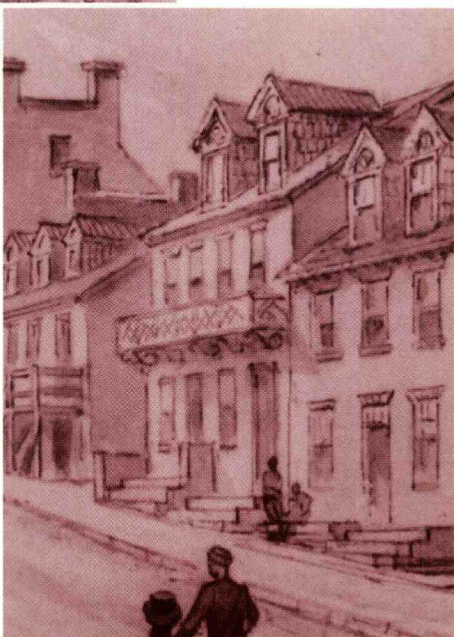
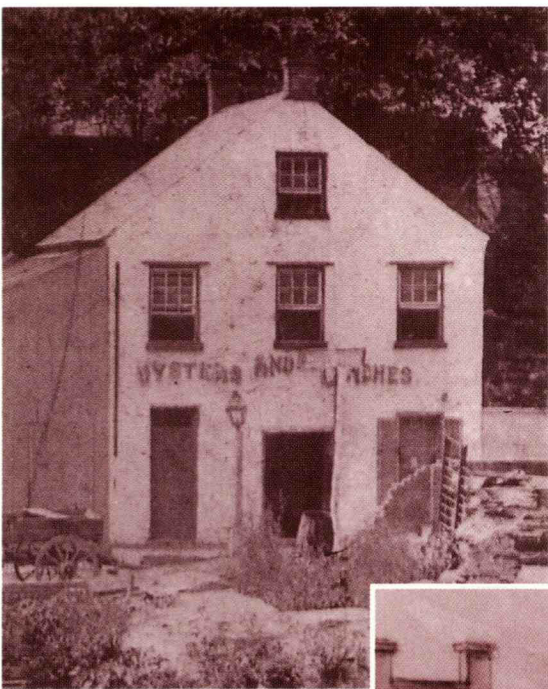


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HARPERS FERRY CENTER
P.O. BOX 50
HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA 25425



