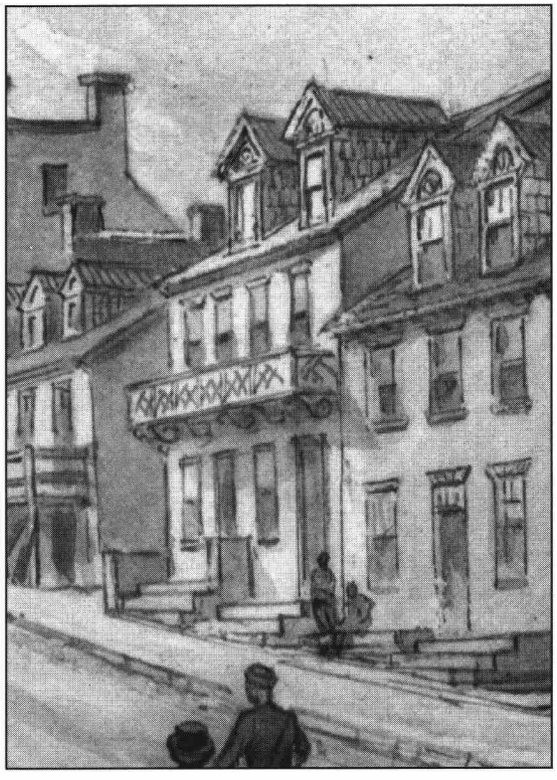
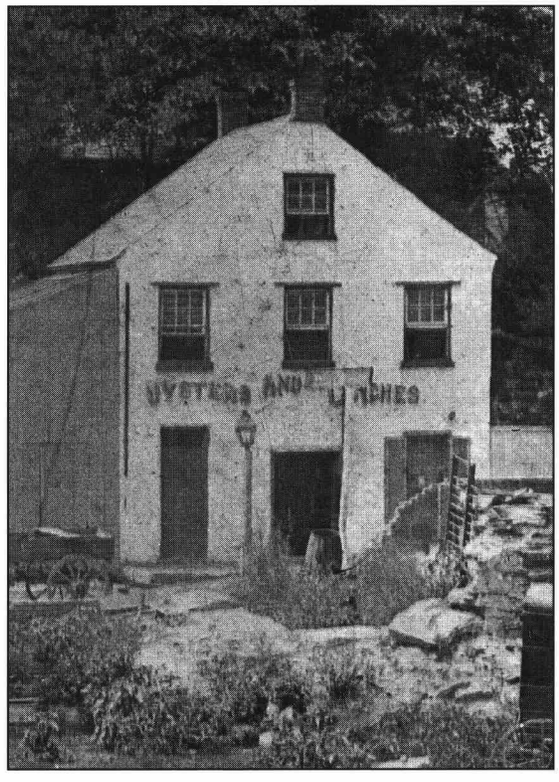
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Historic Furnishings Report

BUILDINGS 16 AND 7
Roeder's House and White Hall Tavern

HARPERS FERRY
National Historical Park/West Virginia

U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service

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HISTORIC FURNISHINGS REPORT

BUILDINGS 16 AND 7
ROEDER'S HOUSE AND WHITE HALL TAVERN

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia



by

Carol A. Petravage

Division of Historic Furnishings
Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
1995

APPROVED:

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December 15, 1994

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PREFACE

The compilation of historical data for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is a continuing collaborative effort. The ongoing indexing of information in Jefferson County census and property records and newspapers arranged through a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland continues to be a truly invaluable aid in the preparation of Historic Furnishings Reports for this park. The University of Maryland historians Patricia Chickering, Michael A. Jenkins, Mary Johnson, and John Barker provided the historic furnishings office with copies of their database and gave me innumerable leads. The availability of this database significantly decreased the amount of time normally required to complete a historic furnishings report.

The historians also included me in their interviews with Mrs. Isabel Flanagan, Frederick Roeder's great-granddaughter. Mrs. Flanagan has been a treasure trove of information about Harpers Ferry during the early twentieth century and I am indebted to her for generously sharing with us her knowledge and her scrapbooks of Harpers Ferry clippings and photographs.

Carol Petravage

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

LOCATION AND PROPOSED USE

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (originally called Harpers Ferry National Monument) was established by Congress in 1944 to be "a public memorial commemorating historical events at or near Harpers Ferry" (Public Law 386). Although earliest efforts focused on restoring and interpreting buildings within the park to the 1859-65 period, the *Interpretive Prospectus*, approved in 1980, states that "the period of historic restoration has been extended to encompass the entire nineteenth century."[1]

The *Interpretive Prospectus* states that "the confectionery, owned by the Frederick Roeder family, will be a good place to interpret the Civil War impact on the town. Roeder was killed as he walked on a town street, by sniper fire from troops on the heights. The baking equipment was used to prepare bread for soldiers of occupying forces."[2] Building 16, Frederick Roeder's home and confectionery shop, thus directly addresses the Civil War theme of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Roeder's life and death gives interpreters a direct window onto events in Harpers Ferry during the war. The historic furnishing of Roeder's parlor and shop will allow the interpretation of a middle class household and family business. Since the Roeders had many children, the parlor also provides an opportunity to discuss the raising and pastimes of children, their changing responsibilities as they grew older, and the role of women, both mothers and older daughters, in the efficient functioning of a town household.

This Historic Furnishings Report provides an alternative furnishings plan for the Roeder parlor which interprets the space as it would have been used by Col. De Witt Clinton Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Zouaves. Colonel Baxter probably occupied building 16 as his headquarters and post office in February and March of 1862. This alternative furnishings scenario dovetails with the Soldier's Life exhibit next door in building 15, an exhibit which interprets the daily life of the soldiers under the command of Colonel Baxter. This alternative plan also complements the interpretation of the military presence in Harpers Ferry that is presented in the Provost Marshal's Office. When the parlor in building 16 is furnished as Colonel Baxter's headquarters the confectionery shop should be closed, since the shop would not have functioned in the absence of the Roeders.

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[1] National Park Service, *Interpretive Prospectus, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, Harpers Ferry Center, 1980, p.1.

[2] *Interpretive Prospectus*, p. 24.

According to the *Interpretive Prospectus*, "the tavern, in its nearby location, would have been much frequented by armory workers and this would be an appropriate place to discuss the types of workers and their lifestyles."[3] This interpretation addresses the major park theme of industrial history. Armory Superintendents believed that the row of gin shops lining the alley next to the Armory (that later became Potomac Street) were detrimental to the morals of their workers, not to mention potential fire traps that threatened the armory itself.[4] The interpretation of White Hall Tavern can explore the complex relationship between the government and the town in pre-war Harpers Ferry, as well as the social customs and working habits of early industrial laborers.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES FOR BUILDING 16

Frederick Roeder's house will be used to interpret the Civil War's impact on the town both in an indirect and a direct way. In the indirect way, Roeder's parlor and confectionery will be refurnished as it looked during the earliest part of the Civil War. Interpreters can use this exhibit to discuss the dangers to both life and property endured by Harpers Ferry townspeople during the war. At various times throughout the war, local people faced the fear of death and injury, the need to flee to safety at a moment's notice, and the pillage and confiscation of property.

The parlor and confectionery can also be used to interpret a middle class household and family business. Until his untimely death, Frederick Roeder lived the American dream. Roeder immigrated to the United States from Germany, practiced the trade he learned in his native land, and died fairly well off. His business interests extended well beyond the confectionery, into real estate and money-lending. 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.

The Roeder parlor can be used to interpret the Civil War in a more direct way when it is furnished as Colonel Baxter's headquarters. Colonel Baxter probably occupied building 16 in spring of 1862. Interpreters can use the headquarters to discuss specifically the defense of Harpers Ferry in 1862, and more generally the planning and organization of various military campaigns throughout the war. The interpretation of building 16 should be linked with the Soldier's Life exhibit in building 15, since the Zouaves that occupied building 15 were under Colonel

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[3] Ibid.

[4] National Park Service, *Historic Furnishings Study for White Hall Tavern (Bldg. No. 7) and Frederick A. Roeder's Store (Bldg. No. 5), and A History of Harpers Ferry Taverns, 1782-1861*, by Charles W. Snell, Harpers Ferry National Historic Park [hereafter cited as Harpers Ferry NHP], August 1975, p. 19.

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.

OPERATING PLAN FOR BUILDING 16

Roeder's parlor and confectionery may be staffed occasionally during some special events, but will usually be unstaffed. A removable barrier will be provided for each room to allow them to be viewed by visitors while unstaffed. The Park may choose to interpret the parlor as Colonel Baxter's headquarters during the late winter and early spring, and as Roeder's parlor the rest of the year. Colonel Baxter's headquarters may be staffed during other special events. When the parlor in building 16 is interpreted as Colonel Baxter's headquarters, the confectionery shop should be closed, since the shop would not have been operating when Baxter was in residence. Formal or informal visitor surveys can help the Park to determine the best mix of interpretation for building 16. In any case, free-standing interpretive panels will be provided to explain each of the rooms when they are unstaffed. Building 16 will be open to visitors during regular park operating hours.

INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVES FOR BUILDING 7

The furnished exhibit in building 7 is designed to portray a working class drinking house in the 1850s. Interpreters can use this exhibit to discuss the social customs and working habits of the armory workers, as well as the complex symbiotic relationship between the government and the town. The armory was 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.

OPERATING PLAN FOR BUILDING 7

White Hall Tavern will generally be unstaffed, but the plan provides for the ability to staff the exhibit and allow full access to visitors. When the building is unstaffed, the exhibit case will be pulled up to the single door and latched into place. Visitors will view the exhibit from the sidewalk. The double doors will be open and a curved glass or plexiglass barrier will be latched into place on the inside. Both the exhibit case and the barrier will be on casters so that they can

easily be moved out of the way when the building is closed for the night, and moved into place when the building is opened in the morning.

When the building is staffed, the curved glass barrier will be removed from the room and the visitors can gather in the unfurnished southern half of the room. The exhibit case can be installed in the single door or removed entirely, whichever seems to work best for the visitors. Leaving the exhibit case in place has the advantage of giving the visitors an introduction to the site before they enter it and would not be very visually intrusive on the inside. When staffed, the two-dimensional figures will be removed. Extra reproduction chairs and tables will be ordered so that the park can fully furnish the space occasionally if the need arises.

Whether staffed or unstaffed, those visitors who are mobility impaired will contact the ranger staff for an escorted tour of building 7. A wheelchair accessible path will be constructed around the building and wheelchair bound visitors and their companions will be escorted by a ranger through the door in the east or rear facade of the building.

PRIOR PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The following planning documents affect the use and management of buildings 16 and 7:

Structure Number 007 (White Hall), IDLCS 00621: Management Category A, must be preserved and maintained. Entered and documented on National Register of Historic Places.

Structure Number 016 (Frederick A. Roeder House), IDLCS 00545: Management Category A, must be preserved and maintained. Entered and documented on National Register of Historic Places on May 7, 1981.

"Historic Furnishings Study for White Hall Tavern (Bldg. No. 7) and Frederick A. Roeder's Store (Bldg. No. 5), and A History of Harpers Ferry Taverns, 1782-1861," August 1975.

"Development Concept Plan," 1978 and "Basic Data-Development Concept," June 1978.

Historic Structure Report, White Hall Tavern, Bldg. No. 7, on Subdivisions No. 2 and 4 of Wager Lot No. 15. Historical Data. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia, 1980.

Historic Structure Report, Frederick A. Roeder's House, Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A, on Wager Lot No. 16. Historical Data. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia, 1980.

Interpretive Prospectus, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, May 1980.

"Historic Structures Report, History Section, Package 118, Buildings 5, 7, 16, and 16A, White Hall Tavern, the Roeder Store, and the Roeder House and Annex," 1994 (draft).

HISTORICAL DATA

ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC OCCUPANCY

Construction and Pre-Civil War Use of Buildings 16 and 7

Building 16 was built by November 1844, either by John Wilson or by Frederick Roeder for use as a residence. The original building was a stone, two-story, three-room structure with a gable roof.[5] Although it may have been originally occupied by Wilson, Frederick Roeder and his family lived there by at least 1844. Frederick Roeder was a confectioner, born September 12, 1810, who emigrated from Germany prior to 1834. His wife Mary A., was ten years younger. The Roeders had four children in 1850: Mary L., age seven; Matilda, age five; Augustus H., age three; and James R., age one. Mary Gardner, age 16, possibly a female servant, also lived with the Roeder family in 1850.[6] Roeder was a prominent Harpers Ferry businessman who frequently served on the town council between 1851 and 1860.[7] Joseph Barry, Harpers Ferry historian, described Roeder as

> one of the sternest Union men in the whole land and...one of the first men in the State of Virginia who dared to express sympathy with the Republican party. Mr. Roeder was a native of Saxony, but he 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. He was very much opposed to slavery....[8]

Roeder apparently acquired enough capital to enable him to lend money to other local residents, perhaps accumulating more capital in the process.[9]

Probably in 1848-49, but definitely before 1856, Roeder added a two-story addition to the west end of building 16. This addition encroached three feet onto Wager lot

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[5] See National Park Service, "Historic Structures Report, History Section, Package 118, Buildings 5, 7, 16, and 16A," by Kira Ramakrishna, updated by Patricia Chickering, for a discussion of the historic record surrounding the construction of building 16 and the uncertainty of the original builder. (Draft: June 1994), pp. 6-9.

[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Seventh Census, 1850, Jefferson County, Virginia, p. 411B. Frederick Roeder's year of birth is from his gravestone in Fairview Lutheran Cemetery, Bolivar, WV.

[7] *Virginia Free Press*, May 9, 1851 p. 2, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 11, 1852, p. 2, col. 1; *Virginia Free Press*, May 13, 1852, p. 2, col. 3; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 12, 1857, p. 2, col. 3; *Virginia Free Press*, May 5, 1859, p. 2, col. 5; *Virginia Free Press*, May 17, 1860, p. 2, col. 6.

[8] Joseph Barry, *The Strange Story of Harper's Ferry*, (Shepherdstown, WV: The Women's Club of Harpers Ferry District, 1959), p. 108.

[9] Roeder lent money to the Schusters (see *Virginia Free Press*, July 2, 1857, p. 3, col. 1, and July 11, 1874, p. 2, col. 3), the Cridlers (see *Virginia Free Press*, August 24, 1865, p. 3, col. 2), and the Schmiddarts (see the *Virginia Free Press*, August 8, 1867, p. 2, col. 5).

17, which Roeder had purchased in 1848.[10] Roeder may have also built his bakery, building 16A, at this time. Building 16A was definitely built before 1861, since it was used by Civil War soldiers as a bakery.[11] It is not known what Roeder used for a bakery before he built 16A. He may have rented ovens elsewhere in town. Roeder's last improvement to the property occurred around 1856-57, but certainly before 1861, when he added 1 1/2 stories to building 16.[12]

William and Samuel Anderson probably constructed building 7 about 1839 as a warehouse for their dry goods store in building 11. On November 16, 1837, the Andersons and George Stephenson advertised in the *Virginia Free Press* for bids from carpenters and masons to erect buildings 11 and 12 and "Also two stone houses, each 24 by 40 feet, with cellars, one of them to be one [building 7], and the other two stories [building 15] high--all to be covered with slate."[13] Frederick Roeder purchased building 7 in 1847; the deed describes the property as "certain warehouse property, including the ground the said warehouse stands upon."[14] Charles Snell, author of the 1980 Historic Structure Report on building 7, assumes that building 7 was built to serve building 11 since the Andersons operated a store there.[15] For all or part of the period between 1847 and 1855, building 7 was used as a drinking house or tavern. 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'."[16]

In 1856, Roeder sold the front part of building 7 to the government, which demolished and removed the front half in order to widen the alley that would

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[10] National Park Service, *Historic Structure Report, Frederick A. Roeder's House, Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A, on Wager Lot No. 16. Historical Data. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia [hereafter NPS, HSR, Frederick A. Roeder's House]*, by Charles W. Snell, (Denver, CO: DSC, 1980), pp. 1-1A and 5. Roeder borrowed $2000 in 1848 from Abraham H. Herr. He repaid this loan in 1850. See DB 29, p. 319, January 19, 1848 and DB 31 p. 94, February 15, 1850 concerning this transaction.

[11] National Archives, RG 123 Claim File JC-11802, Congressional Jurisdiction. Abstract of evidence from claims of the estate of Frederick A. Roeder to the U.S. Federal Records Center, Suitland, Maryland.

[12] *NPS, HSR, Frederick A. Roeder's House*, pp. 21-22.

[13] National Park Service, *Historic Structure Report, White Hall Tavern, Bldg. No. 7, on Subdivisions No. 2 and 4 of Wager Lot No. 15. Historical Data. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia [hereafter NPS, HSR, White Hall Tavern]*, by Charles W. Snell. (Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, 1980), p. 8.

[14] Deed of Bargain and Sale, November 2, 1847, Deed Book 29, p. 240, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, WV. [Hereafter cited as: B&S for Bargain and Sale; DB for Deed Book; and JCC for Jefferson County Courthouse.]

[15] *NPS, HSR, White Hall Tavern*, p. 9.

[16] Letter from Armory Superintendent Henry W. Clowe to Chief of Ordnance Henry K. Craig, July 24, 1855, HAFE Reel 25, vol. 8, p. 748. See *NPS, HSR, White Hall Tavern*, p. 11.

become Potomac Street. Roeder then added a new facade to building 7.[17] From 1855-61, building 7 was probably used as a dwelling and warehouse.[18]

Buildings 16 and 7 during the Civil War

By 1860, Frederick and Anna Roeder had seven children: Mary L., 17; Matilda E., 15; Augustus H., 13; James A. [sic], 11; Emma A., eight; Albert T., three; and Julia A., one.[19] Barely a year later, the family was struck by a double tragedy. Anna Roeder died March 23, 1861.[20] Less than four months later, on July 4, 1861, Frederick Roeder was shot by a sniper. James Barry described Roeder's unfortunate end:

> When the confederates had retired Mr. F.A. Roeder walked towards the railroad office and, while he was sauntering about, a shot was fired from the Maryland side of the Potomac, which inflicted a mortal wound on him, of which he died in half an hour. It is known that the bullet was discharged at Mr. Ambrose Cross who, also, was on the railroad at the time....The shot missed the object at which it was directed and, striking the end of Fouke's hotel, it glanced and hit Mr. Roeder, who, unfortunately, happened to be then coming 'round the corner of that building. The bullet tore a ghastly hole in his groin through which his intestines protruded. He managed to reach his home unassisted--for there was scarcely an able-bodied man then at the place--when death soon released him from his sufferings. Little did the slayer know and little, perhaps, would he care if he knew--that...his bullet proved fatal to one of the first men in the State of Virginia who dared to express sympathy with the Republican party....It is singular that ...the first who lost his life at Harper's Ferry at the hands of the union army was a warm friend to the government and one who would have sacrificed, if necessary, all the property he possessed to preserve the union of the states.[21]

Frederick Roeder's eldest daughter and her husband took the younger children into Maryland shortly afterward. In their absence, building 16 was occupied as a military headquarters and possibly as a post office for some period of time between July 1861 and March 1862. During some of that time, probably in February and March 1862, Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment

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[17] Deed of B&S, February 13, 1856, DB 35, pp. 299-300; *NPS, HSR, White Hall Tavern*, pp. 10-11.

[18] *NPS, HSR, White Hall Tavern*, p. 11.

[19] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census, 1860, Jefferson County, Virginia, p. 193. James Roeder is listed in the 1860 Census as *James A.* but appears in the 1870 Census and all other documents referenced in this report as *James R.*

[20] Date of death taken from the gravestone of Anna Maria Roeder in Fairview Lutheran Cemetery, Bolivar, WV.

[21] Barry, *The Strange Story of Harpers Ferry*, pp. 107-08.

(the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves) used the building as his headquarters.[22] Many years later, the descendants of Frederick Roeder attempted to claim restitution from the U.S. Government for the use and abuse of their buildings in Harpers Ferry. The testimony that was gathered from family and friends to support their claim describes the way that the buildings were used during the early part of the war. James R. Roeder, Frederick Roeder's son, testified that

> the Union army used three houses and a bakery belonging to my father's estate. The home place--a brick building--was used for the post office and officers' headquarters....Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Penn. Fire Zouaves occupied the home building....They took possession not quite a month after my father died, July 4, 1861. I could not say for sure but I think they remained there that winter.

