HFR-328

H2215

Barnes 5/15

Nellis 5/15

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

May 15, 1959

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

From: Regional Director

Subject: Research Report, Block C, Shenandoah Street (HF-27A)

In accordance with previous agreements between you and the Regional Chief of Interpretation, we will regard this report as a research study, rather than a Historic Building report. At the same time, we will keep in mind your tentative recommendations for interpretive development; also, any archeology that may be needed if the bypass road proceeds beyond the study stage. As a research study, the Regional Historian finds this report generally very well done, and done with conscientious concern for tracking down elusive factual material. Though certain "archival" tendencies are present in Part I (the Globe Inn Lot), the report will be a most useful compendium of information as time goes on.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Director/with attachment

FBarnes/cp

General ✓
Daily
Area
Regional Historian, w/2 cc of report

IN REPLY REFER TO:

~~H30~~ H2215

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Harpers Ferry National Monument
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

January 28, 1959

REGION FIVE
JAN 30 1959
INITIAL AND DATE

REG. DIRECTOR	
ASST. REG. DIR.	
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Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

Subject: Historic Bldg. Site Survey Report, Block C, Shenandoah Street. Research Project No. HF-27A

Enclosed please find four copies of the Historic Building Site Survey Report, "History of Lots No. 1 to 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street," dated January 23, 1959, 118 pages. Historian Charles W. Snell has written the Historical Data Section and the Administrative Data Section has been prepared by me.

Frank H. Anderson

Frank H. Anderson
Superintendent

In duplicate

HFR 328

10-23
(November 1954)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

(Area)

FILE CODE:

RESEARCH REPORT HF-27A

BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Prepared by
Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)

January 23, 1959

FROM:

TO:

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

All Files should be returned promptly to the File Room.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—22371-3

HFR 528

Research

~~HISTORIC BUILDING SITE SURVEY~~ REPORT

HISTORY OF LOTS NO. 1 TO 11, BLOCK C SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 TO 1865.

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Shenandoah Street Studies Series
No. 1

Prepared by:

Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)
Dated January 23, 1959
118 pages
HF-27A

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SECTION I - ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Names and Number of Buildings

Block C, Shenandoah Street, site of twelve 1859 house and twelve lots.

B. Proposed Use of Area

Approximately half of the area discussed in this historic building site survey report is already developed as a surfaced parking area and plans are made for additional turf parking area to be constructed on the rest of Block C. A by-pass road will also quite probably be located over part of this site. The decision on the need for a trailside exhibit should await final development of the site. The need for archeological research should be determined by the Regional Archeologist.

C. Provisions for Operating Area

None needed.

D. Preliminary Estimate of Cost for Rehabilitating the Grounds

The cost of a trailside exhibit, if needed, would be $300.00 to $500.00. Any necessary archeological study could probably be financed out of funds cited for archeological purposes in the study of the Arsenal Tract.

SECTION II - HISTORICAL DATA

Introduction and General Remarks, 1796-1852.

The subject of this report, Shenandoah Street, Block C, Lots 1 to 11 inclusive, is bounded by Market Street on the east, by Shenandoah Street on the north, Bridge Street on the West, and the Shenandoah River on the south. (See Appendix VI, 1852 map of lots.)

This block was part of the property purchased on June 15, 1796, by the United States Government from John Wager, Senior, for the purpose of establishing a Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry.[1] The block remained the property of the United States Government until August 31, September 1 and 2, 1852, when the 11 lots comprising Block C were sold at private and public auctions to private individuals.[2] The ownership of each lot in Block C from 1852 to 1865 will be treated in the individual study of each lot that follows.

1. Deed, June 15, 1796 to U. S., National Archives. Microfilm Reel 21, V.7, pp.704-708.

2. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, As Per the Inventory of the 30th June, with the Lots of Land as per Brown's Map of the same, where Correspondence Exists, and in other cases, an Approximation, National Archives R.G. 156 - War Department, Ordnance LR, H-330-1852. For the full story of the 1852 sale of Government Lots and Houses, see Snell, Charles W., "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," dated October 31, 1958, revised January 9, 1958, Chapter VIII.

The 1803 map of Harpers Ferry (see Appendix I of this report) indicates that the Shenandoah Street Area at that date was practically an unimproved area, containing only one or two log cabins and three stables. A glance at the 1834 and 1835 maps (see Appendix II and III of this report) will also reveal that Block C and the remainder of Shenandoah Street had been densely built up by 1834. It is therefore apparent that these houses must have been erected between 1803 and 1834 and probably more precisely between 1811 and 1834.

The buildings on Block C were constructed either by the Government or private individuals as dwelling houses (with the exception of Lot 1, Block C). In the case of houses erected by private individuals, the Government purchased all their claims to these buildings between the years 1822 and 1838. It can thus be said that all of the structures located on Block C, with the exception of Lot 1, were used as Government Dwelling Houses for Armory employees from the time of their construction until they passed out of Government ownership in 1852. A detailed presentation of all data relating to the construction of Government Dwelling Houses from 1796 to 1837, when the last of this type of structure was erected by the Government, and the acquisition of private claims for constructing or improving houses located on Government property, will be found in Charles W. Snell's "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," Chapters I to VII.

Houses located on Block C and in the Shenandoah Street area in general suffered greatly from almost every flood that hit Harpers Ferry before the Civil War. Evidence relating to floods will be found in Charles W. Snell's

"A History of the Island of Virginius, 1751 to 1870," dated December 4, 1958, pp.73-75; 103-106; 120-121.

The Winchester and Potomac Railroad was constructed through the Shenandoah Street area in 1835-36; this story will be found in detail in Philip R. Smith, Jr.'s "A History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869," dated December 19, 1958, pp.35-71. (See also maps in Appendix II and III of this report.)

Let us now turn to consideration of the history of each lot.

PART I

THE HISTORY OF LOT 1, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET

"Globe Inn" Lot

1. LEASING THE LOT, 1811 - 1839

On March 3, 1806, the United States and the President and Directors of the Potomac Company entered into an Agreement whereby the Canal Company was granted permission to construct a canal up the Shenandoah River through United States land at Harpers Ferry.[1] In June, 1811, the Potomac Company applied to the War Department for permission to lease two lots, one located at the Keeptryste Furnace Tract on the Potomac River above Harpers Ferry and the other located on Shenandoah Street in Harpers Ferry.[2] The War Department directed the Paymaster of the Armory at Harpers Ferry, Mr. Samuel Annin, to so "divide the vacant lots, as to accommodate the said company..."[3]

On September 4, 1811, Paymaster Annin informed Secretary of War William Eustis:

"I am requested by Mr. Josias Thompson to send the plats by him made (see plats on next two pages of this report) of the lots laid off at this place, & at Keeptryste, for the accommodation of the Potomac Company which you sent me. I have thought it more proper to return them to the department of War, from whence I received them, together with General Masons and Mr. Foxalls (the two agents of the Potomac Company who had applied for the lease) letter which accompanied them."[4]

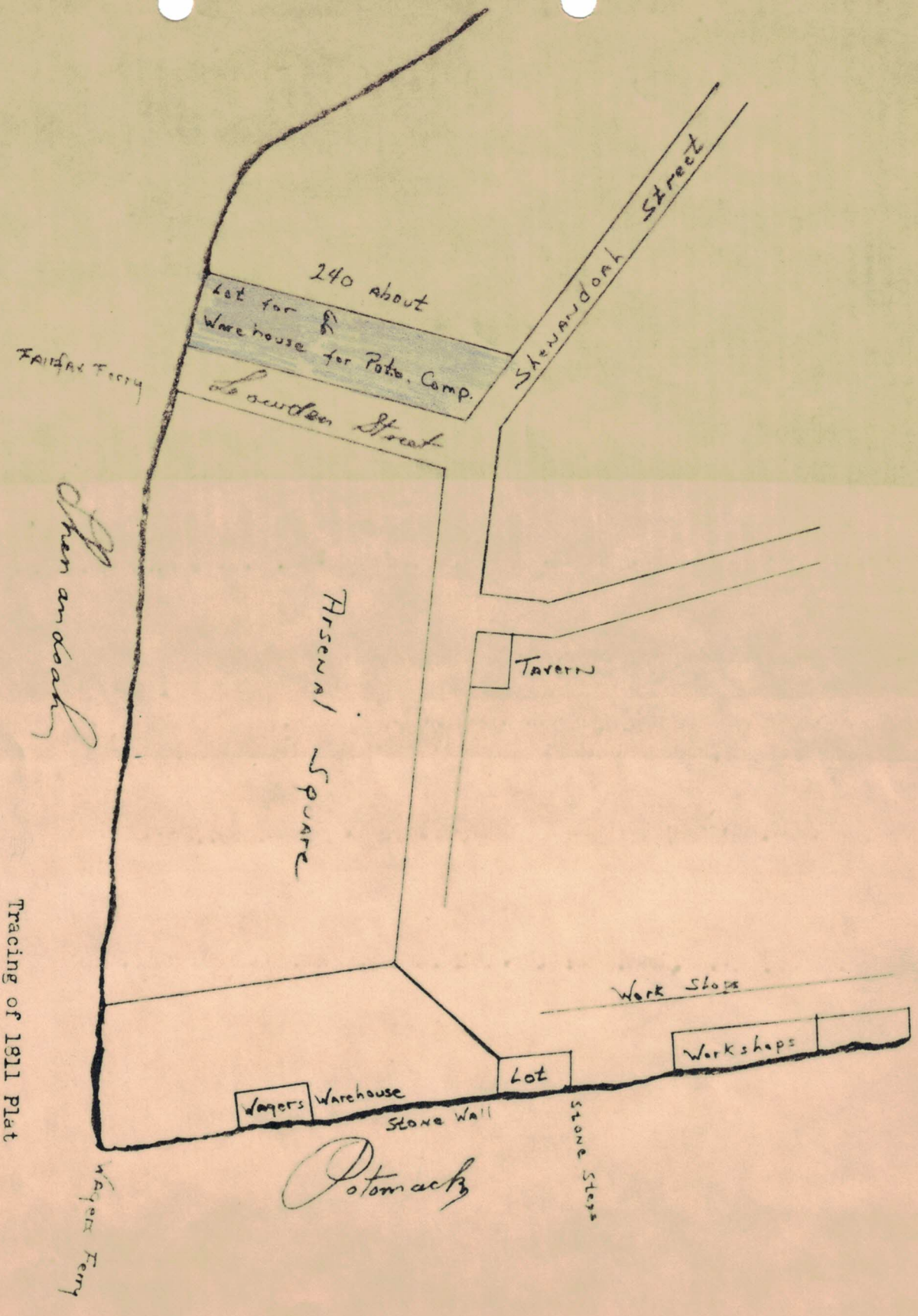
The two plats show that the Company was given a lot fronting 66 feet on the south side of Shenandoah Street and extending from that street to

1. Articles of Agreement between President of U. S. Thomas Jefferson and Potomac Company, March 3, 1806, National Archives R.G. 153, War Department JAGO Reservation File, West Virginia, Harpers Ferry. Harpers Ferry Photostatic Collection, Map Case, Drawer No. 9.

2. War Department to Paymaster Samuel Annin, June 6, 1811, Reel 18, V.2, p.140.

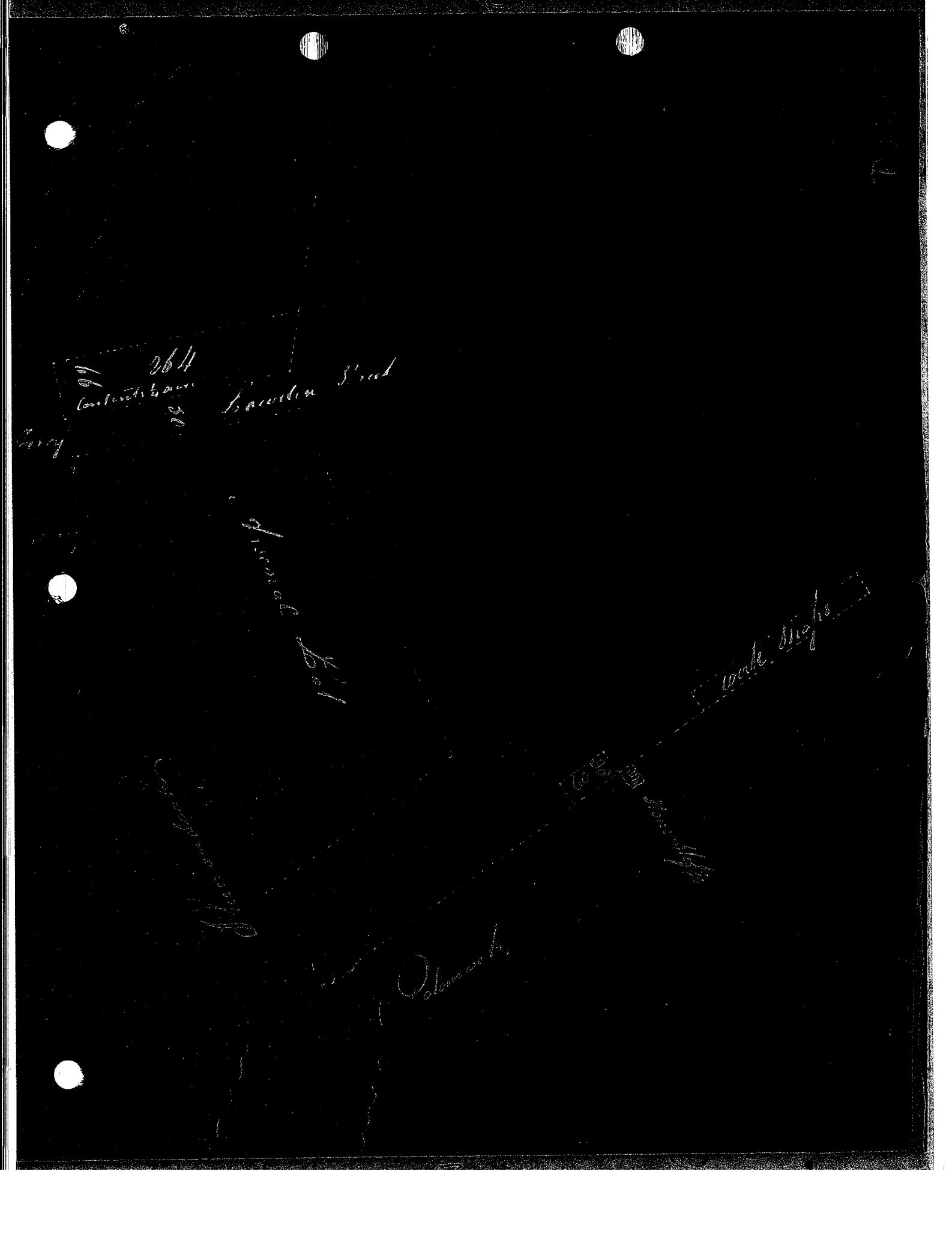
3. Ibid.

4. Annin to Eustis, September 4, 1811, Reel 18, V.6, p.566.



Tracing of 1911 Plat

Map no 50
Drawer no 7



the bank of the Shenandoah River, about 240 feet on one plat and stated as 264 feet long on the second plat. The lot was located on the west side of "Loudoun Street," later known as "Globe Inn Alley" and from 1847 to 1958 as "Market Street." A comparison of the dimensions of this 1811 grant with the 1852 map of Harpers Ferry (See Appendix VI) reveals that the lease embraced all of Lot No. 1 (which had a 43 foot frontage on Shenandoah Street), 23 feet of Lot No. 2, and practically all of Lot No.11, Block C, Shenandoah Street (which had a 67 foot frontage on Alley south of the Railroad).

In October, 1811, the War Department requested Mr. Annin to calculate what he thought "ought to be the annual rent of the lots proposed to be leased to the Potomac Company at Harpers Ferry and Keeptryst, as described in the plots which accompanied your letter of 4th Sept. calculating the lease for 7 or 10 years."[5] Annin's reply has not been located, but the lease was granted to the Company.[6]

By 1820 a store had been erected on Lot 1, Block C. This fact is revealed in a letter of Superintendent James Stubblefield to the Chief of Ordnance, Col. Wadsworth. The Wager family had advanced the claim that in selling their property to the United States in 1796 for the purpose of establishing the Armory, John Wager, Sr., had reserved to himself and heirs the exclusive right of having stores erected only on the reserved

5. War Department to Samuel Annin, October 10, 1811, Reel 18, V.2, p.146.

6. Paymaster Lloyd Beall to George Grayham, War Department, June 17, 1815, Reel 13, V.2, p.116, states "...But the place pointed out in his (Major Jamison's) letter to the Secy. of War to be built on, is under lease to the Potomac Company...."

Wager property. In other words, the United States had given up any right to permit stores to be erected or operated on Government land, thus giving the Wager family a complete monopoly of all commerical sites and buildings in Harpers Ferry. In contesting the Wager claim, Superintendent Stubblefield remarked: "There is now two stores on the public land at this place, one is kept on the Lot leased to the Potomac Company..."[7]

The Potomac Company surrendered their lease for the Shenandoah Street Lot to the Government in August, 1827.[8] About 1818,however, the company had sublet or more accurately given, a portion of their leased lot, that is, what was later known as Lot 1, Block C, Shenandoah Street to a William Graham.[9] Thus in 1827 the United States regained possession of a portion of the land leased to the Potomac Company, namely Lot 11, Block C, but the other portion, Block C, Lot 1, with the buildings on it, were occupied by William Graham. Over this latter lot the Government had no control whatsoever. Approximately nine other lots and buildings located on Government land at Harpers Ferry were also in the possession and control of private individuals. Thus in July, 1830, Col. George Bomford took up this problem with the recently appointed Superintendent of the Armory, George Rust, Jr. Col. Bomford wrote:

"The questions which have arisen, and which remain unsettled, relative to the occupancy of public buildings, and lots of public land, at the Harpers Ferry Armory; and the powers of the Supt. relative to the removal of persons from the former, and the collection of the arrears of Rent due from"

7. Stubblefield to Wadsworth, April 8, 1820, Reel 21, V.4, pp.345-350.

8. Col. George Bomford, Ord. Dept., to Supt. James Stubblefield, August 14, 1828, Reel 14, V.6, p.571; also Bomford to Superintendent George Rust, Jr., July 24, 1830, Reel 14, V.8, p.766.

9. James B. Wager to Secretary of War P. B. Porter, January 19, 1829, Reel 22, V.7, pp.690-694; and Bomford to Rust, July 24, 1830, Reel 14, V.8, p.766.

"them; and also of the control held by the United States over the latter; are very important, and it is advisable that they should be brought to a legal and final issue, as speedily as practicable...

The opinion of Mr. Moses T. Hunter, dated 28th October 1828, which was obtained, by the direction of this department, seems to leave the questions described in it, very doubtful. Mr. Hunter inclines to the belief that the Armory remains within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, and that the laws of that state afford ample remedies, and advises a resort to the Courts of the State. He is of opinion also, that it is most to the convenience of all parties, that the Armory should remain subject to the State Laws. It is considered proper therefore to proceed forwith to eject the persons who occupy the public houses at the Armory, without the consent of the Superintendent, by due course of law, in the courts of the State...

There is another class of cases [from that of dwelling houses] which require separate examination. Viz that of grants of lots to private individuals for the purpose of erecting buildings on them, at private expense. These are considered as essentially different from those alluded to in the foregoing remarks, as they are not immediately connected with the operations of the Armory, or with the ordinary duties of the Superintendent. They are not, however, the less important on that account, as theymay have much effect, for good or the reverse, on the well being of the establishment.

The lots, which are not this occupied, appear to be held under alledged agreements heretofore made. From some of the preceding observations it will be perceived, that the dept. does not consider any grants of public lots to be valid, except such as were expressly authorized by the Secretary of War, or by this department. You will therefore require of all those who claim to hold public lots, to exhibit the evidence of their respective claims, and the authority under which they claim possession. And you are to assume the ground that all buildings, on the public land, is public property, unless the contract be satisfactorily proved...

The grants in all these cases [which Bomford had just reviewed], may have been proper and advantageous to the public interest, if they had been made in a proper manner, and based upon just principles. But as they are now situated, none of the claimants, can be considered as possessing any legal title to the premises, excepting perhaps [in one case]...

It is proper that all these cases should be adjusted, and be placed on some known and fixed basis, by a written agreement, specifying the conditions, and securing the privileges of the respective parties.

The views of the Govt. originally, in permitting the erection of buildings on the public lots, were, I understand, to facilitate the vending of such supplies, as the persons employed in the public service might need [thereby breaking the monopoly of the Wager family by introducing competition and thus reducing the cost of goods sold in Harpers Ferry]. This object is therefore to be kept in view. Grants of lots, for the gratification of individuals, and having no direct effect in promoting the public interests, either past or prospective, are not to be counteranced.

An agreement for renting a lot, should therefore specify the purpose for which it is granted, and the description of building to be placed on it."

"The grant should be for a limited period, and a suitable rent should be exacted. The Supt. should retain such a control over the granted premises, as will prevent their being appropriated to purposes prejudiced to the public service, or to the morals of the community, but not such as would impose unnecessary restrictions on the proper pursuits of the occupant. The U. States should retain to reposess the premises at any time, should occasion require it. No other than substantial buildings should be erected. To afford an adequate inducement to occupants to incur the expense of erecting such buildings, they should be secured in possession for a specified period, or, if required to surrender at an earlier date, that they should receive liberal renumberation..." 10

Two days later, on July 24, 1830, Col. Bomford again wrote to Rust, this time specifically referring to the buildings located on Lot 1, Block C. The Chief of Ordnance stated:

"I now transmit the papers mentioned in my letter of the 22nd instant, relating to the case of a lot granted to the Potomac Company...