Historic Furnishings Report Synopsis

Building 7: White Hall Tavern

Building 16: Roeder's Parlor The Confectionery Baxter's Headquarters

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park

*Harpers Ferry
West Virginia*

Building 16: Roeder's Parlor



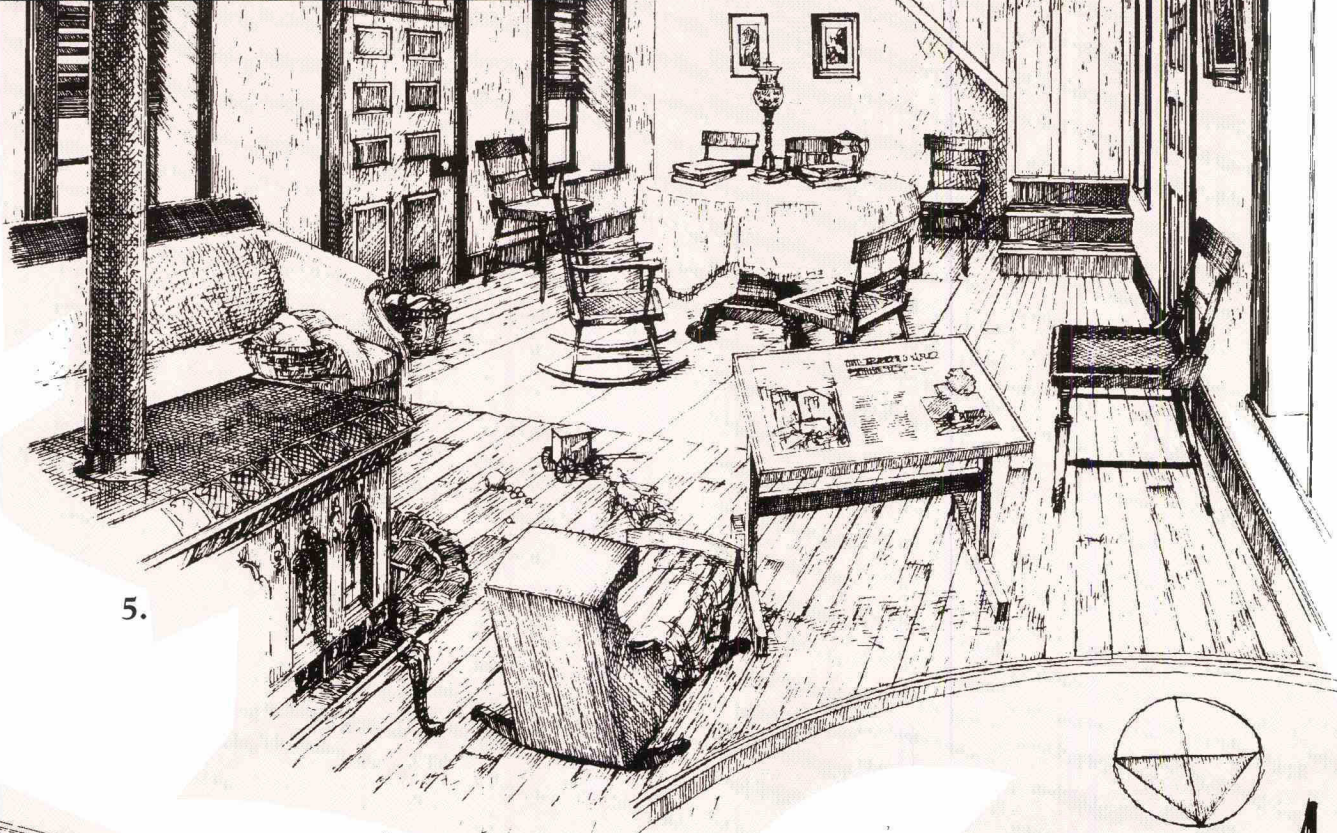
4.

The 1865 inventory of Frederick Roeder's estate provides the framework for the furnishing of the Roeder parlor. Since the property was pillaged while the Roeders were in Maryland, many pre-war belongings do not appear on the inventory. The transfer-printed teaware and the black basalt vase typify ceramic types uncovered during archeological excavations in the Roeder backyard. The

inclusion of toys and sewing objects is based on the ages of the children who lived in the house in 1860. Other objects were selected to fill out the furnishings plan based on illustrations of contemporary interiors.

Frederick Roeder's parlor is refurnished as it may have looked during the earliest part of the Civil War. Interpretation in the room will explore the dangers endured by Harpers Ferry townspeople during the war: the fear of death and injury, the need to flee to safety at a moment's notice, and the pillage and confiscation of property.