John J. Kern, Mary Roeder's husband, stated that

> they were all used by Colonel Baxter's Zouaves. The large brick building on Washington street was used for a post-office and offices....They took possession shortly after Mr. Roeder was killed. The children had all been taken over into Maryland. Their mother was dead and there was no one to take care of them. They held it continuously until Baxter left and they used them off and on during the entire war. I think Baxter left sometime in the spring of 1862....They used the main building for a post-office but I do not know who was postmaster. One of them was Billy Wall.

Mary L. Kern, Roeder's daughter, said

> our father was killed July 4, 1861, and the troops took possession of the house that month. They gave up the home building and we took possession in March, 1862....They occupied our home building for a post-office and officers quarters....I think it was Colonel Baxter who had control of the home house....[23]

Building 7 was used by the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment as a stable and for storage. James R. Roeder remarked that "They used the lower part for horses and had forage in the upper part....They took possession not quite a month after my father died, July 4, 1861." Mary L. Kern added that "The other two [buildings 5 and 7] they used after that at different times during the war. They were brick buildings....The Potomac street buildings [were used] for stables and warehouses for storing feed etc."[24]

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[22] Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, 1908. (Reprint Dayton, Ohio: National Historical Society in cooperation with The Press of Morningside Bookshop, 1978), p. 1597.

[23] Claims of the Estate of Frederick A. Roeder.

[24] Ibid.

Since Colonel Baxter did not organize the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment until August 1861, the buildings must have been occupied in July by troops under the command of General Patterson. It is possible that since the Roeders apparently fled to Maryland before the military took over their property and since Baxter was there in March 1862 when the Roeders came back, they simply assumed that he had been there all the time. In fact, Harpers Ferry was unoccupied by any military force from August 17, 1861 to February 25, 1862.[25]

When the Kerns and the Roeder children returned to Harpers Ferry in March of 1862, they took possession of a ransacked building 16. John J. Kern claimed that

> the buildings were in good condition when the U.S. first took possession, and he always kept them in good repair. They were in a bad condition when the U.S. left them. The windows had been taken out and removed to Camp Hill to build quarters with. I guess it would have cost $1000.00 at that time to restore the buildings to the condition in which they were before the U.S. authorities used the same.[26]

Even today, many walls in buildings 5, 7, and 15, all of which were occupied by Baxter's troops, are covered in graffiti.

The Roeders' suffering was not limited to military action alone:

> It was sad to see the rapid demorilization[sic] of the people at this time and the various phases of corrupt human nature suddenly brought to light by the war. Not only were the government buildings ransacked for plunder, but the abandoned houses of the citizens shared the same fate. 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. In many instances their shamelessness was astounding and it appeared as if they considered that a state of war gave unlimited privilege for plunder. Citizens who recognized their property in the hands of those marauders and claimed it, were abused and sometimes beaten and, sadder yet to be related, women were in many instances, most prominent in those disgraceful scenes.[27]

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[25] National Park Service, "The Fortifications At Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1861 And Jackson's Attack, May, 1862," by Charles W. Snell, (February 9, 1960), p. 41.

[26] Claims of the Estate of Frederick A. Roeder, p. 4.

[27] Barry, *The Strange Story of Harper's Ferry*, p. 109.

When an inventory was finally taken of Frederick Roeder's estate after the war, only $230.75 worth of personal property was enumerated.[28] The goods listed seem incomplete and of poor quality for so prosperous a merchant, probably due to the pillaging of the house during the war by civilians and soldiers.

The Kerns and Roeders may have been living for some time before or after 1862 with the Schusters, relatives of John Kern who lived in Bolivar.[29] It is not clear whether building 16 would have been livable immediately after it was vacated by the army.

After the Civil War

By the end of the war, the Kern-Roeder family were again living in building 16, and they continued to live there until 1881. In 1870, the Kern family consisted of John J. Kern, his wife [Mary] Louisa, and their three children: Mary E., age seven; John A., age five; and Annie, age one. Also possibly living with the family were Phillip Gardner, age 29, a wheelwright, and the rest of the Roeder children: Herman R. [Augustus?], age 22; Matilda E., age 23; James R., age 20; Amelia, age 17; Albert T., age 14; and Julia A., age 10.[30]

John J. Kern pursued a variety of occupations during these years, including running an oyster and ale restaurant, a catering business, and an ice cream saloon. There is no evidence that any of these businesses was located in building 16. In 1865, the *Virginia Free Press* reported that John J. Kern & Co. had fitted up the popular restaurant on High Street formerly owned by George Clute, and was selling oysters, ale, and cigars. It supplied oysters "by the plate, or can, or otherwise."[31] That same year, Kern and Goldstein prepared the supper for a Bolivar Heights ball.[32] The *Spirit of Jefferson* on May 30, 1871, commended Kern's "Ice Cream Saloon" on High Street.[33] Kern also continued in his father-in-law's occupation as a confectioner, famous for large, decorated cakes, wedding

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[28] Roeder's estate was appraised August 3, 1865. See Will Book 1864-1881, pp. 20-21.

[29] The two families were also connected financially, since Frederick Roeder lent the Schusters money. See *Virginia Free Press*, June 11, 1857, p. 3, col. 1.

[30] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Ninth Census, 1870, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

[31] *Virginia Free Press*, October 5, 1865, p. 2, col. 4. See also *Virginia Free Press*, October 12, 1865, p. 3, col. 2 and *Spirit of Jefferson*, November 12, 1878, p. 3, col. 1, for further discussion of oyster saloon business and ownership.

[32] *Virginia Free Press*, November 30, 1865, p. 2, col. 2.

[33] *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 30, 1871, p. 3, col. 1. See also *Spirit of Jefferson*, June 18, 1872, p. 3, col. 1.

cakes, and for strawberry shortcake.[34] James R. Roeder was granted a liquor license in 1872 and may have run a tavern in either building 5 or building 7.[35]

Sale of Building 16 and Subsequent Use

In 1880, building 16 housed Jacob J. Kern,[36] his wife Mary L., and their children, Mary E., age 16; Annie, age nine; George, age seven; William, age six; Eugene, age three; and Frederick, age less than one. Listed immediately after the Kerns in the census as occupying a separate dwelling house and as a separate family are James Roeder, his wife Mary C., and their children: Mattie, age six; Jessie, age four; and Frederick, age one, and James' nephew, James Allen, age 15.[37]

In 1881, John J. Kern, acting as administrator of Frederick Roeder's estate, sold Wager lot 16, containing buildings 5 and 16, to Bridget Burleigh.[38] The Burleigh family, originally consisting of Bridget, her son Thomas, and his wife and daughter, lived in building 16 until at least 1920.[39] The building was used as a residence at least until 1933.[40]

Thomas J. Burleigh was elected constable in 1880, in 1884, and in 1892.[41] In 1882, he was shot in the face while searching a house for stolen goods.[42]

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[34] *Virginia Free Press*, December 13, 1869, p. 3, col. 1. Also telephone interview with Isabel Flanagan, granddaughter of John Kern and great-granddaughter of Frederick Roeder, April 7, 1993.

[35] *Virginia Free Press*, May 25, 1872, p. 3, col. 2.

[36] Various sources list John J. Kern as being called John J., Jacob J., and J.J. Kern.

[37] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census, 1880, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

[38] Deed of B&S, Roeder Heirs to Bridget Burley, January 25, 1881, DB I, p. 104. [Note: The Burley name appears in variant forms: Burley, Boerly, Burleigh, Boerley, Burly.]

[39] The 1880 Census lists 60-year-old Bridget as head of the household. Living with her are her son Thomas J., age 28, his wife Mattie, age 21, and their daughter Mary E., age two. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census, 1880, Jefferson County West Virginia. Bridget's husband, also named Thomas, was killed during the John Brown raid. See *Independent-Democrat*, October 25, 1859, p. 2, cols. 3-4.

[40] The 1900 and 1910 censuses show the Burleigh family in residence. U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1900 and 1910, Jefferson County, West Virginia. All of the Sanborn-Perris Insurance maps show building 16 in use as a dwelling during this period. Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Maps, dated 1894, 1907, 1912, 1922, and 1933.

[41] *Virginia Free Press*, October 16, 1880, p. 3, col. 3; *Spirit of Jefferson*, December 16, 1884, p. 2, col. 3; *Spirit of Jefferson*, November 15, 1892, p. 2, col. 3.

[42] *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 10, 1882, p. 3, col. 2.

The first record of Thomas J. Burleigh acquiring a liquor license for retailing liquor at Harpers Ferry appeared in the newspaper in 1885.[43] Burleigh continued to hold liquor licenses for the next six years.[44] Liquor licenses were normally granted in May of each year. Although Thomas Burleigh was granted a license in May of 1891, George Longerbeam was granted a license in November of the same year to sell liquor retail in Harpers Ferry in the Burleigh building, possibly building 5.[45] Perhaps Burleigh asked Longerbeam to take over his business for some reason lost to the historical record. The newspaper does not list Thomas Burleigh as acquiring another liquor license until ten years later, in 1901. However, the *Spirit of Jefferson* reports in 1899 that Burleigh shot William "Man Eater" Smith after Smith threw a rock into Burleigh's saloon.[46]

Thomas J. Burleigh was active in town politics and in local business. He was elected mayor in 1896,[47] and councilman 13 of the following 23 years.[48] Thomas Burleigh was involved in the Bank of Harpers Ferry as a member of Board of Directors and as an officer, including Vice-President and President, for more than 30 years.[49]

Burleigh sustained $500 worth of losses in the 1889 flood.[50] Another tragedy occurred less than a year later when Burleigh's wife, Mattie, died at the age of 35.[51] Burleigh remarried ca.1891 to Mary. Thomas and Mary lost their third child Marie in 1904.[52] Also in 1904, Thomas's second oldest child Nellie married

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[43] Ibid., May 12, 1885, p. 3, col. 3.

[44] Ibid., May 10, 1887, p. 3, col. 2; *Virginia Free Press*, May 26, 1887, p. 2, col. 4, *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 15, 1888, p. 2, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 14, 1889, p. 3, col. 3; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 13, 1890, p. 3, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 12, 1891, p. 3, col. 1.

[45] *Spirit of Jefferson*, November 10, 1891, p. 3, col. 3.

[46] Ibid., August 22, 1899, p. 2, col. 1.

[47] Ibid., January 14, 1896, p. 3, col. 3.

[48] Ibid., January 6, 1898, p. 2, col. 1; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 16, 1900, p. 2, col. 1; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 8, 1901, p. 2, col. 1; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 7, 1902, p. 2, col. 4; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 6, 1903, p.3, col. 5; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 19, 1904, p. 2, col. 3; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 10, 1905, p. 2, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 9, 1906, p. 2, col. 2; *Farmers Advocate*, January 6, 1912, p. 2, col. 5; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 7, 1913, p. 2, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 6, 1914, p. 2, col. 1; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 9, 1917, p. 2, col. 1; *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 7, 1919, p. 3, col. 3.

[49] See the *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 25, 1898, p. 3, col. 2; the *Farmers Advocate*, January 12, 1918, p. 2, col. 3; the *Farmers Advocate*, August 2, 1919, p. 3, col. 4; the *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 29, 1932, p. 1, col. 2; and the *Spirit of Jefferson*, December 14, 1932, p. 1, col. 4, for a sampling of Burleigh's career at the bank.

[50] *Virginia Free Press*, June 13, 1889, p. 3, col. 4.

[51] *Spirit of Jefferson*, January 28, 1890, p. 2, col. 4.

[52] Ibid., September 13, 1904, p. 3, col. 2.

Dr. Irwin H. McConnell.[53] Only five years later, McConnell died. McConnell had practiced medicine in Harpers Ferry for about a year, then had been medical examiner for the YMCA in Washington, D.C. and surgeon for the B&O railroad.[54]

The Burleigh household grew considerably by 1900. Besides Thomas and his wife Mary, seven Burleigh children, Thomas' sister-in-law Myrtle Stoutsenburger, and a female boarder named Ella Henricks all lived in building 16.[55] By 1910, only five Burleigh children lived in building 16, together with Thomas' brother-in-law Henry C. Stoutzenburger and a servant, Ab Marshall.[56]

In 1920, Thomas and his wife had seven children living with them again.[57] Apparently, over the years these overcrowded conditions prompted the Burleighs to make some changes inside the house. By the late teens and 20s the Burleighs had divided the large room on the main floor into a parlor and a small bedroom. Also, Thomas Jr. may have lived upstairs in building 5.[58]

After 1901, Burleigh was again granted a series of yearly retail liquor licenses until 1913.[59] Albert Thornton was accused of breaking into Burleigh's saloon and taking money and whiskey in 1904.[60] In 1905, Burleigh operated his tavern in the "Burleigh building", generally assumed to be building 5.[61] However, for some

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[53] *Farmers Advocate*, December 3, 1904, p. 3, col. 3.

[54] Ibid., October 23, 1909, p. 2, col. 2; also p. 3, col. 5.

[55] The 1900 U.S. Bureau of the Census lists Thomas Burleigh, age 49; his wife, Mary, age 28; and their children: Mary, age 21; Nellie, age 15; Thomas, age 11; Elizabeth, age eight; James, age five; Marie, age three; and Agnes, less than one. Myrtle Stoutsenburger was 18 and Ella Henricks was 29.

[56] The 1910 U.S. Bureau of the Census lists Thomas J. Burleigh, Sr., age 57, his wife Cora May Burleigh [listed as Mary in 1900 and 1920 Census], age 34, and their children: Thomas J., Jr., age 21; James W., age 14; Agnes G., age 10; John Thomas, age seven; and Eloise, age three. Henry C. Stoutzenburger was age 29 and Ab Marshall was age 23. Myrtle Stoutsenburger does not appear in the Harpers Ferry Census in 1910. [Note: Henry C. Stoutzenburger appears to also be spelled Stoutzenberger, Stoutsenburger, and Stoutsenberger.]

[57] The 1920 U.S. Bureau of the Census lists Thomas J. Burleigh, age 67, his wife Mary Burleigh, age 47, and their children: Thomas, Jr., age 32; James, age 25; Agnes, age 20; John, age 17; Louise, age 12; Katherine, age 10; and Nellie (Burleigh) McConnell, age 35.

[58] Interview with Isabel Flanagan, September 11, 1992.

[59] *Farmers Advocate*, April 27, 1901, p. 2, col. 4; *Farmers Advocate*, April 19, 1902, p. 3, col. 5; *Spirit of Jefferson*, April 21, 1903, p. 2, col. 1; *Farmers Advocate*, April 30, 1904, p. 3, col. 2; *Farmers Advocate*, March 11, 1905, p. 2, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, April 3, 1906, p. 3, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, March 5, 1907, p. 3, col. 1-2; *Farmers Advocate*, April 11, 1908, p. 2, col. 4; *Farmers Advocate*, May 8, 1909, p. 2, col. 3; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 17, 1910, p. 2, col. 7-8; *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 12, 1911, p. 2, col. 1; *Farmers Advocate*, December 14, 1912, p. 2, col. 2; *Spirit of Jefferson*, June 3, 1913, p. 2, col. 4.

[60] *Farmers Advocate*, March 5, 1904, p. 2, col. 6.

[61] Ibid., March 11, 1905, p. 2, col. 2. See also photograph no. HF-1211 for illustration of Burleigh sign on building 5.

unknown reason in 1907, Burleigh was licensed to sell liquor at White Hall.[62] In 1909, the controversy over temperance began to affect the licensing of taverns. Over the next few years, several regular liquor retailers dropped in and out of the liquor business in an attempt to avoid confrontation.[63] Thomas Burleigh, however, hung in until at least June 1913. Prohibition went into affect July 1, 1914.[64]

In 1918, Burleigh's eldest son, Thomas J. Burleigh, Jr. was called to service in WWI.[65] In 1926, Burleigh's youngest son, John T. Burleigh married Eileen Myerly of Sandy Hook, Maryland.[66] In 1929, John and his wife moved to Washington, D.C. John had been a clerk in Dittmyer's Drug Store for several years.[67] Burleigh's middle son, James W. Burleigh, died of pneumonia in Harpers Ferry in 1931.[68] In November 1932, Thomas Burleigh, Jr. died, followed by his father Thomas, Sr. about two weeks later in December.[69] Building 16 was vacant when Mary D. Burleigh sold it to the State of West Virginia in 1952.[70]

Sale of Building 7 and Subsequent Use

The Roeder heirs sold building 7 to Charles L. Hopwood in 1874. Since Hopwood was a grocer, he may have operated a grocery store in that building.[71] In March 1879, Hopwood sold building 7 to Alexander Murphy. Murphy sold the property to George R. Marquette in July of the same year.[72]

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[62] *Spirit of Jefferson*, March 5, 1907, p. 3, col. 1-2.

[63] *Farmers Advocate*, May 8, 1909, p. 2, col. 3.

[64] Ibid., January 11, 1913, p. 3, col. 2; *Virginia Free Press*, January 16, 1913, p. 2, col. 2.

[65] *Spirit of Jefferson*, August 27, 1918, p. 2, col. 1.

[66] Ibid., June 23, 1926, p. 1, col. 4.

[67] Ibid., June 20, 1929, p. 1, col. 6.

[68] Ibid., January 13, 1932, p. 6.

[69] Ibid., November 30, 1932, p. 1, col. 1; *Spirit of Jefferson*, December 14, 1932, p. 1, col. 4.

[70] Deed of B&S, Mary D. Burleigh to the State of West Virginia, December 12, 1952, DB 190, p. 508, JCC, Charles Town, WV.

[71] Deed of B&S, May 12, 1874, DB 3, pp. 153-54. The deed states that "said property conveyed being a part of that known as 'White Hall'."

[72] Deed of B&S, March 15, 1879, DB G, p. 221; Deed of B&S, July 15, 1879, DB N, p. 237, JCC, Charles Town, WV.

J.H. Renner probably operated a saloon/restaurant in building 7 for all or part of the period from ca.1880 to the 1890s. Renner sold oysters and lunches in addition to liquor. In 1880, Renner's oyster saloon was located in the basement of the Valley House. However, by 1882 Renner's saloon was definitely located in building 7 because both the *Spirit of Jefferson* and the *Virginia Free Press* reported a fire in the Potomac Street saloon of J.H. Renner in the building owned by Mr. Marquette.[73] Records indicate that Marquette did not own any other property on Potomac Street. Figure 6, dated ca.1891, shows building 7 with "Oysters and Lunches" painted on the front of the building. Renner purchased Wager Lot 54A in 1892 and may have moved his business there at that time.[74]

Building 7 housed a saloon for all or part of the period from ca.1894 to ca.1904.[75] Although Thomas Burleigh was issued a license to sell liquor in building 7 in 1907, the same building was listed as a restaurant on the 1907 Sanborn-Perris Insurance map.[76] Perhaps the restaurant also sold liquor, or else the building changed uses within the year.[77] In 1910, Thomas J. Burleigh, Sr. probably operated a saloon in building 7, since he was issued a license in that year to sell liquor at "White Hall".[78] In 1912, building 7 was used for hay and feed. It is unclear whether it was a hay and feed store or simply a warehouse for fodder.[79] Around 1913, Marquette sold building 7 (in use at this time as a dwelling) to T.M. Conner.[80] In 1922, building 7 was used as a store.[81] In 1928, Laura Conner sold building 7 to Harry Rockenbaugh,[82] and by 1933, building 7 was again in

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[73] *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 9, 1882, p. 3, col. 1 and *Virginia Free Press*, May 13, 1882, p. 3, col. 3. Rafters in the ceiling of the first floor of building 7 show evidence of a fire.

[74] Deed of B&S, September 3, 1892, DB Z, p. 512, JCC, Charles Town, WV

[75] The 1894 Sanborn-Perris Insurance map indicates that building 7 was in use as a saloon in 1894. Photograph HF-329 dated ca.1904 shows a sign on building 7 which says "Saloon".

[76] 1907 Sanborn-Perris Insurance map.

[77] Other possible explanations include a mistake on the Sanborn-Perris map, or perhaps Burleigh changed his mind and, in 1907, did not sell liquor in building 7 at all.

[78] *Spirit of Jefferson*, May 17, 1910, p. 2, col. 7-8.

[79] 1912 Sanborn-Perris Insurance map labels building 7 "hay and feed".

[80] Conner's purchase was unrecorded. The deed recording the sale of the property by Laura Connor to Harry Rockenbaugh states that Marquette sold the property to Conner ca.1913 (DB 147, p. 371, March 28, 1928). The 1913 B&O Railroad map labels building 7 as a dwelling.

[81] 1922 Sanborn-Perris Insurance map.