By these papers you will perceive, that a lease intended to have been given, and that it was never signed by the parties. Regarding that lease as valid, and setting forth the terms of the grant, it will be seen that the period of the grant expired in 1818; and that neither that company, nor any one under its authority, had any legal right to exercise any legal control over the lot after that date. It is proper to notice one of the conditions of the lease viz. that no fireplace, chimney, nor flue shall be put in any building, and that no fire should be kept on the lot.

It does not appear that the company ever gave any permission to erect on the lot any other building than the warehouse (which was located on Lot 11, Block C). If it be alleged that the stone store house & brick dwelling house (located on Lot 1, Block C) were erected under the authority of the Company, it would seem to follow- that they have been surrendered to the U. States. It is presumed however that these buildings have been erected since the expiration of the company's lease in 1818. Although the report of 1829 (by Superintendent James Stubblefield, and to be quoted later) states that they were erected in 1812 and the warehouse was given to the Supt. in August 1827..." 11

On October 29, 1831, Superintendent Rust submitted a comprehensive report to the Ordnance Office listing all of the claims of private individuals to buildings located on the Armory land. These buildings were

10. Bomford to Rust, July 22, 1830, Reel 14, V.8, pp.748-758.

11. Bomford to Rust, July 24, 1830, Reel 14, V.8, p.766.

appraised for their value in 1831 by three disinterested persons for the Superintendent. "Class No. 2" buildings were those erected on Government lots for commercial reasons. The report lists nine such buildings with a total appraised value of $16,290.00 as yet not acquired by the Government. The buildings standing on Lot No. 1, Block C were listed as being owned by "William Graham" and included a "Stone Store House-Brick Dwelling House & Frame House, Stable-Ice House-privy-Claim No.1". Their appraised value was placed at $4,000.00.[12]

In making an inspection of the Armory in 1832, the inspector remarked:

"A number of houses upon the public landhave been built entirely by individuals not connected with the Armory. These comprise some of the best houses in the place and have been valued at $16,290. Some of the persons have permission for thus locating their buildings, but in general they are trespassers..." [13]

As a result of this inspection, no doubt, $15,870.00 was included in the "Special estimate for additional appropriation for the Service of the Ordnance Department for the year 1833." for "The purchase of 7 dwelling houses built by private individuals on the grounds, at this (Harpers Ferry) Armory."[14]

In justifying the request for this amount, the Ordnance Office stated:

"1. The amount here referred to, is the result of a valuation made by disinterested persons. These buildings were erected many years since, and without authority from the Chief of this Office. They are all good and serviceable, their annual amount of rents to the owners being not less than 1900 dollars, and as the owners pay no rent or taxes, to the state or to the United States, they are perfectly satisfied in continuing to hold the property under the same advantageous circumstance. To this there could be no objection, if the ground occupied by the buildings and their enclosures, was not necessary to the public service of the Armory.

It is that part of the public grounds at the Armory, which lies between the shores of the Shenandoah river, and the base of the high hill"

12. "Valuation of private property (buildings & improvements) on public land at Harper's Ferry," October 29, 1831, Reel 24, V.9, p.850.

"between the two rivers, being the only disposable level ground, at the armory. It has the advantage of being on the south side of the hill; and is the only suitable ground for dwellings for the mechanics, as it is free from the very great inconveniences of unhealthiness, referred to under the head (I) which attaches to the sites of the old building there alluded to.

The possession of these buildings, and their enclosures which cannot be obtained until they are paid for (except by legal process on the part of the U. States) would without doubt have a marked effect in improving the health of the workmen, and this circumstance would ultimately enable the Department to reduce the excess of wages now given at this establishment over and above what is given at the Springfield Armory; this excess as before mentioned, being found necessary to be given at Harpers Ferry, principally, in consequence of the time lost by the workmen from sickness.

If there were other public ground at this Armory suitable in point of health, and convenience to the public works; an appropriation for these buildings would not be asked for. But as these buildings and their enclosures, occupy in these respects, the only suitable ground for the erection of dwellings, their purchase becomes a matter of the first importance to the public interest at this establishment; and the amount embraced in the estimate is therefore especially recommended." [15]

Congress, however, failed to appropriate money for this purpose.[16] The Ordnance Department therefore renewed the request, increasing it to the original $16,290.00 in 1834, and repeating the request again unsuccessfully in 1835.[17] The Ordnance Department again requested $16,290 for the same Purpose for the year 1836[18] and on July 2, 1836, Congress finally appropriated the desired amount.[19]

13. R.G. 156, National Archives, Ordnance Office, Special File Box No. 28, Inspection Report for 1832, dated December 15, 1832.

14. Special Estimate...for 1833, Reel 20, V.6, p.570.

15. Ibid., Reel 20, V.6, pp.574-575.

16. Ibid., Reel 20, V.6, p.577.

17. Special estimates for the Service of the Ordnance Department for the year 1834, Reel 20, V.6, p.583, 585-587. 591. Estimate for 1835, Reel 20, V.6, p.592-593, 594.

18. Special estimate for 1836, Reel 20, V.6, pp.598, 600-602.

19. Appropriations made by Congress for the Service of the Ordnance Department for the Year 1836, Reel 20, V.6, p.605.

While the papers relating to the settlement of most of these claims have not been located, it is clear from Superintendent Edward Lucas, Jr., letter of January 11, 1839, that eight of the nine claims had been settled satisfactorily in the period July 2, 1836, to January 11, 1839, (the one remaining claim being that of Dr. Marmion). Mr. Lucas also stated in the same letter that heirs of William Graham received $4,000 for the purchase of their rights to the buildings on Lot 1, Block C.[20]

Thus between 1836 and 1839 the United States Government regained possession of Lot 1, Block C and the buildings on it; the property have been out of the control of the Superintendent of the Armory since 1811.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDINGS ON LOT 1, BLOCK C

The stone store on Lot 1 was apparently erected about 1818 and certainly by 1820 as has been revealed by Superintendent Stubblefield's remark in his letter of April 8, 1820, that "one (store) is kept on the Lot leased to the Potomac Company."[21] The brick house standing on Lot 1, Block C was probably erected about the same time and both buildings were probably constructed by William Graham. Both houses and other structures on the Lot formerly leased by the Potomac Company were described by Stubblefield in a report to Col. George Bomford of the Ordnance Department, dated February 23, 1829, as follows:

20. Lucas to Col. Bomford, Ordnance Department, January 11, 1839, Reel 12, V.5, pp.473-476.

21. Stubblefield to Col. Wadsworth, April 8, 1820, Reel 21, V.4, pp.345.

"Stone storehouse and dwelling (House No. 4 on 1834-35 maps), brick dwelling and boarding house (House No. 3 on 1834-35 maps, both Houses No. 3 and 4 located on Block C, Lot 1) and wooden warehouse (Located on Lot No. 11, Block C).

In What year erected. 1812.

By whom erected: Potomac Navigation Co.

By what authority erected: By agreement with the War Department, of which there is no document in this office.

Estimated Value: $5,000.00.

Lot No. 1...

NOTES.....

3. Lot No. 1, under the head of persons not connected with the Armory, is situated on Shenandoah Street, running back to the Shenandoah River. In front is a two-story stone dwelling-house and store (Bldg. No. 4), and the rear a large two-story brick boarding house (Bldg. No. 3), and on the river (Lot 11, Block C), a large frame warehouse, formerly used by the Potomac Company for storing flour...." [22]

In October, 1831, the appraised value of this property, described as including a "Stone Store House-Brick Dwelling House & Frame House, Stable-Ice House-privy," was placed at $4,000. [23]

Bldgs. No. 3 and 4 are to be seen on the 1834-35 maps that appear in Appendixes II, III and IV of this report. Judging by these maps, Bldg. No. 3 was approximately 30 feet by about 50 feet in size, while Bldg. No. 4 was about 40 by 35 feet. The 1913 map (see appendix VIII), which shows the same two structures, indicates that the dimensions of Bldg. No. 3 were 29 feet (including the porch) by 50 feet, and those of Bldg. No. 4, 43 feet by 33 feet at that date. It is thus apparent that the two maps agree roughly on the general dimensions of the two structures.

The 1848-51 lists of Government dwelling houses described House No. 3

22. American States Papers. Document, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, Washington, 1860, V. IV, p.145. Reel 17, V.3, p.237.

23. Reel 24, V.9, p.850.

as "Brick, two stories, with slate roof, in Class 1, valued at $2,700." Bldg. No. 4 is described as "Brick (was actually stone), 2 stories, with slate roof, and as the store part of Bldg. No. 3." The valuation of $2,700 included both buildings.[24] It will also be noted that Bldg. No. 3 is listed as a two story brick house and Bldg. No. 4 as two story stone house on the 1913 map; both of the houses, were therefore apparently still standing in 1913.

3. USE OF THE BUILDINGS 1820 - 1852

Bldg. No. 4, as has been mentioned, was being used as a store in 1820. The building was probably leased by Daniel A. Weed from William Graham from about 1820 to 1824 and utilized as a Dry Goods store and dwelling. On February 5, 1824, Mr. Weed obtained a lease for a lot of ground in the Six Acre Reservation from the Wager family and proceeded to construct on it a store house, now known as Bldg. No. 40, into which he moved in 1824.[25] From 1824 to 1827 Bldg. No. 4 was then leased by M. K. Wartman, who operated a Dry Goods and Grocery store during that period.[26] This chain of use is revealed by William Graham's notice of August 15, 1827, in which he stated: "The store house at Harpers-Ferry, on the Shenandoah, lately in the occupancy"

24. "List of United States Dwelling Houses at Harpers Ferry, June 30, 1848." Reel 18, V.12, p.1185. "List of Dwelling Houses belonging to the United States At Harpers Ferry, December 31, 1850." Photostatic Collection, p.1, Map Case, Drawer No. 4. "List of Dwelling Houses at Harpers Ferry Per Inventory 30 June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

25. Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldg. No. 40, The William Richards Bldg.," dated June 9, 1958, pp.3-4.

26. Harpers Ferry Free Press, March 31, 1824, p.3, c.4; December 1, 1824, p.1, c.1.

"of M. K. Wartman, and formerly occupied by D. A. Weed & Co." was for rent.

Bldg. No. 4 was next leased by the firm of Hamilton & Lewright from at least October 15, 1828, to March 31, 1830. These gentlemen sold "Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Silks, Calicoes, Fancy Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Medicines, etc. etc."[28] Mr. Graham again documented this chain of use when he advertised in March, 1830:

"FOR RENT

"At Harpers Ferry, a large and commodious Stone House, calculated for a Store and Dwelling House, at present occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Lewright as such. Possession April 1."[29]

Bldg. No. 3 in 1829, and undoubtedly since its construction, was being utilized as a boarding house,[30] that was operated by a Mrs. Fitzsimmons in 1829.[31] In 1829, the two houses, according to James B. Wager, were then renting for a total of $600 a year.[31a]

House No. 4 was next rented to Thomas Hughes in October, 1830. Mr. Hughes opened a Dry Goods and Grocery Store which he continued to operate

27. Virginia Free Press, August 29, 1827, p.4, c.5.

28. Ibid., December 3, 1828, p.4, c.4. June 24, 1829, p.4, c.3; December 2, 1829, p.4, c.4; January 6, 1830, p.4; March 10, 1830, p.3, c.5.

29. Ibid., March 24, 1830, p.3.

30. Stubblefield's report to Bomford, February 23, 1829, Reel 17, V.3, p.237.

31. See 1829 claim for room rent, dated March 4, 1852, on U.S., Reel 26, V.3, p.232.

31a. James B. Wager to Sec. of War, P. B. Porter, January 19, 1829, Reel 22, V.7, pp.690-694. "The 2nd (Lot) leased to Potomac Co. Transferred to W. Graham, Buildings cost about $6,000, rents for $600."

at that site until March 31, 1834.[32] In 1834, Thomas Hughes moved to a building located on Wager Lot No. 9 in the Wager Ferry Lot.[33]

The Globe Inn Period, Bldg. No. 3, 1832 - 1835

The "owner" of Bldgs. No. 3 and 4 died in 1831 or 1832, for in February, 1832, Dr. Nicolas Marmion, acting as administrator of the estate, advertised that a public sale would be held of the personal property of "William Graham, decd," and also offered for rent: "the large and commodious Brick House now occupied by Mr. Fitzsimmons (House No. 3) as a boarding house; and the store and dwelling house (House No. 4) in front of it in the possession of Mr. Hughes."[34] Both tenants renewed their leases and John Fitzsimmons announced in April, 1832, that he had "opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at Harpers Ferry, (nearly Opposite Maj. Jas. Stephenson's Hotel (Which was located in Bldg. No. 45)) in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Graham (House No. 3, Lot 1, Block C) AT THE SIGN OF THE GLOBE." Continuing, Mr. Fitzsimmons noted "His bar will be supplied with the best liquors...His stabling is large and commodious..."[35] In August, 1832, George Little informed the public that he had a "Hack and Horses for Hire" and advised those interested to "call at the bar of J. Fitzsimmons, sign of the Globe."[36] On

32. Virginia Free Press, October 27, 1830, p.3, c.5. June 2, 1831, p.3, c.3; April 26, 1832, p.3; August 22, 1833; p.3; October 31, 1833, p.3, c.4; January 12, 1832, p.3; and April 10, 1834, p.3, c.1.

33. Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 9, Ferry Lot Series," September 5, 1958, p.13.

34. Virginia Free Press, February 9, 1832, p.3.

35. Ibid., April 5, 1832, p.3, c.1.

36. Ibid., August 23, 1832, p.4.

October 29, 1833, Mr. John Fitzsimmons married Miss Mary Emily Jamison, of Frederick County, Maryland.[37] He continued to operate the "Globe Inn" from 1832 to March 31, 1835.[38]

In April, 1834, Dr. Marmion, still acting as administrator of the William Graham estate, announced that he would "rent, by private contract, the STORE HOUSE, Cellar, &C. (House No. 4) next door to Fitzsimmon's Hotel, and lately occupied by Thomas Hughes."[39] There is no evidence of the house being opened as another store and from what followed it is possible that John Fitzsimmons leased the building to enlarge the Globe Inn. In any event, John G. Wilson announced in April, 1835, that he was opening "at the house recently occupied by Mr. John Fitzsimmons as a tavern (House No. 3, Globe Inn), on Shenandoah Street" a "NEW AND CHEAP STORE." His stock consisted of Dry Goods and Groceries.[40] Here he remained until July, 1839. In 1838 Mr. Wilson was appointed Post Master of Harpers Ferry and his Post Office and store were thus located in House No. 4 from 1838 to 1839.[41] At some date after July 2, 1836, and before January, 1839, the United States Government acquired the rights of William Graham's heirs to Houses No. 3 and 4. Shortly after this settlement, it would appear from the 1848 list of Government Dwelling Houses, House No. 3 was taken over by the U.S. for use as a Government Dwelling House and House No. 4 was leased to John G. Wilson.[42]

House No. 4, 1839 to 1852

37. Virginia Free Press, November 14, 1833, p.2, c.6.

38. Ibid., January 3, 1833, p.2, c.6; May 16, 1833, p.3, c.2; April 3, 1834, p.3, c.1; January 1, 1834, p.4, c1; March 20, 1834, p.3, c.5; December 11, 1834, p.3, c.4.

39. Ibid., April 3, 1834, p.3, c.1.

40. Ibid., April 30, 1835, p.3, c.4.

In April, 1839, Mr. Wilson moved his store and post office across the street into Government House No. 7 or present Bldg. No. 45, which he had built in 1825.[43] On August 1, 1839, Jeremiah Stevens announced "I am now receiving and opening, on Shenandoah Street, at the house formerly occupied by John G. Wilson, as a Store and Post Office, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS...."[44] Mr. Stevens had leased House No. 4 from the U.S. for one year and there he remained until March 31, 1840.[45]

House No. 4 was next leased by John Rokenbaugh, Jr., in April, 1840. Mr. Rokenbaugh informed the public he was "opening a beautiful retail store, in the house recently occupied by Jeremiah Stevens, opposite the Mr. Wm. J. Stephen's Clothing Store (which was located in Bldg. No.44) and the Post Office (which was located in Bldg. No. 45)." His stock consisted of Dry Goods, Hardware and Liquors.[46] In another advertisement in 1840 he described his building as "THE WHITE STORE."[47] Mr. Rokenbaugh remained in business in House No. 4 until December, 1841,[48] at which time he removed his business to the House located on Wager Lot No. 51, at the Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets.[49]

41. Virginia Free Press, October 29, 1835, p.3, c.2; May 25, 1837, p.3, c.4; January 4, 1838, p.3, c.3; August 1, 1839, p.3, c.4; Harpers Ferry Constitutionalist, May 1, 1839, p.3.

42. Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

43. Kissling, Herbert H., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldg. No. 45 and 45A," dated October 16, 1957, revised January 22, 1958, p.4; For further activities of Mr. Wilson, see also Snell, Charles W., "Historical Study of Wager Lot No. 13, 1837-1856, Wager Six Acre Reservation Series," dated September 25, 1958, 23 pages.

44. Virginia Free Press, August 1, 1839, p.3, c.4.

45. Ibid., October 10, 1839, p.3, c.3; Harpers Ferry Constitutionalist, September 11, 1839, p.4.

From 1842 to April, 1843, House No. 4 was next rented by P. O. Littlejohn, a Dry Goods merchant. Mr. Littlejohn vacated the house in April, 1843, owing the Government $86.95 in rent for the period of his lease.[50]

From 1843 to 1848 the building was apparently leased next by Joseph Smith, another Dry Goods merchant, at an annual rent of $36.00 a year.[51] In 1850 House No. 4 was rented by T. J. W. Sullivan, a merchant tailor for $60 a year,[52] and in 1851 by T. J. Earnshaw.[53] Earnshaw and Benjamin Ott operated a Dry Goods Store at House No. 4.[54]

Use of House No. 3, 1837 to 1852

About 1837, when the Government acquired the rights of Graham's heirs

46. Harpers Ferry Constitutionalist, July 23, 1840, p.3, notice dated April 29, 1840. Also Deed of Trust, May 1, 1840, Rokenbaugh to John Moler and Isaac N. Carter, in Deed Book 24, pp.220-221, Jefferson County Court House, Charles Town, West Va.

47. Virginia Free Press, November 19, 1840, p.3, c.4.

48. Ibid., February 11, 1841, p.3, c.5; March 18, 1841, p.3, c.5; June 10, 1841, p.3, c.3; November 18, 1841, p.3, c.7; December 9, 1841, p.3, c.3.

49. See Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for 'The Noah H. Swayne Lot' (Wager Lot No. 51)", dated July 24, 1958, pp.11-13.

50. List of Dwelling Houses...June 30, 1848, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185, and Supt. John Symington to Col George Talcott, Ordnance Dept., January 5, 1849, Reel 23, V.12, pp.1120-1122; Talcott to Secretary of War W. L. Marcy, Reel 23, V.11, pp.1099-1100, and verdict of Court, May, 1847, Reel 23, V.11, p.1102.

51. "List of Government Dwelling Houses, June 30, 1848, corrected...to December 31, 1850, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

52. "List of Dwelling Houses...December 31, 1850, p.1.

53. "List of Dwelling Houses, June 30, 1851, Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

54. Virginia Free Press, May 9, 1851, p.3, c.1.

to this house, the building was apparently then utilized in part as the free quarters for A. M. Kitzmiller, Clerk of the armory. Another portion of the house was also rented in 1848 to James Garry for $30.00.[55] By December 31, 1850, the building was rented to three people, Daniel J. Young, an armorer, at $42.00 a year; Abraham VanHorn, a laborer, at $100 a year; and James Garry at $30.00 per year.[56] By 1850 Mr. Kitzmiller had removed his quarters from House No. 3 to House No. 177 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation.[57]

In June, 1851, Mr. Garry and Mr. VanHorn were still jointly renting House No. 3.

4. SALE OF LOT 1, BLOCK C, IN 1852

Houses No. 3 and 4 were appraised in August, 1852, as being jointly worth $3,000.[58] This price probably put it beyond the means of the Armory workmen and in any event, the houses were not sold at the private sale held on August 31, 1852. The lot and buildings were therefore offered at public auction to the highest bidder on September 1 and 2, 1852, and sold to Edward Lucas, Jr., Paymaster of the Armory, for $2,505.00.[59]

55. List of Dwelling Houses, June 30, 1848, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

56. List of Dwelling Houses, December 31, 1850, p.1, and Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.132.

57. List of Dwelling Houses, December 31, 1850, p.6.

58. Report of appraisers, August 20, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

59. "Account of Houses and Vacant Lots of land at Harpers Ferry, made on the 1st and 2nd days of September, 1852, under an order of the Sectary of War, by S. Howell Brown, Agent." Reel 24, V.7, p.683.

Maps showing this lot in 1848 and 1852 will be found in Appendixes V and VI of this report. Lot 1, Block C, was described in 1852 as having a "43 feet front on Shenandoah St., 124 feet on Market Street to Railroad, 39 feet wide at Railroad and 110 feet back to Shenandoah Street. Dwellings No. 3 and 4."[60]

Edward Lucas, Jr., completed the payments for Lot 1, Block C in 1856 and received the Deed for the property that year.[61] On September 16, 1856, Mr. Lucas purchased from Ralph Cleveland, the owner of Lot 2, Block C, for $40.00 the following portion of Lot 2:

"...Lot No. 2 in Block C on Shenandoah Street, and the part of said Lot hereby conveyed is Metted and bounded as follows viz: Beginning at a gun barrel corner to Lot No. 1 & 2 Block C Shen. street the former lot purchased by & belonging to the said Edwr. Lucas Jr & latter purchased & belonging to the said Ralph Cleveland at the sale aforesaid and fronting upon and running with said street five feet & five inches to & touching the corner of brick dwelling No. 5 upon Said Lot No. 2 B.C.S.S. belonging to said Cleveland, thence running back with the wall of said dwelling towards the Railroad twenty nine feet and ___inches to a stake near the corner of brick dwelling No. 4 (sic, actually House No. 3), standing upon Lot No. 1 B.C.S.S. belonging to said Lucas, thence Northerly with the wall of said dwelling five feet and ten inches to the joint of intersection of said wall & line of the wall at the Stone dwelling No. 3 (sic, actually House No. 4), standing upon said lot No. 1, B.C.S.S. belonging to said Lucas & thence along with the line and wall of Said stone dwelling westerly twenty nine feet & ___inches to the beginning on Shen. Street, containing One hundred & Sixty eight square feet & __inches of ground more or less. intending to Cover & include the entire space or area of ground between & up to & running with the several walls of the aforesaid dwellings No. 3"

60. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses as per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852, with the Lots of Land as Per Brown's Map of the same, Where correspondence exists, and in other cases, An Approximation. National Archives R.G. 156, War Department, Ordnance, LR, H-300-1852.