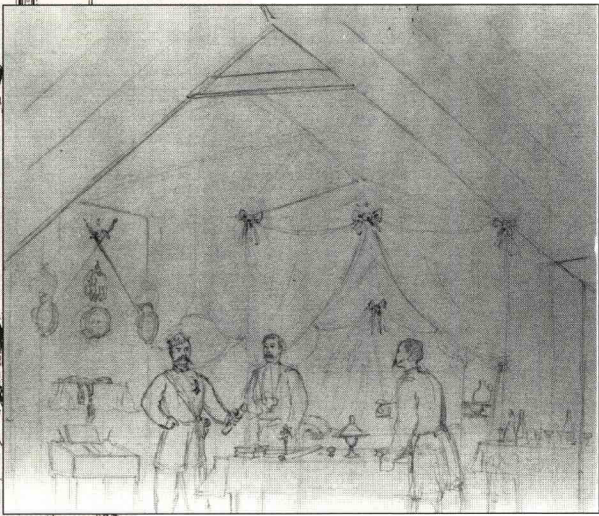
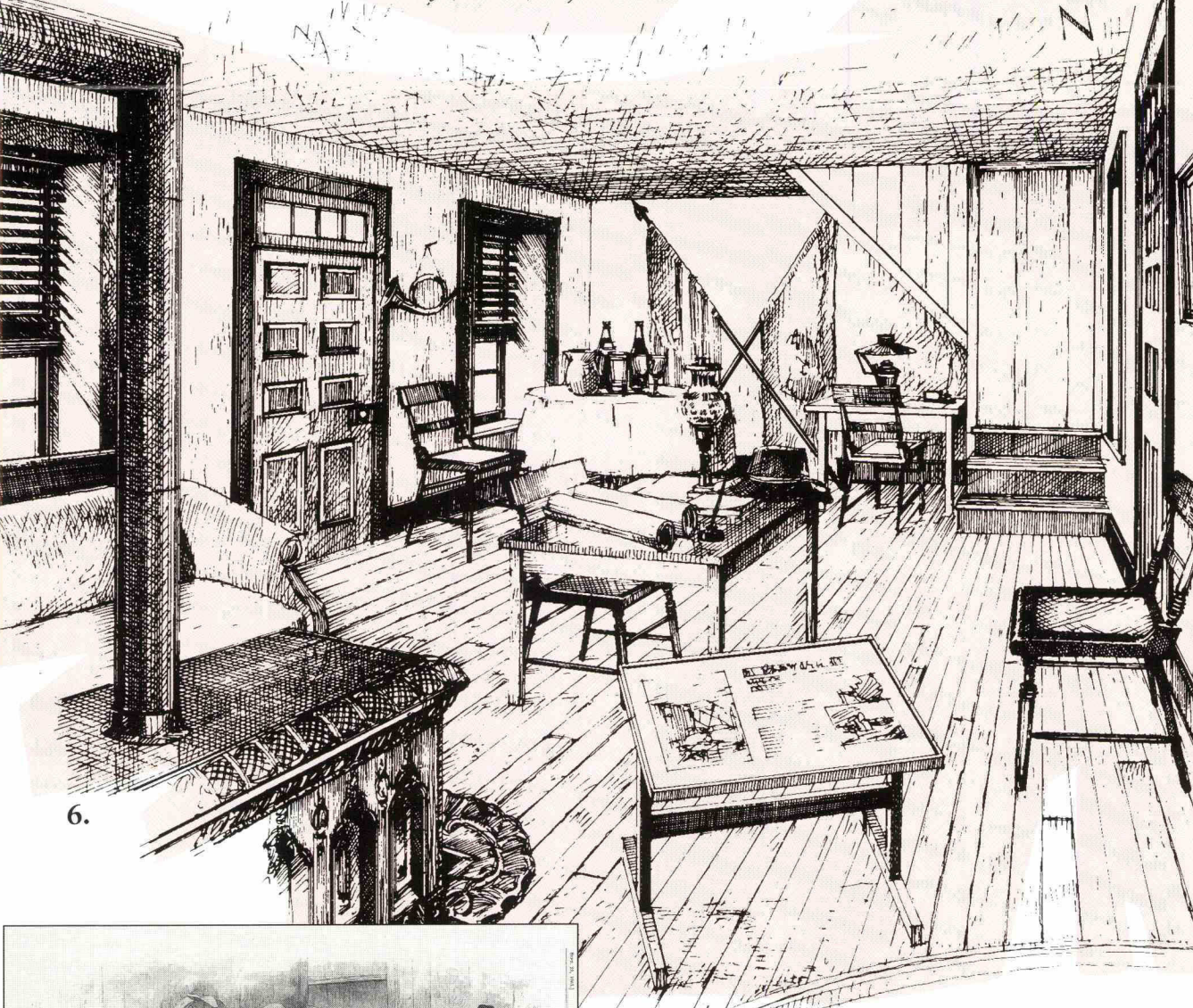
Since Roeder had a large family, the parlor also allows for the interpretation of the raising and pastimes of children and of a discussion of the role of women, both mothers and older daughters, in the running of an efficient household and business.



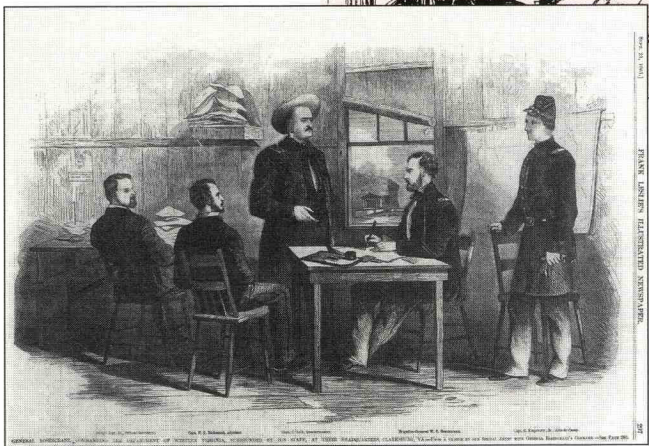
OPERATING PLAN

The parlor, confectionery and White Hall Tavern may be staffed occasionally during some special events, but will usually be unstaffed. A removable barrier will be provided for each building to allow the rooms to be viewed by visitors when unstaffed. During special events when the military aspect of Harpers Ferry is to be emphasized, Roeder's Parlor can be interpreted as Baxter's Headquarters. At those times, the confectionery shop should be closed, since the shop would not have been operating when Baxter was in residence. Free-standing interpretive panels will be provided to explain each of the rooms when they are unstaffed. Both buildings will be open to visitors during regular park operating hours.