[82] Deed Book 147, p. 371, JCC, Charles Town, WV.

use as a dwelling.[83] In 1941, Aldridge Rockenbaugh, the sole heir of Harry Rockenbaugh, sold the property to Luke Loveless,[84] who, in turn, sold it to the State of West Virginia in 1952.[85] In 1955, a Park Service study indicated that building 7 must have been empty and neglected for years. Its condition is described as "flood damage; deterioration from neglect, walls sound."[86]

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[83] 1933 Sanborn-Perris Insurance map.

[84] Deed Book 153, p. 535, JCC, Charles Town, WV.

[85] Deed Book 190, p. 318, JCC, Charles Town, WV.

[86] Inventory of buildings prepared by Henry C. Edwards and John T. Willett to accompany the Architectural Base Map of Harpers Ferry, Drawing No. NM-HF - 3055, prepared in 1955.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUILDING USE: Building 16 (Frederick Roeder's House)

ca. 1844-47	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. 1848-49	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. 1856-57	Roeder increased the height of the entire structure by one-and-a-half stories.
1861-62	Frederick Roeder killed on July 4, 1861. His daughter and son-in-law 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 Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment (the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves).
ca. March 1862-81	The Kerns and the Roeder children returned to Harpers Ferry and took possession of building 16. They continued to live there until 1881. John J. Kern pursued a variety of occupations during these years, including running an oyster and ale restaurant, a catering business, and an ice cream saloon. There is no evidence that any of these businesses was located in building 16.
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.

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, "certain warehouse property, including the ground the said warehouse stands upon".
1847-55	Building 7 used for all or part of this period as a drinking house or tavern. Facade was probably painted white during this period.
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.

1855-61	Used for all or part of this period as a dwelling and warehouse.
1861-65	Used by the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel Baxter 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. Since Hopwood was a grocer, he may have operated a grocery store in building 7.
1879	Hopwood sold building 7 to Alexander Murphy in March and Murphy sold the property to George R. Marquette in July.
ca. 1880 -1890s	J.H. Renner probably operated a saloon/restaurant in building 7 for all or part of this period. Renner sold oysters and lunches in addition to liquor.
ca. 1894 -1904	Building 7 housed a saloon for all or part of this period.
1907	Building 7 in use as a restaurant and/or saloon.
1910	Thomas J. Burleigh probably operated a saloon in building 7.
1912	Building 7 used for hay and feed. It is unclear whether it was a hay and feed store or simply a warehouse for fodder.
1913	Building 7 used as a dwelling. Marquette sold property to T.M. Conner.
1922	Building 7 used as a store.
1928	Laura Conner sold building 7 to Harry Rockenbaugh.
1933	Building 7 in use as a dwelling.
1941	Aldridge Rockenbaugh, the sole heir of Harry Rockenbaugh, sold property to Luke Loveless.
1952	Luke Loveless sold building 7 to the State of West Virginia.
1955	A Park Service study indicates that building 7 must have been empty and neglected for years. Its condition is described as "flood damage; deterioration from neglect, walls sound."

EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL FURNISHINGS

Discussion Of Sources

The following sources were used in documenting the furnishings of building 16, Frederick Roeder's parlor and confectionery, and building 7, White Hall Tavern:

1. **Roeder inventory.**
The "appraisement of the personal Estate of Frederick A. Roeder deceased" was not completed until August 3, 1865, four years after Roeder's death. Since the Roeder children abandoned their property for some or all of that period, it is probable that many of the household furnishings were stolen or destroyed by the occupying armies and the remaining townspeople. Therefore, although this inventory is an extremely important document, the amount and quality of items listed probably does not accurately reflect the complete Roeder estate at the time of his death in 1861. The furnishings plan for building 16 contains many items not listed on this inventory in order to make up for the pillage of the property that probably occurred between 1861 and 1865.

2. **Claim of the estate of Frederick Roeder for restitution from the U.S. Government.** Administrators of the Roeder estate applied to the U.S. Government beginning in 1864 for rent and restitution for damages done to buildings 5, 7, and 16 by Federal troops between July 25, 1861, and March 25, 1862. Because of arguments over jurisdiction, the case was not heard until 1902 and not settled until 1906. The testimony of the Roeder children, of John J. Kern, Mary Roeder's husband, and of Thomas J. Burleigh sheds light on the uses of buildings 5, 7, and 16 during the Civil War.

The testimony specifically mentions that the buildings were occupied by Colonel Baxter and the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment, also known as the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. The interior walls of buildings 5 and 7 are covered with graffiti drawn by soldiers from that regiment. However, the 72nd Pennsylvania was not organized until August 1861. The 72nd was in Harpers Ferry, however, when the family returned in March 1862. The Kerns and Roeders may have assumed that they occupied their buildings for the entire period of their exile.

3. **Personal and telephone interviews with Isabel Flanagan.**
Mrs. Isabel Flanagan is a great-granddaughter of Frederick Roeder and has had a lifelong interest in the history of Harpers Ferry. Mrs. Flanagan's memories of life in Harpers Ferry in the early 20th century are invaluable for filling in the inevitable gaps left after careful examination of the newspapers. More importantly, Mrs. Flanagan is able to give the listener an impression of what it was like to live and work in this area in the 1920s and 1930s. Mrs. Flanagan has also collected an impressive amount of written material, photographs, and

clippings into scrapbooks which serve as a veritable textbook of twentieth century Harpers Ferry life. These materials are supplemented by Mrs. Flanagan's own typed recollections.

4. **Regimental Histories.**
Although the information on Harpers Ferry contained in these histories is somewhat limited, these works did answer several nagging questions about life in Harpers Ferry during the military occupation of 1862.

5. **Comparative Inventories.**
Since no inventory of White Hall furnishings exists, inventories of other taverns from the same time period provided information about the customary furnishings required in a small tavern.

6. **Comparative Interiors.**
Paintings, engravings, drawings, trade cards, and other illustrations of mid-nineteenth century parlors, confectionaries, officer's quarters and taverns provided information on furniture placement and quality of furnishings that cannot be obtained easily from written sources.

7. **Receipts from contemporary confectioners.**
These receipts listed the types of candies and other foods sold by confectioners in the 1850s and 1860s.

Roeder Inventory.

Appraisement of the Estate of Frederick A. Roeder deceased. Will book 1864-1881, pp. 20-21.

The appraisement of the personal Estate of Frederick A. Roeder deceased made the 3rd day of August 1865 1 Mahogany Beaureau [sic] $8.00 1 Paper painted $6.00 1 Beadstead [sic] beds & bedding $35.00 1 Ditto 25.00 1 Ditto single 12.00 1 Ditto Trunnel 10.00 3 carpets $25.00 6 cane seat chairs $7.50 1 Washstand 2.00 1 Ditto fine 50, 1 sofa $20.00 1 carole [candle?] stand 1.25 1 Fancy $4.00 1 Large looking Glass $5.00 2 small 3.00 1 wooden clock 1.00 1 Brass 2.00 1 Double Bbll shot gun $10.00 1 Swiss Rifle 1.00 1 Hall Rifle $2.00 1 Lot of Books $6.00 1 cane seat rocking chair 3.00 6 common chairs $2.50 3 Tables $10.00 5 Venetian window Blinds $10.00 1 common rocking chair $2.50 2 Stoves $7.50 1 Marble Slab for candy manufacture 1.00 1 Pine sofa 3.00 1 copper Kettle & 2 copper Pans $4.00 1 broken show case 1.00 whole amount $230.75

This day S.W. Yantis, T.W. Potterfield and Isaac Fouke personally appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in the Township of Harpers Ferry in Jefferson County [p. 21] West Virginia and were duly sworn to appraise the personal Estate of F.A. Roeder deceased and to report their appraisement thereof to the circuit of Jefferson County West Va. Given under my hand this 3rd day of August 1865.

John Koonce J.P.

We the subscribers in pursuance of the above[?] order being first duly sworn did this day appraise the personal estate of Frederick A. Roeder dec'd and make report to the circuit court of Jefferson County West Virginia of our appraisement thereof as above, Given under our hands this 3rd day of August 1865

S.V. Yantis
T.W. Potterfield
Isaac Fouke

Claim of the Estate of Frederick Roeder for Restitution from the U.S. Government.

Abstract of evidence from the Roeder estate claim of restitution for government use of buildings 5, 7, and 16 during the Civil War. The following evidence was taken under the rules of the court September 5, 1902:

James R. Roeder testifies:

My age 54 years; residence, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; occupation, policeman; am a son of claimant and have an interest in this claim. (P. 1, Record.)

I resided at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., during the late war of the rebellion.

Loyalty. My father died on the 4th of July, 1861. He left seven children surviving him. Three boys and four girls. One was about two and one-half years older than me and one about five years younger.

My oldest brother, A.H. Roeder, was in the army three or four years--the Union army. He belonged to the Independent Loudoun Rangers, Capt. Grubb's company.

The children of F.A. Roeder were all Union, of course. One brother enlisted and another tried to but was too young and they would not take him.

They resided in Bolivar, W. Va., except in 1861 part of them were in Maryland, at Middletown and Frederick. (P. 3, Record.)

Merits. The Union army used three houses and a bakery belonging to my father's estate. The home place--a brick building--was used for the post office and officers' headquarters. It contained eleven rooms, situated on the main street, known as Washington street. It ought to have been worth at that time $18 to $20 per month.

The other two buildings were on Potomac street. They were built of brick. One had seven rooms and the other five. They used the lower part for horses and had forage in the upper part. The larger building was worth $10 per month and the other $6.00. (P. 4, Record.)

They used the bakery to bake bread in. There was a wood house and shed connected with this. It adjoined the main building. They tore down these buildings and used them in building their camps. My father was in the bakery business at the beginning of the war. He was the only baker in the town.

Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Penn. Fire Zouaves occupied the home building. I dont know whether he was the commanding officer or not.

They took possession not quite a month after my father died, July 4, 1861. I could not say for sure but I think they remained there that winter. (P. 4, Record.)

Merits. Cross-examination.

Mr. Baxter and his staff had control of the bakery. They were in the house. My father employed the two older boys in the bakery and sometimes he would get others.

The same officers had control of the buildings on Potomac street. (P. 5, Record.)

John J. Kern testifies:

My age 66 years; residence, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; retired; am a son-in-law of claimant and have an interest in this claim. (P. 6, Record.)

I resided in Harper's Ferry during the war, except I went over into Maryland when the confederates came here.

Merits. I am familiar with the buildings in Harper's Ferry belonging to the F.A. Roeder estate during the war. I lived in the main building at the beginning of the war.

There was one building on Washington street and two on Potomac street. (P. 6, Record.)

They were all used by Colonel Baxter's Zouaves. The large brick building on Washington street was used for a post-office and offices. The two brick buildings on Potomac street were used for stables and other purposes.

They took possession shortly after Mr. Roeder was killed.

The children had all been taken over into Maryland. Their mother was dead and there was no one to take care of them.

They held it continuously until Baxter left and they used them off and on during the entire war. I think Baxter left sometime in the spring of 1862.

The main building with the bakery in the back was worth at that time $25.00 per month. The other two on Potomac street were worth $10.00 each and did bring $15.00 at one time. (P. 7, Record.)

The buildings were in good condition when the U.S. first took possession, and he always kept them in good repair. They were in a bad condition

when the U.S. left them. The windows had been taken out and removed to Camp Hill to build quarters with. I guess it would have cost $1000.00 at that time to restore the buildings to the condition in which they were before the U.S. authorities used the same. (P. 8, Record.)

Loyalty. The Roeder children were all Union. Their father was a strong Union man and he heard that the Stars and Stripes had been raised on Maryland Heights and he wanted to see the stars and stripes up again and when he went out to see them a stray shot hit him and killed him.

I was a Union man all the time. (P. 9, Record.)

Cross-examination.

There were seven rooms altogether in the main building and three in the bakery part. One of the buildings on Potomac street had five rooms and the other three. They used the main building for a post-office but I do not know who was postmaster. One of them was Billy Wall. I do not remember what other officers used it. I can't say who used the buildings on Potomac street. They were in and out all the time. The building on Washington street was worth not less that $2000.00 at the time the occupancy commenced. The other two on Potomac street about one thousand dollars. (P. 10, Record.)

Mary L. Kern testifies:

My age 59 years; residence, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; occupation, housekeeper; daughter of claimant. I resided in Harper's Ferry during the war.

Loyalty. I am the oldest child. I was born in 1843. Our family Bible has been destroyed and I do not know that I can give the ages of the children exactly. Matilda is two years younger and A.H. Roeder two years younger than Matilda. James is next and the others younger. (P. 11, Record.)

Merits. I know that U.S. authorities occupied buildings belonging to my father's estate during the war, --our home place and two on Potomac street. Our home place contained eleven rooms; one on Potomac street seven and the other five.

Our father was killed July 4, 1861, and the troops took possession of the house that month. They gave up the home building and we took possession in March, 1862. The other two they used after that at different times during the war. They were brick buildings. They occupied our home building for a post-office and officers quarters. The Potomac street buildings for stables and warehouses for storing feed etc. (P. 12, Record.)

Cross-examination.

The home building was three and one-half stories. The two buildings on Potomac street were two and one-half stories high. I think it was Colonel Baxter who had control of the home house, and it was the same troops had the other two. (P. 13, Record.)

Thomas J. Burleigh testifies:

I am past 50 years of age; residence, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; not related to the claimant and has no interest in this claim. (P. 14, Record.)

Merits. I know the U.S. authorities occupied the brick building on Washington street belonging to the Roeder estate, in which I now live.

There are ten rooms in the building now and it is the same as it was then. They took possession I think it was the first year of the war and I think they held it for about a year. I do not know the exact time but I remember very distinctly of them going out and when they came back. They used it for a post-office and there were some soldiers in there too. (P. 14, Record.)

I dont remember about them occupying the two buildings on Potomac street but I remember they were very much damaged by some one. (P. 15, Record.)

Cross-examination waived.

The following evidence was taken under the rules of the court November 21, 1905:

James R. Roeder testifies:

I am 56 years of age; reside at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. occupation, policeman; I am a son of Frederick A. Roeder, the deceased claimant, and have an interest in this claim. (P. 17, Record.)

Heirs. My father was killed here July 4, 1861. He left no will. My mother died on 23rd of March, 1861. My father had seven children, three boys and four girls. There are six still living, two sons and four daughters. (P. 17, Record.)

Their names, that is of the living, with their post-office addresses are:

Mary L. Kern, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
James R. Roeder, do.
Julia A. Cole, Sandy Hook, Md.
Amelia A. Shewbridge, do.

Matilda E. Sutton, Baltimore, Md.
A.H. Roeder, Brunswick, Md.

Albert T. Roeder, died twelve or fifteen years ago. He left two children, a son and a daughter. Their names and addresses are:

Joseph A. Roeder, Brunswick, Md.
Mrs. Laura Porter, do.
(P. 19, Record.)

Cross-examination waived.

Mary L. Kern also testifies at the same time and place relative to the heirs of Frederick A. Roeder and gives their names and addresses the same as above set forth. (P. 19, Record.)

Personal and Telephone Interviews with Isabel Kern Flanagan.

Excerpts from the August 20, 1992, interview.

Pat Chickering [PC]: Have you heard, do you know any family stories, about when they left the Roeder house, why they left the Roeder house; do you know what happened during the war; do you know anything about that?

Isabel Flanagan [IF]: Yes. What I heard, and in that report...[refers to data on Roeder family presented to Mrs. Flanagan some years ago by a HAFE source]...

PC: Just what you've heard?

IF: Well, it was just, I don't know how they lived, I don't know how my grandmother lived through the thing because; they were Union sympathizers, and the town changed hands so many times, and they were robbed blind of their belongings because--how in the world an 18 year old girl could assume responsibility for younger brothers and sisters, and her husband who was only 24; because her mother and father were both gone now, and they had to evacuate all of those kids over to Middletown or to Frederick, back and forth as they changed hands; but when they came back the place would be looted, there wouldn't be anything hardly left to come back to. And my grandmother just seemed to be a tiny little person who could cope with situations then and later.

PC: Did the family come back to the Roeder house, then, or did they come back and live somewhere else?

IS: They came back there but there wasn't anything much to come back to. So between that and, now I have a cousin that was born in that house I'm talking about after they left the Roeder house, she will be 98 next week, and she's very alert, and she's the one that used to come in here often every year; she's the one that brought the picture of my grandmother and the [bunk {bundt} pan?] and she lives in Portland, Oregon. She's the daughter of Mary Elizabeth DeLauder.

PC: Daughter of Mary Elizabeth Delauder--okay. It seems to me, as you have expressed it, almost unbelievable that they would come back to the same house; in other words, how did they live during the war, where did the money come from: Was this from your grandfathers....

IF: Well, of course, my great-grandfather, my grandmother's father, he had a lot of rent coming in from a lot of different places at the time; now whether they paid her, I don't know. And of course I wasn't old enough to even think about, you know, things like that. I was 9 or 10 when she died, I guess. And she lived with us a while.

PC: Do you know if they may have--as far as you know they went back to live in the Roeder house?

IF: Well, it's vague because my great, my own grandfather, the one that died that I don't even remember, he sued the government for the use, because the Union soldiers and the Confederates, too, but the Union, they use the bakery for, you know, to bake with, and they the soldiers were camped in there and they used it; part of the buildings, one of the taverns, for horses even.

PC: I have a copy of that claim, back in the office.

IF: Yes I know, it drug out for years and years; see the Roeders, neither of my great-grandparents, left a will, so they had nothing to go on and the court in Charles Town appointed my grandfather Kern as a temporary administrator. So, I don't know, I don't know how they managed, really. I know that they had a struggle, I do know that, because when they lived in the, when my father was single, and he went to school, he went to work when he was 14 years old; you would be amazed at the things that he, that my father did and that those kids did; he helped his father in the bakery; they must have gone back to the house, because my dad helped some in the bakery, too.

PC: Let me ask you a question about that, then. Thinking of the property, the Roeder property, where was the bakery?

IF: Right across the back porch, that brick building, I believe it's a 2 story, I believe there's a storage room or something up over it. But it's right across the back porch.

PC: It was in the 2 story brick building across the back porch.

IF: The red brick; and you went outside, of course, you know, and back then you went outside to go upstairs, but then they put those winding stairs with the door at the bottom on the 2 floors, like in the house that was next to us. That house next to us, where I was born, that was a log cabin standing during the Civil War. Now they built our house, and not--I spent half of my time even at night in that house. They had a, a shell went through that house. Went through the bedroom door and through a piece of furniture. That massive piece of furniture was in the basement for years.

PC: You alluded to something before we started taping that I want to get back to. This is jumping all over the place but that doesn't matter. You have a piece of family furniture that you. . .

IF: Yes, I have my grandmother's little marble top dresser here, that I have made my will and I have willed it to the Park, to the Roeder House; I'll show it to you before you go. It's the only piece of furniture that I know of that was hers and she brought it, we've had it in our house ever since I was born.

PC: Are there any other Roeder artifacts around, that you know of?

IF: There's only one other person by the name of Roeder. And that's Linwood, and he lives out here at Inwood. His wife died, I saw him down here at the funeral home, I went down there--you know, he's supposed to be adopted. He's Albert and Grace Roeder's son....

PC: Do you remember any family talk about the sorts of things that J.J. [Kern] or Frederick [Roeder] made and sold in the bakery and confectionery shop?

IF: Oh yes. I heard dad talk about. They used to make candy. And they had these great big marble slabs. They made even taffy. But dad talked mostly about the cake decorations. He said his father could really decorate a wedding cake. I'll tell you, they made a, he made a lot of little pies, because they did not have diners on the cars, and this is something that people, my age, would really remember; my dad and even Edna, my niece, of course this was much, much later, but the cars not having diners...Charlie Smith was a friend of my father's and his father had an ice cream factory. And they used to even take some kind of cones or something. But they used to take my great-great-grandfather's [sic] pies, these trays, basket types, on the trains and sell them all.

PC: We have references to J.J. catering parties and things, and so, he was generally in the food business.

IF: Yes, he was a real bona fide German baker. I have one thing; I have his recipe for shortcake. Strawberry...Old German shortcake. That's about all.

PC: Refresh my memory. Where did he conduct this business from, do you know?

IF: One side of that house was open.

PC: From the Roeder house.

IF: Yes. From what, now, not that I remember, because, you know, the people were living there, when I remember, but from what I've read about it there was one side next to, on the alley side, that was open, that they had I guess like a show room, a store room. Never thought to ask daddy that, about that.