61. Supt. Henry W. Clowe to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Department, December 3, 1856, Reel 25, V.10, pp.963-964, submitting deed to be executed. Craig to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, December 9, 1856, Reel 20, V.3, p.237. Craig to Clowe, December 13, 1856, Reel 19, V.9, p.911, returning deed signed by Secretary of War. Deed to Block C, Lot 1 and four lots on Camp Hill, U.S. to Lucas, Jr., dated December 12, 1856, in Deed Book 38, pp.459-460, Jefferson County Court House.

"& 4 standing upon Lot No. 1, B.C.S.S. belonging to said Lucas & No. 5 standing upon Lot No. 2, B.C.S.S. belonging to said Cleveland..." [62]

The changes in the lots may be seen by the fence lines, as shown on the 1913 map (Appendix VIII), between lots No. 1 and 2, Block C. Paymaster Edward Lucas, Jr., died on March 5, 1858,[63] but his heirs retained possession of the property until after the Civil War. Judging by the 1913 map, which lists Taxanah Lucas as the owner of Lot 1, Block C, the property apparently remained in the family until at least 1913.

5. USES OF HOUSES NO. 3 AND 4, 1852 - 1861

Paymaster Lucas, Jr., was furnished excellent free quarters in the Paymasters House (now known as the "Lockwood House") that was located on Camp Hill by the U. S. Government as a part of his salary as an Armory Officer. He therefore undoubtedly rented out House No. 3 as a dwelling or boarding house and House No. 4 as a store in the period 1852 to 1858. The people leasing these buildings, unfortunately, either failed to advertise their business, or if they did so, failed to locate their store so that it can be placed on Lot No. 1, Block C in the period 1852 to 1861.

By utilizing the census records of 1860, in which the census taker in general went from door to door recording his data in that order, we find that the families of William Kirby, a machinist; James Gibson, an Armory employee, Thomas Earnshaw, a machinist, and Henry Brown, Agent of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company, were probably living in these

62. Cleveland to Lucas, Jr., Deed of B. & S., September 16, 1856, Deed Book 36, pp.165-166. Jefferson County Court House.

63. Telegram, Supt. Clowe to Col. Craig, Ordnance Department., March 5, 1858, Reel 26, V.7, p.643.

houses in 1860.

6. HISTORICAL PLANS OF THE BUILDINGS

No historical plans of these two buildings have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be found.

7. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

All historical prints and photographs of House No. 3 and No. 4 will be in Appendix IX of this report. House No. 4 is to be seen in HF-361 about 1865; HF-111 about 1889, excellent; HF82, 1889; HF-99 about 1892-96; HF-289 about 1932.

House No. 3 is to be seen in HF-249 about 1856; HF-361 about 1865; HF-111 about 1889 (part of) HF-68 about 1880; HF-99 about 1892-1896, excellent; and HF-289 about 1932. Two other 1865 views of House No. 4 will be found on pages 157 and 158 of Philip R. Smith, Jr.'s "History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869," also a 1932 view of Houses 3 & 4 on page 185.

8. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot 1, Block C was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. The lot, with Lot No. 11, Block C, was leased to the Potomac Company in 1811. The Company relinquished their rights to Lot 11 in 1827, but about 1818, they had in some manner transferred their "rights" to Lot 1 to William Graham. Graham and his estate held possession of Lot 1 until about 1837, when the U. S. Government regained control of the lot by purehasing

64. Records of the Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, pp.178-179. These families are listed as living next to Ralph Cleveland, owner of Lot 2, Block C, and between Samuel Trail, who owned the House on Lot No. 10, Block C. Lot 11, Block C was vacant.

Graham's claims to the buildings for $4,000.00.

In 1852 the Government offered Lot No. 1 for sale at public auction and the property was purchased by Edward Lucas, Jr., Paymaster of the Armory, for $2,505.00. In September, 1856, Mr. Lucas enlarged Lot No. 1 by purchasing for $40 a strip of Lot No. 2, Block C, which adjoined Lot No. 1, that fronted five feet five inches on Shenandoah Street by 29 feet in depth. Lot No. 1, Block C was owned by Mr. Lucas and his heirs from 1852 until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of Buildings

Houses No. 3 and 4 were probably constructed by William Graham about 1818-20. House No. 4 (store) was a two and one-half story stone house with a slate roof, designed for use as a store and dwelling house. During the 1840's and 1850's the exterior of the house was painted white. The building fronted approximately 43 feet on Shenandoah Street and measured about 33 feet in depth along Market Street.

House No. 3 (Globe Inn) was a two and one-half story brick house with slate roof, located in the rear of House No. 4, and fronting on Market Street. A two story wooden porch ran the entire length of the front of House No. 3. The building fronted about 50 feet on Market Street and was 29 feet deep (or 20 feet deep, not including the porch). The house was designed for use as a boarding house.

Maps and photographs suggest that the two houses were little altered in their exterior appearance from the 1850's to 1913. Both houses were still standing about 1932 and were probably destroyed by 1936 or 1942 floods.

C. Uses of the Buildings, 1820 - 1861

House No. 3 (Globe Inn)

1820-1829, Boarding House. In 1829 the establishment was being operated by a Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

1832-1835, The Globe Inn, hotel & tavern operated by John Fitzsimmons

1835-1837? Leased by John G. Wilson as Dry Goods Store.

1837-1852, Used as Government Dwelling House for Armory employees.

House No. 4 (Store)

1820-1824, Dry Goods Store of Daniel A. Weed.

1824-1827, Dry Goods Store of M. K. Wartman.

1828-1830, Dry Goods Store of Hamilton & Lewright.

1830-1834, Dry Goods Store of Thomas Hughes.

1834-1837, unknown; probably leased by John G. Wilson.

1837?-1839, Dry Goods Store of John G. Wilson.

1839-1840, Dry Goods Store of Jeremiah Stevens.

1840-1841, Dry Goods Store (White Store) of John Rokenbaugh, Jr.

1842-1843, Dry Goods Store of P. O. Littlejohn.

1843-1848, Dry Goods Store of Joseph Smith.

1850, Merchant Tailor Store of T. J. W. Sullivan.

1851, Dry Goods Store of T. J. Earnshaw and Benjamin Ott.

1852 to 1861, Bldgs. owned by Edward Lucas, Jr., and leased out as dwelling houses and store. In 1860, the houses were apparently rented by William Kirby, James Gibson, Thomas Earnshaw, and Henry Brown. House No. 4 probably contained a Dry Goods, store, but the name of the operator is unknown.

9. LOT NO. 1, BLOCK C, TODAY

In 1957, the lot contained the surface foundation ruins of both buildings. In October, 1957, all surface ruins were bulldozed underground and the area was then covered by a new parking area built for the use of visitors to the Monument.

PART II

HISTORY OF LOT 2, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 TO 1865.

HOUSE NO. 5

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 5

Lot No. 2, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 until 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 5 was constructed on Lot No. 2. Because of a lease held by the Potomac Company from 1811 to 1818,[1] to a section of Lot No. 2 that fronted 23 feet on Shenandoah Street, it is most probable that House No. 5 was therefore erected in the period 1818 to 1834.

House No. 5 was constructed by either the U. S. Government or an armory workman as a dwelling house. If the house was constructed under the latter method, the Government then proceeded, between 1822 and 1838, to purchase from these builders all claims for the construction or improvements made to such houses located on Government property.[2]

House No. 5 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II, III and IV of this report. Judging by the maps in Appendixes II and III, House No. 5 fronted about 25 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 28 feet deep. (House No. 5, which was brick, is missing from the 1913 map, see Appendix VIII. Its site was occupied in 1913 by a one story frame house; thus the dimensionsof House No. 5 on the 1834-35 maps cannot be checked against the 1913 map.)

The 1848-1851 lists of Government dwelling houses describe House No. 5 as "Brick, 2 story, with Shingle Roof, in Class 6 and Valued at $800" on the 1848 list and in "Class 11, Valued at $300" on the 1850 list.[3]

1. See PART I of this report, History of Lot 1, Block C.

2. See Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History of...Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869, Chapters I to VII.

3. "List of Dwelling Houses...30th June 1848, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185; List of Dwelling Houses, December 31, 1850, Photostatic Collection, p.1; "List of Dwelling House...30th June 1851, Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

The 1889 photograph HF-82 (see Appendix IX) also clearly shows House No. 5 to be a two story house.[4] House No. 5 was designed for use as a dwelling house.

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 5, 1818 - 1852

House No. 5 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees from the time of its construction until 1852. Unfortunately the records indicating who resided in the house prior to about 1845 have not been found. About 1845 William H. Moore, an Inspector at the Armory, was living in the house rent free.[5] By 1848 the Benjamin Russell, an Armory employee, rented the house for $50.00 a year.[6] By 1850 House No. 5 was rented by Ralph Cleveland, an armorer, at an annual rent of $50.00.[7] Mr. Cleveland was still living in the house in 1851.[8]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 2, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 5 was appraised as being worth $650.00.[9] The house was then sold at its appraised value to Ralph Cleveland at the private Government sale of dwelling houses held on August 31, 1852, by which the Armory workmen were given an opportunity to buy the Government

4. See also Smith, P. R., Jr., "History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869," pp.157-158, for two 1865 drawings that clearly show House No. 5 to be a two story house as compared with the 2½ story House No. 4.

5. "List of Dwelling Houses..30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

6. Ibid.

7. "List of Dwelling Houses...December 31, 1850," p.1; also Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.129.

8. List of Dwelling Houses...June 30, 1851, Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

9. "Appraised value of Lots & Houses Occupied by Armory Workmen, Harpers Ferry Armory, August 20, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

Houses in which they were then residing.

Lot No. 2, Block C, was described in 1852 as having a "41 feet front on Shenandoah Street, 110 feet deep to the Railroad, 40 wide at Railroad and 102 feet back (along line with Lot 3, Block C) to Shenandoah Street. Dwelling No. 5."[11] (See 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI of this Report.)

Ralph Cleveland completed paying for Lot No. 2, Block C, in December, 1858.[12] Previous to this, on September 16, 1856, Mr. Cleveland had sold to Edward Lucas, Jr., the owner of Lot No. 1, Block C, for $40 the following portion of Lot 1:

"...Beginning at a gun barrel corner to Lot No. 1 & 2 Block C. Shen. street,...fronting and running with said street five feet five inches & touching the corner of brick dwelling No. 5 upon Said Lot No. 2 B. C. S.S. belonging to said Cleveland, thence running back with the wall of said dwelling towards the Railroad twenty nine feet and ___ inches to a stake near the Corner of brick dwelling No. 4 (sic, actually House No. 3), standing upon Lot No. 1 B.C.S.S. belonging to said Lucas, thence Northerly with the wall of said dwelling five feet and ten inches to the joint or intersection of said wall & line of the wall at the Stone dwelling No. 3 (sic, actually House No. 4), standing upon said Lot No. 1, B.C.S.S. belonging to said Lucas & thence along with the line & wall of Said stone dwelling, westerly twenty nine feet & ___ inches to the beginning on Shen. Street, containing"

10. "Account Sales at Harper's Ferry Armory, made by Benjamin Huger, Bvt. Col. of Ordnance, Comm'dg, of Lots and Dwelling Houses thereon, occupied by workmen of the Armory, and sold to them by order of the Secretary of War, at a value, ascertained by the Appraisement, hereto annexed, of John Moler and Jeremiah Fuss, in August, 1852, dated August 31, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.616.

11. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses as per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852...

12. Supt. H. W. Clowe to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Department, December 4, 1858, transmitting Deed to be signed by Secretary of War. Reel 26, V.10, pp.919-920. Craig to Secretary of War John B. Floyd, December 7, 1858, Reel 20, V.3, p.283. Craig to Clowe, returning Deed, December 11, 1858, Reel 19, V.10, p.1000. Deed, U.S. to Cleveland, dated December 7, 1858, Deed Book 38, pp.296-297, Jefferson County Court House.

"One hundred & Sixty eight square feet & ___inches of ground more or less__ intending to Cover & include the entire space or area of ground between & up to & running with the Several walls of the aforesaid dwellings No. 3 & 4 standing upon Lot No. 1, B.C.S.S. belonging to said Lucas & No. 5 standing upon Lot No. 2, B.C.S.S. belonging to said Cleveland..." 13

The changes in the sizes of these two lots may be seen by the fence line between Lots 1 and 2 as shown on the 1913 map (See Appendix VIII). Mr. Cleveland remained the owner of Lot No. 2, Block C until after the Civil War.

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 5, 1852 - 1861

House No. 5, from 1852 until the outbreak of the Civil War, served as the private residence of Ralph Cleveland and his family. The census of 1860 provides us with the following information on the Cleveland family:

"Ralph M. Cleveland, 37 years old, male, machinist, Value of real estate owned $2,000. Value of Personal estate: $300. Born in England
Carolina Cleveland, 15, female, born in Virginia
Ralph " 12, male, " "
James K. " 7, male, " "
? " 5, female, " "
H_____ Leddon 52, female, born in Md.
John H. Leddon 24, male, Ramrod maker, born in Va.
Ann C. Cleveland, 31, female, " " "
Maria M. Cleveland, 32, female, " " England." 14

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 5

No historical plans of House No. 5 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be found.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

All historical prints and photographs of House No. 5 will be found in Appendix IX of this report. The house is to be seen in Photographs

13. Deed of B. & S., September 16, 1856, Deed Book No. 36, pp.165-166, Jefferson County Court House.

14. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.178.

HF-361, about 1865; HF-68, about 1880; HF-82 in 1889; The house is apparently missing in the 1892-96 view, and a smaller two story brick house, not to be seen in HF-82-1889, appears that is also shown on the 1913 map. Two other 1865 views of House No. 5 will be found on pages 157 and 158 of Philip R. Smith's "History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869." A view of the houses standing on Lot No. 2, ~~made~~ made about 1932, will also be found on page 185 of the same report.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot No. 2, Block C was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. In 1852 the lot and house on it were sold to Ralph Cleveland for $650.00. Mr. Cleveland remained the owner of Lot No. 2 until after 1865. In September, 1856, Cleveland sold a small vacant portion of Lot No. 2, a piece five feet five inches by 29 feet deep abutting on Lot No. 1, to Edward Lucas, Jr., the owner of Lot No. 1, Block C.

B. Construction of House No. 5

House No. 5 was apparently erected at some date between 1818 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. The house fronted approximately 25 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 28 feet in depth. It was a two story brick building and in 1852 had a wooden shingle roof. The house was apparently demolished between 1889 and 1892 and replaced by a smaller two story brick house and a one story frame dwelling house that are to be seen on the 1913 map in Appendix VIII of this report.

C. Use of House No. 5

House No. 5 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U.S. Armory at Harpers Ferry. In 1852, the house and lot were sold to Ralph Cleveland, an Armorer. Mr. Cleveland and his family resided in House No. 5 from 1852 to 1861.

8. LOT NO. 2, BLOCK C, TODAY

In 1957 the lot contained surface foundation ruins of the two 1889-92 houses. In October, 1957, all evidence of the buildings was bulldozed underground and the area was then covered by a new parking area built for the use of visitors to the Monument.

PART III

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 3, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796-1865

HOUSE NO. 6

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 6

Lot No. 3, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 6 was constructed on Lot No. 3. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or an armory workman as a dwelling house. If the structure was built by the latter method, the Government then proceeded to purchase from these builders all claims for this type of construction of houses located on Government land in the period 1822 to 1838.[1]

House No. 6 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II, III, and IV of this report. Judging by the maps in Appendixes II and III, House No. 6 fronted about 25 feet on Shenandoah Street and was approximately 20 feet deep. The house shown on Lot No. 3 on the 1913 map (Appendix VIII) is described as being a two-story brick dwelling and fronted on Shenandoah Street 24 feet and was 17 feet deep. The dimensions for the house shown on Lot No. 3 on the various maps therefore roughly agree. House No. 6 was thus apparently still standing in 1913.

The 1848 list of Government dwelling houses describes House No. 6 as "Brick, 2 story, in Class 7, and valued at $600."[2] The 1850-51 lists, however, describe it as "Brick, 1 story, with shingle roof, in Class 10, and valued at $400."[3] The 1889 photograph HF-82, however, shows it to be

1. See Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History of...Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," Chapters I to VII.

2. "List of Dwelling Houses..., 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

3. "List of Dwelling Houses..., Dec.31, 1850, p.1 & List of Dwelling Houses, June 30, 1851, Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

a two story house. House No. 6 was designed for use as a dwelling house.

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 6 to 1852

House No. 6 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees from the time of its construction until 1852. Records on the early period of the use of the house have not been found. By January, 1840, however, the house was occupied by Milton Garrett, who informed the public that "he intends keeping on hand, at his residence opposite the Post Office (which was then located in House No. 7 or present Bldg. No. 45) FLOUR, BACON, CORN, CORN MEAL, RYE, ETC. He will also keep for hire, two good saddle Horses, Sleighs, Wagon, Carts, Buggy, &c..."[4]

By 1848 House No. 6 was rented for $62.00 a year by Henry Stripes, an Armorer, and he still occupied the House in 1850 and 1851 at a rent of $48.00 a year.[5]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 3, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 6 was appraised as being worth $600.00.[6] The house was then sold for the appraised value to Catherine E. Stripes, the wife of Henry Stripes, at the private Government sale of dwelling houses held on August 31, 1852. At this private sale Armory workmen were given an opportunity to buy the Government houses in which they were then residing.[7]

4. Harpers Ferry Constitutionnalist, January 8, 1840, p.3; also "List of Dwelling Houses..., June 30, 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1185, states that Milton Garrett still owed $37.50 in rent for House No. 6.

5. "List of Dwelling House...December 31, 1850, p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses..., June 30, 1848, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185. "List of Dwelling Houses, June 30, 1851, Reel 18, V.12, p.1177; also Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.129.

6. Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

7. "Account Sales..., August 31, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.616.

Lot No. 3 was described in 1852 as having a "33 feet front on Shenandoah Street, 102 (with line of Lot 2) and 97 feet (with line of Lot 4) deep to Railroad, 42 feet wide at Railroad. Dwelling No. 6."[8] (See Lot on 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI.) Mrs. Stripes paid for the house prior to 1869; the deed, however, has not been located.[9]

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 6, 1852 - 1861

House No. 6, from 1852 until the outbreak of the Civil War, served as the private residence of the Stripes family. The census of 1860 provides us with the following information on this family:

"Cornelia Stripes, 48 years old, female, Value of Personal estate: $125
Born in Va.
Anna D. Stripes, 21, female, Born in Va.
Martha E. " 18, female, " " "
? " 15, female, " " "
John E. Edwin, 25, male, machinist, Born in Md."[10]

The John Sertti (?) family was apparently renting a part of House No. 6 in 1860.[11]

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 6

No historical plans of House No. 6 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be found.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

All historical prints and photographs of House No. 6 will be found in Appendix IX of this report. The house is to be seen in Photographs HF-249, 1856; HF-361, 1865; HF-68, about 1880; HF-82, 1889; HF-99, about 1896; and two 1865 views of the house will be found in Philip R. Smith, Jr.'s

8. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, As Per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852....

9. The 1869 map, see Appendix VIII, and the Catalogue of 1869 Government sales both indicate that Lot No. 3, Block C, was privately owned.

10. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, pp.177-178.

"History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869," pages 157 and 158. A view taken about 1932 will also be found on page 185 of the same report.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot 3, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to Mrs. Catherine E. Stripes for $600.00. The Stripes family owned this property until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of House No. 6

House No. 6 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. The house fronted approximately 24 feet on Shenandoah Street and was 17 feet deep. It was a two story brick building and in 1852 had a wooden shingle roof. The house was still standing in the 1930's and was probably destroyed by the 1936 or 1942 floods.

C. Use of House No. 6

House No. 6 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. From the time of its sale in 1852 until 1861, the house served as the private residence of the Henry Stripes family.

8. LOT NO. 3, BLOCK C, TODAY

In 1957, the lot contained the surface foundation ruins of the old house. In October, 1957, all surface evidence was bulldozed underground and the area was then covered by a new parking area that was constructed for the use of visitors to the Monument.

11. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, pp.177-178.

PART IV

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 4, BLOCK C,

SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 to 1865.

HOUSE NO. 8

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 8

Lot No. 4, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 8 was constructed on Lot No. 4. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or an armory workman as a dwelling house. If the house was constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded to purchase from these builders all claims for this type of construction of houses located on U. S. land in the period 1822 to 1838.[1]

House No. 8 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II and III of this report. Judging by these maps, House No. 8 fronted approximately 24 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 32 feet deep. (Lot No. 4 is shown as a vacant lot on the 1913 map, Appendix VIII, so that the dimensions of the house as given on the 1834-35 maps cannot be checked against the more modern map.)

