arsenal and Hall's Rifle Works, which has survived.

It stood down town on the street level, beneath the marker erected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Into it John Brown and his surviving men retreated Monday, October 17, 1859, and from it he and his surviving men were taken Tuesday, October 18, by a company of U. S. Marines, sent here from Washington, under the command of Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee, afterward the leader of the Confederate armies. Henceforth it was called John Brown's Fort.

It stood on its original site until 1892-3, when it was removed with great care to Chicago and there in connection with Libbey Prison—a museum of war relics, which formerly stood in Richmond, Va., it was reerected and placed on exhibition. The venture was a financial failure.

In 1895 Miss Kate Field, the lecturer, traveler and writer, together with a considerable number of friends, brought the Fort back and it was erected on the Murphy farm about two miles up the Shenandoah River, from Harpers Ferry.

From the Valley Pike an avenue was surveyed to the Fort and building lots were staked off. No one built and again the venture was a financial failure.

Through the aid of friends in 1909—the fiftieth anniversary of the so-called John Brown Raid—the building was purchased, brought to this campus and erected. Here it will remain.

This building has in it all the obtainable materials of the old Fort. The interior furnishings are not original; the window frames, save in a few instances are not original. The original building was painted gray. The outer courses of bricks were not carefully separated, when the Fort was built here, hence its mottled appearance.

But in all things essential, this is the original Fort.

One Marine, Luke Quinn, was killed in the capture. He lies buried in the local Roman Catholic Cemetery. Another was wounded.

During the raid John Brown was severely wounded.

All these followers of John Brown were killed in the raid: John Henry Kagi, Aaron Dwight Stevens, Stewart Taylor, Watson Brown, Lewis Sheridan Leary, Dauphin Osgood Thompson, William Thompson, William H. Leeman, Jeremiah G. Anderson, Dangerfield Newby, Brown. Two sons of John Brown were the list.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN
AND HARPERS FERRY
Illustrated
By Boyd B. Stutler
On Sale in the Offices
Anthony Memorial Hall
35 Cents

ADDENDA

/ A continuation of research by Historian Fairbairn since compilation of original report has resulted in addition of the following material to our files. This material serves to strengthen rather than altering the writer's conclusions./

3/22/62 CJF

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Harpers Ferry June 27th 1895

Miss Kate Field

Dear Miss

According to promise I write you this P. M. to give you Mr. Spencer's answer on the subject of a site for the old Fort. He says he will make no answer until you select the site you desire, if any will suit you. If you come here, we will drive up there and also to the Green Mountain House. Mr. Green wrote you today on the subject, and will give the land and also an acre for yourself. The view from either place is magnificent and by looking at this place may stir up the owners of Bolivar Heights and force them to terms.

Yours truly

E. B. Chambers.

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO
256 &257 Broadway N. Y.

Col. O. Jun 28, 1895

My dear Gil:

I am just in receipt of your letter covering the one from Miss Kate Fields. I regret that there is so much indefiniteness as to her whereabouts early in July. Now for my reasons: I have read two very interesting articles from her pen about "John Brown". As a newspaper correspondent I accompanied the Marines to Harpers Ferry. Stood behind one of the pillars to which hung the iron gates of the Armory. Robert E. Lee, Lieut. Col U. S. A. stood behing the other. I withstood the assault and the surrender. I had presented a letter of introduction and commendation to Gen. Lee. When the old soldier was brought out and laid on the sward Col Lee passed me in. I was the first citizen to speak to him. When the mob would have killed him he was carried into the rear room of the paymaster's office. When he regained conciousness I heard his first words to the Major of the assaulting party. I kneeled at his side and it was to me he confessed who he was. I sent the first telegram over the wires "It is John Brown of Kansas" I was present at the interview between Gov. Wise and Brown and between Brown and Senator Mason and Clement L. Vallandingham. I accompanied to Charlestown, was greatly prejudiced against him, visited him daily. Reported his preliminary examination- also his trial in the Criminal Court- witnessed all the scene with the eye of a young and ardent newspaper man. Visited him daily after his conviction and sentence and by special permission accompanied him to the scaffold. (Don't understand that I rode with him. I walked on the pavement to the right of the furniture wagon in which he and the officers went to the field of execution) With my eye I photographed the scene, and tho' prejudices of the hour prevented the description, I made daily notes of my talks and have written them out in a lecture.

I enclose you some Press notices and also a slip containing a letter of Foraker /?/ and Lieut. Gov. Bob Kennedy. I have not made any effort to press this lecture. Did not prepare it until a few years ago, when I thought that the time had come when "Old John Brown" could look the world squarely in the face.

If I knew when Miss Fields was at Deer Park I would go on, take the Lecture with me and read it to her. It is much underlined and difficult to read.

Gath had several talks with me while he was writing his novel, and I gave him much interesting data. But as Miss Fields says, "the devil gets into the dice", and there's an end of hope. I am sorry her health has been impaired- hope she will be thoroughly built up and wish that good things may come to her. I will look for you next week.

Yours truly, S. K. Donavin

GREEN'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE
G. W. Green Proprietor
Locatedon Fruit Hill Farm
Blue Ridge Mountain
East Side Shenandoah River
20 minutes from Harpers Ferry

Harpers Ferry W. Va. June 28 1895

Miss Kate Fields:

Through the kindness of Mr. Edward Chambers Agent B&O RR I rite you in reference to John Brown's Fort as i understand you wish a site to erect the same. My place is in full view of Camp Hill Bolivar Charlestown and surrounding country and 20 minutes drive from Harpers Ferry. i understand from Mr. Chambers you will stop in Harpers Ferry Monday and wish you to look at my place before you make permanent arrangements.