PC: In other words, it was in Building 16, what we call the Roeder House?

IF: It was in...Oh yes. He had other buildings, though.

PC: We have references to J.J. Kern's Oyster Saloon. Do you know where that would have been?

IF: J.J. Kern, a saloon?

PC: Oyster saloon. This was about late 1870s.

IF: The only thing I remember about oysters at all is I used to go with my dad over to get a little keg of oysters off of the canal boats. We'd get a watermelon, in season, and oysters and things like that. But I don't remember.

Regimental Histories.

Regimental histories of the 72nd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, known also as the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves

Frederick H. Dyer. A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion. Des Moines, IA: F.H. Dyer, 1908.

Part III, Regimental Histories, p. 1597.

72nd REGIMENT INFANTRY ("Fire Zouave Regiment").

[Boldface mine]

Organized at Philadelphia August 10, 1861. Moved to Washington, D.C., August, 1861. At Munson's Hill till September 30. Attached to Baker's Brigade, Stone's (Sedgwick's) Division, Army Potomac, to March, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, Army Potomac, to June, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Army Corps, to August, 1864.

SERVICE.--Moved to Poolesville, Md., September 30, 1861, and **duty on the Upper Potomac till February, 1862. At Harper's Ferry till March 24**. Moved to the Virginia Peninsula March 24-April 1. Siege of Yorktown April 5-May 4. Moved to West Point May 7. At Tyler's Farm till May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines) May 31-June 1. At Fair Oaks till June 28. Near Fair Oaks June 8. Seven Pines June 15. Fair Oaks June 19. Seven days before Richmond June 25-July 1. Battles of Peach Orchard and Savage Station June 29; Charles City Cross Roads and Glendale June 30; Malvern Hill July 1. At Harrison's Landing till August 16. Movement to Newport News, thence to Alexandria August 16-28, and to Centreville and Chantilly August 28-30. Cover Pope's retreat August 31-September 1. Maryland Campaign September 6-24. Battle of Antietam September 16-17. **Moved to Harper's Ferry September 22, and duty there till October 30**. Reconnoissance [sic] to Charlestown October 16-17. Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 30-November 20. Battle of Fredericksburg December 12-15. Burnside's second Campaign., "Mud March," January 20-24, 1863. At Falmouth till April. Hartwood Church February 25. Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6. Banks Ford May 1 and 4. Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 13-July 24. Battle of Gettysburg July 2-4. Pursuit of Lee July 5-24. At Banks Ford and Culpeper till October. Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan September 13-17. Bristoe Campaign October 9-22. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Robertson's Tavern or Locust Grove November 27. Duty on the Rapidan till May, 1864. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Laurel Hill May 8; Spottsylvania May 8-12; Po River May 12-21. Assault on the Salient May 12. North Anna River May 23-26. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16-August 20. Jerusalem Plank Road June 22-23. Demonstration north of the James at Deep Bottom July 27-29. Deep Bottom July 27-28. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30 (Reserve). Mustered out at Philadelphia August 24, 1864.

Charles H. Banes. History of the Philadelphia Brigade. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1876. Reprinted with an introduction by Kent Masterson Brown 1984 by Butternut Press, Gaithersburg, MD.

p. 120. At five A.M. on this day [22d of September] we moved away from the battle-field of Antietam, and, passing through Sharpsburg, reached the Potomac. General Williams, on the

advance, seized Maryland Heights, and the Second Corps forded the river at Harper's Ferry, and, pushing out to Bolivar, re-occupied the place.

Here we were destined to spend all the beautiful month of October, the entire Army of the Potomac being located in this vicinity, and occupied in refitting and preparing for an active campaign, until the chief was ready to move on the enemy....There had been no opportunity since leaving Harrison's Landing to obtain any clothing or shoes, and most of the men, in these respects, were in a deplorable condition....

General Sumber placed his corps in commanding positions on Bolivar Heights, and ordered Captain Pell and his men of the First Brigade of Sedgwick's Division to occupy the Ferry, as a provost guard; while a large detail, under the command of a captain, was made from the Philadelphia Brigade for the same duty on Camp Hill and Bolivar....

The large mansion and surrounding buildings occupied formerly by the superintendent of the Government works, were used as headquarters and as a guard-house....

When our corps took possession of the town, all the stores and business places were vacant; but soon after, traders and sutlers applied for permission to enter the lines and open their stores of articles for sale to the soldiers. Licenses were freely granted, subject to certain rules; one of these being a prohibition from selling intoxicating liquors. The stores were rented by the provost-marshal at such prices as he thought the occupants could afford to pay, and the money received was turned over to the surgeons for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

Comparative Inventories.

Appraisement of John A. Gibson's Estate, Jefferson County, Virginia. August Term, 1853. Will Book 14, pp. 74-77

Appraisement of the Slaves and personal property of John A. Gibson dec'd. made this 18th day of August, 1853.

one Lot of tine ware	$2.50
one Brass kettle	1.00
one Sifter	.06 1/2
one Pair patent Balances	.25
one Glass Lantern	.25
one Preserving Kettle (Porcelain)	1.00
one Sauce Pan	.75
3 Flat Irons @ 12/1/2	.37 1/2
One Lot of Earthen and Glass ware	1.50
2 coffee mills, one Rolling pin & Brush	1.00
3 Waiters	.25
1 Washbowl	.25
one pair Shovel & tongs	.50
one cooking stove & contents	12.50
one cherry table & cover	3.00
one kitchen table	.75
one Lot of oil cloth (kitchen)	.50
3 chairs at 25 cents	.75
clothesline & cake Board	.12 1/2
one Parlour stove & pipe	9.00
2 Barrels anthracite coal	1.00
Bench, barrels & boxes	.25
10 Earthen & stone jars (passage closet)	1.25
one wood saw	.50
one Demijohn & contents (whiskey)	1.00
one Demijohn & contents (Brandy)	2.00
Tin can & Barrel cover	.25
one lot of clothes pins	.12 1/2
one walnut table	2.00
one Eight Day clock	5.00
one Looking Glass	1.00
one mahogany sideboard	7.00
2 carpets, Parlor & Dining room-36 yds. at 40 cts	14.40
one Rug	.25
2 stools @ 12 1/2 per piece	.25
one Rocking chair	.75
one Basket	.12 1/2
one Firescreen	.12 1/2
one corkscrew	.12 1/2
one dozen cane seat chairs	9.00
one pair mahogany side tables	15.00
one marble Top centre Table	10.00
one spring seat sofa (mahogany)	18.00

one Ethereal oil lamp 1.50
one pair venetian Blinds (Parlour) 5.00
3 pair Embroidered Curtains 6.00
one carpet Rug (Parlour) 2.50
one pair Brass andirons & fender 12.50
one pair spittoons 50
one Fire screen 12 1/2
10 yds. Passage oil cloth @ 50 per yd. 5.00
one stair carpet 21 yds. @ 34 cts per yard. 7.00
8 yds of crash at 5 cts 40
12 Brass stair Rods @ 12 1/2 per piece 1.50
one mahogany table 5.00
one pair maple Bedsteads No. 1 . . . . . 8.00
one sack & Bottom 2.00
one straw Bed 1.50
one Feather Bed, Bolster & Pillow 16.00
Sheets, pillow cases & bolster case 2.00
one mersales[?] quilt 2.00
one piece bleached cotton 44 Yds @ 10 cts 4.40
One Lot of Glass lamps 25
one Lot of preserved Ginger 25
2 Glass Jars of Tea, 4 lbs. at 75 cts 3.00
one Glass Jar of preserves 50
one Earthen Jar of preserves 25
2 pieces oil cloth 25
one carpet upstairs 13 yds @ 25 cts pr yard 3.25
2 pair Brass curtain hooks @ 50 . . . . . 1.00
one pair calico curtains 12 1/2
2 Glass Dishes 25
one Britania tea pot 50
one curtain round bed No. 1 50
one little box 12
one washstand 1.00
one wash bowl, pitcher, soa[tray, & Brush tray 1.50
3 picture frames, @ 12 cts pr. piece 37 1/2
one Lot of Books 50
one Toilet stand & cover 25
one carpet 12 yds @ 18 3/4 per yard 2.25
one maple Bedstead (room No. 3) 10.00
one hair mattrass 12.50
Feather Bed, Pillows & Bolster 40 lbs @ 40 cts 16.00
2 sheets & pillow slips 2.00
one cotton spread 1.25
one workstand & cover 1.00
one wash stand 1.50
one Toilett sett 1.25
2 ottomans @ .25 50
2 picture frames & pictures at 24 cts. 50
4 yds. straw matting 18
one Lot of mantel ornaments 37 1/2
one half dozen chairs 5.00

one odd chair 50
18 yds of carpet @ 25 cts. per yard 4.50
2 pair venetian blinds at $2.50 . . . . . 5.00
one dressing Bureau (mahogany) 12.50
one cracker(?) case 40
one clothe brush 18
curtains round Bed 50
one firescreen 12 1/2
3 Bottles of Hampton's vegetable tincture @ 50 . . . . . 1.50
one hamper Basket 50
Bucket of Ginger 50
Bedsted in the Garret 3.00
Bedding for same with sack & bottom 5.00
one Lot of carpet 3.00
4 corn Brooms at 10 cents 40
one stove & [?] 5.00
one Lot of Bottles 25
one Fire screen 12 1/2
one Wash stand 75
2 wash Bowls & Pitcher at 50 cts. pr. pair 1.00
one Lot of Cloths Pins 50
one white chamber 25
2 small Boxes 25
one hamper with soap 75
one Box with silver sand 75
2 half Barrels at 12 25
9 Brass rods at 12 1/2 pr. piece 1.08

Green House Property

one half Dozen pint Glass Decanters @ 4.50 . . . . . 2.25
3 1/2 Do. Quart " " @ 6.00 . . . . . 2.00
one 24 hour clock 2.50
6 arm chairs at $1 . . . . . 6.00
one coal stove 6.00
2 large spittoons at 25 50
one settee 3.00
three story brick house 1100.00
one Mulatto negro Girl 150.00

Inventory of William Jackson, Proprietor of Jackson House on Allegheny Street in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Taken and appraised February 8, 1832.

Iventory [sic]

An inventory and appraisement of all of the personal property which were of William Jackson late of the Borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Inn Keeper deceased at the time of to Wit(?)

(Left column p. 1)

1 waggon	$25.00
1 waggon bed	$35.00
1 sett housen(?)	$6.00
1 horse saddle & bridle	$112.00
2 cows	$20.00
2 sett geers	$20.00
4 tons hay	$36.00
1241a pork	$43.43
674a beer	$19.22
1 log chain	$.50
1 seeds	$1.25
1 wheel barrow	$2.00
1 barrel whiskey 32 1/2 gals	$10.72

Room No. 1 Upstairs

4 beds beding and bedsteads	$88.00
1 bureau	
1 looking glass	$2.00
1 wash stand and toilet	$2.00
4 chairs	$2.00

Room No. 2

2 beds bedding & bedsteads	$26.00
1 chairs & glass	$1.25

Room No. 3

3 beds bedding & bedsteads	$39.00
2 chairs	$1.00

Room No. 4

1 bed bedding & bedstead	$18.00
1 chair	$.50

Room No. 5

2 beds bedding bedsteads $22.00
1 chair & table $100.36

continued $515.87

(Right column p. 1)

Amt. brought up $515.87
entry carpet $2.50

Room No. 6

1 looking glass $1.00
1 book case $1.00
2 chairs $1.00
12 yards carpeting $4.00

Room No. 7

1 bed bedding bedstead $6.00
2 chairs & tables $1.75

Room No. 8

6 beds bedding & bedsteads $40.00
3 chairs . . . . . $.75

Room No. 9

3 beds bedding bedsteads $20.00
2 chairs . . . . . $.75

Room No. 1 downstairs

1 secretetory [sic] $20.00
2 maps $5.00
5 dineing [sic] tables $17.00
30 chairs $18.00
4 arm chairs $5.00
1 settee $6.00
2 looking glasses $14.00
84 yards carpeting $24.00
2 large waiters $2.00
2 pair and irons $4.00
7 window blinds $3.50
table cloths
24 wine glasses $1.92
36 tumblers $2.88

Continued $717.17

(left column p. 2)

2 guilt pitchers $1.00
knives & forks $5.00
4 brass candlesticks $1.50
shovel & tongs $1.00
1 rigle gun & pouch $10.00
2 Mnifio(?) boxes $2.00

Room No. 2

1 stove & pipe $16.00
1 table & bench $2.00
7 chairs $1.75
4 stone mugs
6 bottles $1.50
1 looking glass ..... $.25

Room No. 3

1 looking glass $2.50
6 chairs $3.75
12 yards carpeting $2.40
1 table & waiter 1.50

Room No. 4

12 yards carpeting $4.80
1 looking glass $2.00
1 mantel clock $10.00
1 table $2.50
4 candle sticks $1.50
china ware and
plates dishes $20.00
silver spoons $18.00

Room No. 5

1 eight day clock and case $35.00
1 stive & pipe $10.00
3 tables $6.00
1 corner cupboard $6.00
1 looking glass $2.00
30 yards carpeting $4.50
9 chairs $3.37
2 reflectors ..... $.50
2 casters $4.00
continued $901.49 1/2

(right column p. 2)

amt. brought up	$901.49 1/2
tea pots & plates	$4.00
kitchen furniture	$20.00

Room No. 6

1 bed beding bedstead	$12.00
1 bureau	$6.00
1 desk	$1.00
1 looking glass	$.12 1/2
3 chairs	$.64
1 copper kettle	$10.00
1 iron dog	$3.00
1 stove & pipe	$10.00
1 glass lamp	$1.00
entry carpet	$1.25
1 trap	$1.00
Cash	$610.00
	$1581.49

Receipts from Contemporary Confectioners.

A Sampling of Receipts from Confectionery Stores, 1852-1871

T.G. Hodgkins, New York City, April 27, 1852

Hodgkins advertised itself as a "Manufacturer of Stove Dried Confectionery, Jujube Paste, Hoarhound Paste, Pâte de Réglisse, Rock Candy, Refined Licorice, Medicated and other Lozenges, &c., &c."

On the billhead is listed the following contents of a box of assorted candies:

2 lbs.	Peppermint	Sticks,
2 "	Wintergreen	do.
2 "	Lemon	do.
2 "	Clove	do.
2 "	Lemon Flats,	
2 "	Hoarhound Flats,	
2 "	Barleys,	
2 "	Patty Pans,	
2 "	Steeples,	
4 "	Lemon and Clove	Lumps,
4 "	Peppermint	do.
2 "	Cream	do.
2 "	Cinnamon	do.
30 lbs.		

Listed on the receipt were the following items:

To 2 lbs Mint lumps	at	12 1/2¢	25
2 - Cream sticks		"	25
2 - Mottoes		25	50
2 - Mint sticks		12 1/2	25
2 - Orange drops		18	36
2 - Cinnamon sticks		12 1/2	25
2 - Wintergreen do		"	25
2 - Mint sugar plums		14	28
1 - Cream lumps		12 1/2	25
2 - [?] almonds		16	32
1 - Crystalized			35
50 Hams[?]			31
			$3.50

A.F. Copeland & Co., Boston, December 22, 1858

"Constantly on hand, the best of ice cream, plum cakes, fancy cakes, pastry, and confectionery. Parties supplied, in addition to the above articles with frozen sherbet, jelly blanc mange & table ornaments of every description, at short notice, and with punctuality."

Listed on the receipt are the following items:

38 lbs Candy	14	5.32
4 " Fishes	20	.80
4 " Currants	20	.80
2 " Burnt Almonds	20	.40
2 " Smooth Almonds	50	.50[sic]
2 " Carraways	40	.40[sic]
2 " Coriander	40	.40[sic]
2 Per Large Bundles	96	1.92
2 Per Small " "	48	.96
2 lbs Chocolate Creams	30	.60
1 " Snappers		.75
4 " Bonesett Candy	25	1.00
Box		.25
		14.10

A.F. Copeland & Co., Boston, January 6, 1859

Listed on this receipt are the following items:

36 lbs Candy	14	5.04
4 " Bonesett	25	1.00
3 " Fishes	20	.60
4 " Hearts	16	.64
Box		.20
		$7.48

A.F. Copeland & Co., Boston, January 25, 1859

Listed on this receipt are the following items:

48 lbs Candy	14	6.72
2 " Fruit Drops	20	.40
4 " Burnt Almonds	20	.80
2 " Rock Candy	21	.67[sic]
2 " Fishes	20	.40
Box		.25
		$4.24

A.F. Copeland & Co., Boston, November 15, 1860

Listed on this receipt are the following items:

40 lbs Candies	14	5.60
4 " Carraways	20	.80
4 " Imperial Drops	20	.80
4 " Raspberries	20	.80
3 Per S. Bundles	48	1.44
Box		.17
		$9.61

Schulz & Truschel, Wholesale Confectioners Wheeling, WV, February 4, 1871

Listed on this receipt are the following items:

5 lbs Jujube Bars	@ 38	1.90
1 Box Corn Cakes	"	1.25
5 lbs Cinnamon Imperials	" 28	1.40
5 " Sassafras Do	" "	1.40
5 " Wintergreen Imperials	" "	1.40
12 " Cocoa Nut Strap	" 22	2.64
10 " Sour Drops	" 17	1.70
10 " Mint "	" "	1.70
10 " Rose "	" "	1.70
5 " Burnt Almonds	" 35	1.75
20 " Common [?]	" 17	3.40
5 " Mint Lozenges	" 28	1.40
5 " [?] "	" "	1.40
5 " Butter Scotch	" 22	1.10
1 Bbl Peanuts Roasted 37 Bush	"300	10.80
50 lbs Stick Candy	" 17	8.50
25 " Balls & Drops	" "	4.25
1 Box Lemon Crackers 37 lbs	" 12	4.84
10 lbs Mixed Drops	" 17	1.70
1 Box Sayer figs 5 lbs	" 20	1.00
10 lbs Almonds	" 25	2.50
10 " Cream Nuts	" 16	1.60
10 " Pecans	" "	1.60
Box		.50
Drayage		.75
		$61.68

Chase & Co., Boston, October 25, 1853

Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in Lozenges, pipe, and pulverized sugar.

Constantly for sale, fancy confectionery of superior quality, viz: Jujube paste, gum drops, chocolate, and motto lozenges, at the lowest market prices.

Listed on this receipt is the following item:

25 lbs Gum Drops @28¢	$7.00

Chase & Co., Boston, February 17, 1858

Listed on this receipt is the following item:

1 lb Pepp Oil	3.75

Other receipts from Chase & Co. dated 1853-1862 list boxes of lozenges, pipe, alphabets, bronchial lozenges, cardamons, and penny rolls(lozenges).

FURNISHINGS PLAN

OVERVIEW OF THE FURNISHINGS FOR BUILDING 16
Roeder's Parlor and Confectionery, and Col. De Witt Clinton Baxter's Headquarters

The 1865 inventory of Frederick Roeder's estate provides the framework for the furnishing of the Roeder parlor. The sofa, tables, chairs, rocker, stove, mirror, clock, venetian blinds, and carpet appear on the inventory and are appropriate for a parlor. Since the Roeder property was pillaged while the Roeders were in Maryland, many pre-war Roeder belongings do not appear on the inventory. The transfer-printed teaware and the black basalt vase represent ceramic types uncovered during archeological excavations in the Roeder backyard. The toys and sewing objects were added to the plan 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.

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.

The furnishing of the confectionery is largely based on period illustrations of contemporary confectionery stores found in books and on business stationary 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. Items like wrapping paper, string, and scales would be required for a confectionery to operate.