More detailed information on the furnishings for these buildings can be found in the Historic Furnishings Report on file at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.



7.



8.

Building 16: Baxter's Headquarters

Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment probably occupied building 16 in spring of 1862. The headquarters can be a springboard for discussing specifically the defense of Harpers Ferry in 1862, or more generally the planning and organization of various military campaigns throughout the war. The interpretation of building 16 can be linked to the Soldier's Life exhibit in building 15, since the Zouaves that occupied that building were under Colonel

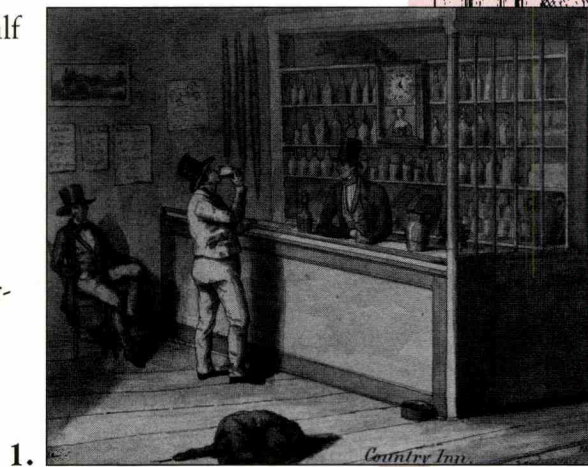
Baxter's command. Interpreters can also draw attention to the large quantity of graffiti found on the walls of buildings 5 and 7, which were also occupied by the 72nd Pennsylvania.

The interpretation of the parlor as Colonel Baxter's headquarters is based largely on drawings of officer's headquarters done by Civil War artists. The appearance of the regimental colors is based on an 1884 description.

Building 7: White Hall Tavern

White Hall Tavern is furnished as a working class drinking house in the 1850s. Interpretation centers on the social customs and working habits of the armory workers, as well as the complex symbiotic relationship between the government and the town. As the major employer in pre-Civil War Harpers Ferry, the armory depended on the town to supply labor and the town relied on the armory for its prosperity. However, the gin shops lining the alley which would become Potomac Street were a constant irritation to the Armory Superintendents because of their perceived bad effect on the morals of the workers and of the actual threat of fire they posed to the armory buildings.

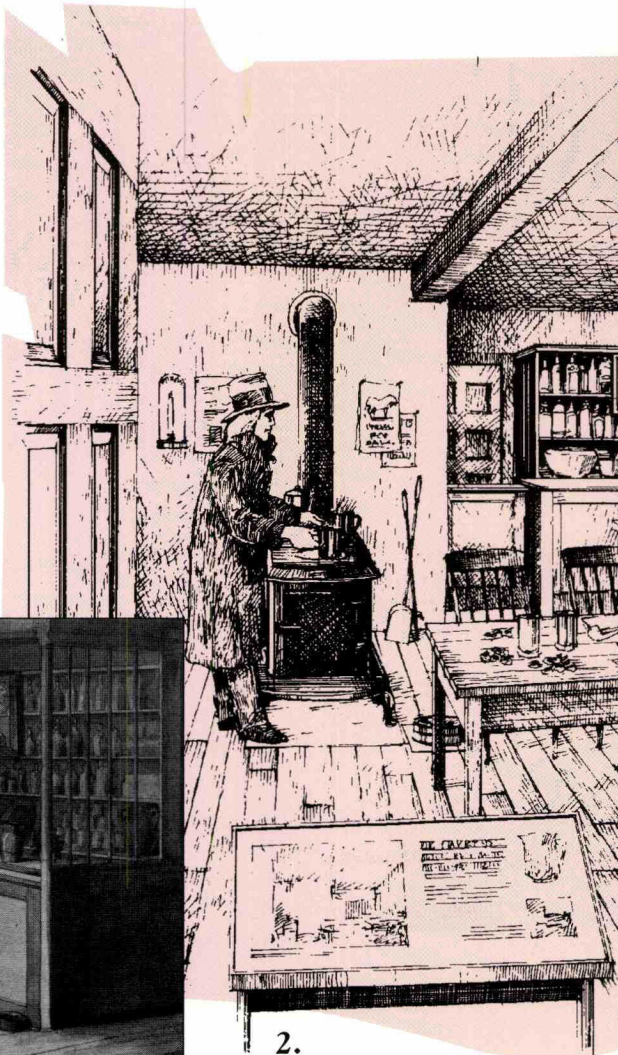
The furnished exhibit in White Hall Tavern is based on numerous contemporary tavern illustrations. The bar set off in an alcove of the tavern room is typical of small taverns and drinking houses during the first half of the nineteenth century. Located in the northwest corner, the bar is furnished with bottles, glassware, and other accouterments. Tables are