Very respectfully
G. W. Green

227 Wilmot Ave
Chicago July 1, '95

Dear Miss Field:

On reading your letter in the "Times Herald" I wrote Mr. Garnsey, asking what if anything had been done towards the organization of an association for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the removal and erection of the "John Brown Fort" on its native soil. He requested me to call on him in reference to the matter. In the meantime I thought it advisable to communicate with the people of Harpers Ferry and ascertain how they felt on the subject and whether a site could be procured on the Bolivar Heights- or if not there in some other suitable place in Harpers Ferry- to the following effect:

Mr. John C. Phillips

Dear Sir: Your communication received in reference to procuring a sight for the John Brown Fort. In reply will say that I have made arrangements for a site for the Fort on Bolivar Heights. Mr. Nole Brackett will give the ground and you can make your arrangements accordingly.

Respectfully,

Thos W. Beal Mayor

On receipt of the letter from the Mayor of Harpers Ferry I called on Mr. Garnsey and told him that Miss Field had obtained a promise from the management of the B&O RR to transport the material of the Fort from Chicago to Harpers Ferry free. I said to him that these were two important steps towards the realization of your important suggestion. I said that the next important step would be to secure a donation of the material of the Fort from its present owner.

Mr. Garnsey agreed with me and added that he had no doubt but that Mr. Hutchings /stet/ the present owner would cheerfully donate the Fort and perhaps give something toward the expense of its erection. Mr. Garnsey was to see Mr. Hutchings and we are to meet again.

Mr. Garnsey and myself are of the opinion that there is dominant patriotism enough in the city of Chicago, if roused, to contribute sufficient funds to erect the John Brown Fort at Harpers Ferry as a nucleus of a grand monument to be erected to the memory of a man whose courage was equal to his convictions, and whose convictions were correct in the sight of God and man.

Very respectfully
John S. Phillips

Harpers Ferry July 4 '95

Miss Kate Field

Your very great favor was duly received and since then much enjoyed. I have now the pleasure of saying that Mr. Brackett has returned and I risk nothing in saying that if you have not irrevocably fallen in love with "Fort Sullivan" you can have the two acres or even three for the home of "John Brown's Fort". If you have we must submit to the inevitable.

I need hardly assure you that I was glad to meet you and that the sight of you brought to mind long past faces and memories of other days. I should have been pleased to introduce you to my wife and two daughters had there been opportunity but the time of your stay was so limited and you kept me so on the move while here that there seemed to be no fitting place for such a meeting.

May we not hope that after you have taken "Fort Sullivan" or compelled the surrender of Bolivar Heights we may see you again and find time and place to introduce you to our friends?

You have the hearty thanks of myself and family for the numbers of your reviews sent to me. We shall enjoy them very much and shall think of you often as we read the very pointed and telling criticisms contained therein.

Hoping to see you again soon and hear from you often I remain very truly

Your friend etc

Daniel Ames

Chicago Illinois July 4, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Washington D. C.

Dear Madam:

In your communication to the Chicago Times-Herald some days ago you expressed the wish that the 4th of July 1895 might dawn on "John Brown's Fort" rebuilt on Bolivar Heights in Harpers Ferry. While in the course of human events we have not been able to shape matters in such a manner to meet your earnest wishes in that direction, I believe that I can assure you of the commencement of a movement which will finally carry out your wishes.

I have finally today had a long consultation with Col. Phillips who commanded the battery on Bolivar Heights and who was the hero of one of the most startling episodes of the late war. He has offered to call upon the leading merchants and bankers of Chicago to solicit funds necessary to transport the material of the John Brown Fort and reerect it within the grounds of the Storer College, if you think this is the proper site. I have also had an interview with Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, of this city, and who has control of the Fort in the interest of his mother, Mrs. B. P. Hutchinson. He assures me that Mrs. Hutchinson will be very much pleased to present the Fort to Harpers Ferry with the understanding that it shall be erected and maintained in the proper manner as one of the monuments of John Brown's career.

I am also informed by Mr. Hutchinson that he has caused a telegram to be sent to you, through the editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, expressing his willingness that the building should be removed.

So far as I am concerned, I will gladly superintend the construction of the building gratis and on the understanding that you have arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. to transport the material free of cost. We have before us the simple problem to raise sufficient funds to remove it from its present position in Chicago to the cars and from the cars to the proposed site in Harpers Ferry and to rebuild it. Having superintended its demolition and removal to Chicago, I believe that the entire cost will not exceed $1500.

Colonel Phillips will move with me in the direction of obtaining the funds here among our patriotic and liberty-loving citizens, but I have to suggest that perhaps you may be able, through certain influences which I need not mention, to assist us in that direction. We have now but a short space to cover towards the communication of all our wishes, hence it would seem that by working together with the one object in view we may be able very shortly to raise the funds necessary for the work.

If you thought it advisable, your influence with the Press throughout the country, especially in the Chicago Press, could be used to very great advantage.

Awaiting your reply and any suggestions on the subject you have to make, I remain

Yours very truly

Geo. O. Garnsey
Archt.

July 5, 1895

Dear Mr. Spencer:

I was sorry not to see you yesterday as I wanted to settle the John Brown Fort site. I have several fine view offered with all the land I wanted, but I prefer Fort Sullivan.

A telegram from Chicago says "Secure the site and the Fort is yours". What I want therefore at once, as I leave town for Chicago as quickly as possible, is a deed giving me as trustee all that land within the boundaries following the line of fence west of Fort Sullivan running south to the Canal and from the line of fence west running East between Fort Sullivan and hence to ravine along country road. If you will write me a letter of assent I'll have the land surveyed and have a proper deed drawn up in which the land you donated becomes a people's Park forever and will never be used for any other purpose. Your generous action will be appreciated and recognized. Please reply by return mail and oblige

Yours truly,

/Kate Fields/

Is your title clear?

Harpers Ferry W. Va., July 5, 1895

Dear Miss Field:

Your letter received yesterday. Let me thank you KKK in the name of the school for the volume of Washington and the copies of your article on Frederick Douglas.