OVERVIEW OF THE FURNISHINGS FOR BUILDING 7
White Hall Tavern

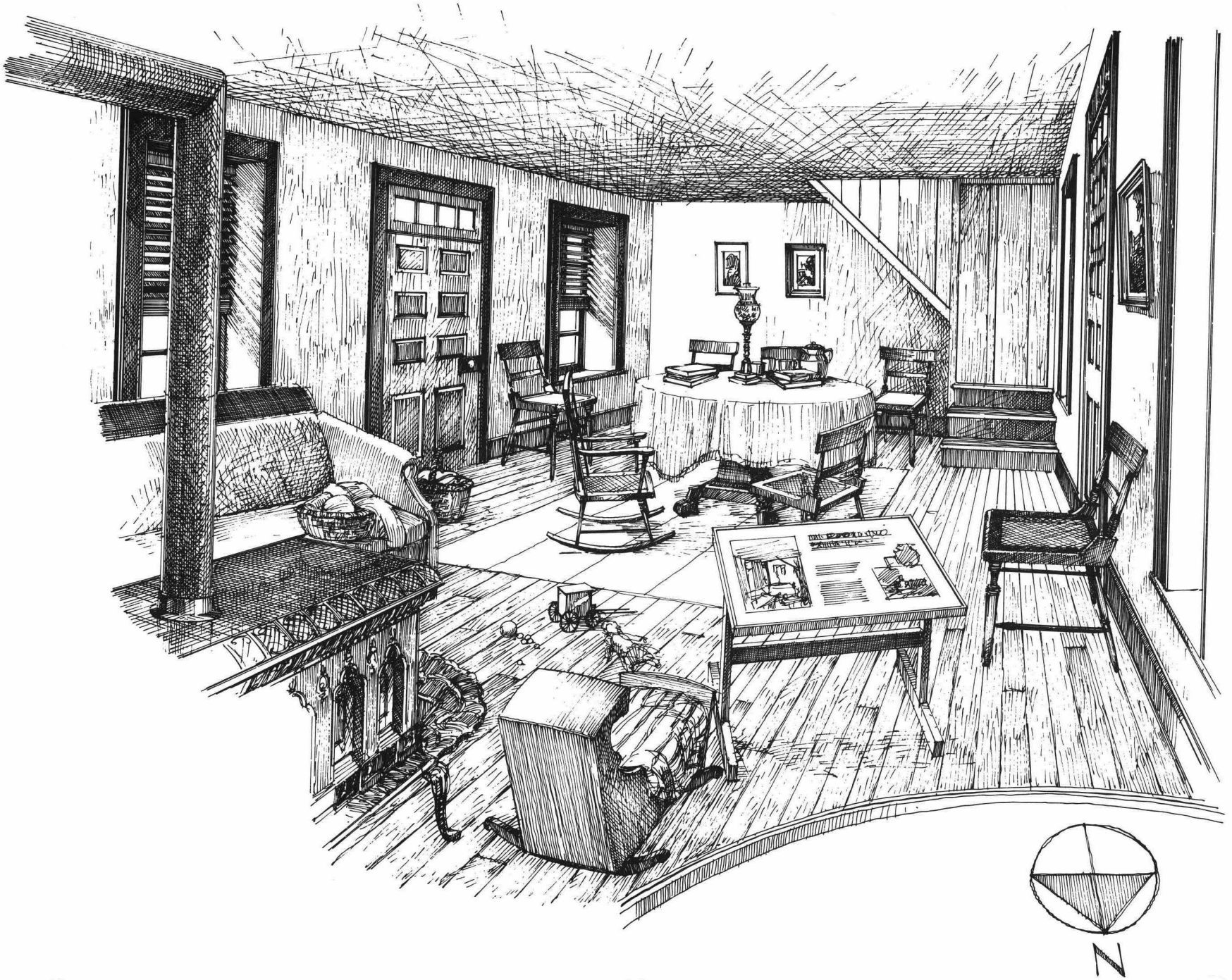
Due to the lack of site-specific evidence for White Hall Tavern, building 7 will house a furnished exhibit. Approximately one-half of the interior will be historically furnished based on numerous contemporary tavern illustrations. The bar, set off in an alcove of the tavern room, is typical of small taverns and drinking houses during the first half of the nineteenth century. Located in the northwest corner, the bar will be furnished with bottles, glassware, and other accoutrements.

Early tavernkeepers generally bought their liquor in casks instead of bottles. Each day, the barkeep refilled the decanters kept on the shelves behind the bar

from casks stored in the basement. The punch bowls on the shelves were used to mix large amounts of toddy or punch. These drinks were shared among a group of people and were very popular during the eighteenth century but were becoming less popular by the mid-nineteenth.

The space in front of the bar and in the middle of the room will be furnished with tables and chairs outfitted with appropriate small items. An iron stove will be located in the middle of the room in front of the enclosed staircase. The furnished part of the room will be lit by small floodlights, leaving the unfurnished part of the room in darkness. Two-dimensional, life-size photographic blow-ups of tavern occupants taken from period sources will populate the room and also help to screen the unfurnished part of the room from view.

Additionally, a case of exhibits will be pulled up to the single door in the eastern facade of building 7 during regular park hours. This exhibit will describe White Hall Tavern and its relationship to the town and armory. The case will contain a few very stable objects to enliven the display, such as bottles, crockery, and possibly archeological finds.


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RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS and WORKING DRAWINGS

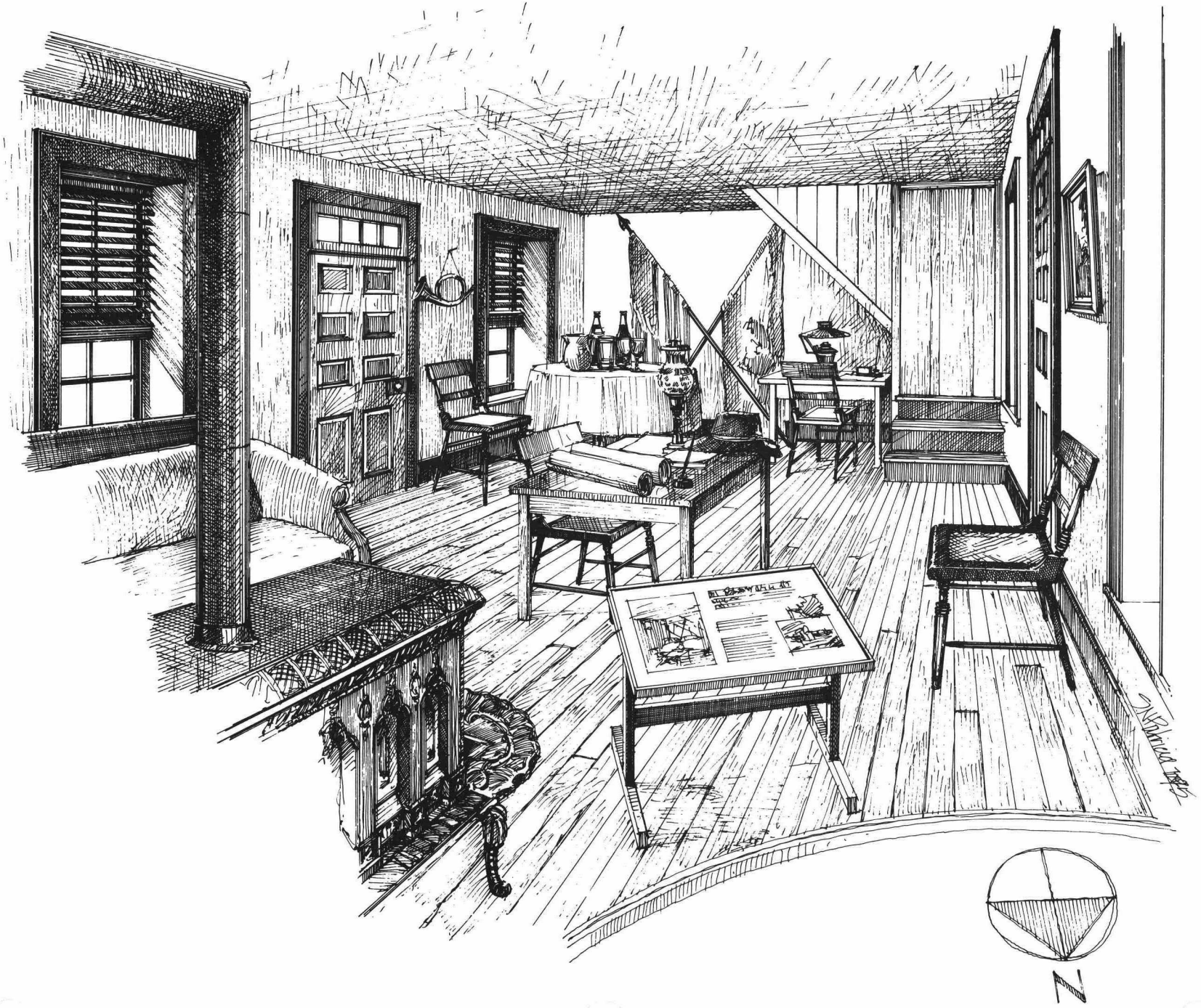
Building 16 - Roeder's Parlor, room 102

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
SOFA, fabric-covered (along east wall in northeast corner)	Roeder inventory lists one sofa for $20.00.	Acquire reproduction.
CENTER TABLE with wooden top (in center of room)	Roeder inventory lists three tables with a combined value of $10.00.	Acquire reproduction.
TABLE COVER, felt or paisley (on center table)	Figure 8.	Acquire reproduction.
LAMP, solar (on center table)	Figure 8.	Acquire electrified period piece.
BOOKS, 6 (three adult and three schoolbooks on center table)	Roeder inventory lists one lot of books for $6.00.	Acquire period pieces.
TEAPOT CUPS and SAUCERS, 3 CREAM PITCHER SUGAR BOWL, transfer-decorated (on METAL TRAY on center table)	Transfer-decorated cups and saucers dating to the Roeder period of occupation were found in the backyard of building 16.	Acquire period pieces, Palestine or similar pattern.
CHAIRS, 6, cane-seated, (one on east wall to right of door, three along south wall, one on west wall to left of door, and one drawn up to center table)	Roeder inventory lists six cane seat chairs for $7.50.	Acquire reproductions.
ROCKER, cane-seated, (drawn up to center table)	Roeder inventory lists one cane seat rocking chair for $3.00.	Acquire reproduction.
STOVE, parlor, with stovepipe, in front of fireplace on north wall	Roeder inventory lists two stoves for $7.50.	Acquire period piece.
TABLE, small side (on north wall to right of fireplace)	Roeder inventory lists three tables with a combined value of $10.00.	Acquire reproduction.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
BOTTLES, 3 and GLASSES, 4 (on metal tray, on side table to right of fireplace)	*Strange Story of Harpers Ferry*, p. 108, mentions sharing a "cup of 'Schnapps'" with Roeder shortly before his death.	Acquire period pieces.
CLOCK (on mantel)	Roeder inventory lists one Brass clock for $2.00.	Acquire period piece.
VASE, black basalt (on mantel)	A fragment of a black basalt ceramic item dating to the Roeder period of occupation was found in the backyard of building 16.	Acquire period piece.
SEWING BASKET, with Spools of Thread, Sewing Bird, Buttons, and Thimble (on sofa)	Figure 9.	Acquire period pieces.
BASKET, filled with assorted clothes to be mended (on floor next to sofa)	A family of nine would have generated a considerable amount of torn clothing which Mrs. Roeder and the older Roeder girls would have mended.	Acquire reproduction basket and clothing.
Oil LAMPS, 2 (on mantel)	Figures 10 and 11.	Acquire period pieces.
MIRROR, large (on north wall above fireplace)	Roeder inventory lists one large looking glass valued at $5.00.	Acquire period piece.
Framed PRINTS, 4 (one on north wall to left of fireplace, two on south wall, and one on west wall to right of door)	Figures 9, 10, and 11.	Acquire reproductions.
VENETIAN BLINDS, 4 (at each window)	Roeder inventory lists five Venetian window blinds valued at $10.00.	Acquire reproductions.
TOYS for older boys, such as marbles, soldiers, wagons, corncobs, etc. (on floor near stove)	The older Roeder boys, aged 11 and 13, would have played with these kinds of toys. See figure 12.	Acquire reproductions or period pieces.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
DOLL with clothing (on rocking chair)	Eight-year old Emma Roeder probably played with dolls. See figure 13.	Acquire reproduction or period piece.
Pull TOY (on floor in southeast corner)	Young Albert, aged three in 1860, probably played with a hand-me-down toy such as this.	Acquire reproduction or period piece.
CRADLE with mattress, BEDDING CRADLE QUILT (near stove)	Julia Roeder was only one year old in 1860, and presumably would have napped near where her mother was working. See figure 14.	Acquire reproductions.

When the parlor is being interpreted as Colonel Baxter's headquarters, the following items should be removed: books, all toys, cradle and bedding, clock, vase, tea set, rocking chair, two prints on south wall, sewing basket, and clothing to be mended. The center table should be moved to the southeast corner. The bottles and glasses should be moved onto the center table. The remaining chair in the center of the room should be used as a desk chair for the rectangular table that will take the place of the center table. The solar lamp should be moved onto the rectangular table in the center of the room. The chair on the south wall left of the door to the staircase should be used as a desk chair for the table in that location. One of the oil lamps should be moved to that table as well. The following items should be added:


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Building 16 - Baxter's Headquarters, room 102

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
TABLE, large, rectangular (in center of room)	Figure 15.	Acquire reproduction.
MAPS, 3 (two rolled up on table, one hung on north wall)	Figure 15.	Acquire reproductions.
DOCUMENTS, 12 (on table)	Figure 16.	Acquire reproductions.
PEN and INKWELL, BLOTTER PAPER (on large table)	Figure 16.	Acquire period pieces.
SLOUCH HAT (on table)	Figure 16.	Acquire reproduction.
TABLE, small, rectangular (on south wall to left of door to staircase)	Figures 17 and 18.	Acquire reproduction.
PEN and INKWELL, BLOTTER PAPER (on small table)	Figure 15.	Acquire period pieces.
PAPER SPEARS, 2 (on table)	Figure 18.	Acquire period pieces.
PAPERS, 25 (on table and paper spears)	Figure 18.	Acquire reproductions.
FLAGS, 2, with eagle finials and black canvas flag cases, National and Regimental (on flagpoles, crossed on south wall)	Figure 17.	Acquire reproductions.
BUGLE (hanging on east wall to right of door)	Figure 17.	Acquire period piece.
PITCHER TUMBLERS, 3 GOBLETS, 2 and additional BOTTLES, 2 (on center table in southeast corner of room)	Figures 15 and 17.	Acquire period pieces.

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Building 16 - The Confectionery, room 101

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
COUNTER, extending 10 ft. from center of west wall	Figures 19 and 20.	Acquire reproduction.
SHELVES, two 6 ft. units, consisting of five shelves each	Figures 19, 20, and 21.	Acquire reproduction.
Glass JARS, 15 large and 15 medium (all but one on top three shelves; one on windowsill of west window)	Figures 19, 20, and 21.	Acquire reproductions.
Assorted CANDY, dried and candied FRUIT, NUTS (in jars)	Figures 19, 20, and 21.	Acquire reproductions.
MARBLE SLAB (on counter)	Roeder inventory.	Acquire reproduction.
SHOWCASE (on counter)	Roeder inventory.	Acquire reproduction.
STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE (in showcase)	Flanagan interview.	Acquire reproduction.
PIES, 2 FRUIT TARTS, 25 (1 pie, 1 tart in windowsill of west window; 1 pie, 12 tarts in showcase; 12 tarts in basket tray)	Flanagan interview.	Acquire reproduction.
BASKET TRAY, on counter	Flanagan interview.	Acquire reproduction.
Large, oval TRAY, ceramic or metal, with 50 chocolate creams (in showcase)	Copeland receipt; figure 22.	Acquire period tray and reproduction chocolates.
WEDDING CAKE, 3-tiered (on counter)	Flanagan interview; *Virginia Free Press*, Dec. 13, 1869, p. 3, col. 1.	Acquire reproduction.
COUNTER SCALE (on shelves)	Scale was required to weigh candies.	Acquire period piece.
SCOOPS, 2 (on shelves near scales)	Scoops were required to remove candy from jars.	Acquire reproductions.
Wrapping PAPER (on lower shelves)	Paper was used to wrap purchases.	Acquire reproduction.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
STRING HOLDER with string (lower shelf)	String was used to tie packages.	Acquire period string holder, reproduction string.
SCISSORS (near string holder)	Scissors were used to cut string.	Acquire period piece.
PENNY ROLLS, 30 (all but one in box on shelves; one in window sill of west window)	Chase and Co. receipt.	Acquire reproductions.
PEPPERMINT OIL, 5 bottles (on shelves)	Chase and Co. receipt.	Acquire reproductions.
COCOA, 5 tins (on shelves)	Copeland and Co. receipt.	Acquire reproductions.
CASH BOX or DESK (on shelves)	A box or desk would be needed to hold money.	Acquire period piece.
LEDGER (on shelves near cash box)	Ledgers were required to record sales.	Acquire reproduction.
PEN and INK BOTTLE (near ledger)	Pen and ink are required to make entries in ledger.	Acquire period pieces.
Paper CORNUCOPIA filled with candy (on counter)	Figure 23.	Acquire reproduction.
Stick CANDY, 6, wrapped with ribbon (on counter)	Figure 23.	Acquire reproduction.
RIBBON, spool (on shelves)	Ribbon was required to tie up fancier packages.	Acquire reproduction.
Small, oval TRAY, ceramic or metal, with candied fruit (on windowsill of west window)	Figure 22.	Acquire period tray and reproduction candied fruit.
STOOL (behind counter)	Figure 24.	Acquire reproduction.
VENETIAN BLINDS (on windows)	Roeder inventory.	Acquire reproductions.

Building 7 - White Hall Tavern

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
SHELVES, 5, six ft. wide (along west wall to right of door)	Figures 21, 25, 26, and 27.	Reproduce.
COUNTER, built-in, with door	Figures 25 and 26.	Reproduce.
GLASS DECANTERS, 24, quart size (on shelves)	Green inventory; figures 21 and 25.	Acquire reproductions.
GLASS DECANTERS, 6, half pint size (on shelves)	Green inventory; figures 21 and 25.	Acquire reproductions.
BOTTLES of bitters, 2 (on shelves)	Figure 21.	Acquire period pieces with reproduction labels.
WINEGLASSES, 12 (on shelves)	Jackson inventory; figure 21.	Acquire reproductions.
TUMBLERS, 36, paneled, (26 on shelves, 2 on waiter on counter, 8 on tables)	Jackson inventory; figure 25.	Acquire reproductions.
SHELF CLOCK, ogee (on shelf)	Green inventory; figures 21 and 25.	Acquire period piece.
MIRROR (hanging from shelves behind bar)	Jackson inventory; figure 21.	Acquire period piece.
WAITERS, 2, large (one on counter, one on shelf)	Jackson inventory; figure 21.	Acquire period pieces.
JARS, 4 (two filled with candy, one with walnuts, one with almonds, on shelves)	Figure 21.	Acquire reproduction jars and imitation candy and nuts.
OYSTERS, 5 cans (on shelves)	Figure 21.	Acquire reproductions.
Stuffed RACCOON (on shelf)	Figure 25.	Acquire reproduction.
SPOONS, 12 (in tumbler, on shelf)	Figure 21.	Acquire reproductions.
SUGAR, cone (on shelf)	Sugar was required to concoct some alcoholic beverages.	Acquire reproduction.
SUGAR NIPPERS (on shelf near sugar cone)	Nippers are required to break sugar off of cone.	Acquire period piece.


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Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
MORTAR and PESTLE (on shelf near sugar)	Mortar and pestle are required to pulverize the sugar.	Acquire period pieces.
PUNCHBOWL (on shelf)	Figure 21.	Acquire period piece.
CIGARS (in box, on shelf)	Figure 25.	Acquire reproductions.
MUGS, ceramic, 6 (one on stove, five on shelf)	Figures 26 and 28.	Acquire reproductions.
PITCHER, ceramic (on counter)	Figure 21.	Acquire period piece.
STOVE	Green inventory; figures 26, 29, and 30.	Acquire period piece.
STOVE PLATE, metal (on floor under stove)	Figure 30.	Acquire reproduction.
TONGS and SHOVEL (on floor near stove)	Figures 26, 28, 29, and 30.	Acquire period pieces.
FIREWOOD (on floor near stove)	Figures 28, 29, and 30.	Acquire fumigated wood.
CUP with spills, redware (on stove)	Spills were required to light the fire, pipes, candles, etc.	Acquire reproductions.
POT (on stove)	Figure 30.	Acquire period piece.
ALMANAC (hanging from string near door to bar)	Figure 26.	Acquire reproduction.
TABLES, 3, rectangular (two along north wall, one in center of room)	Figure 26.	Acquire reproductions.
CHAIRS, 12, four windsor sides, two windsor arms, four ladderback sides, and two ladderback arms	Green and Jackson inventories; figures 21, 26, 27, 29, and 30.	Acquire reproductions.
SPITTOONS, 3, tin, (one near bar, one on north side of room between tables, one near stove)	Green inventory; figures 25, 29, and 30.	Acquire reproductions.
MAP of Jefferson County (on north wall)	Jackson inventory.	Acquire reproductions.