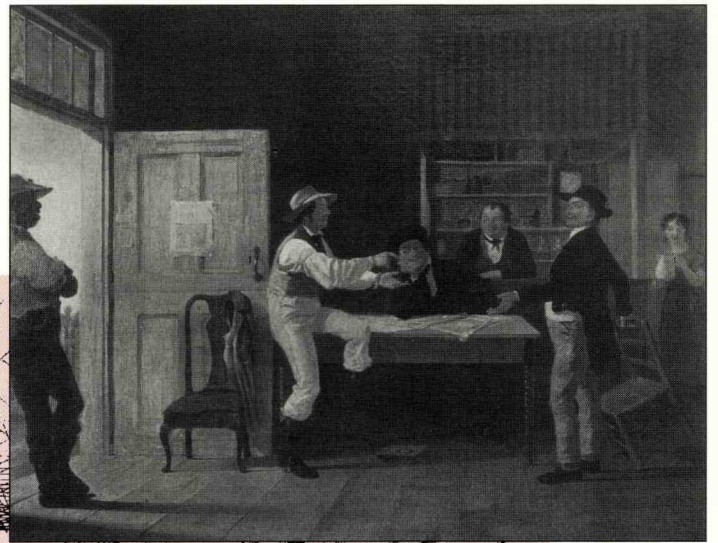
1.

outfitted with playing cards, dominoes, newspapers, and smoking implements, all illustrating popular mid-nineteenth century pastimes.

The furnished part of the room is lit by small floodlights. Two-dimensional life-size photographic blow-ups of tavern occupants taken from period sources populate the room and also help to screen the unfurnished part of the room from view.



2.



3.

Building 16: Roeder's Confectionery

Until he met his untimely death, Frederick Roeder lived the American dream. Harpers Ferry antiquarian and friend Joseph Barry described Frederick Roeder as "a Native of Saxony . . . [who] had resided for many years at Harper's Ferry, where he was very much respected and where by industry he had accumulated a considerable property." Although Roeder practiced the confectionery trade, his business interests extended well beyond that into real estate and money-lending.