House No. 8 is described on the 1850 and 1851 lists of Government dwelling house as "Brick, 2 story, with shingle roof, in class 13 and valued at $200."[2] On the 1848 list, however, the same building is described as "Brick, 1 story, in class 10, and valued at $400."[3] Judging from Photograph HF-361, taken about 1865, House No. 8 was a 1½ story house.

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 8 to 1852

House No. 8 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory Employees

1. See Snell, C. S., "A Comprehensive History...of Armory Dwelling Houses," Chapter I to VII.

2. "List of Dwelling Houses..., Dec. 31, 1850," p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses..., June 30, 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

3. "List of Dwelling Houses..., 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of who rented the house in the very early period have not been found. Prior to 1848, the house was occupied by Daniel McFordin, who left the building owing $30.00 in unpaid rent.[4] From 1848 to 1851, the house was then rented by Noah H. Cannon, a laborer, at an annual rent of $39 a year.[5]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 4, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 8 was appraised as being worth $400.00.[6] The house was sold at this price to Thomas Mathews, an armorer, at the Government private sale of dwelling houses held on August 31, 1852.[7]

Lot No. 4 was described in 1852 as having a "38 feet front on Shenandoah Street, 97 (along line with Lot 3) and 95 feet deep (along line with Lot No. 5) to Railroad, 48 feet wide at Railroad. Dwelling No. 8."[8] (See 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI.)

Thomas Mathews was either acting for a John B. Johnson or sold the lot and house to Johnson in 1852, for the Deed was made out to Johnson in 1856, when Johnson completed payments on the property.[9] Mr. Johnson remained the owner of Lot No. 4 until after the Civil War.

4. "List of Dwelling Houses,...30th June 1848, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

5. Ibid., "List of Dwelling Houses...Dec. 31, 1850," p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses...30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177, and Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.129.

6. Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

7. "Account Sales..., August 31, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.616.

8. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of Houses, as per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852....

9. Superintendent Henry W. Clowe to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Office, September 3, 1856, Reel 25, V.9, p.910, transmitting deed, paid in full, to be signed by the Secretary of War. Craig to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, September 5, 1856, Reel 20, V.3, p.238, submitting deed to be signed. Craig to Clowe, September 8, 1856, Reel 19, V.9, p.889, returning fully executed deed made out to John B. Johnson.

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 8, 1852 TO 1861

The census of 1860 suggests that John B. Johnson rented his house out as a dwelling house at that time. Listed as living at about the site of House No. 8 is:

"Adaline Pine, 36 years old, female, Value of real Estate owned: $800.
Value of personal estate: $20. Born in Md.
Francis M. Pine, 25, male, clerk. Born in Va.
Maria (?) E. Pine, 17, female " " "
Henry (?) C. Pine, 16, male " " "
Julia R. Pine 7, female " " "
Marshall M. Pine, 9, male " " " 10

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 8

No historical plans of House No. 8 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be found.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

All historical prints and photographs of House No. 8 will be found in Appendix IX of this report. The house is to be seen in Photographs HF-249, 1856; HF-361, about 1865; HF-68, about 1880; and Lot No. 4 is shown as vacant in the 1892-1896 photograph HF-99. Two 1865 views of the house will also be found on pages 157 and 158 of Philip R. Smith's "History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869."

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot No. 4, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to John B. Johnson for $400. Mr. Johnson owned this property until after 1865.

B. Construction of House No. 8

10. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.178.

House No. 8 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. The house fronted approximately 24 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 32 feet deep. It was a 1½ story brick house and in 1852 had a wooden shingle roof. The structure was apparently destroyed in the 1889 flood...

C. Use of House No. 8

House No. 8 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. From 1852 to 1861 the house, owned by John B. Johnson, was apparently leased out as a dwelling.

8. LOT NO. 4, BLOCK C, TODAY

In 1957, this lot did not contain any surface foundation ruins of the old house. In October, 1957, the lot was covered by the new parking area that was constructed at that time for the use of visitors to the Monument.

PART V

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 5, BLOCK C,

SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 to 1865

HOUSE NO. 9

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 9

Lot No. 5, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 9 was constructed on Lot No. 5. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or by an Armory workman as a dwelling house. If constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded between 1822 and 1838 to purchase from these builders all their claims for this type of construction of houses located on U. S. land.[1]

House No. 8 may be seen on the 1835 map in Appendix III of this report. (For some reason the engineers failed to include House No. 9 on the 1834 maps, see Appendix II). Judging by the 1835 map, House No. 9 fronted approximately 20 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 32 feet deep. (The lot is vacant on the 1913 map, see Appendix VIII.)

House No. 9 is described on the 1848-51 lists of Government Dwelling Houses as "Brick, one story, with shingle roof." On the 1848 list it is valued at $400 and placed in class 10. In the 1850 list, it is placed in class 11 and valued at $300.[2] Photograph HF-361, taken about 1865, indicates that it was a one and half story building.

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 9 to 1852

House No. 9 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of who rented the house

1. See Snell, Charles W., "A Comprehensive History...of Armory Dwelling Houses," Chapter I to VI.

2. List of Dwelling Houses,...June 30, 1848, "Reel 18, V.12, p.1185; "List of Dwelling Houses..., December 31, 1850, p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses..., June 30, 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

in the very early period have not been found. In the 1840's the house was rented by Isaac Fleming for $42.00 a year.[3] In 1850 and 1851 the building was rented, also for $42.00 per year, by George P. Marquett, an armorer.[4]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 5, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 9 was appraised as being worth $600.00.[5] The house and lot were sold at this price to George Marquett at the private Government sale of Houses and lots held on August 31, 1852.[6]

Lot No. 5 was described in 1852 as having a "48 feet front on Shenandoah St., 95 feet (with line to Lot 4) and 94 feet deep (with line to Lot 6) to Railroad, 53 wide at Railroad. Dwelling No. 9."[7] (See also 1848 and 1852 maps of Lot in Appendixes V and VI.)

On July 26, 1866, Emily Marquett, the widow of George Marquett, completed the payments for the house and lot and received a Deed from the U. S. for the property.[8]

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 9, 1852 to 1861

From 1852 to 1861 House No. 9 served as the private residence of the George Marquett family. The census of 1860 provides us with the following information about this family:

3. "List of Dwelling Houses..., 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

4. "List of Dwelling Houses..., Dec. 31, 1850," p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses..., 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

5. Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

6. "Account Sales..., August 31, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.617.

7. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, as per the Inventory of the 30th, June, 1852...

8. Deed, July 26, 1866, in Deed BookI, 1865-1867, p.371, Jefferson County Court House, because of the length of time $675 was the final price paid for the property.

"Emily Markman [sic, Marquett], 38 years old, female. Value of Real Estate $600; Value of Personal Property: $150, Born in Md.
John [Marquett] 12, male, Born in Va.
Grifford A. " 8, male, " "
George R. " 7, male, " "
Elizabeth Mitchell, 48 years old, female, born in Md.
John Hutter, 31, male, Carpenter " "
Lewis Griffith, 38 male, Carpenter " "
James Marthette (?) 24, male, carpenter " "

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 9

No historical plans of House No. 9 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be found.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

All historical prints and photographs of House No. 9 will be found in Appendix IX of this report. The house is to be seen in Photographs HF-249, about 1856; HF-361, about 1865; HF-68, about 1880; and the lot is vacant in HF-99, made about 1892-1896.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot No. 5, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to George P. Marquett for $600.00. Marquett's heirs owned the property until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of the House

House No. 9 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling. The house fronted approximately 20 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 32 feet deep. It was a 1½ story brick building and in 1852 has a wooden shingle roof. The structurewas apparently destroyed by the 1889 flood.

C. Use of House No. 9

House No. 9 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. From 1852 to 1861 the house was used as the private residence of the George Marquett family.

8. LOT NO. 5, BLOCK C, TODAY

In 1957, this lot did not contain any surface ruins of the pre-Civil War house. In October, 1957, the lot was covered by the new parking area that was constructed at that time for the use of visitors to the Monument.

PART VI

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 6A, BLOCK C

SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 to 1865.

HOUSE NO. 10

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 10

Lot No. 6, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 10 was constructed on Lot No. 6. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or by an Armory Workman as a dwelling house. If constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded between 1822 and 1838 to purchase from these builders all their claims for this type of construction of house located on the U. S. land.[1]

House no. 10 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II and III of this report. Judging by these two maps, House No. 10 fronted approximately 30 feet on Shenandoah Street and about 32 feet on Bridge Street or "Koonce's Lane" as it was called on the 1834-35 maps.

House No. 10 is described on the 1848-51 lists of Government Dwelling Houses as "Stone, two story, with shingle roof." The 1848 list values the house at $500 and places it in Class 8. On the 1850 list House No. 10 is valued at $400 and placed in Class 10.[2]

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 10 to 1852

House No. 10 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of those who rented the house in the very early period have not been found. In the 1840's,

1. See Snell, C. S., "A Comprehensive History...of Armory Dwelling House," Chapters I to VIII.

2. "List of dwelling houses, 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1185; "List of Dwelling Houses..., Dec. 31, 1850," p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses," 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177.

however, House No. 10 was rented by Orison Harrison for $58.00 a year.[3] From 1850 to 1851 the building was next rented by Thomas Earnshaw, an armorer, also for $58.00 a year.[4]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 6, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 10 was appraised as being worth $800.00.[5] The house and lot were sold at this price to Andrew J. Wright, an armorer, at the private Government sale of houses and lots that was held on August 31, 1852.[6] Wright completed his payments and received his deed for this property in December, 1856.[7]

Lot No. 6 was described in 1852 as having a "50 feet on Shenandoah St., 94 feet deep (along line with Lot No. 5) to Railroad, 50 feet wide at Railroad, 93 feet on Bridge St. to Shenandoah St. - Dwelling No. 10."[8] (See lot on 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI of this report.)

On April 14, 1857, Mr. Wright sold to Jesse Grimes for $250.00 the eastern portion of Lot No. 6, described as follows:

3. "List of Dwelling Houses...," 30th June 1848, Reel 18, V.12, p.1185.

4. "List of Dwelling Houses..., Dec. 31, 1850," p.1; "List of Dwelling Houses..., 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1177. Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.129.

5. Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

6. "Account Sales..., August 20, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.616.

7. Superintendent Henry D. Clowe to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Office, Dec. 3, 1856, Reel 25, V.10, pp.963-964; Craig to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, December 9, 1856, Reel 20, V.3, p.247; and Craig to Clowe, December 13, 1856, Reel 19, V.9, p.911, returning duly executed deed. Deed, U. S. to Wright, dated December 12, 1856, in Deed Book 37, pp.53-54, Jefferson County Court House.

8. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, As per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852...

"...Beginning on the East side of Shenandoah Street at the corner between the said Lot No. 6, and Lot No. 5, now owned by Mrs. Marquart (Marquett), thence along Shenandoah Street & with the front of said Lot 6, westwardly Twenty two feet (22) thence 94 feet Southerly and parallel with the line of said Lot 5 to the alley on the south side of the Railroad, thence Twenty two feet, with said alley Eastwardly to the other corner between Lots 5 and 6 thence 94 feet to the beginning on Shenandoah Street..." 9

The portion of Lot No. 6 retained by Wright we have called Lot No. 6A and the portion sold to Grimes has been labelled Lot No. 6B (See 1913 map in Appendix VIII for the division of the Lots on that map). Thus from 1857, Lot No. 6A fronted 28 feet on Shenandoah Street, was 93 feet deep along Bridge Street, 28 feet wide at the Railroad and was 94 feet deep along the line with Lot 6B. Andrew J. Wright remained the owner of Lot 6A until after the Civil War.

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 10, 1852 - 1861

From 1852 to 1861, Mr. Wright apparently leased House No. 10 out as a dwelling house. The census of 1860 indicates that Benjamin F. Hobbs was probably living in House No. 10 at that time and the census also provides us with the following data on his family:

"Benjamin F. Hobbs, 41, male, Armory employee; Value of Personal Estate: $150. Born in Va.
Rosamnah (?) Hobbs, 36, female, Born in Germany
Anna M. " 13, female, Born in Va." 10

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 10

No historical plans of House No. 10 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be found.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

9. Deed, Wright to Grimes, April 14, 1857, Deed Book 37, pp.55-56, Jefferson County Court House.

10. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.177.

All historical prints and photographs of House No. 10 and Lot 6A will be found in Appendix IX. House No. 10 is to be seen in Photograph HF-249, about 1856. It is apparently missing from HF-68, about 1880 and the site of House No. 10 is occupied by a three story brick building in HF-99, about 1892-96. The latter building is also to be seen in HF-289, taken about 1932.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot No. 6, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to Andrew J. Wright for $800. On April 14, 1857, Wright sold to Jessie Grimes the eastern portion of Lot No. 6B, a vacant piece of land, for $250. The portion retained by Wright, Lot 6A, was 28 feet wide, 93 feet deep on Bridge Street and 94 feet deep on the line with lot No. 6B. Wright remained the owner of Lot No. 6A until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of House No. 10

House No. 10 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. The house fronted approximately 30 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 32 feet deep. It was a two story stone building and in 1852 had a wooden shingle roof. The house was probably destroyed in the great flood of 1870, and in any event, had been replaced by a three story brick building by 1892.

C. Use of House No. 10

House No. 10 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. From 1852 to 1861 it was apparently leased by its owner, Andrew J. Wright, as

a dwelling house.

8. LOT NO. 6A, BLOCK C, TODAY

In 1957 this lot contained surface foundation ruins of the 1892 three story brick house. In October, 1957, all surviving evidence was bulldozed underground and a new parking area constructed over the former site of Lot No. 6A.

PART VII

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 6B, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET, 1857 - 1865

NEW HOUSE

1. OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND

This lot was the property of the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, Lot No. 6, which included this piece of land, and House No. 10 were sold to Andrew J. Wright for $800.[1] On April 14, 1857, Mr. Wright sold to Jesse Grimes for $250.00 the following portion of Lot No. 6, Block C, which we shall designate Lot 6B:

"...Beginning on the East side of Shenandoah Street at the corner between the said Lot No. 6, and Lot No. 5, now owned by Mrs. Marquart (Marquett), thence along Shenandoah Street & with the front of said Lot 6, westwardly Twenty Two (22) feet thence 94 feet Southerly and parallel with the line of said Lot 5 to the alley on the south side of the Railroad, thence Twenty two feet, with said alley Eastwardly to the other corner between Lots 5 and 6 thence 94 feet to the beginning on Shenandoah Street..."[2]

Mr. Grimes remained the owner of Lot 6B until after the Civil War.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE

From the description in the deed and the price paid for the property, Lot No. 6B was undoubtedly a vacant piece of land in April, 1857. No direct evidence has been found relating to the construction of the house; but it is apparent from the census of 1860, which indicates that Grimes was living on the lot at that date, that Grimes must have erected a house between 1857 and 1860 on the property. The census also lists the value of his real estate at $250 and his personal estate at $650,[3] which may indicate the lot was only occupied by a small house at that date. An examination of the

1. See Part VI of this report for a detailed account of history of Lot 6 - 1796 to 1857.

2. Deed of B. & S., April 14, 1857, Deed Book 37, pp.55-56, Jefferson County Court House.

3. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.177.

1913 map (Appendix VIII) reveals that the portion of the lot fronting on the streetwas occupied in 1913 by a large three story brick building containing a store and dwelling. In the rear of this structure was located a smaller, 17 by 24 foot two story brick dwelling. This latter house may have been the building erected by Grimes in the 1857-1861 period and the store constructed after the Civil War. No photographs or drawings of this area for the 1857 to 1865 period have been found to resolve these questions. Photograph HF-68 indicates that the large three story building had been erected by 1880.

3. USE OF HOUSE, 1857 - 1861

The house on Lot 6B was apparently used as a residence for the Grimes family from 1857 to 1861. The census of 1860 presents the following information on this family:

"Jesse W. Graham (or Grimes), 36, male-Armory employee, Value of real estate: $250; Value of personal estate: $650. Born in Pa.
Sara A Graham, 34, female " "
Jesse M. " 1, female " Va.
Henretta Simpson, 16, female " "
Amelia A. Jares (?), 14, female, Black " ", 4

4. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE

No historical plans of the house on Lot 6B have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be located.

5. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

No photographs of the 1857-1865 house have been found. Photographs of the large three-story brick house on Lot 6B will be found in Appendix IX; see HF-68, about 1880; HF-99, about 1892-96; and HF-289, about 1932.

4. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.177.

Another 1932 view, HF-291, will also be found on page 185 of Philip R. Smith, Jr.'s, "History of the Arsenal Tract."

6. LOT NO. 6B, BLOCK C, TODAY

In October, 1957, all surviving surface foundation ruins of the buildings that once occupied this lot were bulldozed underground and a parking area was constructed over the site.

PART VIII

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 7, BLOCK C

SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 ± 1865

HOUSE NO. 49

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 49

Lot No. 7, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 49 was constructed on Lot No. 7. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or by an Armory workman as a dwelling house. If constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded between 1822 and 1838 to purchase from these builders all their claims for this type of construction of houses located on the U. S. land.[1]

Houses No. 48 and 49 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II and III of this report. Judging by these two maps, House No. 48 and 49 were jointly approximately 18 feet by 54 feet in size. As will appear later in this section, the two houses must have abutted one on the other, for in laying out the lots in 1852 it was first thought that Houses No. 48 and 49 were both located on Lot No. 8. It was finally determined, however, that House No. 49 was located on Lot No. 7 and House No. 48 was situated on Lot No. 8. The dimensions thus given on the 1834-35 maps are therefore for two houses, No. 49 and 48. As both houses are missing from the 1913 map (see Appendix VIII), we therefore cannot furtherbreak down the dimensions for either building, other than to state that House No. 49 was smaller than House No. 48.

House No. 49 is described on the 1848-51 lists of Government Dwelling Houses as "Brick, one story." The 1848 lists places the house in Class 11 and worth $300, while the 1850 list values the house at $250 and places

1. Seen Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History...of Armory Dwelling Houses," Chapters I to VII.

it in Class 12.[2]

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 49 TO 1852

House No. 49 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of the people renting the structure in the very early period have not been found. From the 1840's until 1851, however, the houses were rented by John Baylis, an Armorer, for $27.00 a year.[3]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 7, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 49 was appraised as being worth $275.00.[4] Lot No. 7 was described in 1852 as having a "36 feet front on Alley, south side of Railroad, 190 feet on Bridge St. to Shenandoah River, 38 feet wide on River and 180 feet back to Alley. (It is also stated, in error, that House No. 49 was located on Lot 8)."[5] (See Lot on 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI.) Fiscal records of the sale and the actual deed for the property, however, state that House No. 49 was located on Lot No. 7.[6]

House No. 49 and Lot No. 7 were sold for $275.00 to James Watson, an Armorer, at the private Government sale of houses and lots that was held on August 31, 1852.[7] Mr. Watson completed his payments for the property

2. "List of Dwelling Houses...30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1186; "List of Dwelling Houses...Dec. 31, 1850," p.2; "List of Dwelling Houses... 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1178.

3. Ibid.; also Census of 1850, Reel 10, v.2, p.131.

4. Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852, Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

5. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, As per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852...

6. "Account Sales...August 31, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.616.

7. Ibid.

in October, 1853. Correspondence on the subject reveals that Watson had sold or transferred his interest to Joseph Davis and that Davis desired the United States to Issue the deed in his own name. This the Government refused to do, issuing the Deed to Watson, and then letting the two gentlemen straighten out this matter between themselves.[8] Joseph Davis remained the owner of this property until after 1865.

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 49, 1852 TO 1861

From 1852 to 1861, Joseph Davis apparently rented House No. 49 out as a Dwelling House. The census of 1860 provides us with the following information on the family that was probably living in the house in 1860:

"Joseph Mamel, 36, male, Blacksmith, Value of Personal Estate: $100. Born in Va.
_____? Mamel, 31, female, Born in Va.
Sarah? " 11, female, " "
George " 9, male, " "
William A. " 7, male, " "
James T. " 4, male, " "
Mary G. " 1, female, " "
Joseph Davis 25, male, Blacksmith Apprentice. Born in Va." [9]

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 49

No historical plans of House No. 49 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be located.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The only view that may show House No. 49 is Photograph HF-249, made about 1856, which is to be found in Appendix IX of this report. This print

8. Superintendent Benjamin Huger to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Office, September 26, 1853, Reel 24, V.10, p.949; Craig to Huger, September 29, 1853, Reel 19, V.6, p.586; Huger to Craig, October 4, 1853, Reel 24, V.10, p.962; Craig to Huger, October 6, 1853, Reel 19, V.6, p.589; Deed, October 5, 1853, U. S. to Watson, Deed Book 1, 1865-67, pp.217-219.

9. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, pp.179-180.

indicates that House No. 49 may have been a 1½ story building.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot 7, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to James Watson for $275.00. Watson sold or transferred his interest to Joseph Davis, who completed paying for the property in October, 1853. Davis remained the owner of the lot until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of House No. 49

House No. 49 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or by an Armory workman as a dwelling house. House No. 49 and 48 apparently abutted so that the individual dimensions of each structure cannot be given. The two houses, however, jointly measured approximately 18 by 54 feet. House No. 49 was a one or one and a half story brick house. House No. 49 was probably destroyed by one of the floods prior to 1896.

C. Use of House No. 49

House No. 49 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. From 1852 to 1861 it was used as a dwelling house by Joseph Davis and also occupied by the Joseph Manuel family.

8. LOT 7, BLOCK C, TODAY

Lot 7, in 1959, is vacant and overgrown with trees. Any surviving remains of the house, which must be below the surface of the ground, have not as yet been disturbed by the National Park Service. A parking area will soon be constructed on the site of this lot and the proposed road by-passing the old town must cross this lot when constructed.