We are glad John Brown's Fort is to be brought back near us but are naturally sorry it should go to another state.

Mr. Brackett has returned and regret that you did not meet him. Meanwhile he had conferred with the Board of Trustees and could have secured the two acres.

We shall hope to see you again at the Summit House.

Very sincerely

Lura B. Lightener

Chicago Ill Sunday July 7

My dear Miss Field:

Your kind letter just received and in reply would say that I did not know anything of Captain Phillips' letter to the mayor of Harpers Ferry. I suppose he acted on his own convictions, not knowing what move you had made. MY own idea of the site agrees with yours. I had felt all along that Capt Phillips' location might be too far out of town, but your ideas of using the College grounds meet my ideas more fully, as it would serve the double purpose of giving a boom to the College and at the same time serve to have a good custodian for the Fort.

Your last proposition of a public park at Fort Sullivan is probably a happy solution all around. How this will strike Captain P. I know not. He seems anxious to perpetuate the history of the Heights and to that end would do a good deal towards raising the $1500 necessary to remove and rebuild the Fort. He and I could probably raise the $1500 amongst the Bankers and Merchants of Chicago in a week. But as you say, "Too many cooks spoil the broth!" Hence if you induce the Times Herald to open a subscription the money might be secured and you would thus be enabled to place the building on any site you might select. I had tho't of starting my subscription at once but if as you think the money for removal can be raised thro' the Times- Herald and that paper get the credit of it it seems to my mind the best thing to do, hence I will wait until I either see or hear from you. Please advise me one or two days before you arrive here and I will call on you. You need not give any weight to the Parker letter written by me to H. Paul. I simply answered Parkers letter to me. I have always been in favor of moving the Fort to Harpers Ferry if it could be done, and in view of your present letter I see no reason why it cannot be accomplished. In any event you may rely on me to second your efforts in that direction in any way I possibly can.

Yours very truly,

Geo O. Garnsey

MAIN OFFICE OF
GEO O. GARNSEY
ARCHITECT
ROOMS 113, 116 and 117 NO. 185 DEARBORN ST.
ADAMS EXPRESS BUILDING

Chicago Illinois July 8 1895

Miss Kate Field

Dear Madam:

Before taking the Fort down, I had Bell of Washington go to Harpers Ferry and take photos of the building from the front end and side. In rebuilding it I want to use a proof of each. You probably can get them gratis.

You ought to own the nagatives as the pictures are the very last taken before removal. Their future sale will be a source of considerable revenue. Please ascertain from Bell the date of taking the pictures so as to fix the date of removal which I have forgotten exactly. My idea is to build KK into the walls a marble slab giving date of removal, rebuilding and a short history of the structure from first to last.

Yrs etc

Geo O. Garnsey
Archt.

Tuesday

Miss Field: I find in looking over my papers that I was mistaken in the number of cars necessary to carry the Fort but I was right in my statement that the freight was $860.00. The Fort was taken in Nov. 1890 and opened in Chicago June 1st 1892. The names of the gentlemen who originally bo't the Fort are:

D. D. Dudley
L. T. Micheson
Jos. Boyd
J. H. C. Wilson, Sec. Senate
A. J. Smith, Pres University of Va
S. S. Rockwood, Ass't Sec of Agr.
A. J. Holmes, Sergt Arms House

Yrs etc
Geo O. Garnsey

A. Spencer and Co.
Harpers Ferry W. Va.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Groceries, Bacon, Salt and Canal Supplies in General. Sole Agents Round Top Cement. Fire Arms a Specialty. Old Maryland Whiskies a Specialty.

July 9th 1895

Dear Miss Fields:

I take pleasure in answering your letter of Saturday last and thank you kindly for printed matter, which abounds in useful information. My farm is encumbered with a mortgage of $1000, which will be paid as soon as my fruit is marketed. The deed in trust will be upon the following conditions, viz: build the John Brown Fort, Bridge to Island Park, to clean off and sod Fort Sullivan.

To place 3 field pieces (cannon) on said Fort. To raise flag over same not less than four months in year. To erect observatory not less than fifty feet. To fire, or permit me to fire said cannon each and every 4th of July. All buildings and improvements to be done within 18 months. No other buildings to be erected upon said ground during lifetime of myself and Mrs. Spencer unless by the written consent of both. I further reserve the sole control of all fruits upon said ground until such grounds are needed for convenience or beautifying same. The trustee and successors will also be required to keep said buildings and grounds in good condition. Failure to comply with said conditions or any part of them, the deed will be null and void.

Yours very respectfully
A. Spencer
Trading as A. Spencer & Co.

P. S. You can send surveyor at any time. People in Harpers Ferry and Bolivar are opening their eyes. Should you not take the site of my farm it will be the means of your getting much better terms of them by my offer. My impression is, they will make any terms you suggest. Please send me your paper and find check enclosed for one year.

Wash July 10, '95

A. Spencer

When you promised the Fort / Fort Sullivan/ you named no conditions but freedom from obstruction to your view. It is impossible to promise to build a bridge & observatory or do anything but put up the Fort itself within 18 months. I must raise $1500 for that purpose. Unless you donate the property unconditionally except for the non-obstruction clauses & the reservation of fruit I must decline with regret. My disappointment is great as I had written enthusiastically about you to Chicago. That the flag would be floated year round, cannon obtained and building and grounds kept in good condition goes without saying, but no promises would be made in a deed of trust. Please reply at once &c. No one will invest money in an enterprise the title to which can be forfeited by the grantor at his will. It would be injurious to you to put such a condition in the deed. It would be an enduring invitation to your loyal successors to overthrow the trust though you were satisfied with trust during your life.