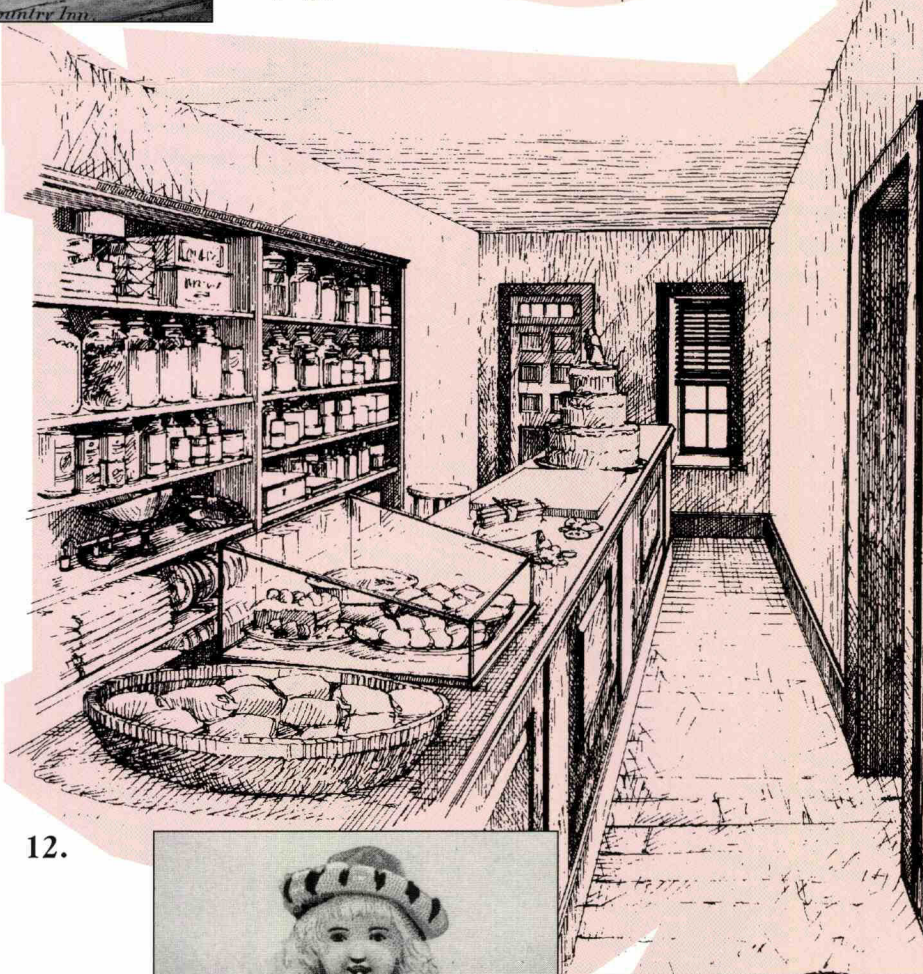
The furnishing of the confectionery is largely based on period illustrations of contemporary confectionery stores found in books and on business stationery and trade cards. The candies in the jars are examples of sweets listed on receipts from the 1850s and 1860s. The marble slab and showcase appear on the Roeder inventory. Family tradition and newspaper accounts describe elaborately decorated wedding cakes. Other items like wrapping paper, string, and scales are typical accessories in a confectionery.



11.



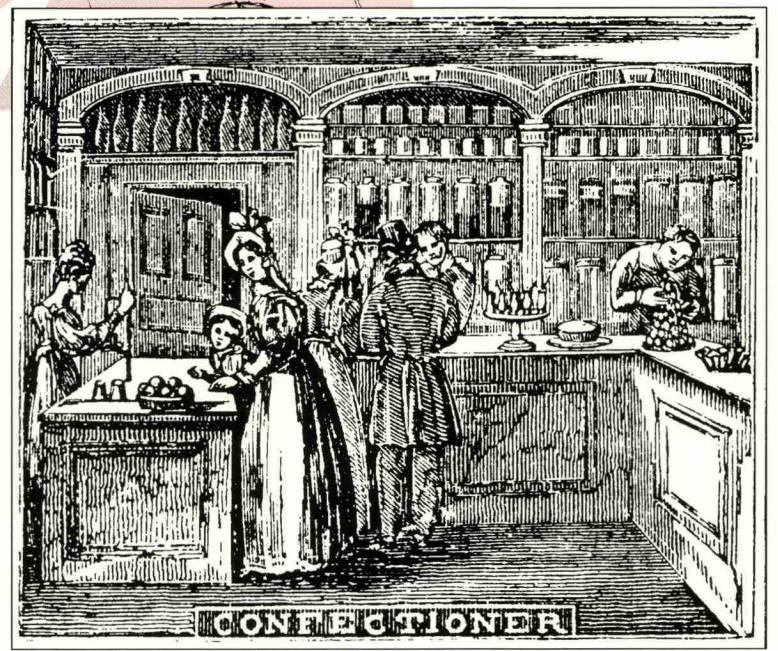
10.



12.

Captions

1. *Country Inn*, attr. to August Kollner, 1840, Chicago Historical Society. 2. Furnishings plan, White Hall Tavern. 3. *Politicians in a Country Bar*, by James G. Clonney, 1844, New York Historical Association. 4. *Home Again*, lith. by Endicott & Co., 1866, Library of Congress. 5. Furnishings plan, Roeder's Parlor. 6. Furnishings plan, Baxter's Headquarters. 7. *Three Officers Talking inside a Tent*, drawing by Alfred R. Waud, 1860-65, Library of Congress. 8. *General Rosencranz [and staff] . . . at their Headquarters, Clarksburg, Va.*, from Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, 1861, Library of Congress. 9. "Confectioner," from Edward Hazen's *Popular Technology; or, Professions and Trades*, 1846. 10 & 11. Trade Cards, 1880-1910, National Museum of American History. 12. Furnishings plan, Roeder's Confectionery.