PART IX

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 8, BLOCK C

SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 - 1865.

HOUSE NO. 48

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 48

Lot No. 8, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 48 was constructed on Lot No. 8. The building was erected by either the U. S. Governm ent or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. If constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded between 1822 and 1838 to purchase from these builders all their claims for this type of construction of houses located on the U. S. land.[1]

Houses No. 48-49 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II and III of this report. Judging by these two maps, Houses No. 48-49 jointly measured approximately 18 feet by 54 feet. As will appear later in this section, the two houses must have abutted one on the other, for in laying out the lotsin 1852 it was first thought that Houses No. 48 and 49 were both located on Lot No. 8. It was finally determined however, that House No. 49 was actually located on Lot No. 7 and that House No. 48 was situated on Lot No. 8. The dimensions thus given on the 1834-35 maps are therefore for two houses. As both buildings are missing from the 1913 map (see Appendix VIII), we therefore cannot further break down the dimensions for either building, other than to state that House No. 48 was larger than House No. 49.

House No. 48 was described on the 1848-51 lists of Government Dwelling Houses as "Brick, two story." On the 1848 list it is valued at $300 and placed in Class 11. On the 1850 list the structure is placed in Class

1. See Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History of...Armory Dwelling Houses," Chapter I to VII.

12 and valued at $250.[2]

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 48 TO 1852

House No. 48 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory workmen from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of the people renting this structure in the very early period have not be found. By the 1840's, however, the house was first rented by a Levi Stedman and then from 1848 to 1851 by William Bilsan, the latter paying a rent of $27.00 a year.[3]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 8, BLOCK C, IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 48 was appraised as being worth $400.00.[4] Lot No. 8 was described in 1852 as having a "43 feet front on Alley, south side of Railroad; 180 feet to Shenandoah River [along line with Lot 7), 47 feet wide on river and 160 feet back (along line with Lot 9] to Alley. Dwelling Nos. 48 and 49 on these Lots (49 finally located on Lot 7 and 48 on Lot 8)."[5] (See Lot on 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI.)

House No. 48 and Lot No. 8 were sold for $400 to Bernard McCabe, an Armory workman, at the private Govvernment sale of lots and houses that was held on August 31, 1852.[6] Mr. McCabe completed paying for this property

2. "List of Dwelling Houses..., 30th June 1848" Reel 18, V.12, p.1186. "List of Dwelling Houses, Dec. 31, 1850," p.2. List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1187.

3. Ibid.; also census of 1850, Reel 10, v.2, pp.131-132.

4. "Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

5. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Number of the Houses, As per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852...

6. "Account Sales..., August 31, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.617.

in December, 1856.[7] The McCabe family remained the owners of Lot No. 8 until after the Civil War.

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 48, 1852 - 1861

From 1852 to 1861 Bernard McCabe apparently resided in House no. 48. The census of 1860 provides us with the following information on this family:

"Bernard McCabe, 56, male, coal breaker, Value of Real Estate: $400.
Value of personal estate: $100. Born in Ireland.
Catherine McCabe, 55, female. Born in Ireland. Can not read nor write.
Catherine " 25, female, " "
Edward " 21, male, Laborer, Born in Ireland.
John " 15, male, Born in Va.
Alexander " 11, male, Born in Va."[8]

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 48

No historical plans of this building have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be discovered.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The only view that may show House No. 48 is Photograph HF-249, made about 1856, which is to be found in Appendix IX of this report.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot 8, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to Bernard McCabe

7. Superintendent H. W. Clowe to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Office, December 3, 1856, Reel 25, V.10, pp.963-964, submitting deed for fully paid lot to be signed by Secretary of War. Craig to Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, December 9, 1856, Reel 20, V.3, p.247. Craig to Clowe, December 13, 1856, Reel 19, V.9, p.911, returning executed deed. Deed, U. S. to Bernard McCabe, December 12, 1856, in Deed Book 37, pp.153-154, Jefferson County Court House.

8. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.179.

for $400. McCabe remained the owner of this property until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of House No. 48

House No. 48 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or by an Armory workman as a dwelling house. Houses No. 49 and 48 apparently abutted so that the individual dimensions of each structure cannot be given. The two houses, however, jointly measured about 18 by 54 feet in size. House No. 48 was a two story brick house. The building was probably destroyed by one of the floods prior to 1896.

C. Use of House No. 48

House No. 48 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. From 1852 to 1861 it was used as the private residence of the Bernard McCabe family.

8. LOT NO. 8, BLOCK C, TODAY

Lot No. 8, in 1959, is vacant and overgrown with trees. Any surviving remains of the house, which must be below the surface of the ground, have not as yet been disturbed by the National Park Service. A parking area will soon be constructed on the site of this lot and the proposed road by-passing the old town must also cross this lot when constructed.

PART X

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 9, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 - 1865

HOUSE NO. 47

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 47

Lot No. 9, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some time after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 47 was constructed on Lot No. 9. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. If constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded between 1822 and 1838 to purchase from these builders all their claims of this type of construction of houses located on the U. S. land.[1]

House No. 47 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II and III of this report. Judging by these two maps, House No. 47 was approximately 18 by 28 feet in size. Lot No. 9 is shown as vacant on the 1913 map (See Appendix VIII) so that the dimension given on the 1834-35 maps cannot be checked against the more modern map.

House No. 47 is described on the 1848-51 lists of Government Dwelling Houses as "Stone, two story." In 1848 the house was valued at $600 and placed in Class 7 and by 1850 the same structure was valued at $500 and place in Class 8.[2]

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 47 TO 1852

House No. 47 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory workmen from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of the people renting this structure in the very early period have not been found. From

1. See Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History...of Armory Dwelling," Chapters I to VII.

2. "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1186; "List of Dwelling Houses...December 31, 1850," page 2; "List of Dwelling Houses... 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1178.

the 1840's until 1852 House No. 47 was rented by George W. Dugan, an armorer,[3] at a rent of $58.00 a year.

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 9 IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 47 was appraised as being worth $600.[4] Lot No. 9 was described in 1852 as having a "60 feet front on the Alley, south side of the Railroad, 160 feet (with line of Lot No. 8) to Shenandoah River, 72 feet wide on River and 140 feet back (with line to Lot No. 10) back to Alley. Dwelling No. 47-part of (in the final process of laying the lot out on the ground, it was discovered that all of 47 was on Lot 9)."[5]

House No. 47 and Lot No. 9 were sold for $600 to Francis McCabe, an Armorer, at the private Government sale of lots and houses that was held on August 31, 1852.[6] McCabe's heirs, his children--Mary Catherine, John, Alexander and Ellen McCabe, completed the payments on Lot No. 9 in May, 1860.[7] Francis McCabe, who had purchased the northeast half of Wager Lot No. 47 and present Bldg. No. 43 in February, 1853, died at some date after 1853 and before July, 1857.[8] The McCabe heirs retained title to the Lot

3. "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1186; "List of Dwelling Houses...Dec. 31, 1850," p.2; "List of Dwelling Houses...30th June," Reel 18, V.12, p.1178; also Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.131.

4. Report of Appraisers, August 21, 1852, Reel 25, V.7, p.609.

5. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, as per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852.

6. "Account Sales...August 31, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.616.

7. Superintendent Alford M. Barbour to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Office, submitting deed for fully paid lot to be signed by Secretary of War, May 3, 1860, Reel 27, V.8, p.727; Craig to Secretary of War John B. Floyd, May 7, 1860, Reel 20, V.4, pp.317-318; Craig to Barbour, May 12, 1860, Reel 19, V.12, p.1112, returning duly executed deed.

8. See Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Building No. 43, The McCabe-Marmion Building," dated July 9, 1958, p.4.

9, Block C, until 1875, at which time it was sold for $800.

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 47, 1852 TO 1861

After the death of Francis McCabe, House No. 47 was apparently rented out as a dwelling house. The McCabe children, in 1860, were living with Bernard McCabe on the adjoining Lot 8, Block C, in House No. 48. House No. 47 on Lot 9 was apparently occupied by the following two families in 1860:

1. "Daniel Potterfield, 28, male, Butcher, Value of Personal Estate: $150. Born in Va.
Sarah Potterfield, 26, female, Born in Pa.
Franklin " 2, male. Born in Va.
Joseph H. " 11/12, male. " "

2. "Thomas Gallaher, 43, male, Liquor Grocer. Value of Personal Estate: $175. Born in Ireland.
Mary A. Gallaher, 28, female, Born in Va.
Virginia " 14, female, " "
William " 11, male, " "
Margaret " 7, female, " "
Anne " 5, female, " "
Judy (?) " 6/12, female " " 10

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 47

No historical plans of this building have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be discovered.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The following photograph showing House No. 47 will be found in Appendix IX of this report: HF-249, about 1856.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

9. Deed of Trust, May 13, 1871, Deed Book 6, pp.39-40; and Deed of B. & S., April 19, 1875, Deed Book C, pp.72-73.

10. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.179.

Lot No. 9, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. On August 31, 1852, the house and lot were sold to Francis McCabe for $600. The McCabe family owned the property until 1875.

B. Construction of House No. 47

House No. 47 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. The house was approximately 18 by 28 feet in size and was a two story stone building. The building was probably destroyed by floods at some date between 1875 and 1913.

C. Use of House No. 47

House No. 47 was used from the time of its construction until 1852 as a Government Dwelling House for workmen employed in the U. S. Armory. It was probably used as the private residence of Francis McCabe from 1852 to his death, which occured before July, 1857. The house was then apparently leased out by McCabe's heirs. In 1860 House No. 47 was probably rented by Daniel Potterfield, a butcher, and Thomas Gallaher, a liquor dealer.

8. LOT NO. 9, BLOCK C, TODAY

Lot No. 9, in 1959, is vacant and overgrown with trees. Any surviving remains of the house, which must be below the surface of the ground, have not yet been disturbed by the National Park Service. A parking area will soon be constructed on the site of this lot and the proposed road by-passing the old town must also cross this lot when constructed.

PART XI

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 10, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 - 1865.

HOUSE NO. 46

1. CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA, HOUSE NO. 46

Lot 10, Block C, Shenandoah Street, was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. At some date after 1811 and before 1834, House No. 46 was constructed on Lot No. 10. The building was erected by either the U. S. Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. If constructed by the latter method, the Government then proceeded between 1822 and 1838 to purchase from these builders all their claims for this type of construction of houses located on the U. S. land.[1]

House No. 46 may be seen on the 1834-35 maps in Appendixes II and III of this report. Judging by these two maps, House No. 46 measured approximately 320 by 38 feet in size. It appears from the 1913 map (Appendix VIII) that House No. 46 was still standing and had been incorporated as a western wing of the German Brewing Company building at that date. The general dimensions of this wing, in any event, correspond with the dimension of House No. 46 as given on the 1834-35 maps.

House No. 46 is described on the 1848-1851 lists of Government Dwelling Houses as "Stone, two story." In 1848 the building was valued at $800 and placed in Class 6. By 1851 the same structure was valued at $500 and placed in Class 8.[2]

2. USE OF HOUSE NO. 46 TO 1852

House No. 46 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory workmen from the time of its construction until 1852. Records of the people

1. See Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History...of Armory Dwelling Houses," Chapters I to VII.

2. "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1186. "List of Dwelling Houses, Dec. 31, 1850," p.2; "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1178.

renting this structure in the very early period have not been found. From the 1840's the house was first rented by Robert Ridenour and by 1848 it was leased by Samuel Kilham at a rent of $72 a year. In 1850 Mr. Kilham, an Armorer, was still renting the same house at an annual rent of $60. By June, 1851, the house was occupied by T. J. Earnshaw.[3]

3. SALE OF LOT NO. 10 IN 1852

On August 20, 1852, House No. 46 was appraised as being worth $800.[4] Lot No. 10 was described in 1852 as having a "71 feet front on Alley, south side of Railroad, 140 feet (with line to Lot 9) to Shenandoah River, 82 feet wide on River and 125 feet back (with line to Lot 11) to alley. Dwelling No. 47-part of (in laying out the lot on the ground, it was finally determined that all of House No. 47 was located on Lot 9 and that House No. 46, which is listed as being situated on Lot No. 11, was actually situated on Lot No. 10.[5] (Lot shown on 1848 and 1852 maps in Appendixes V and VI).

~~The~~ The house was not purchased by Armory workmen at the private sale of Government Dwelling Houses and Lots that was held on August 31, 1852. The building and lot were therefore offered for sale at the public auction of Government property held on September 1 and 2, 1852. House No. 46 and Lot No. 10 were purchased at this latter sale for $805.00 by Samuel Trail, the highest bidder for the property.[6] Mr. Trail completed his payments for

3. "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1186; "List of Dwelling Houses, Dec. 31, 1850," p.2; "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1178;also census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.131.

4. "Report of Appraisers, August 20, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.609.

5. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, As Per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852.

6. "Account Sales..., September 1 and 2, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.683.

this lot on April 24, 1866.[7]

4. USE OF HOUSE NO. 46, 1852 TO 1861

House No. 46 was used by Samuel Trail as his private residence. The census of 1860 indicates that he was living in that house at that time and provides us with the following information of the family:

"Samuel Trail, 57, male, Carpenter. Value of Real Estate: $800. Value of personal estate: $300. Born in Va.
Eveline Trail, 47, female, Born in Va.
Anna " 27, female, " "
Philip " 23, male, Butcher, Born in Va.
Thomas " 21, male, " "
Charles " 17, male, " "
Samuel W. " 14, male, " " [8]

In 1858 Samuel T. Trail also advertised "Sheep Wanted."[9]

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF HOUSE NO. 46

No historical plans of this building have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be discovered.

6. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The following photographs showing House No. 46 will be found in Appendix IX of this report: HF-249, about 1856, HF-68, about 1880; HF-99, about 1892-1896. The lot can be seen, about 1932, in HF-289 and also in Philip R. Smith's "History of the Arsenal Tract, 1796-1869," p.185, about 1932.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot 10, Block C, was owned by the United States Government from 1796

7. Deed of B. & S., U. S. to Samuel Trail, April 24, 1866, Deed Book 1, 1865-67, pp.265-266. Jefferson County Court House.

8. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.179.

9. Virginia Free Press, August 19, 1858, p.3, c.7.

to 1852. On September 1 and 2, 1852 the house and lot were sold at public auction to Samuel Trail for $805. Mr. Trail owned this property until after the Civil War.

B. Construction of House No. 46

House No. 46 was erected at some date between 1811 and 1834 by either the United States Government or an Armory workman as a dwelling house. The house was approximately 20 by 38 feet in size. The structure was a stone two story building. It was still standing in 1896 and by 1913 had apparently been incorporated as a part of the large building erected by the German Brewing Company. All these buildings were probably destroyed by the 1936 or 1942 floods.

C. Use of House No. 46

House No. 46 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory workmen from the time of its construction until 1852. From 1852 to 1861 the building was used as the private residence of Samuel Trail, a carpenter.

8. LOT NO. 10, BLOCK C, TODAY

Lot No. 10, in 1959, contains ruined stone walls of what may be house No. 46. A parking area will soon be constructed on the site of this lot and the proposed road by-passing the old town must also cross this lot when constructed.

PART XII

HISTORY OF LOT NO. 11, BLOCK C

SHENANDOAH STREET, 1796 - 1865

A VACANT LOT

1. OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND, 1796 - 1852

Lot No. 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. A detailed and documented account of the use of this lot from 1811 to 1827 will be found in PART I, pp. 5-11 of this report. In this section, we shall therefore briefly summarized the use of Lot 11 for the period 1811 to 1827.

Lot No. 11 and Lot No. 1, Block C, were leased in 1811 by the Potomac Company from the United States for a seven year period. In the course of events, however, the company retained possession of Lot No. 11 until 1827, when they finally gave up their lease and returned the lot to the United States Government.

2. BUILDINGS ON LOT NO. 11, 1811 - 1852

In 1812 the Potomac Company constructed a "wooden warehouse" located "on the river..., formerly (1812-1827) used by the Potomac Company for storing flour..."[1] The original 1811 lease also contained the provision "that no fireplace, chimney, nor flue shall be put in any building, and that no fire should be kept on the lot," of the Potomac Company.[2] Thus the large building to be seen on the bank of the river on the approximate site of Lot 11 on the 1834-35 maps (see Appendixes II and III), which we have labelled "warehouse," is believed to be the old wooden Potomac Company warehouse. This structure measured about 32 feet by 60 feet in size.

1. American State Papers, V.IV, p.145; also on Reel 17, V.3, p.237; Report of Superintendent James Stubblefield to Col. George Bomford, February 23, 1829.

2. Col. George Bomford, Ordnance Office, to Superintendent George Rust, Jr., July 24, 1830, Reel 14, V.8, p.766.

No record of use of this warehouse has been established for the period 1828 to 1852, but the building may have been leased by the Government to either John C. Unseld or Philip Coons as a stable during this period.[3] In any event, the old warehouse was demolished by August 31, 1852.[4]

Also located on Lot 11, near the Winchester and Potomac Railroad tracks was House No. 45. This building was probably erected by William Graham, who had control of Lot No. 1, Block C, from about 1818 to 1837. House No. 45 is to be seen on the 1834-35 maps (Appendixes II and III). Judging by these maps, the house was approximately 14 by 18 feet in size. The 1848-1851 lists of Government Dwelling Houses describe House No. 45 as "Wood, one story." The house is valued at $250 and placed in Class 12 on the 1848 list. In 1850, the same structure is valued at $150 and placed in Class 14.[5] The house was "broken up in 1852."[6] Thus by August 31, 1852, all structures located on Lot No. 11 had been removed.

3. USE OF HOUSE NO. 45 TO 1852

From the time that the Government purchased William Graham's rights to House No. 45, which was about 1837, until 1852, House No. 45 was rented to William Medlar, an Armorer, at an annual rent of $25.00 a year.[7] As

3. See "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June, 1848," Reel 18, V.12, p.1190; "List of Dwelling Houses, Dec. 31, 1850," p.6; "List of Dwelling Houses, 30th June 1851," Reel 18, V.12, p.1182; House No. 171 and 172; Both listed as "stables" located on the Shenandoah near the Arsenal and leased at a ground rent to Coons and Unseld of $12.00 a year.

4. Ibid.

5. June 30, 1848, list, Reel 18, V.12, p.1186; December 31, 1850, list, p.2; June 30, 1851 list, Reel 18, V.12, p.1178.

6. June 30, 1851, list, Reel 18, V.12, p.1178 - note on list.

7. Ibid.; also Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.131.

already noted, House No. 45 was demolished in 1852.

4. SALE OF LOT NO. 11 in 1852

Lot No. 11 was described in 1852 as having a "67 feet front on Alley, south side of Railroad, 125 feet (with line to Lot No. 10) to Shenandoah River, 70 feet wide on River & 120 feet along Market Street back to Alley. Dwelling No. 46 (In actually laying the lot out on the ground it was determined that House No. 46 was located on Lot No. 10 and that Lot No. 11 was vacant, see fiscal records cited below.)".[8] (Lot No. 11 may be seen on the 1848 and 1852 lots in Appendixes V and VI of this report). The vacant lot was therefore sold at public auction to James A. Beckham, a merchant and the highest bidder, for $510 on September 1 and 2, 1852.[9]

On June 25, 1856, James Beckham put Lot No. 11 into trust to secure certain debts[10] and on December 18, 1856, the trustees sold all of Beckham's rights to Lot No. 11 to Edward Lucas, Jr., Paymaster of the Armory, for $127.62.[11] Mr. Lucas died on March 5, 1858,[12] and his heirs failed to complete Beckham's payments to the Government for Lot No. 11. Title to the property therefore reverted to the United States.

Lot No. 11 was therefore offered for sale by the Government in 1869

8. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, as per the Inventory of the 30th June, 1852.

9. "Account Sales..., September 1 and 2, 1852," Reel 24, V.7, p.683; a merchant, see Virginia Free Press, September 21, 1848, p.3, c.2; November 22, 1849, p.4, c.7.

10. Deed of Trust, June 25, 1856, Deed Book 35, pp.463-464.

11. Deed of B. & S., December 18, 1856, Deed Book 38, pp.460-461.

12. Telegram, March 5, 1858, Superintendent Clowe to Col Craig, Ordnance Department, Reel 26, V.7, p.643.

and the lot described as follows:

"Lot No. 11-120 feet front on Market Street, extending from alley at Winchester and Potomac railroad to the Shenandoah River; on alley, 67 feet; on river, 70 feet; and 125 feet with Lot No. 10. This lot was sold in 1852, but not paid for."

The failure to mention any building on the lot also indicates that it was still vacant in 1869.[13] (See also 1869 map in Appendix VII). This evidence therefore indicates that Lot No. 11 was never improved in the period 1852 to 1869.

The large structures of the German Brewing Company, shown on the 1913 map (See Appendix VIII), must therefore have been erected at some date after the 1869 sale and on Lot No. 11 and may therefore be considered non-historic structures.

5. HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs of this lot will be found in Appendix IX of this report. Lot No. 11 is to be seen in Photograph HF-249, about 1856; HF-361, about 1865; HF-68, about 1880 shows a building located on Lot 11; HF-99, made 1892-1896 shows the stone brewing company building on Lot No. 11. HF-289, about 1932 shows the brewery building. HF-295 also shows the same area.

6. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land

Lot No. 11 was owned by the United States Government from 1796 to 1852. From 1811 to 1827 the lot was leased by the Potomac Company. On September 1 and 2, 1852, Lot No. 11, a vacant lot, was sold at public

13. Catalogue of the Harper's Ferry Armory Property to be sold by the United States on the 30th November, 1869, at the Town of Harper's Ferry, Va., p.2.

auction to James A. Beckham for $510. On December 18, 1856, Beckham sold all his rights to this lot to Edward Lucas, Jr., Paymaster of the Armory, for $127.62. Lucas failed to complete Beckham's payments for the lot and title to the lot reverted to the Government. The United States sold Lot No. 11, still vacant, to P. H. Strode, acting for Edward Lucas's, Jr., heirs for $100 at public auction in December, 1869.[14]

B. Early House, 1812-1852

In 1812 the Potomac Company erected a wooden warehouse, about 32 by 60 feet in size on Lot No. 11. The structure was used from 1812 to 1827 for the storage of flour. In 1827 the building was turned over to the Government and its use from then until 1852 is not known. It is possible, however, that the structure may have been leased out as a stable.

About 1818 William Graham probably erected House No. 45 on Lot No. 11. This building, measuring about 14 by 18 feet, was a one story wooden house. If it was constructed by Graham, the Government then purchased his claim to the house in 1836-38. From 1837 until 1852, House No. 45 was used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory workmen.

In 1852 both the old warehouse and House No. 45 were demolished by the Government as substandard buildings and Lot No. 11 was sold as a vacant lot in 1852.

C. Use of Lot No. 11, 1852 to 1865

Lot No. 11 was vacant in 1852 and 1869. It may have contained a stable,

14. Noffsinger, James P., "Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Contributions Towards a Physical History," November, 1958, p.136.

erected after 1852, but from the prices paid for the property in 1856 and 1869, it is apparent that the lot did not contain any substantial buildings at those dates.

7. LOT NO. 11, BLOCK C, TODAY

Lot No. 11, in 1859, contains substantial ruins of the non-historic brewery building that was erected on the lot after 1869. The proposed road by-passing the old town must cross this lot when that road is constructed.

PART XIII

1859 HISTORICAL BASE MAP

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the following page is presented an 1859 historical base map of Block C, Shenandoah Street. The map has been traced from the 1913 map in Appendix VIII of this report and the lots and buildings plotted in to scale on the basis of the evidence presented in the report.

1. SUMMARY - 1859 HISTORICAL BASE MAP

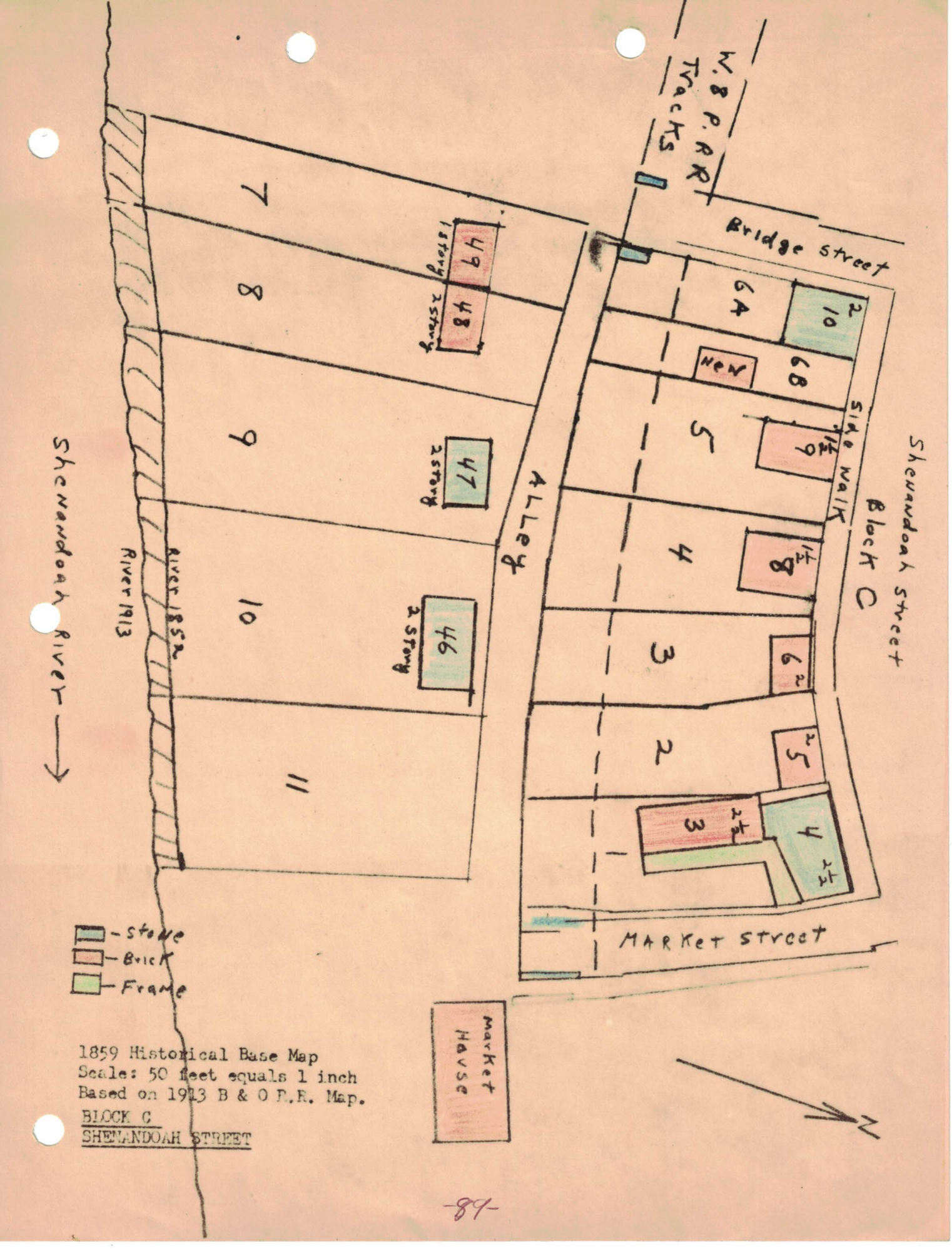
Lot 1 Owned in 1859 by heirs of Edward Lucas, Jr. House No. 3 a 2½ story brick building, slate roof, 29 by 50 feet in size. Erected by William Graham, 1818-20- Used as boarding house and tavern. House No. 4, a 2½ story stone building, slate roof, 33 by 50 feet in size. Erected by William Graham, 1818-20. Used as store and dwelling.

Lot 2 Owned in 1859 by Ralph Cleveland. House No. 5, a two story brick building, wood shingle roof, 25 by 28 feet in size. Erected 1811-1834 and used as a Dwelling House. Residence of Cleveland in 1859.

Lot 3 Owned by Mrs. Catherine E. Stripes in 1859. House No. 6, a two story brick building, wood shingle roof, 17 by 24 feet in size. Erected 1811-1824 as a dwelling house. Residence of Stripes family in 1859.

Lot 4 Owned in 1859 by John B. Johnson. House No. 8, a 1½ story brick house with wooden shingle roof, 24 by 32 feet in size. Erected 1811-1834 as dwelling house. Rented out as a dwelling in 1859.

Lot 5 Owned in 1859 by Mrs. Emily Marquett. House No. 9, a 1½ story brick building, wooden shingle roof, 20 by 32 feet in size. Erected 1811-1834 as a dwelling house. Residence of Marquett family in 1859.



1859 Historical Base Map
Scale: 50 feet equals 1 inch
Based on 1913 B & O R.R. Map.

BLOCK C
SHENANDOAH STREET

Lot 6B Owned in 1859 by Jesse Grimes (Graham). New house, probably erected in 1857 by Grimes. House probably two story brick building, about 17 by 24 feet. Residence of Grimes family in 1859.

Lot 6A Owned in 1859 by Andrew J. Wright. House No. 10, a two story stone building with wooden shingle roof, 30 by 32 feet in size. Erected 1811-1834 as a dwelling house. Rented out as a dwelling house in 1859.

Lot 7 Owned in 1859 by Joseph Davis. House No. 49, a 1½ story brick house abutting on House No. 48, joint dimensions of both buildings, 18 by 54 feet. Erected 1811-1834 as a dwelling. Residence of Joseph Davis and another family in 1859.

Lot 8 Owned in 1859 by Bernard McCabe. House No. 48, a two story brick building abutting on House No. 48, joint dimensions of both buildings, 18 by 54 feet. Erected 1811-1834 as a dwelling house. Residence of Bernard McCabe family in 1859.

Lot 9 Owned by heirs of Francis McCabe in 1859. House No. 47, a two story stone building 18 by 28 feet in size. Erected 1811-1834 as a dwelling house, rented out as a two family dwelling in 1859.

Lot 10 Owned in 1859 by Samuel Trail. House No. 46, a two story stone building about 20 by 38 feet in size. Erected 1811-1834 as a dwelling house. Residence of Samuel Trail family in 1859.

Lot 11 Owned by U. S. Govvernment in 1859. Certain rights to lot held by heirs of Edward Lucas, Jr., in 1859 but property not paid for in full by the Lucas family. A vacant lot in 1859.

Total 12 lots and 12 houses.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Lots 1 to 6A and B inclusive, are today covered by a large visitor parking area that was constructed in October, 1957, and nothing much can be done with this area other than interpreting it by means of a trail exhibit to show these lots and houses as they were in 1859.

Lots No. 7 to 11 inclusive, which contained a total of four 1859 dwelling houses, are still undisturbed by any modern development. A new parking area, however, is scheduled to be constructed in the near future that will cover most of Lot 7, 8, 9 and 10. A proposed road, designed to bypass the old town section of the Monument, must also pass over these lots and also Lot No. 11 whenever this road is constructed. It is, therefore, suggested that archeological salvage be carried out on Lots No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, if possible, before the new parking area is constructed and any evidence that may still survive is lost forever.

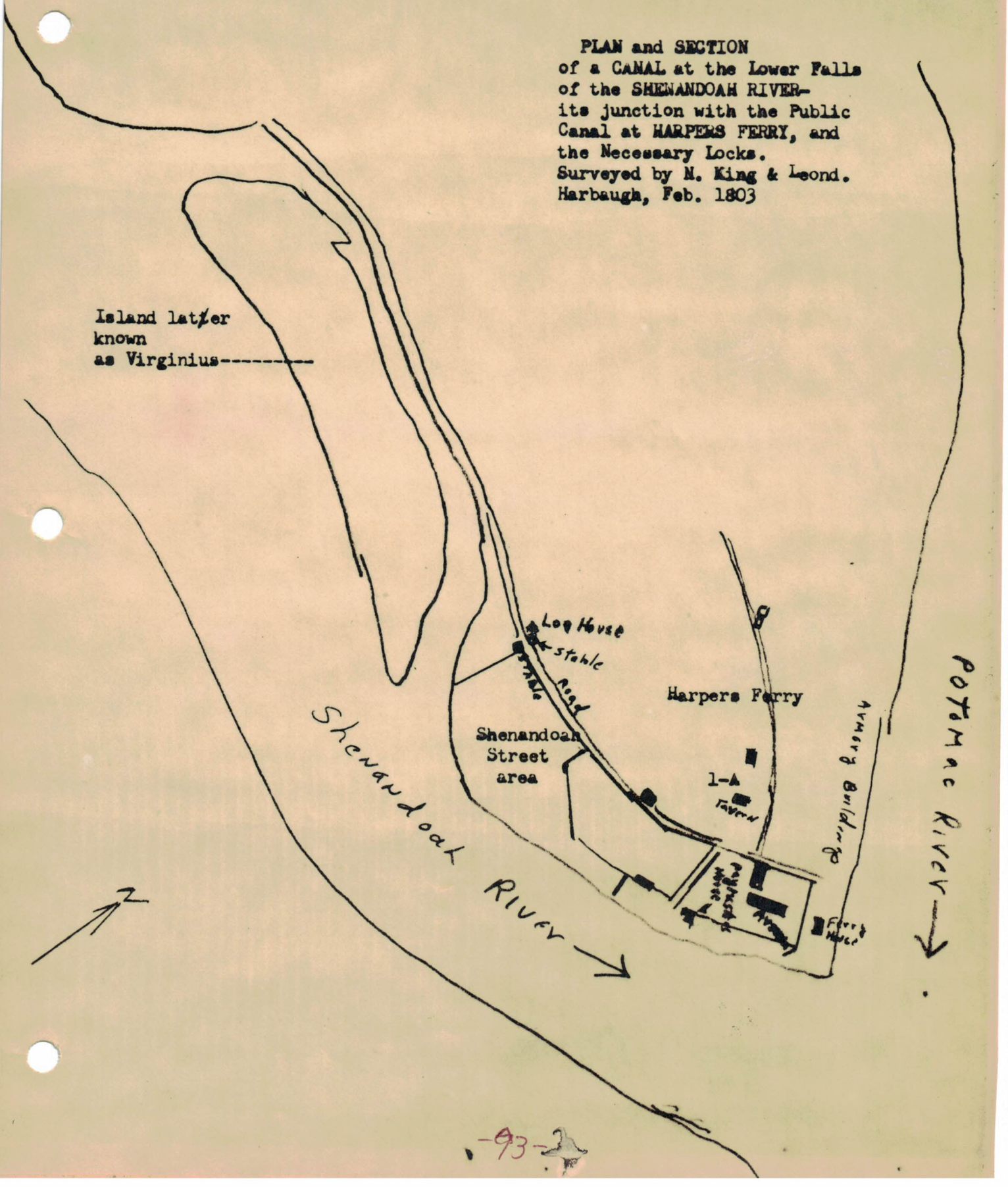
Charles W. Snell

CHARLES W. SNELL
HISTORIAN (Park Supervisory)
January 23, 1959

APPENDIX I

"PLAN and SECTION of a CANAL at the Lower Falls of the SHENANDOAH RIVER- its junction with the Public Canal at HARPERS FERRY, and the Necessary Locks. Surveyed by N. King & Leond. Harbaugh, Feb. 1803"

National Archives R.G. 77. Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Fortification Map File, part of map: Dr.150, Sheet 2.

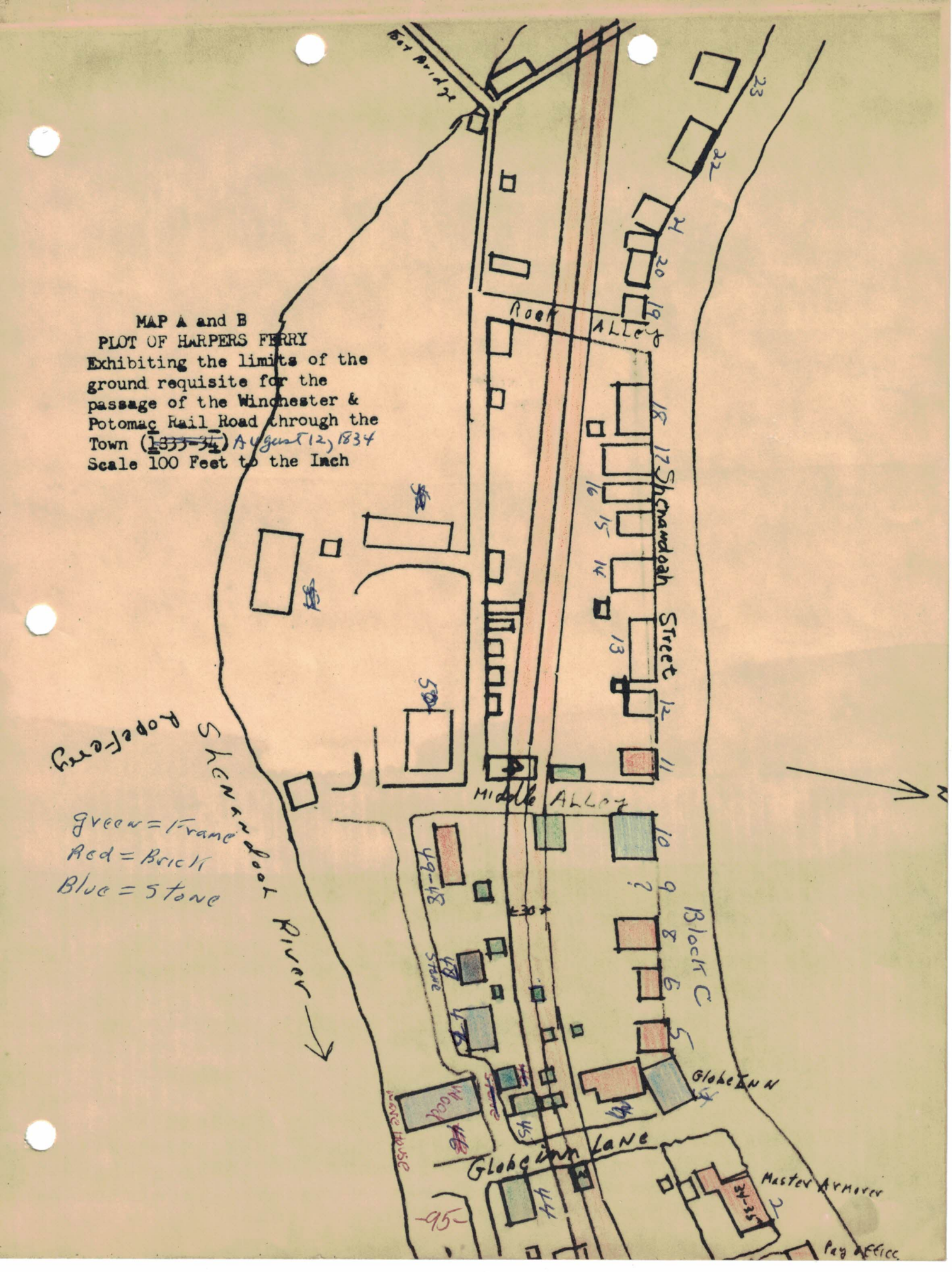

PLAN and SECTION
of a CANAL at the Lower Falls
of the SHENANDOAH RIVER-
its junction with the Public
Canal at HARPERS FERRY, and
the Necessary Locks.
Surveyed by M. King & Leond.
Harbaugh, Feb. 1803
Island latter
known
as Virginius
Log House
Stable
Road
Harpers Ferry
Shenandoah
Street
area
1-A
Tavern
Armory Buildings
Shenandoah River
Potomac River
N

APPENDIX II

"MAP A and B
PLOT OF HARPERS FERRY Exhibiting the limits of the ground requisite for the passage of the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road through the Town" Undated map, but prepared August 12, 1834.

National Archives R.G. 77. Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Fortification Map File, map: Dr. 150, Sheets 78-1 and 78-2. Scale 100 feet to 1 inch.

Dwelling Houses on the map have been numbered in ink according to the 1848-52 lists of Government Dwelling Houses and the records pertaining to the 1852 sale of Government Houses and Lots in the Shenandoah Street area.

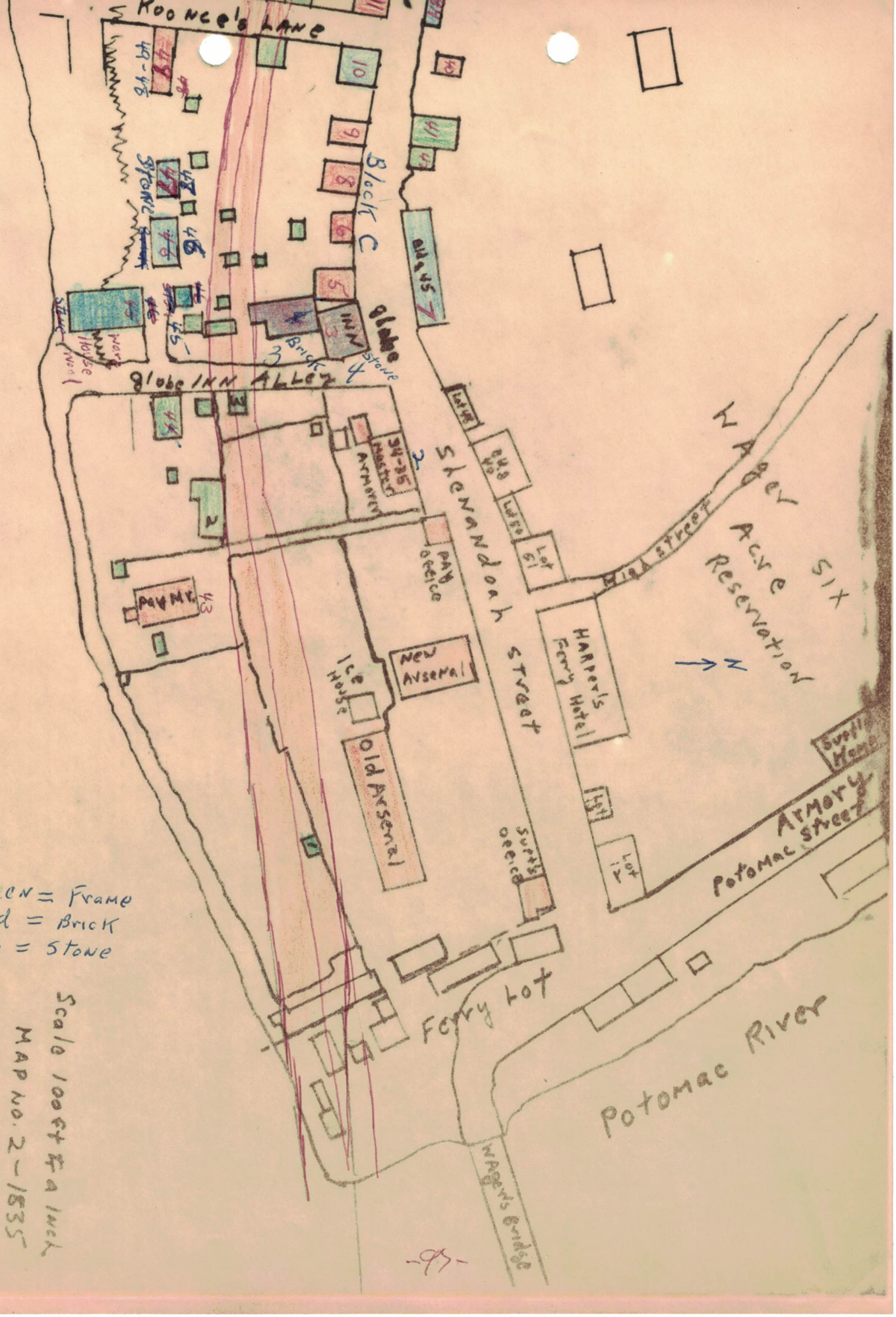

MAP A and B
PLOT OF HARPERS FERRY
Exhibiting the limits of the ground requisite for the passage of the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road through the Town (1833-34) August 12, 1834
Scale 100 Feet to the Inch
Boat Bridge
Rock Alley
Shenandoah Street
Middle Alley
Block C
Globe Inn
Globe Inn Lane
Master Armorer
Pay Office
Shenandoah River
Potomac
Green = Frame
Red = Brick
Blue = Stone

APPENDIX III

"MAP OF HARPER'S FERRY, Shewing the Location of the WINCHESTER and POTOMAC RAIL ROAD, Drawn by Lieuts. White, Allen, and R. S. Smith, U. S. Army, Under the direction of James Kearney, Lt. Col. and T. E., 1835-No. 2. Approved by President Andrew Jackson, January 27, 1835."