/Kate Field /

A. Spencer & Sons
Harpers Ferry West Va

July 11th 1895

Dear Miss Field:

In reply to yours of yesterday I cannot consent to donate the Fort Sullivan site unconditionally to place the John Brown Fort upon. Mrs. S. joins me in firmly believing that you would do all you promise, but life is so uncertain and in the event of your demise the property might be neglected, leaving us without jurisdiction to improve or keep intact. Building of an observatory, placing cannon upon, firing cannon on the 4th of July, has long been contemplated for Fort Sullivan, allof which will be done when I moved to the farm.

If you will accept a site near my Store a deed will be made any day you desire. Everyone going East or West will have a magnificant view from the B'O bridge or depot. No encumbrance on this property. I think the price asked for moving and reerecting the John Brown Fort is extravagant. If the B&O will have it free from Chicago, it ought to be hauled and loaded on cars for $60 (i.e.) if already torn down. I would be willing to haul it from cars here and rebuild it on ground near my store (fac simile) for $500.00 Our masons and carpenters are so familiar with it that it could be done with dispatch. Hoping your tour may restore you to health I am very truly

A. Spencer

Chicago Illinois
July 14, 1895

Dear Miss Field:

Yours of the 12th July to hand and noted. Major Holmes late President of the John Brown Fort Co is an intimate friend of mine, and if as Bell says the negatives belong to him, I can get them for you free of cost at any time. Please advise me when you arrive in the city, and I will call on you at the Victoria.

Yours truly
Geo. O. Garnsey
Archt.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Received 129 B F Co 227 P M. 34 D. H.

Baltimore Md. July 15th, 1895

Miss Kate Field, Hotel Shoreham, Washington D. C.

I find we do not own any property on Maryland Heights. I will write Mr. Chambers and will ask him to give you such aid as he can in the prosecution of your enterprise.

Chas O. Scull

THE OX PASTURE
Southampton, N. Y.

July 18, '95

Dear Miss Field:

Yours of the 5th has just reached me here. I wrote to Col. Cannon more than two months ago about getting the cost of the tablet. I have not heard from him since.

By the terms of the agreement with the subscribers the cost of the tablet must be paid and the remainder goes to you. Therefore I cannot meet your wishes until Col. Cannon lets me know how much of the money he will need.

You speak of enclosing a list of the names as you wish them to appear (yours first of course) but you failed to send the list. I suggested to Col. Cannon this arrangement:

KATE FIELD

NAMES	NAMES
10	10

I wish you would write to him at Burlington Vt. I am very anxious to close up the affair & will do my part as soon as I can know "where I am at" I hope you may very speedily recover your health.

Very truly yours
S. H. Wales

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Passenger Department

Baltimore July 22nd 1895

John Brown's Fort at Harpers Ferry

Miss Kate Field
Co the Shoreham
Washington D. C.

My dear Miss Field:

Upon my return to Baltimore Saturday I find the package of papers which you were good enough to send me and for which I am very much obliged. I enclose herewith for your information copy of letter I have today written to Mr. E. B. Chambers, our Agent at Harpers Ferry, which speaks for itself.

Yours truly
Charles O. Scull
Passenger Agent

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Passenger Department

Baltimore July 22nd, 1895

Relocation
~~[illegible]~~ of John Brown's Fort at Harpers Ferry
Mr. E. B. Chambers
Agent, B&O R. R.
Harpers Ferry W. Va.

Dear Sir:

I write to advise you that there will be no objection on the part of the B&O RR to your lending such assistance as your time and duties will permit to Miss Kate Field in the furtherance of her effort to secure the restoration of John Brown's Fort to Harpers Ferry.

Your truly

STORER COLLEGE
N. Brackett Pres

Harpers Ferry W. Va. July 23, 1895

Miss Kate Field

I have only time to say this morning that Storer College will give a site of two acres from the south end of the Smallwood Farm for the John Brown Fort (Bolivar Heights). A good deed will be given to you as trustee- providing of course that the land shall be held as a park perpetually. If you or your friends want a more formal certificate of possession, before I return send it to me or a copy of what you want, at Ocean Park Maine and I will give you all the assurance necessary, that our part will be carried out in good faith.

Yours in great haste
N. C. Brackett
Treas Storer College

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Harpers Ferry July 31, 1895

Miss Kate Field

Dear Miss:

Yours of the 27th inst received. Was glad to hear you had arrived safely. I had not collected any money to date on the Fort account but have been talking it up and hope to do something soon. If we can raise about $3000 more than we have any use for I would suggest that we put the Fort on the Hill east of the Hill Top House overlooking the Depot grounds. I think that amount would secure all the ground out to the street and over to Rail Road. I enclose you a letter from Mr. Murphy handed to me today also his bid for the removal of the Fort. I hardly think you could make any use of the old iron fence as it has no connection with the Fort.

Yours truly
E. B. Chambers

Harpers Ferry

Miss Kate Field

Dear Miss:

I hope you will explain to the Committee the advantage of my place. Being close to the Railroad Station on the Valley Road it is only ashort walk to my place- no bother with carriages, etc.- Then another advantage is that whenever you wish more ground for the park, etc., you aan get as much as you wish at a reasonable price. I am not one to extortion on strangers. If you will enquire around I think you will find that I have that name. Hoping you will decide to settle on my place

I remain
Yours respectfully
Alex Murphy

HOTEL CONNOR
Shepherd Gatrell Prop
Harpers Ferry W. Va.
No. 1

Courses distances and description of land of Alex Murphy which may be purchased by Miss Kate Field as Trustee for location of the "John Brown Fort" and Park:

/same as in Murphy-Field Deed, See Appendix A, No. 10/

JOHN G. SHORTALL.
Chicago

Aug 5, '95
1600 Prairie Ave

Dear Miss Field:

I am just home from Japan and have the husbanded demands of 5 months on my table! Perhaps you know what that means.

But replying to your meaning what you say: "Any sum will be gratefully received", I send you the enclosed- and send my prayers for your success elsewhere.

I was in Honolulu with President and Mrs. Dole and Dr. Frank Day (of Chicago) and other friends in April. We should annex Hawaii, I believe. I am glad you are going there.