Object and Location	Evidence	Recommendation
Framed PRINTS, 3 (two on east wall, one on north wall)	Figures 25, 26, and 30.	Acquire reproduction prints in reproduction frames.
PUBLIC NOTICES, 10 (hung randomly on north, east, and west walls)	Figures 25, 28, and 30.	Acquire reproductions of local notices.
CANDLE SCONCES, 2 (one hung on wall near bar, one on west wall near staircase)	Figures 31 and 32.	Acquire electrified reproductions.
CANDLESTICK with candle (on table in northeast corner)	Figure 29.	Acquire reproductions.
PIPES, 3, with papers of tobacco (on tables)	Figures 28 and 30.	Acquire reproductions.
PLAYING CARDS (on table in middle of room)	Figures 29 and 30.	Acquire reproductions.
SNUFF BOX with snuff (on table in northwest corner)	The use of snuff was extremely common in the mid-nineteenth century.	Acquire reproduction.
DOMINOES, set (on table in northwest corner)	Figure 21.	Acquire reproductions.
NEWSPAPERS, 3 (on wooden spines, two hanging on north wall, one on table in northeast corner)	Figures 26 and 29.	Acquire reproductions.
DOG, replica (lying on floor underneath table in north corner)	Figures 25 and 26.	Acquire imitation.
NUTS, almonds and walnuts, whole and shells (scattered on tables)	Figure 21.	Acquire imitations.
CURTAINS, shirred onto string (on north and east windows)	Figure 21.	Acquire reproductions.

One table and four Windsor side chairs will be supplied to the park for use during reenactments.

CONCEPTS FOR INTERPRETIVE PANELS

Building 16 - Roeder's Parlor

This free-standing interpretive panel will identify Frederick Roeder and his family, describing the tragedy of Roeder's death and his family's flight into Maryland. Domestic themes that may be addressed include living the American dream, the raising and pastimes of children, and the role of women and older daughters in the running of a household. Additional themes concern the impact of the Civil War on people living in Harpers Ferry, who faced the fear of death and injury, the need to flee at a moment's notice, and the pillage and confiscation of property.

Possible illustrations: Roeder inventory
The James E. Taylor Sketchbook, p. 398 or 560

Building 16 - Baxter's Headquarters

This panel will explain the military's custom of seizing buildings for its own use. The panel will describe how Colonel Baxter, commander of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment, probably occupied this building as his headquarters in spring of 1862 and how he quartered his men in the buildings nearby.

Possible illustrations: Portrait of Colonel Baxter
Photograph of graffiti in building 5
Group picture of Zouve soldiers in the 72nd Pennsylvania
The James E. Taylor Sketchbook, p. 93

Building 16 - Roeder's Confectionery

This panel will describe Frederick Roeder's business as a confectioner, a trade brought by him to this country from his native Germany. Roeder sold his confections in this store and probably also carried pies down to the trains when they stopped in Harpers Ferry, since the trains did not have dining cars at that time. The panel may also describe some of the confections displayed in the shop, including some candies still familiar today.

Possible illustrations: Trade card of young girl sucking on stick candy (fig. 23)
Popular Technology...(Hazen's Panorama), p. 44, "The Confectioner"

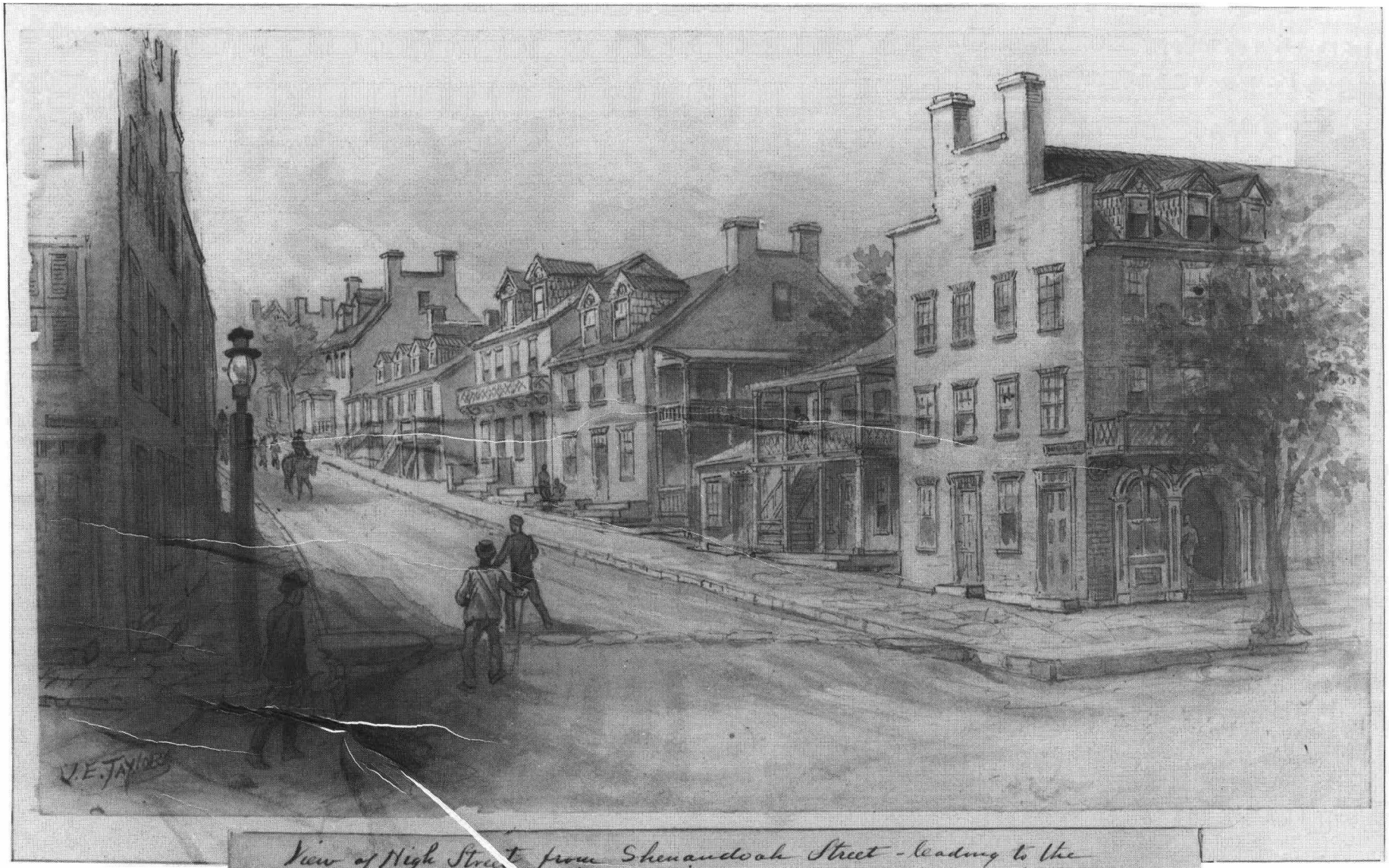
Building 7 - White Hall Tavern

Using historic photographs, archeological remains, and contemporary descriptions, this exhibit will describe the appearance of Potomac Street during the 1850s when the armory was located across the street. The exhibit will address the lifestyle of the armory workers and the friction that existed between the armory and the town over the row of gin shops that lined Potomac Street when the armory was in operation.

Possible illustrations: View of the Harpers Ferry Armory, HF 237 or HF 256
"Country Inn" (figure 25)
"Man Pouring Drink at a Bar" (figure 32)

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. View of High Street from Shenandoah Street--leading to the Valley Pike, 1864. From *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook*, p. 44. Building 16 has a balcony on the second floor. Courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society.



View of High Street from Shenandoah Street - leading to the Valley Pike.

Figure 2. High Street, Harpers Ferry, ca.1880s. HF-770. Note that there is a banner or sign hanging from the balcony of building 16. Courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society.


TURER
ARE
ER IN
ARDWARE.

Figure 3. John Brown's Fort, Harpers Ferry, ca.1865. HF-55. Building 7 is in the background to the right of John Brown's Fort, and appears to be stuccoed only halfway up the front of the building.


John Brown's Fort,
Harpers Ferry.

Figure 4. John Brown's Fort, Harpers Ferry, ca. 1885-96. HF-656. Building 7 appears to have been fully stuccoed by the time this photo was taken. A sign on the building says "Restaurant and Saloon"; a second sign is not legible.


JOHN
BROWN'S
FORT.

Figure 5. Site of the Armory Gates, Harpers Ferry, ca. 1885. HF-569. A sign extending over the alley from the front of building 7 says "Restaurant". The word "oysters" is painted on the left side of the front of the building.



Figure 6. John Brown's Fort, Harpers Ferry, ca. 1890-91. HF-57. "Oysters and Lunches" is painted on the front of building 7, and the "Restaurant" sign still hangs above the door.

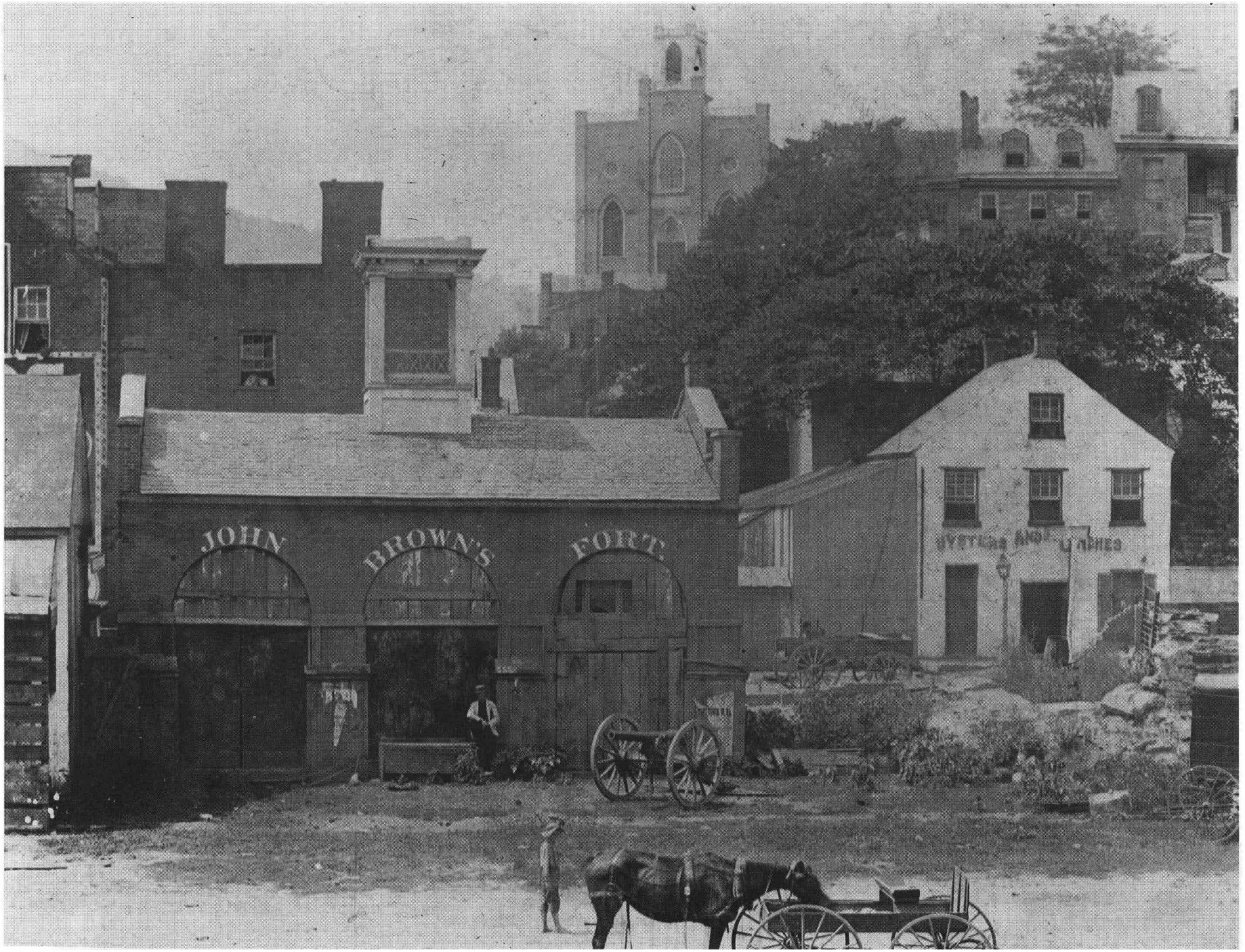
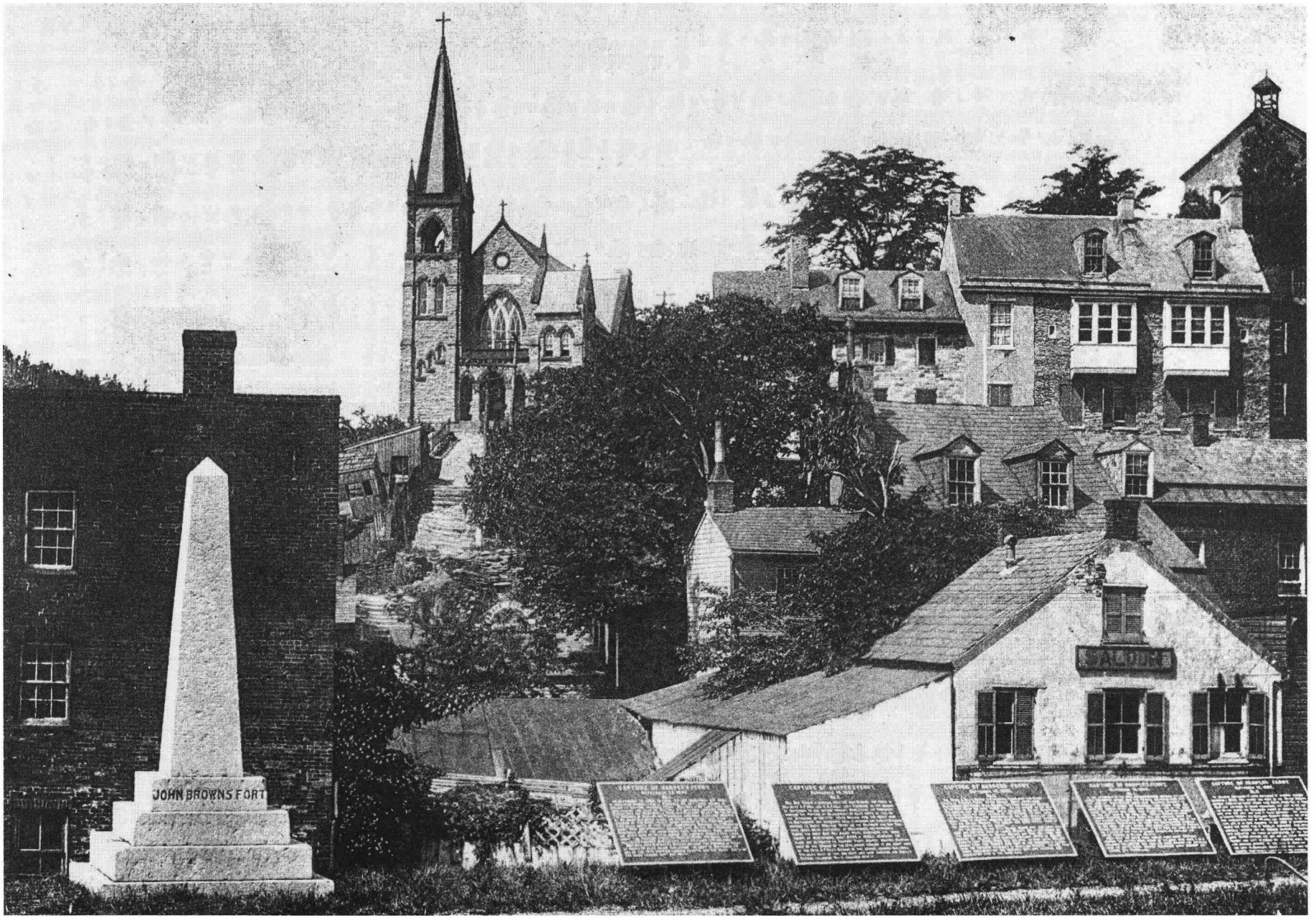

JOHN
BROWN'S
FORT

Figure 7. *St. Peter's Church, John Brown Monument and War Tablets,* ca.1900. HF-329. A sign for "saloon" hangs high on the front of building 7.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, JOHN BROWN MONUMENT AND WAR TABLETS.

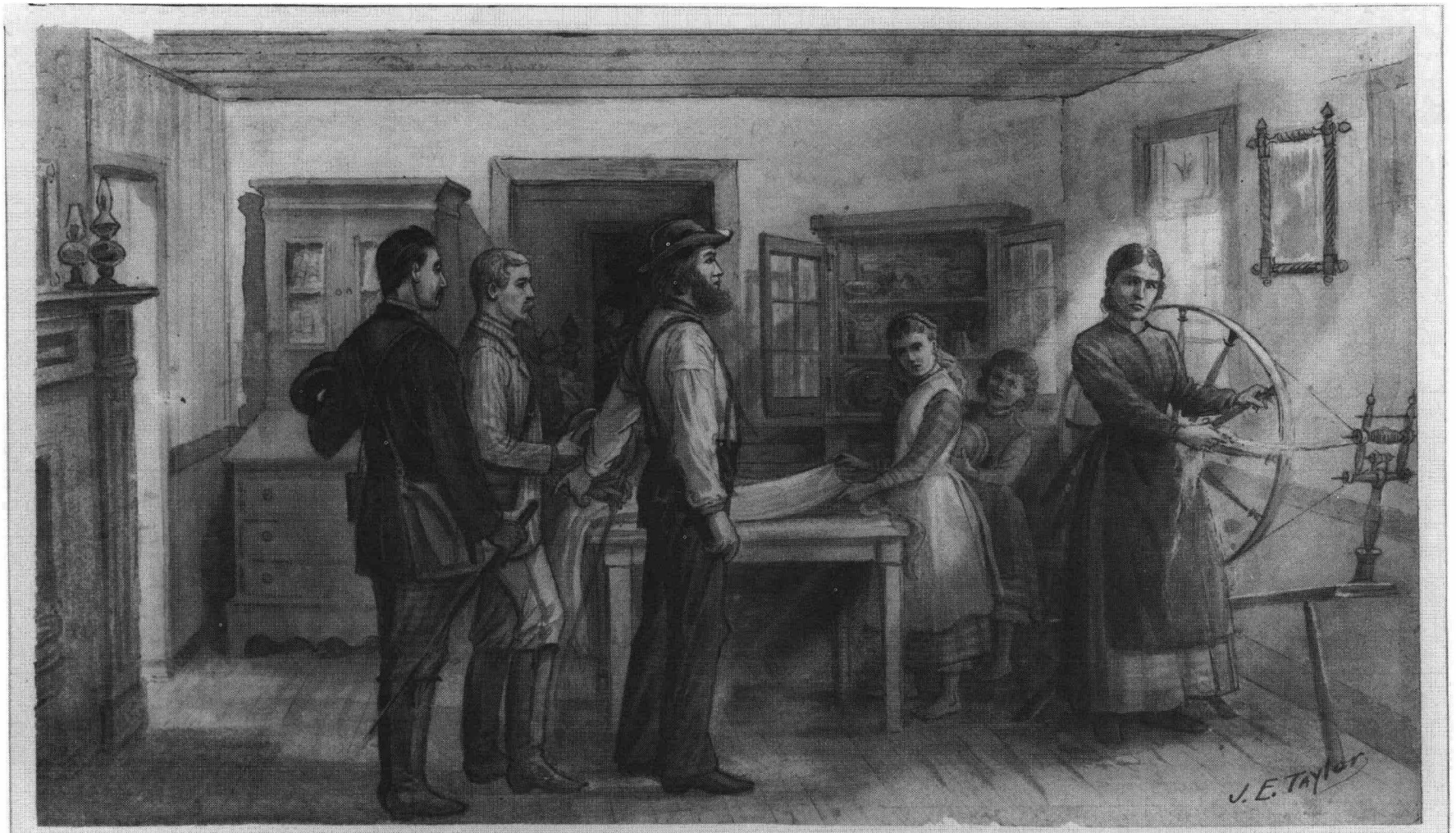
Figure 8. Drawing Room in the House of Mary Hampton, Columbia, South Carolina, ca. 1860. Courtesy of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.