National Archives R.G. 77. Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Fortification Map File, part of map: Dr.150-Sheet 82-2. Scale: 100 feet to 1 inch.

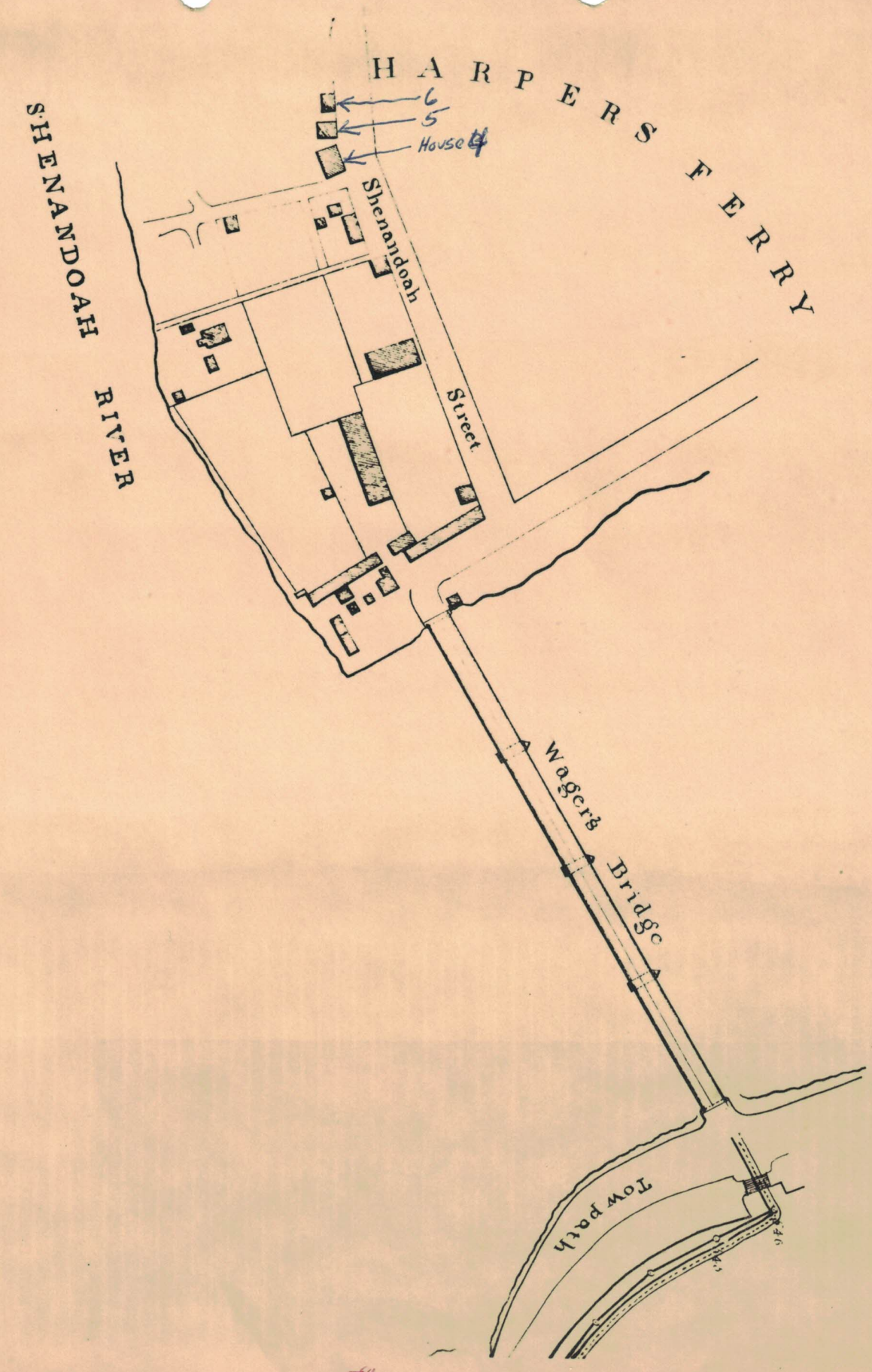
Dwelling Houses on the map have been numbered in ink according to the 1848-52 lists of Government Dwelling Houses and the records pertaining to the 1852 sale of Government Houses and Lots in the Shenandoah Street area.


Roonce's Lane
Block C
Globe Inn
Globe Inn Alley
Stevandoah Street
Six Acre Reservation
Harper's Ferry Hotel
New Arsenal
Old Arsenal
Ice House
Pay office
Supply office
Armory
Potomac Street
Ferry Lot
Potomac River
Wagon's Bridge
Green = Frame
Red = Brick
Blue = Stone
Scale 100 ft to a inch
MAP No. 2 - 1835

APPENDIX IV

MAP OF HARPERS FERRY - undated but drawn about 1835.

Portion of MS map of Harpers Ferry, n.d., no title. From Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Library and Archives, Baltimore, Maryland, through courtesy EODC.


HARPERS FERRY
SHENANDOAH RIVER
6
5
House 4
Shenandoah Street
Wagon Bridge
Tow Path

APPENDIX V

"Map of Harpers Ferry prepared in compliance with letter to Major Symington 22, 1848."

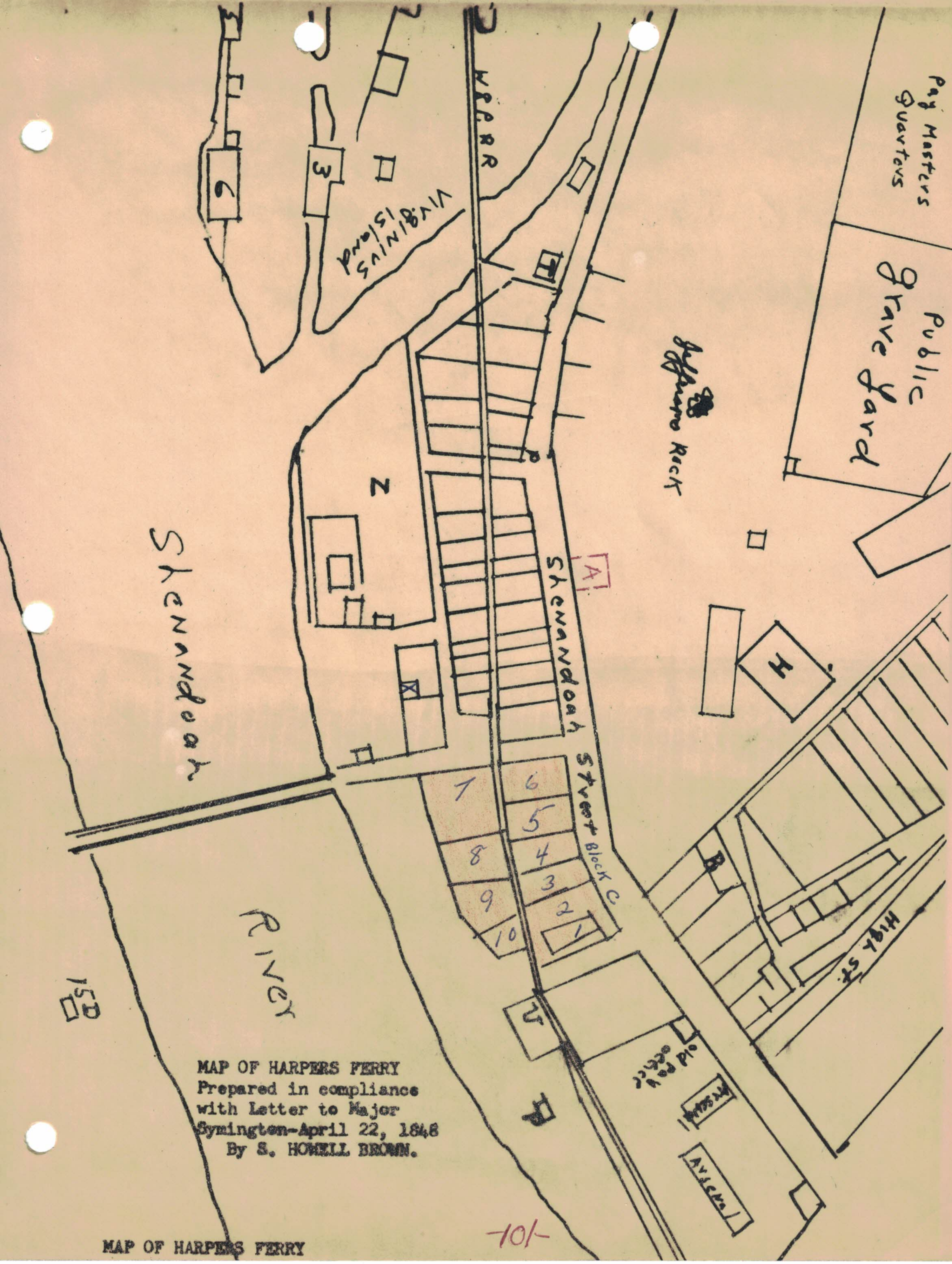
Original map in collection of Harpers Ferry National Monument.

This map is a partial tracing made from S. Howell Brown's detailed map of Harpers Ferry, submitted in October, 1848. This tracing was made by Major John Symington, Superintendent of the U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry, in January, 1851.

Legend for Map:

No. of Building

A---Presbyterian Church
B---Catholic Church
P---Pumps
T---Public (Armory) Stables
U---Market House
Z---Old (Armory) Stables, Wood Yard, &c.
X---Old (~~Ferry~~) Office



MAP OF HARPERS FERRY
Prepared in compliance
with Letter to Major
Symington-April 22, 1848
By S. HOWELL BROWN.

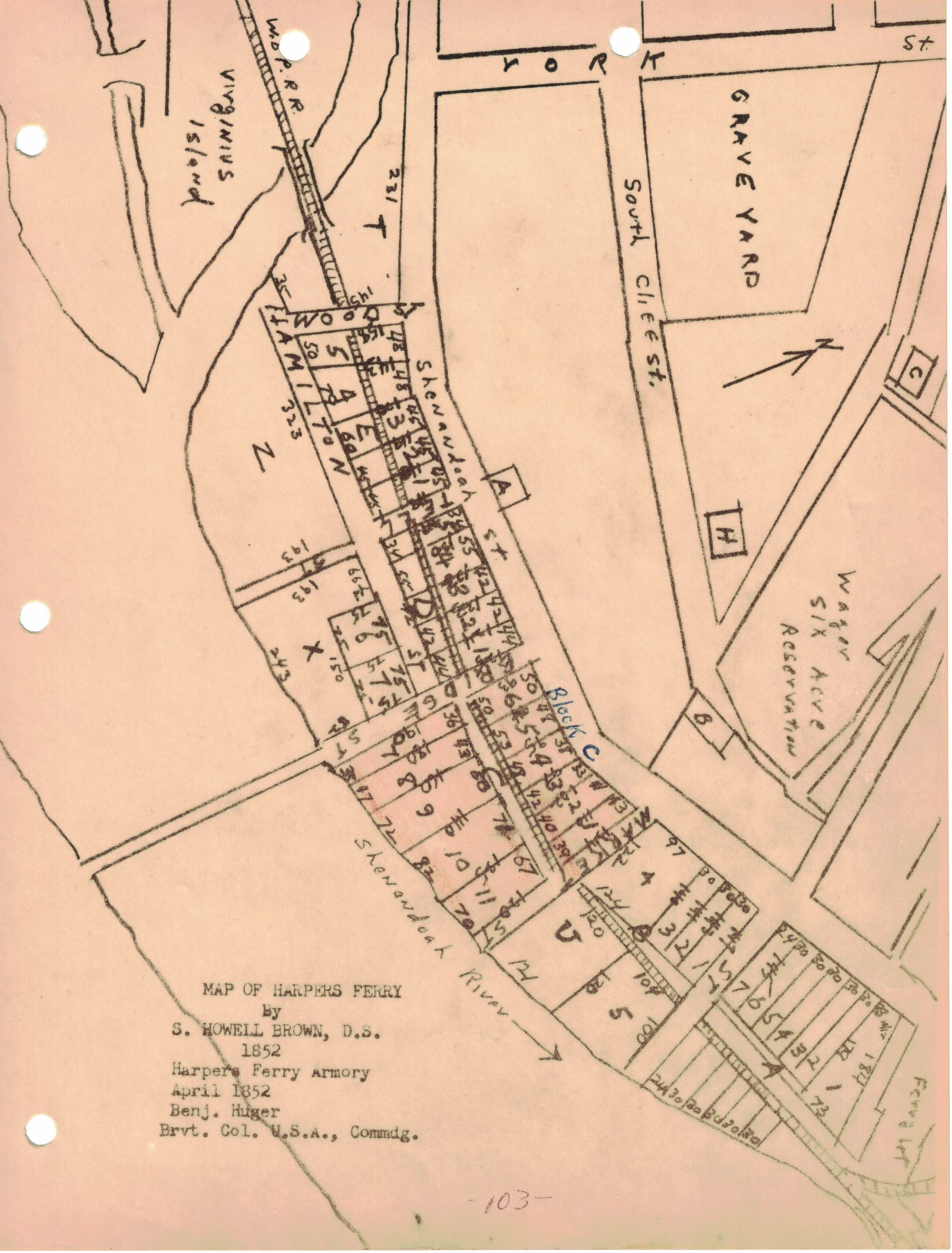
-101-

MAP OF HARPERS FERRY

APPENDIX VI

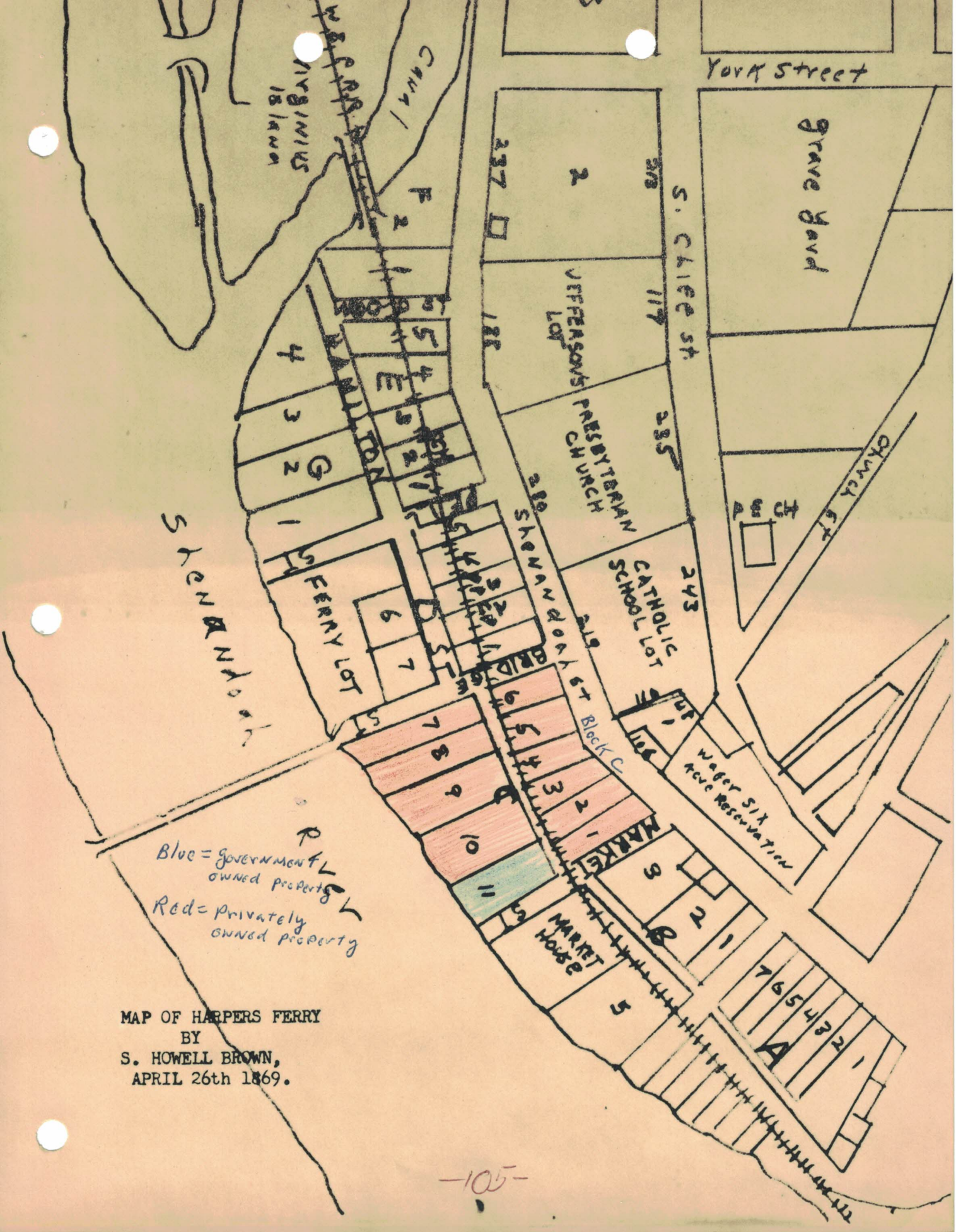
MAP OF HARPERS FERRY
BY
S. HOWELL BROWN, 1852
Harpers Ferry Armory, April, 1852

The original of this map, a working copy traced from one of the three original maps prepared by Brown in 1852, was made by A. M. Fitzmiller, Chief Clerk of the Armory in 1852. The original working copy is the only known surviving copy of the Brown 1852 map and is in the possession of Mrs. James McDonald of Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.


MAP OF HARPERS FERRY
By
S. HOWELL BROWN, D.S.
1852
Harpers Ferry Armory
April 1852
Benj. Huger
Brvt. Col. U.S.A., Commdg.
Block C
GRAVE YARD
South Cliff St.
Shenandoah River
Potomac River
Wagon Six Acre Reservation

APPENDIX VII

"MAP OF HARPERS FERRY. Plat of the Harpers Ferry Armory Property Laid Off into Lots for Sale in Pursuance of the Act of December 15, 1868. Approved November 16th 1869 by Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. Harpers Ferry, West Va. April 26th 1869. Designed, Projected & Mapped by S. Howell Brown, Surveyor, from the Original and subsequent Surveyes in his Possession by order of Capt. Dan'l J. Young Mil. Storekeeper of Ordnance Harpers Ferry W. Va. under the instructions of the Ordnance Department, Washington City, D. C. Dated April 2, 1869."

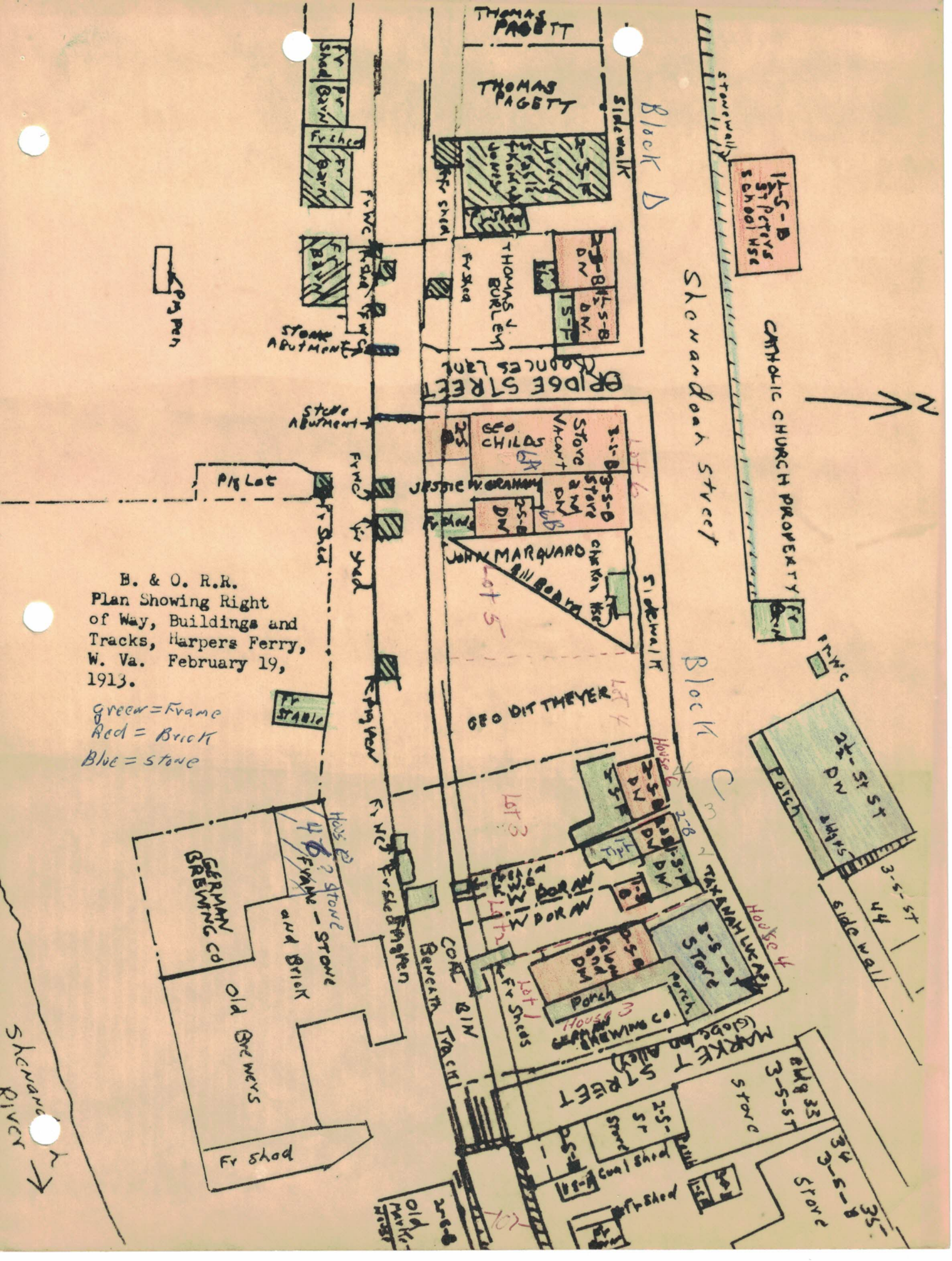


MAP OF HARPERS FERRY
BY
S. HOWELL BROWN,
APRIL 26th 1869.