The Chicago Evening Post man listened to my talk of Japan for an hour this morning. I do not know what he'll do with it all. I told him he ought not to print it until tomorrow- for literary perfection's sake! Will see you before you leave. Yrs cordially

John G. Shortall

CYRUS H. McCORMICK
Wabash and Congress

Chicago Illinois
Aug 5, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Hotel Victoria
City

Dear Madam: Enclosed herewith I transmit check of Estate of C. H. McCormick for $50.00, drawn to your order as trustee of the John Brown Memorial Fund.

H. O. Edwards
Secretary

JOHN WANAMAKER
Chestnut Market and Thirteenth Sts

Philadelphia August 6, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Chicago Times-Herald
Chicago

Dear Madam:

Your favor of the 3rd instant, requesting the interest of Mr. John Wanamaker in the project to purchase and remove John Brown's Fort from Chicago to Harpers Ferry is at hand. It is impossible to secure Mr. Wanamaker's consideration for this question as he is in Europe and will not return for some time to come.

Yours very truly
John Wanamaker

A. SPENCER AND CO
Harpers Ferry W. Va.

Aug 6, 1895

Dear Miss Field

Enclosed please find check for 1.70 as a contribution toward returning the John Brown Fort. I hope you will be successful in raising the desired amount

With best wishes I am very truly

A. Spencer & Co.

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON
39 Corcoran Building
Washington D. C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JOHN BROWN FORT FUND

Charles L. Hutchinson has donated the Fort.

Storer College has given a site on Bolivar Heights, Harpers Ferry.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will give transportation.

$1500 needed for removal and reconstruction.

Subscribers:

H. H. Kohlsaat	Paid	100.00
Edward B. Butler	"	50.00
I. G. Lyon	"	50.00
A. G. Pettibone	"	25.00
Portus B. Weare	"	10.00
A. McNally	"	25.00
Martin A. Ryerson	"	50.00
A. Spencer	"	11.70
Wm. G. Baker	"	5.00
D. H. Burnhouse	"	25.00
C. L. Hutchinson	"	100.00
C. F. Gunther	"	20.00

Victoria Hotel	Paid	25.00
James W. Ellsworth	"	25.00
R. C. Lowery	"	5.00
Charles S. Harmon	"	5.00
Cyrus H. McCormick	"	50.00
Mandel Brothers		5.00
John G. Shortall	"	10.00
Rob Lindblom		
Chas Connschurn /?/	"	25.00
Wm. D. Kerfoot	"	5.00
O. Smith	"	2.00
A. N. Waterman	"	5.00
Cash	"	5.00
Michael Cadahy	"	10.00
Franklin H. Head	"	5.00
Franklin McVeigh	"	25.00
Geo. R. Davis	"	25.00
Wm. McKinley (Ohio)	"	1.00
Afro-American (August 7)	"	39.35
E. Lawrence 1895 Pd Aug 8	"	5.00
T. J. Lupton	"	10.00
A. H. Revell	"	10.00
Chas W. Raymond	"	25.00
Cash (C. D.)	"	25.00
Seipp & Co.	"	25.00
Rosewell D. Flower (N. Y.)	"	50.00
Milwaukee		1.00
Geo. B. Swift	"	5.00
C. M. Fouke (Washington)	"	10.00
Chas Allis (Milwaukee)	"	10.00
John F. Potter	"	5.00
D. E. Wood	"	2.50
	"	1.00
	"	5.00
	"	5.00

Kate Fields Washington		
Salt Lake City Nov 5		
H. M. Ryan	"	25.00
P. H. Lannon		10.00
John E. Dooly	"	10.00

T. J. LEFERS AND W. C. SEIPP
Teutonic Building
172 Washington Street

Chicago August 8, 1895

Miss Kate Field, Victoria Hotel, City

Dear Madam:

According to promise I mentioned the John Brown Fort matter to various of my friends today and as a result enclose herewith my check for $75 which please credit on your list as follows:

C. Seipp Brewing Co.	$25.00
U. S. Brewing Co	25.00
Wacher & Brink Mfg Co	20.00
Otto C. Bertz	5.00

In order to furnish the gentlemen who agreed to donate the amounts with vouchers for their respective officers I have to trouble you with signing the enclosed receipts which please return and I will see to their redistribution. Wishing you success in this as in all your other undertakings

Very respectfully yours,

T. J. Lefers

Copy sent to Charles L. Hutchinson
C/o Corn Exchange Bank
Chicago, Illinois

Miss Kate Field
Care of Victoria Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Field:

In reply to the enclosed letter from you dated July 26, 1895, permit me to say that while I cannot contribute as much as I would like toward the proposition of restoring the old John Brown Fort at Harpers Ferry I will do something toward it next week, and will also send a series of letters to a number of my strong Republican friends, and ask every one of them to send me from $5 to $50 each and will try to raise you quite a purse.

Please write to me by return mail a letter addressed To Whom It May Concern; and authorize me to receive and forward to you funds to preserve the old John Brown Fort, and I will go to work at once and help you all I can and with the greatest of pleasure.

It is one of the keenest sorrows of my life that I am not in financial shape to do what I was once able to do, but without explanation, I am sorry to say that I cannot do as I would like to do. If I could follow my own inclination, I would authorize you to draw at sight on me for any portion of the $1500 which you might lack and have the object secured at once.

As I shall kepp your letter (which I enclose you herewith) among my John Brown Histories, I will ask you to do me the favor to insert my name and address at the close of your letter so that it may carry its own history.

To me the grandest two men which the United States has yet produced are Abraham Lincoln and John Brown. I say this with due reverence and loving information for the memory of all other good courageous and spotless American heroes.