9.

A Brief History

BUILDING 7

Although probably constructed by William and Samuel Anderson as a warehouse about 1839, building 7 housed a tavern for most of the nineteenth century. The original facade was probably painted white prior to 1855, when the building was described as “a two-story stone house occupied now as a Dwelling and Warehouse, and formerly as a Drinking House known as the ‘White Hall’”.

Frederick Roeder purchased the property in 1847. In 1856, the front half of the building was sold to the U.S. government and removed in order to widen the alley that would become Potomac Street. After adding a new facade, Roeder probably used the remainder of the building as a dwelling and warehouse.

Roeder was killed tragically by a sniper in 1861, and his family abandoned their property and fled to Maryland for safety. During the following year, the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment (the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves) “used the lower part [of building 7] for horses and had forage in the upper part.” After the war, the Roeder family regained possession of the building, and may have operated a saloon in it until the building was sold to Charles Hopwood in 1873. Building 7 continued to house a saloon and/or restaurant, serving “oysters and lunches” until 1912. After 1912, the building housed a variety of functions, and passed through many hands until it was ultimately transferred to the National Park Service.

BUILDING 16

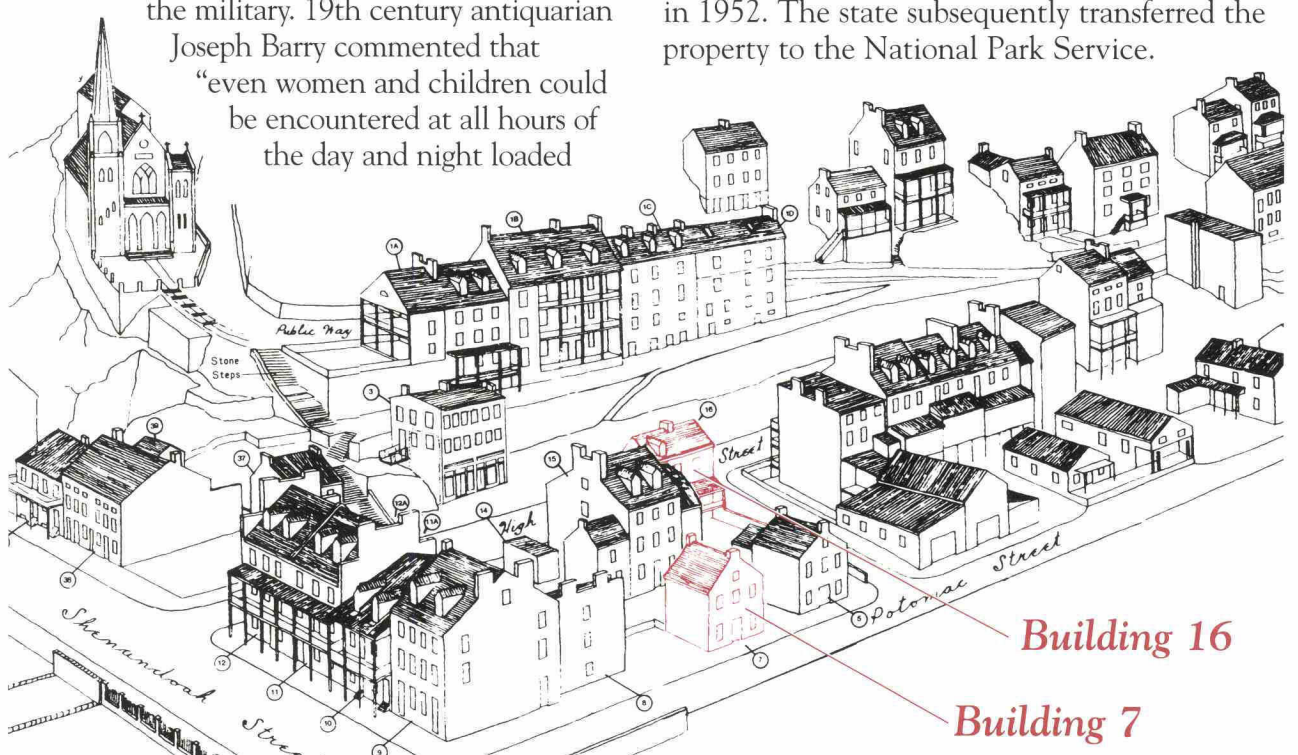
Frederick Roeder and his family were living in building 16 by 1844. The original building was a stone, two story, three room structure with a gable roof. Around 1848-49, Roeder put a two-story addition on the west end, which probably housed his confectionery. Roeder added 1-1/2 stories to building 16 ca. 1856-57.