Figure 9. *Home Again*. A lithograph by Endicott & Co., 1866. Neg. no. LC-USZ62-680. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Figure 10. *Madam at the Spindle and the Juveniles preparing the table...*, 1864. From *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook*, p. 109. Courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society.



Madam at the Spindle and the Spinster preparing the table amidst the bathing Sunlight was an Artistic bit to woo the pencil.

Figure 11. *2 Jessie Scouts...*, 1864. From *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook*, p. 588. Courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society.



Jesse Scouts - rendezvousing in Joe Denny's house awaiting Midnight to steal forth on a secret mission, - Night of December 8th -

Figure 12. *Lunch Time*. An oil painting by Eastman Johnson, 1865. Courtesy of the Colby College Art Museum.



Figure 13. *Christmas in the South*. A woodcut after a drawing by William L. Sheppard, from Harper's Weekly, December 31, 1870. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



CHRISTMAS IN THE SOUTH—EGG-NOG PARTY.—[Drawn by W. L. Sheppard.]

Figure 14. *The Image Pedlar*. An oil painting by Francis W. Edmonds, 1850-58. Courtesy of the New York Historical Society.



Figure 15. Three Officers Talking inside a Tent, 1860-65. Drawing by Alfred R. Waud. Neg. no. Waud Drawing #827. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

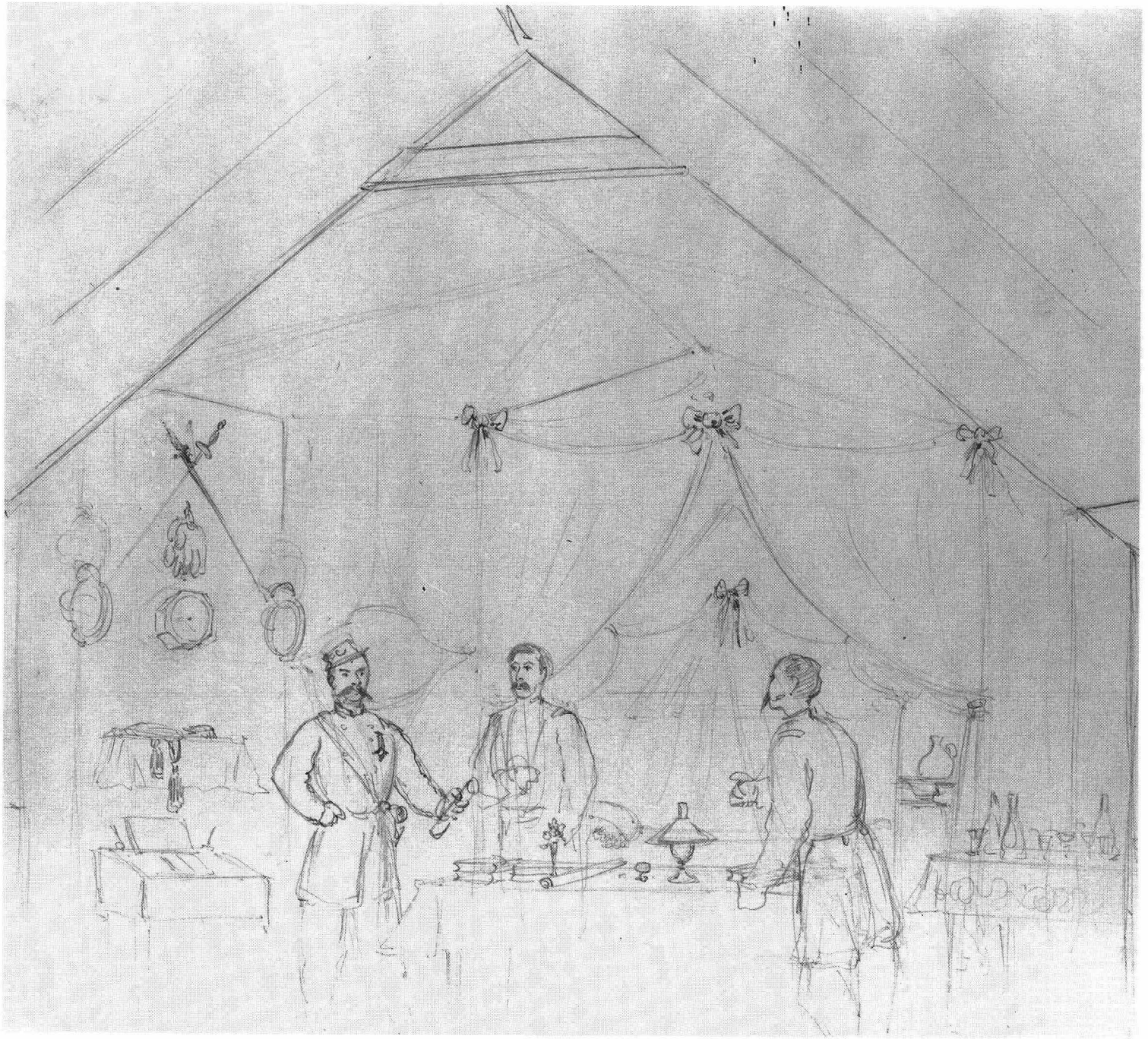


Figure 16. *Sheridan reading Mosby's Pronunciamento*, 1864. From *The James E. Taylor Sketchbook*, p. 563. Courtesy of the Western Reserve Historical Society.


J. E. Taylor
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Figure 17. Colonel Butterfield's Headquarters Camp, 1860-65. Drawing by Alfred R. Waud. Neg. no. Waud Drawing #780. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

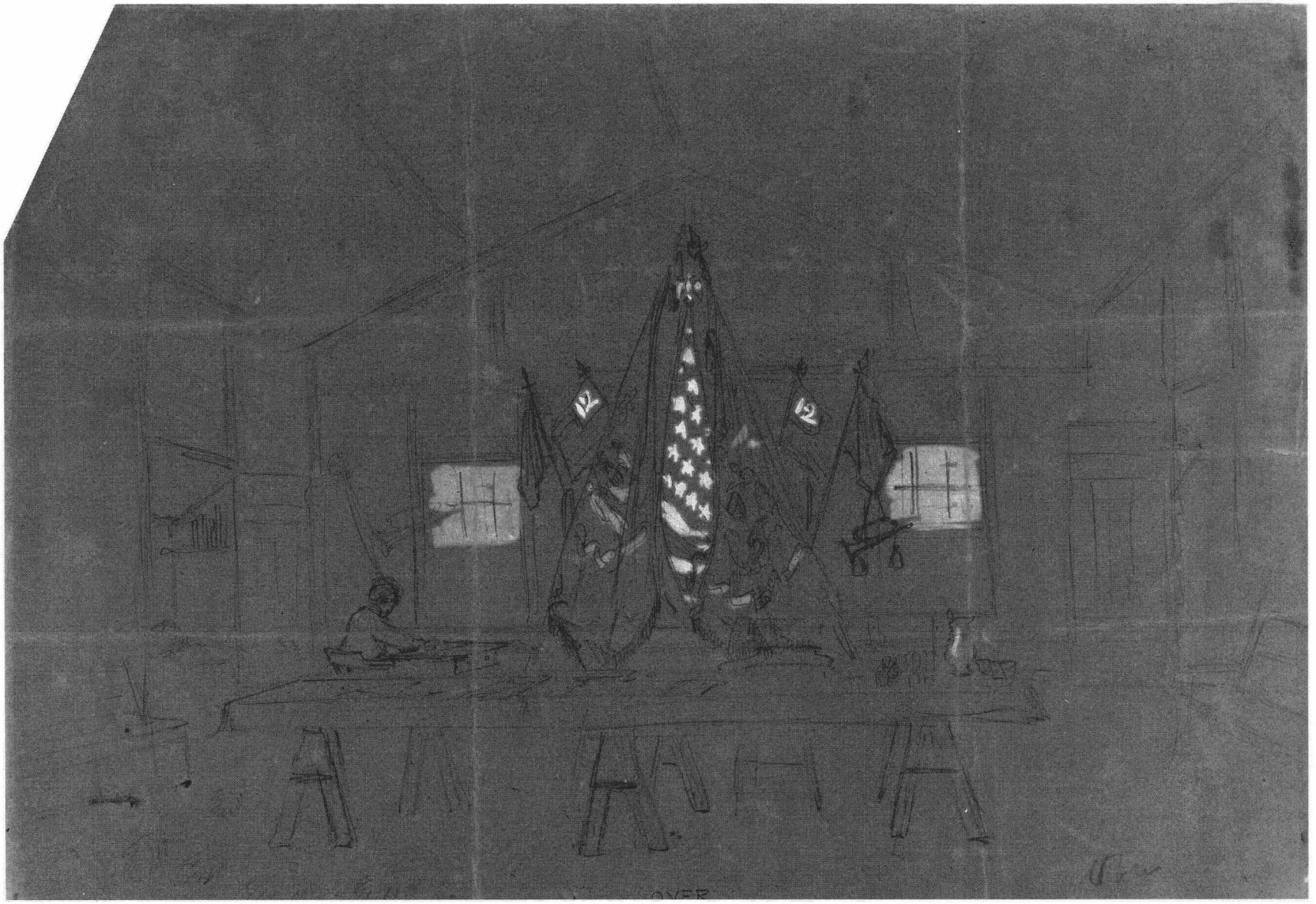
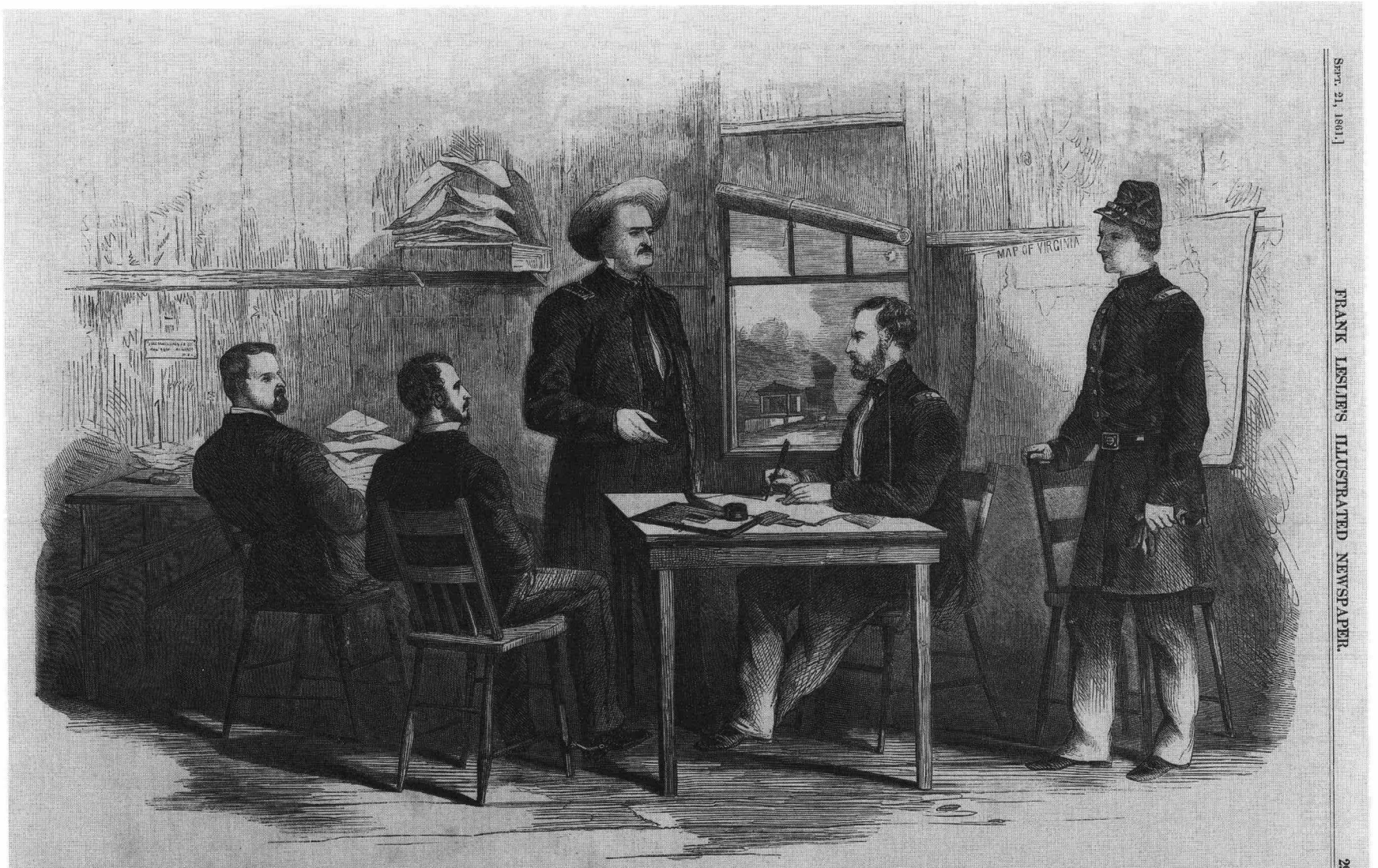

OVER

Figure 18. *General Rosencranz, Commanding the Department of Western Virginia, Surrounded by His Staff, at their Headquarters, Clarksburg, Va.*, 1861. From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, Sept. 21, 1861, p. 297. Neg. no. LC-119826. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



GENERAL ROSENCRANZ, COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, SURROUNDED BY HIS STAFF, AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, CLARKSBURG, VA.—From a Sketch by our Special Artist with General Rosencranz's Command.—See Page 293.

Figure 19. *The Confectioner*, 1846. From *Popular Technology; or, Professions and Trades (Hazen's Panorama)*, p. 44.


CONFECTIONER

Figure 20. Receipt from W.A. Miller, Baltimore, MD, dated Mar. 26, 1877. Courtesy of the National Museum of American History.



PLEASE SEND FULL SHIPPING DIRECTIONS WITH YOUR ORDERS.

Baltimore, Mar 26 1877

Mr B. A Fleming

BOUGHT OF W. A. MILLER,

Successor to WM. BRIDGES,

MANUFACTURER OF CANDIES,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, CANNED GOODS, CIGARS, &C.

TERMS, NET CASH.

345 W. BALTIMORE STREET and 58 GERMAN STREET.

Betw Howard and Eutaw Sts.

Torsch Bros., Printers and Engravers

X	90	lbs Asst Candy		12½	11 25
X	1	Bag Roasted Peanuts	4½	165	7 43
X	2	g Ess Lemon		50	1 00
X	1	" " Vanilla			50
X	2	" " Lemon		50	1 00
X	1	Bx Ext Large Figs 12-1	11	18	1 98
X	1	BBl Crimped Water Crackers	69	8	5 52
X		B4 65 = BBl 30 Cartage 25			1 20
					$29.86

Paid draft Aug 22

Figure 21. *City Hall, St. Joe, Mo.*, dated January 12, 1849. Drawing by Rudolf Friedrich Kurz. From *Das romantische Leben der Indianer, malerisch darzustellen...Leben und Werk von Rudolf Friedrich Kurz (1818-1871)*, by Ernst J. Kläy and Hans Läng. Verlag AARE Solothurn, 1984.

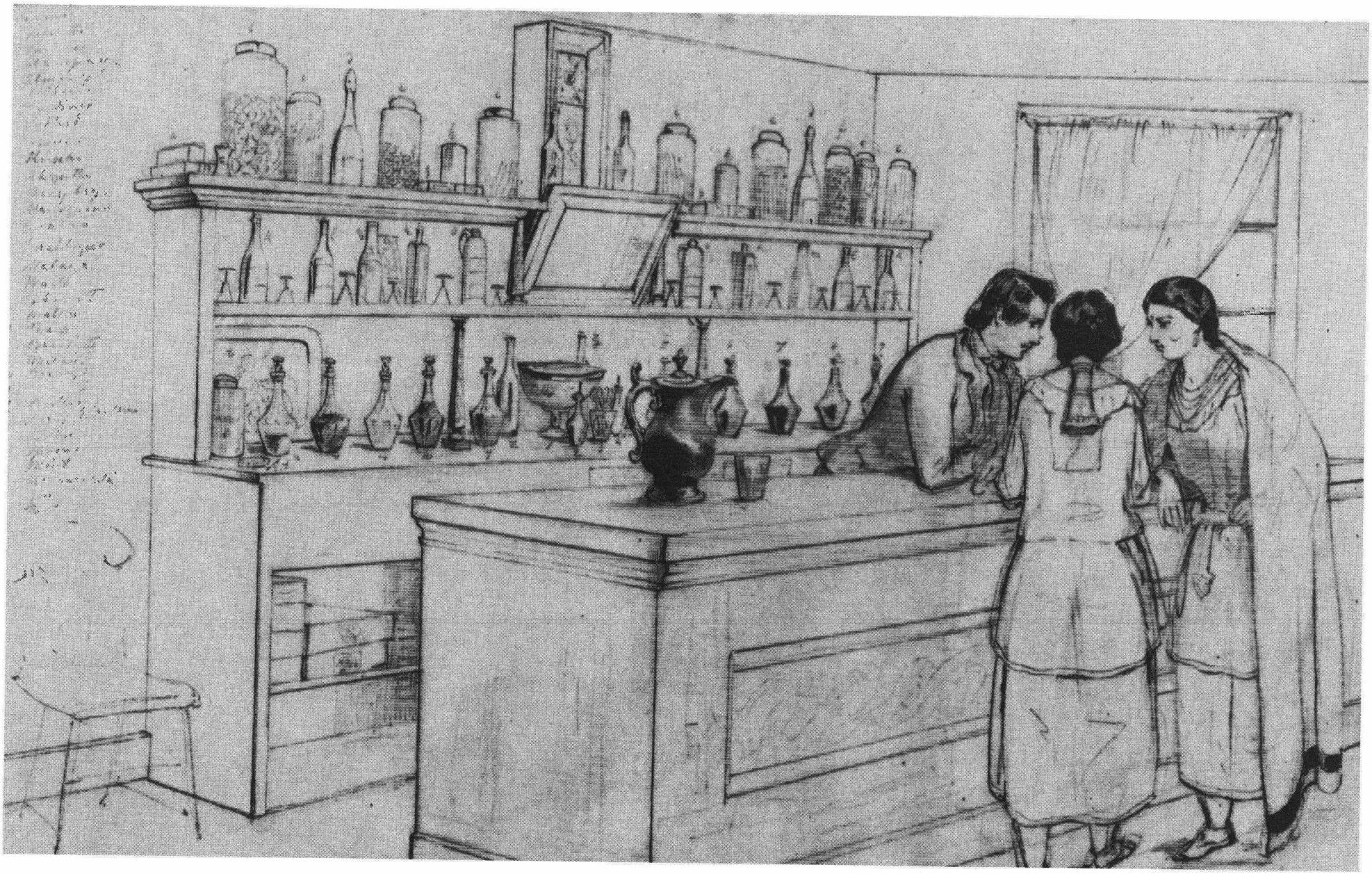


Figure 22. Advertising card showing boy in front of candy store window, 1880-1910. Neg. no. 92-9501. Courtesy of the National Museum of American History.



COPYRIGHT. SUNSHINE PUB. CO. PHILA.

Figure 23. Advertising card showing little girl sucking stick candy with candy scattered at feet, 1880-1910. Neg. no. 92-9503. Courtesy of the National Museum of American History.



Figure 24. Advertisement, *'The Best' Candies for Sale Here*, 1880-1910. Neg. no. 90-13545. Courtesy of the National Museum of American History.


The BAY STATE CONFECTIONERY CO.,
Successors to
J. S. Bell & Co's
Chocolate
SOUR ORANGE.
PURITY AND EXCELLENCE
TRADE MARK
"Absolutely The BEST."
"THE BEST" CANDIES FOR SALE HERE.
"DIS IS SOMEDING REELY NICE FOR YOU SHILDREN, AND AN HONEST PENNY'S WORTH TOO!"
COMMON SENSE
"THE BEST" LIME JUICE TABLETS
THE BEST" CANDY LEMONS
"THE BEST" SUGAR COATED ALMONDS
OLD FASHIONED CRYSTALIZED MAPLE GUM DROPS
THE BEST" CHO
THE BEST"
FLORIDA
SPBERRIES
CANDY LEMONS
OLD FASHIONED
TUNAL BUREAU of ENGRAVING, PHILADELPHIA

Figure 25. *Country Inn*. A watercolor by August Kollner, 1840. Neg no. 1920.261. Courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society.