In 1887 I had some short negotiations with Salem H. Wales of New York City, with whom I formed a slight acquaintance through the honorable O. P. Chisholm of Elgin, Illinois and who is now a prominent candidate for Governor of Mentana, and whose home is at Bozemann. I shall write to my friend Chisholm today and ask him to contribute at least $25.00 towards your John Brown enterprise, and I am almost certain he will respond cheerfully.

As you did not tell me definitely where to address you I have sent a second copy of this letter to Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, but trust of course that the original letter will reach you at the Victoria Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Assuring you that I will do most cheerfully all in my power, and awaiting your further reply, I remain

Very truly yours
John E. Burton

P. S. The enclosed clipping will give you some idea of my library, of which I feel very proud.

In case you would like any reference in regard to myself, be pleased to write at once to Frank G. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This will be sufficient for your purpose.

I think best to enclose you a copy of the letter which I have this day mailed to my old friend, Mr. Chisholm, at Bozeman Montana, and ask you if this letter meets with your approval? The special reason why I ask you this is, you will notice that I have agreed to send him your receipt for whatever amount he contributes and as I am going to write a similar letter to about forty-five or fifty friends and promise them all the same thing in regard to your personal receipt which they will all keep as a memento, I therefore desire your approval in writing before I send any more letters. J.E.B.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL
Chicago

Miss Kate Field
My dear Friend-

Please find enclosed check for 10.00. Wish I could have made it a hundred. The object is a very worthy one and you have my heartfelt sympathy in the movement.

Yours truly
Alexander H. Revell

Miss Kate Field

Admiring your energy and congratulating you upon being as I think a typical newswoman upon whom the world in the future will largely lean for her good words as well as works I very gladly return check as requested to order M. Hutchinson Trustee and with

Regards, I have the honor to remain
F. G. Logan

Chicago
Aug 9, '95

16 Fullerton Ave
Chicago Aug 9, 1895

My dear Miss Field:

Any object that interests you interests me- especially Miss Field herself- and I trust you have much self-interest that will not be disproportionate.

As I am struggling to pay M. Burnham for a house I can enclose a check for only $25 which please credit to "Cash" and not to

Yours sincerely
Charles Deering

Chicago, Aug 11th, 1895

Miss Kate Field
C. Corn Exchange Bank

Dear Lady:

I beg to present myself to your notice.

I should be glad to accept the task of removing "John Brown's Fort" from Chicago to its destination in Virginia near Harpers Ferry for the sum you have already XXXXXXXX subscribed. A list of which is enclosed, if the railroads will furnish the transportation.

If I lose by the venture I will enter it as a profit to my convictions as I consider it a labor of which any man may be justly proud.

If I am allowed to perform the task of its removal I will go into the matter of its preservation most carefully. Trusting to a favorable reception for this letter I remain

Yours truly

C. T. Cummins
335 Wells Street 1st Flat

BUTLER BROTHERS

New York Aug 12, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Chicago Times-Herald
Chicago Illinois

Dear Miss Field:

Your letter of the 8th instant has been forwarded to me here, and shall take pleasure in sending you my check through our Chicago House at the earliest possible moment. Wishing you the fullest success in accomplishing the work in hand, I beg to remain

Yours very truly

Edward B. Butler

719 West Ohio St.
Chicago Aug 13, '95

Mrs. Kate Field

Madam:

I think I knew more of Old John Brown than you do, as I was at Harpers Ferry when he made his murderous Raid on the town. Of course I cannot accuse you of being so old as that would make you.

You simply don't know anything about the man, or you would not talk of him being a Martyr. He was revengefull and would resort to any means to carry out his measures. The very first man he murdered there was a colored man and just as nice a man as was in the town of his Race. John Brown was insane on Negro Slavery, as some people are today.

You called the man that murdered Garfield an assassin. So was Old John Brown.

Respectfully

J. C. Matthews

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
Passenger Department

Baltimore Aug 16, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Care "Times-Herald"
Chicago Illinois

Dear Miss Field:

Upon my return from New York today I find your note of Aug 11th and 14th. I have just telegraphed you that I would furnish the described transportation with pleasure, and if you will have the enclosed letter handed to Mr. H. W. McKeevin, our ticket agent at 193 S. Clark Street, Chicago, he will furnish you or your representative with five tickets from Chicago to Harpers Ferry for use of Mr. T. C. Cummins, wife and three workmen. I am very glad to be able to be of this further service to the cause.

I am unable to make the suggested appeal to our President as he is in Europe and I do not know when he will return. I will try to secure the republication of the article appearing in the Chicago Chronicle of Aug 11th.

Yours truly
Chas O. Scull
G. P. A.

I hope you will find Hawaii a panacea for your ills.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Washington D. C. Aug 16, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Chicago Illinois

Dear Miss Field:

I beg to acknowledge your note of the 11th instant relative to the removal of the "John Brown Fort" and I shall reproduce your article from the "Inter-Ocean" as requested.

To be a little slangy, you are "dead right"- the old Fort should never have been dragged away from Harpers Ferry. When the Arsenal was destroyed the old Fort was about all there was of historic value in that locality, and to cart it away over the country was a bit of vandalism that we all ought to denounce.

I have given this matter but little attention except when they first sought to remove it, I was asked to take stock in the enterprise and at that time gave those fellows a piece of my mind.

We will help you all we can in the direction you indicate, and the "Post" will not be a "dead-head" in your enterprise.

Mrs. Wilkins is at Narragansett Pier with the boys. I am down here working my legs off sitting still, trying to keep cool.

I hope the Lord has prospered you, and that success will crown all your undertakings. It did me good to hear from you.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours

Beriah Wilkins

SOUND MONEY AND COMMON-SENSE

Office of John E. Burton

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

AUgust 20, 1895

Miss Kate Field
Care of Victoria Hotel
Chicago Illinois

Dear Miss Field:

Enclosed I hamd you 6.00 to apply on the John Brown Fort Funds. Please send me two receipts, one made out to the Hon. Joseph V. Quarles of Milwaukee Wisconsin for $5.00 and the other made out to Miss M. L. Storer of Milwaukee for $1.00.