After Roeder’s death and the family’s flight into Maryland, building 16 was occupied as a military headquarters, probably by Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment. When the family returned to Harpers Ferry in March 1862, they took possession of a ransacked building. The Roeders had suffered not only at the hands of the military. 19th century antiquarian Joseph Barry commented that

“even women and children could be encountered at all hours of the day and night loaded

with booty or trundling wheelbarrows freighted with all imaginable kinds of portable goods and household furniture . . . as if they considered that a state of war gave unlimited privilege for plunder.”

The Kern-Roeder family lived in building 16 until 1881. In 1881, J.J. Kern, acting as administrator of his father-in-law’s estate, sold Wager lot 16, containing buildings 5 and 16, to Bridget Burleigh. The Burleigh family, originally consisting of Bridget, her son Thomas, and his wife and daughter, lived in building 16 until at least 1920. Thomas Burleigh ran a saloon in Harpers Ferry for many years, was town constable, and was also active in town politics, serving as mayor and councilman. The building was used as a residence at least until 1933. Building 16 was vacant when Bridget Burleigh sold it to the State of West Virginia in 1952. The state subsequently transferred the property to the National Park Service.



Chronology of Building Use

BUILDING 7 White Hall

ca. 1839

William and Samuel Anderson constructed building 7, probably as a warehouse for their dry goods store in building 11.

1847

Frederick Roeder purchased building 7.

1847-1855

Building 7 used first as a drinking house, then as a warehouse and dwelling.

1856

Roeder sold front portion of building to U.S. Government. This portion demolished and removed in order to widen the alley that would become Potomac St. Roeder added a new facade to building 7.

1855-1861

Used for all or part of this period as a dwelling and warehouse.

1861-1865

Used by the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment as a stable, for storage, and sleeping quarters for troops.

1872

James Roeder, Frederick Roeder’s son, may have operated a saloon in building 5 or 7.

1873

The Roeder heirs sold building 7 to Charles L. Hopwood, who may have operated a grocery store.

1879

Hopwood sold building 7 to Alexander Murphy in March, who sold it to George R. Marquette in July.

ca. 1880-1910

Building 7 housed a saloon and/or restaurant for most of this period, at first run by J.H. Renner, later by Thomas J. Burleigh and possibly others.

1912-1952

Building 7 employed for a variety of purposes, including hay and feed, dwellings, and a store. The building passed through many hands before it was sold to the State of West Virginia in 1952, and subsequently conveyed to the National Park Service.

BUILDING 16 Frederick Roeder’s House

ca. 1844-1847

John Wilson or Frederick Roeder built the oldest portion of building 16. The original building was built of stone, two stories, with a gable roof.

ca. 1848-1849

Roeder added a two-story addition to the west end of the structure. This addition encroached three feet onto Wager lot 17, which Roeder purchased in 1848.

ca. 1856-1857

Roeder increased the height of the entire structure by 1-1/2 stories.

1861-1862

Frederick Roeder killed on July 4, 1861. His daughter and son-in-law, J.J. Kern, took the younger children into Maryland shortly afterward. Building 16 probably occupied by the military briefly in summer 1861, and again as a military headquarters and post office in February and March 1862, probably by Col. Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment (the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves).

ca. March 1862-1881

The Kerns and the Roeder children returned to Harpers Ferry and took possession of building 16. They continued to live there until 1881.

1881-1952

Kern, acting as administrator of Frederick Roeder’s estate, sold Wager lot 16, containing buildings 5 and 16, to Bridget Burleigh. The Burleigh family, originally consisting of Bridget, her son and his family, lived in building 16 until at least 1920. The building was used as a residence at least until 1933.

1952

Building 16 was vacant when Mary D. Burleigh sold it to the State of West Virginia, which subsequently transferred it to the National Park Service.