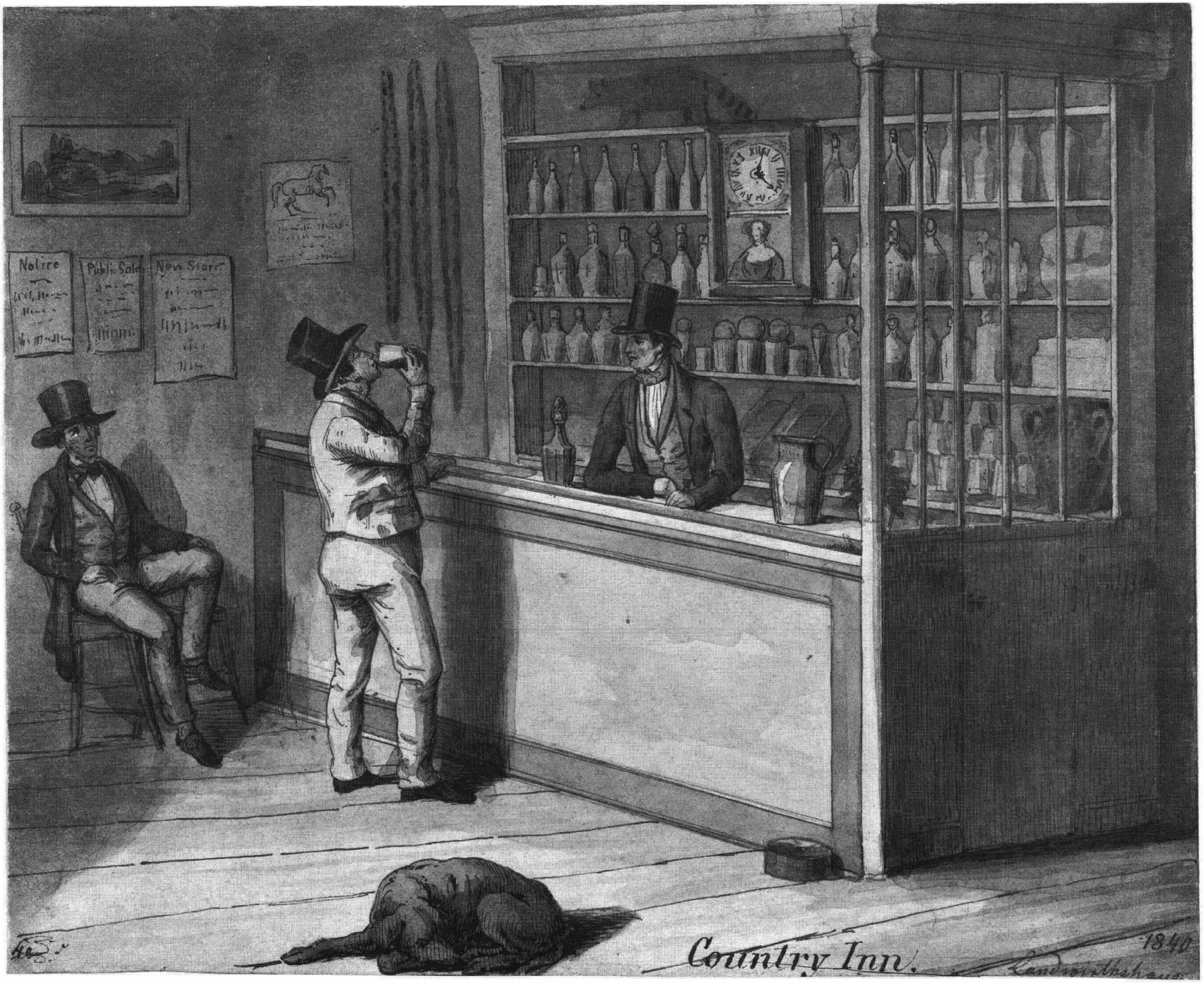

Notice
Publi. Sale
New Store
Country Inn.
1840

Figure 26. *Interior of an American Inn*. An oil painting by John Lewis Krimmel, 1813. Courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio.



Figure 27. *Politicians in a Country Bar*. An oil painting by James G. Clonney, 1844. Courtesy of the New York Historical Association.

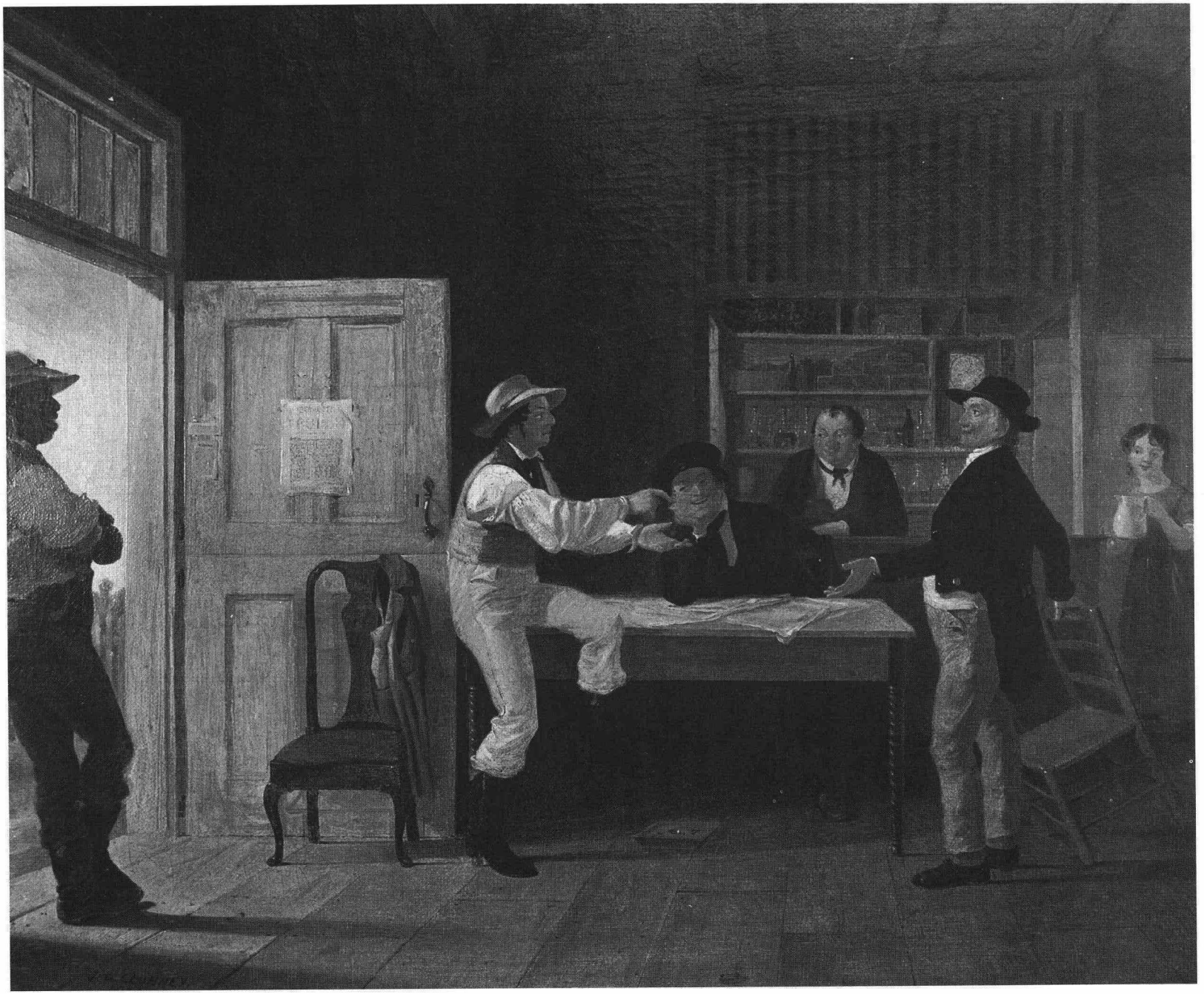


Figure 28. *The Long Story*. An oil on canvas by William Sidney Mount, 17" x 22", 1837. Neg. no. plate 191. Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.



Figure 29. *Waiting for the Stage*. An oil painting by Richard Caton Woodville, 1851. Courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.


THE SPY.

Figure 30. *The Card Players*. A painting by Richard Caton Woodville, 1846. Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts (gift of Dexter M. Ferry, Jr.).

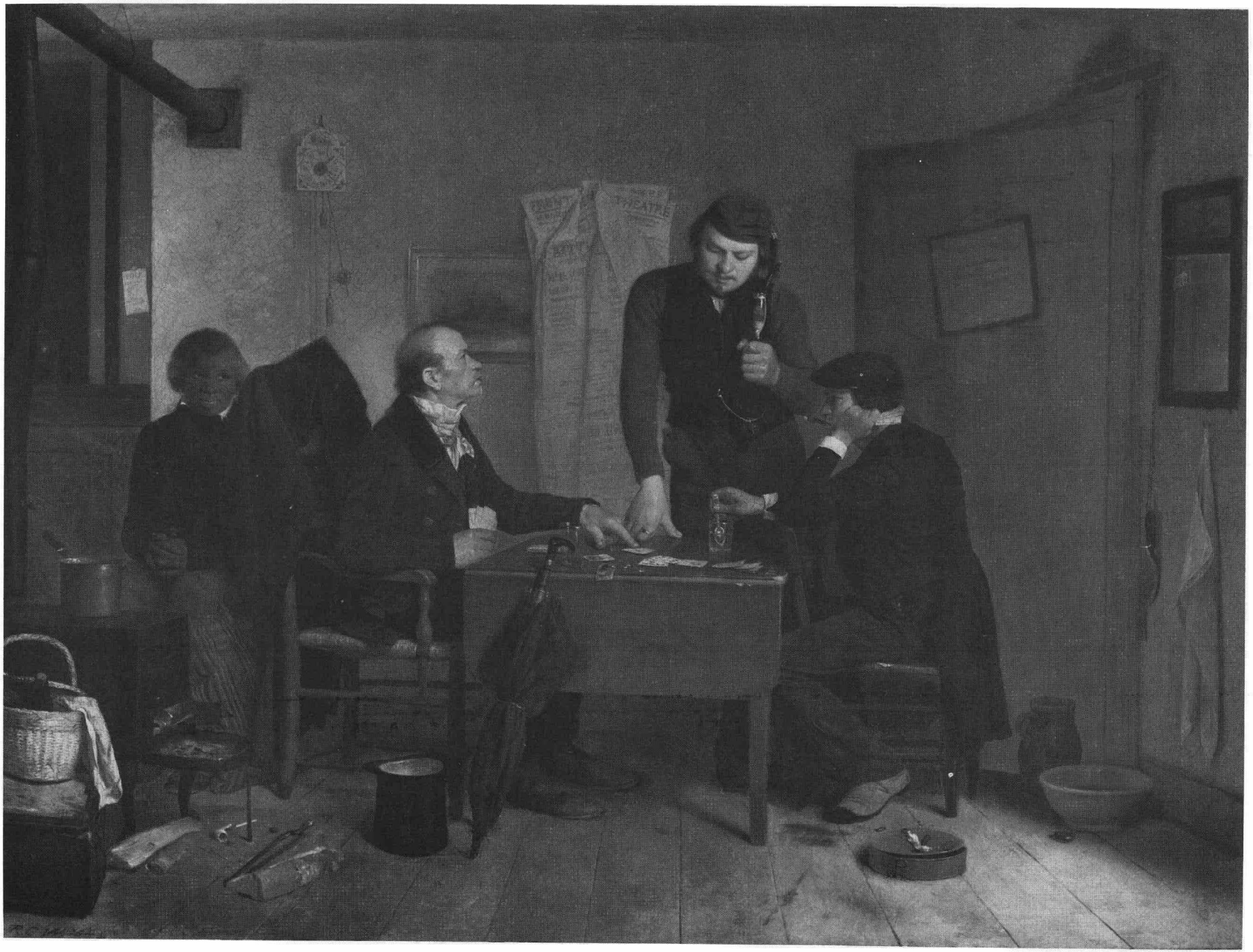

THEATRE

Figure 31. *Warming Up*. This painting by Charles F. Blauvelt is of a coachman drinking, 1850-60. Neg. no. 37.1950. Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, MD.

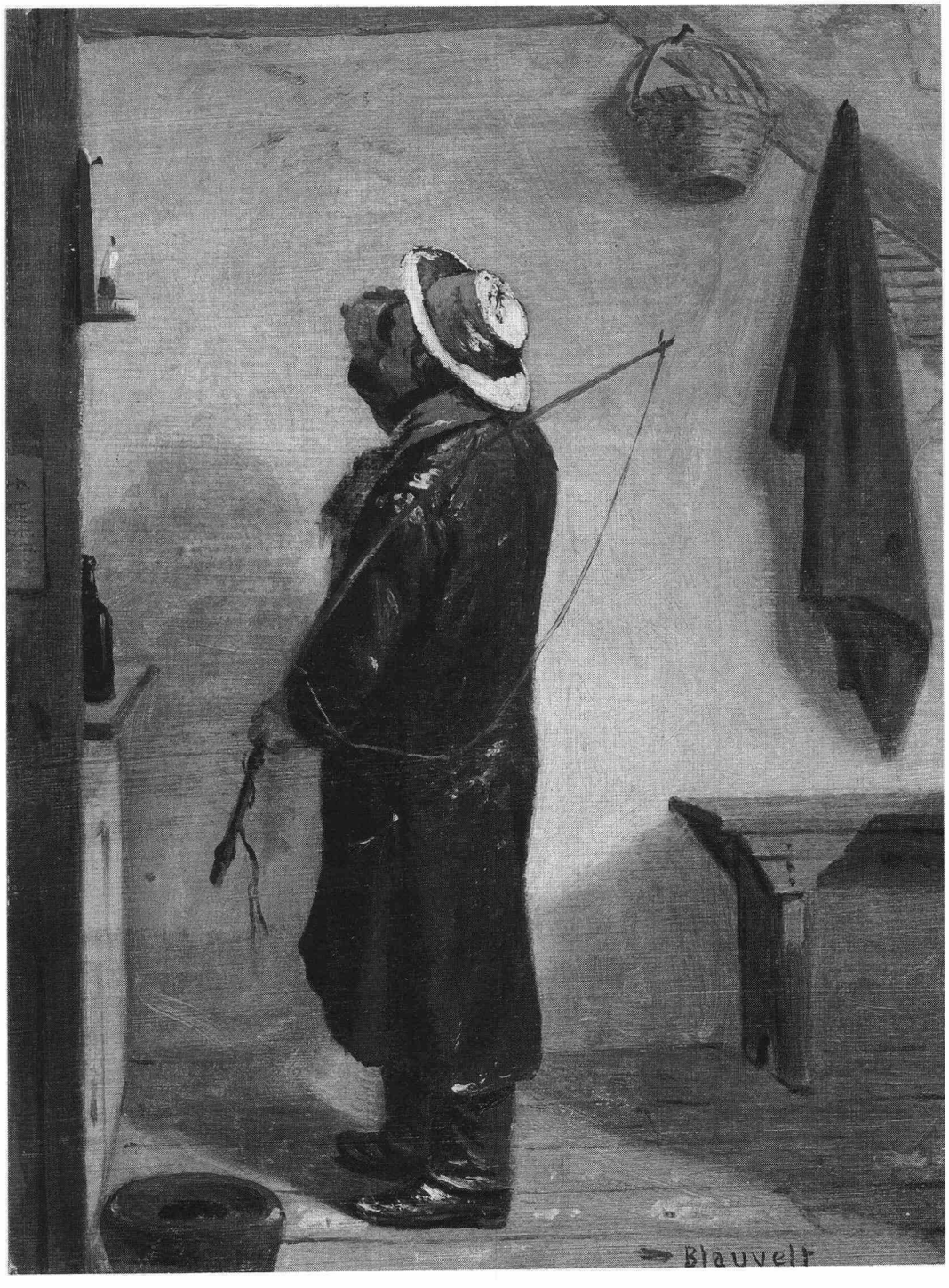
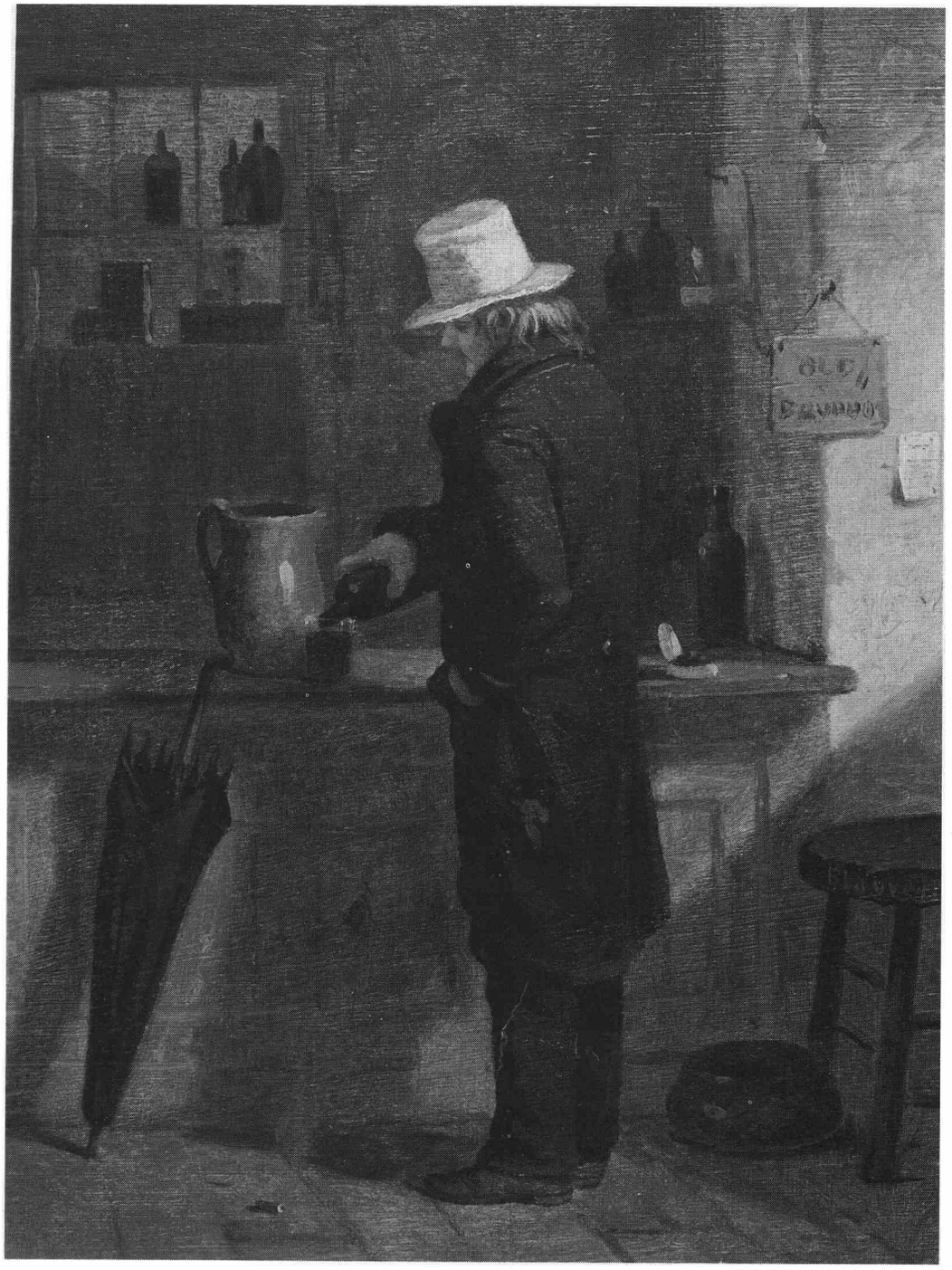

Blauvelt

Figure 32. *Man Pouring Drink at a Bar*. A painting by Charles F. Blauvelt, 1850-60. Neg. no. 37.1555. Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, MD.



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A discussion of the following references can be found in the Evidence Section.

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PHOTOGRAPHS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

The photographs, illustrations, paintings, and drawings used in this report are located in the collections of Harpers Ferry NHP, the Warshaw Collection at the Smithsonian Institution Archives Center, the Library of Congress, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the University of South Carolina, the Colby College Art Museum, the New York Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, the Toledo Museum of Art, the New York Historical Association, The Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Detroit Institute of Arts, and the Walters Art Gallery.

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