I find that my letters in fully ½ of the cases so far heard from have been received while my friends were away on their summer vacations, and it will therefore be two weeks before I get return from the rest of them.

I address this letter to the Victoria Hotel because your last letter indicates that you cannot leave until Wednesday evening. I shall send all future letters containing money as you have directed me, to the Corn Exchange Bank.

You have undoubtedly received the package by American Express containing the 200 blank receipts, and I hope you will sign all of them before leaving, because I can see that the contributions are going to be smaller than I expected on account of the very hard times.

Very truly yours

John E. Burton

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Harpers Ferry, Nov 4, 1895

Miss Kate Field

Yours of the 27th ulto received and in reply would state that construction of the Fort is getting along very slow; to this date the contractor has only finished the foundation. All the material from Chicago is on the ground also 8000 new brick that he purchased in Charlestown. Mr. Cummins takes very little interest in the work which is being delayed on the account of it and I fear you have made a bad XXXXXX contract by paying $300 when the Fort was loaded in Chicago and $300 more when the cellar and foundation is completed. This leaves very little to complete the job and his hands are dissatisfied with his management. You should know beyond a doubt that all bills for labor and materials are settled before settling with Mr. Cummins otherwise there will be mechanics Leins on the property. I have no money on hand as parties who subscribed would not pay because it was placed on Bolivar Heights instead of the old site at Harpers Ferry.

Yours truly
E. B. Chambers.

Harpers Ferry W. Va.
Nov 4, 1895

Kate Field

Dear Miss

We the undersigned are the Masons of the job or erecting John Brown's Fort. Our First Payment is Due. Well our opinion is that the John Brown's Fort was build out here to Cheat the Poor Working Man. Every one in the town knows that the business won't pay no one.

If we don't get our money this week we will put a mechanics lean on the building. We are out here 5 weeks now and owe 5 weeks Board and our Families in Chicago are in need of Money. If you send the money to Mr. Chambers he will pay for he is our friend if not the Building will never be finished. Mr. Cummins does not attend to business and he does not furnish the stuff for us to put up the building. When we want to see him he is always fishing and drunk all the time. We are having some Bad Weather. Now if you people do not hurry and get the stuff here the job will not be finished until next spring.

Yours truely
Geo. Stuckwain
S. Stuckwain
M. Neeser
Harpers Ferry W. Va.

Harpers Ferry W. Va.
Nov 4, 1895

Miss Kate Field

We would like to know who is the Paymaster. We are the Masons and our money is due. Mr. Cummins took us out here 6 weeks ago from Chicago and he said that we could go to work as soon as we got here. Now our first payment is due and we can't get the money.

We inquired at Charlestown about it. We could not find no deeds or teller for the land or nothing. We think that this business is all framed to swindel the Poor Working. Mr. Cummins wanted to build the Fort on top of the ground & Mr. Chambers made him go down 8 feet and when the 4 colored men got through with the job of excavating it for $35 Mr. Cummins wanted to cheat them of it they worked 4 weeks at it.

How is it Mr. Cummins said that he got his money at the Corn Exchange Bank? We went down there and received an answer that he did not have any money there. If the business is not settled this week we will get an injunction on the building and sell it.

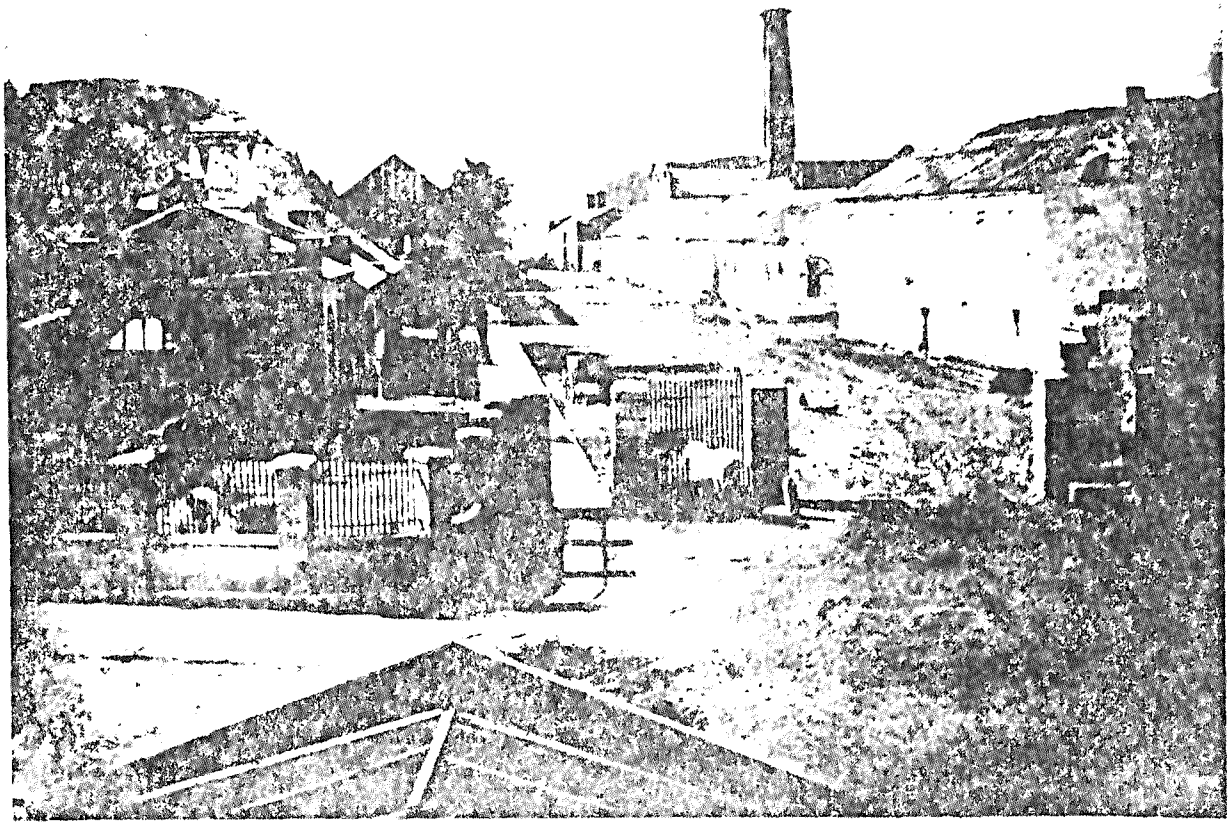
Yours truely
G. Stuckwain
S. Stuckwain
M. Weesar

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

227 Ch S XX 11 paid 3 p.m.
Chicago Nov 12, 1895
Kate Field Occidental Hotel San Fransisco California

Back from Harpers Ferry discharged Cummins adjusted complications
Work now progressing rapidly.

McCabe



THE U. S. ARMORY at Harpers Ferry is pictured in 1865 with the Engine House (later known as the John Brown Fort) on the left.

John Brown Fort Restoration

HARPERS FERRY — One of America's most famous historic structures, the John Brown Fort at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, will undergo major restoration work for the first time since it was built in 1848.

Superintendent Martin Conway said the work, at a cost of $30,000, is expected to start in about two weeks under the direction of NPS architects. (The building was originally constructed for $1,540).

Restoration work is expected to take three months at which time it will be opened to the public for the first time since the Park Service acquired the Fort in 1960.

The Engine and Guard House became nationally known as the John Brown Fort in October, 1859 when abolitionist John Brown and his raiders attacked the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry to obtain weapons for a slave revolt. The building, originally situated at the entrance of the Armory, consisted of two rooms, the fire engine section and a room for the night watchman.

During the Civil War the Fort was the only Armory building to escape destruction, but it suffered much damage from souvenir collectors. Included among its losses was the bell hanging in the cupola. Members of a Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry removed the bell and took it to there hometown of Marlborough, Mass., where it still is today.

In 1893 the Fort was dismantled and moved to Chicago for exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Washington newspaper publisher Kate Field, who had raised money for the preservation of the John Brown farm and grave in North Elba, N.Y., became interested in the return of the Fort to Harpers Ferry and a site was located nearby the town.

The building was dismantled in Chicago and moved by rail to Harpers Ferry where it was placed on the farm of Alexander Murphy who lived along the Shenandoah River.

The alumnae of Storer College had always been interested in obtaining the John Brown Fort for display on their campus. In 1909 the trustees began to raise funds for purchasing the structure and again the Fort was dismantled and rebuilt, this time on the hillside of Storer College Campus overlooking the Shenandoah River.

In 1950's the college closed and the Park Service acquired the building including the Fort. It was decided that the building should be moved to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park where it could be viewed by visitors.

In 1968 the Fort was moved intact from the campus to the historic town, a half mile away. And there the building stands today, approximately 100 feet from where it was originally built.

Perhaps some day when the original site is acquired by the Park Service, the John Brown Fort will finally end its journey.

THE [illegible] HERALD
Hagerstown, Maryland
March 9, 1968

Five Flings To Take Footloose Fort To Ultimate Resting Site

By LINDA BROWN

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. —After being moved four times, the John Brown Fort is still not in its original site.

The fort was moved Thursday from a site on the Storer College campus, where it has rested since 1909, to the old Arsenal Square.

Many of the townspeople and residents of the area were out to see the fort being moved on a truck and brought down the mountainside to the National Historic Park.

The fort is being placed temporarily next to the site of the old arsenal until the plot of land where the fort originally stood can be acquired from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

John Brown's Raid

The fort was originally the Armory Fire Engine House before John Brown's raid on the federal arsenal in 1859. The fire house later became known as the John Brown fort after Col. Robert E. Lee captured the raiders.

The fort was brought out McDowell St. from the college campus to Washington St. precariously balanced and tied to a truck. From there it was moved westward to Union St. and then south to Route 340. After a short stretch on the highway, the fort came down Shenandoah St. to Arsenal Square.

According to Benjamin Davis, superintendent of the park, the route that had been selected was not the shortest, but it was "the most open route."

Difficult Move

The fort was moved in one day, but with some difficulty. The streets were narrow, and the truck had to be extremely careful of surrounding houses and power lines. After it reached the square, more stone had to be placed on the street before the truck could travel over a hump in the road.

The tedious operation of moving the old fort was maneuvered by the William B. Patram Inc., the contractors who moved the fort.

The story of moving is not new to the fort. After Brown was captured and hung in 1859, the fort remained in Harpers Ferry at its original location until 1892.

Chicago World's Fair

The structure was first dismantled and sent to Chicago in 1892 for the World's Fair. After an unsuccessful display at the fair, the fort was brought back to Harpers Ferry through the efforts of a newspaperwoman, Kate Fields.

When it reached Harpers Ferry again, the fort was placed on a farm until it was bought by Storer College in 1909. The fort had remained standing on the grounds of the college, which later became a training center for employes of the National Park Service, until it was moved Thursday.

After the fort was taken to Arsenal Square, the job was still not complete. The contractors continued on the job Friday to dig a foundation for the fort and place it some 200 feet from the original site.

"Footloose" Fort

The fort was acquired by the National Park Service in 1962 and the move was planned from the beginning. The move was necessary because a new park service office is scheduled for the site where the fort stood at the Stephen Mather Training Center ground.

When negotiations have been completed with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the fort will again be moved, probably for the last time, and will be rebuilt.

The fort will have to be restored because in its travels, many parts of the fort have been left behind. The park service plans to open the old fort as a museum when it has been restored.

The footloose fort after 76 years of travel is at least in its next-to-the-last resting place.

Copy to:
Director
Regional Director, NE