APPENDIX VIII

"B. & O. R. R.
MAIN LINE DISTRICT
Shenandoah Division Main Line
PLAN SHOWING RIGHT OF WAY, BUILDINGS AND TRACKS
HARPERS FERRY, W. VA.
Office of Dist. Engr. M. of W. Baltimore, Md.
Scale 1" = 50' February 19, 1913. Note Book
C-31 8 35 1=7=5

From Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Archives,
Baltimore, Md.



B. & O. R.R.
Plan Showing Right of Way, Buildings and Tracks, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. February 19, 1913.

Green = Frame
Red = Brick
Blue = Stone

APPENDIX IX

Photographs

(Nine)

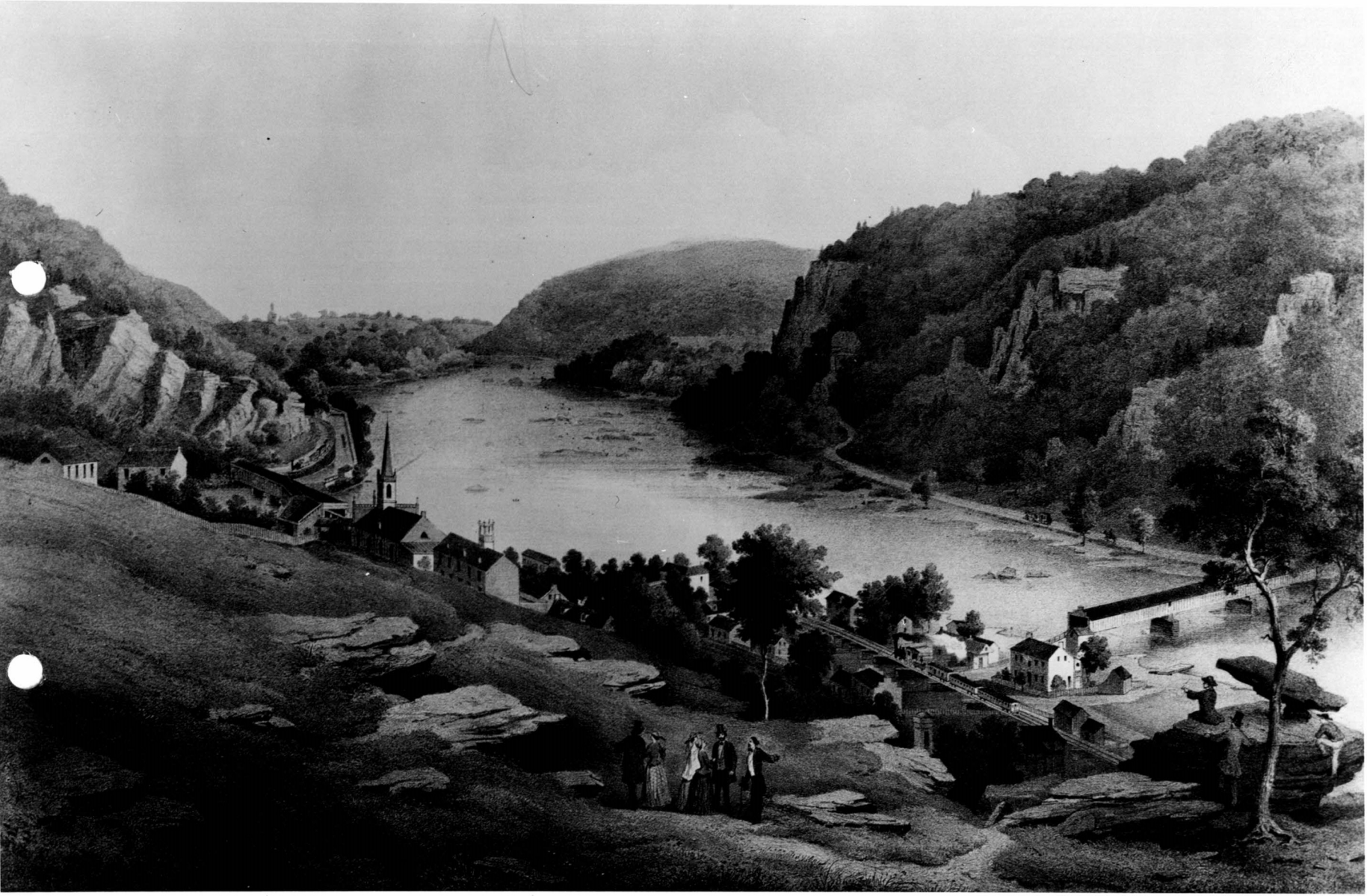
HARPERS FERRY FROM JEFFERSON ROCK, 1857

Drawing by Ed Beyer.
Lithographed by Rau & Sons, Dresden, 1857
From Album of Virginia
Library of Congress
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-249

This fine drawing, published in 1857, shows the Shenandoah Street area in accurate detail. Buildings from left to right. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church (Bldg. 48-A); Government House No. 65; St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and parochial school; on Shenandoah Street, below Church, Bldg. No. 44 and to right Bldg. No. 45. Across street from 45, roof of House No. 3, Lot 1, Block C, visible. Moving to right along Shenandoah Street probably House No. 6, Lot 3, Block C, House No. 8, Lot 4, Block C; Houses 9 and 10, Lots 5 and 6 hidden by trees. Then House 11, Lot 1, Block D; and large new two story house also located on Lot 1, Block D. To right of this and across Shenandoah Street, the cupola of the Presbyterian Church.

Crossing Shenandoah Street and Winchester & Potomac Railroad Tracks (note tracks of railroad running on trestle mounted on fine stone piers) towards Shenandoah River, and reading from right to left.

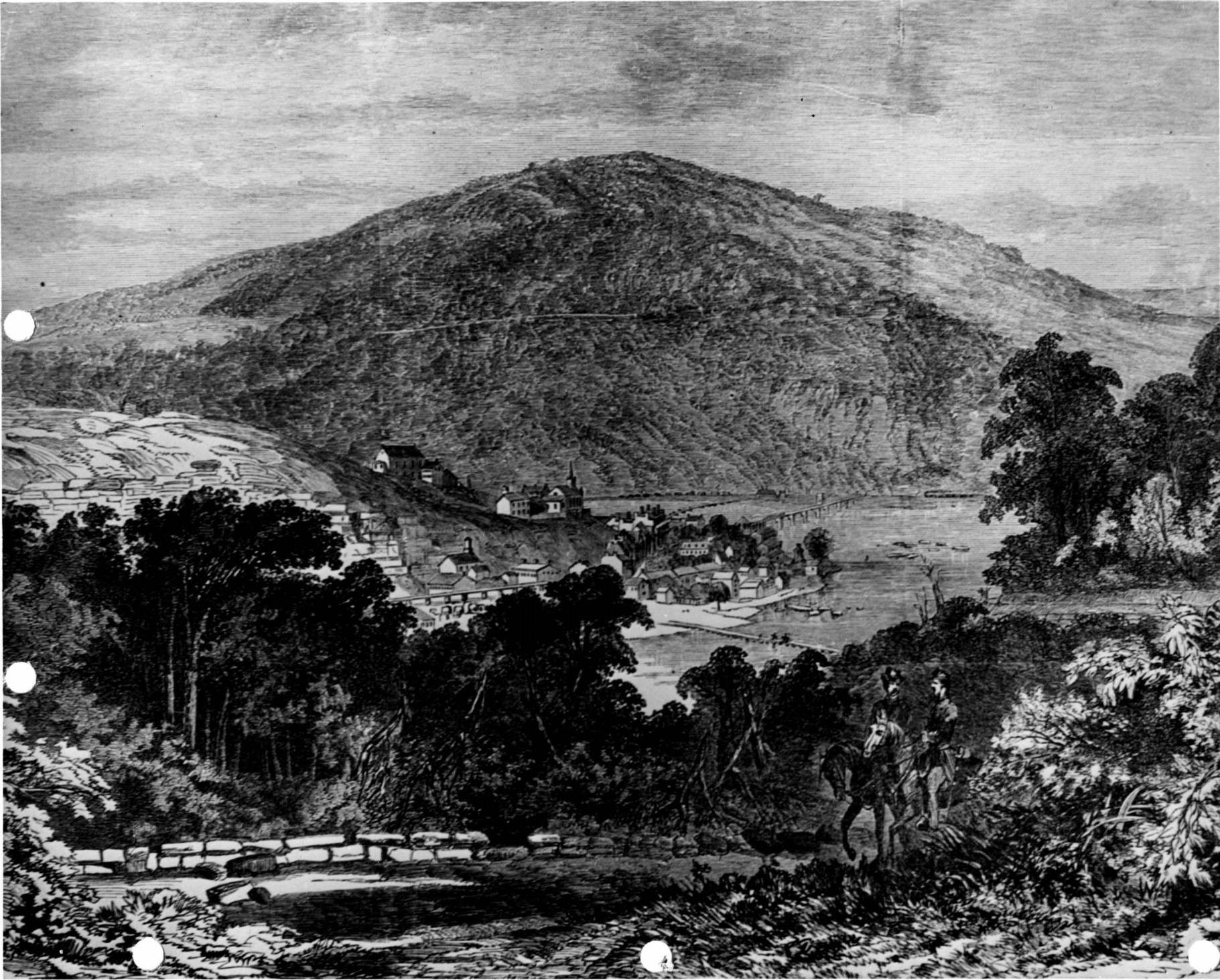
Large house near Shenandoah Bridge, House No. 52 on Lot 7, Block D. Small house by entrance to bridge is the bridge toll house. To left of House 52, partly covered by smoke from engine is House No. 49 on Lot No. 7, and House No. 48 on Lot No. 8, Block C. To left of these and engine, House No. 47 on Lot No. 9, Block C; then House No. 46 on Lot No. 10, Block C. Lot No. 11, Block C hidden from view by trees. Then Market House (white building) and to left of this, House No. 43 on Lot No. 5, Block B.



VIEW OF HARPERS FERRY, THE JUNCTION OF THE POTOMAC AND SHENANDOAH RIVERS FROM LOUDOUN HEIGHTS ca. 1861 - 1865

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated History of the Civil War
New York, 1895, p.373.
National Archives.
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-6.

This is the only view of the shenandoah Street area, made from Loudoun Heights during the Civil War, that has been found. Unfortunately most of the detail of the buildings on Shenandoah Street is not very accurate. The print has been included because it gives a general impression of the area. The building with a cupola on Shenandoah Street is the Presbyterian Church.



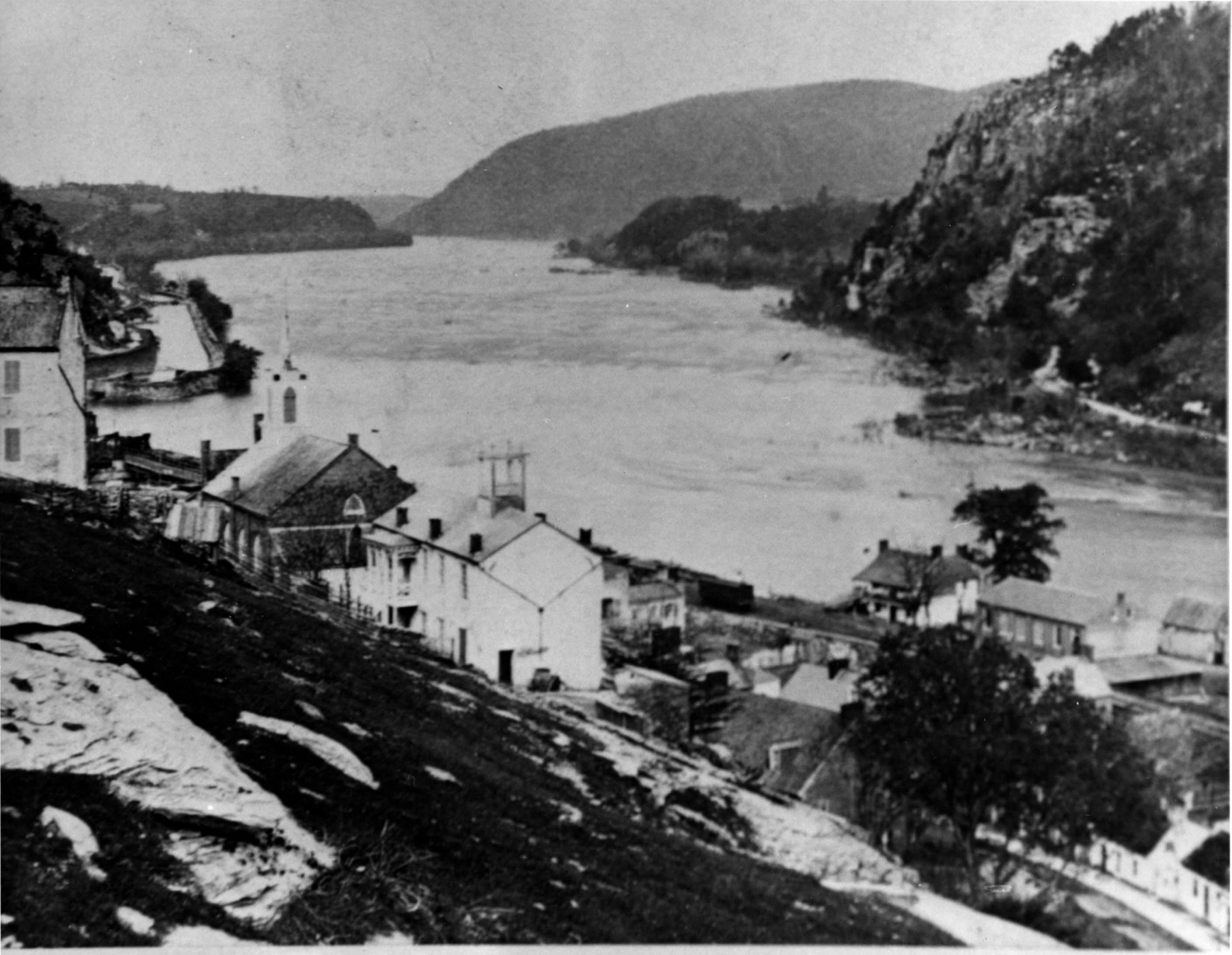
NO. 336. VALLEY OF THE POTOMAC, FROM HARPER'S FERRY, 1865

From Stereopticon View, Photographed and
published by Kilburn Brothers,
Littleton, N. H.
Donated by Mrs. Henry McDonald,
Storer College, Harpers Ferry.
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-361.

This view is believed to have been taken in 1865 or 1866. From left to right: Government House No. 65; St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church & Catholic School; immediately below these, the roof of Bldg. No. 45. Across Shenandoah Street from 45, roof of Bldg. 4 (with one chimney in center) on Lot No. 1, Block C. In rear of this house, roof of House No. 3, also located on Lot No.1, Block C. To right of House No. 6, Lot No. 3, Lot C-concealed by tree. Moving to right of tree and visible are House No. 8 on Lot No. 4, Block C; and then part of House No. 9, Lot 5, Block C, in extreme lower righthand corner of photograph.

Moving up the right hand edge of photo to Shenandoah River, reading left to right. Large two story brick building is the Market House. To left House No. 43, located on Lot No. 5, Block B.

Crossing Winchester and Potomac Railroad tracks, just to left of boxcar is the west elevation of Bldg. No. 36. To the right of this House, is the roof of Bldg. No. 34-35.



No. 336. Valley of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry.

LOOKING DOWN THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM JEFFERSON ROCK AREA. ABOUT 1880.

Photograph of painting contributed by Bachrack Studio, Boston, Limited use. Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-68.

This painting was made after 1869 (a building has been erected on Lot 11, Block C-and the lot was vacant when sold by the U.S. in December, 1869), and before 1883 or 1884 when the Shenandoah bridge was constructed across the river at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Reading from left to right. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and School, below these roof of Bldg. No. 43 and No. 44, then crossing Shenandoah Street (hidden by trees, House No. 4, Lot 1, Block C) is to be seen House No. 3 on Lot 1, Block C. To right of this on street (House No. 5, Lot 2 hidden from view by trees) is to be seen House No. 6 on Lot No. 3, Block C. Then House No. 8, Lot 4, Block C and House No. 9 on Lot 5, Block C. to the right of House No. 9, in the lower righthand corner of the photo, is to be seen a large three story building, located on Lot 6B, Block C, that was erected after the Civil War.

Moving up the right hand side of the picture to the Shenandoah River, and reading from right to left. First, House No. 46 located on Lot No. 10, Block C; then the roof of a new structure, located on Lot No. 11, Block C, that was definitely erected after 1869. The large two story brick building to the left of Lot 11, is the Market House, and then the roof of House No. 43 on Lot No. 5, Block B, Shenandoah Street.



SHENANDOAH STREET DURING 1889 FLOOD

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-82.

Bldgs. on lefthand side of photograph, reading left to right. First, Bldg. No. 33 (with McGraw sign), a non-historic building erected after 1869; next, white building with sign painted on front, House No. 4 located on Lot No. 1, Block C. Then House No. 5 on Lot 5 located on Lot No. 2, Block C, and finally House No. 6 situated on Lot No. 3, in Block C.

In the center of the street rests somebody's stable. On the right side of the picture, reading left to right, is House No. 7 or present Bldg. No. 45, then Bldg. No. 44 and finally Bldg. No. 43 at the right side of the photograph.



HOUSE NO. 4, LOT NO. 1, BLOCK C, SHENANDOAH STREET.

Probably taken during 1889 flood.
National Geographic File No. 140331-A.
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-111.

A fine view of the store and dwelling, House No. 4, located on Lot No. 1, Block C, Shenandoah Street. To the left and in the rear of House No. 4, may be seen a portion of the porch on House No. 3, "Globe Inn," which was also located on Lot 1, Block C. Note the sidewalk. The street in the foreground is Shenandoah Street and that leading off to the left is Market Street.


BOOTS & SHOE
GROCERIES HARDWARE

SHENANDOAH STREET FROM LOUDOUN HEIGHTS
1892-1896

National Geographic File No. 140321-A.
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-99.

This view was made before 1896, when the Catholic Church was remodeled and after 1892, when the B. & O. R.R. began to relocate their tracks on the old Musket Factory Tract.

Beginning in foreground, this side of Railroad Cars on tracks on Winchester and Potomac R.R. Large two story brick building is the Market House, moving to the left, the large stone building is the German Brewing Company structure located on Lot No. 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street. To the left of this and slightly above is to be seen House No. 46, located on Lot No. 10, Block C.

Crossing the railroad tracks and moving up the left hand side of the photograph, first a three story building erected after the Civil War and located on Lot No. 6B, Block C; above this is to be seen the roof of another three story brick building erected about 1880 and located on Lot No. 6A, Block C. Above this, and across Shenandoah Street is to be seen a portion of the old Presbyterian Church.

Returning to the 3 story building on Lot 6B, Block C, and moving along the South side of Shenandoah Street to the right; first, Lots 5 and 4 vacant (Houses 9 and 8 missing, probably victims of floods); then House No. 6, two story stone, located on Lot No. 3, Block C. Next and fronting on Shenandoah Street is House No. 4, located on Lot No. 1, Block C. In the rear of House No. 4, and also located on Lot No. 1, Block C, is to be seen House No. 3, the old "Globe Inn."

To the right of House No. 4, with Market Street running between them, is Bldg. No. 33, a non-historic structure, then Bldg. No. 34-35 and Bldg. No. 36.



AERIAL VIEW OF HARPERS FERRY, 1932

Photograph contributed by C. C. Moler.
Harpers Ferry Negative HF-289.

The Shenandoah Street area lies to the left of this photograph, between the Shenandoah River and the high cliff running parallel to the river. Note that almost all the buildings located on the north side of the Winchester and potomac Railroad track, and shown in the 1892-1896 photograph HF-99, are still standing in 1932.

The Shenandoah Street area located south of the railroad is largely cleared of buildings in 1932 but the old streets show up quite clearly.



HARPERS FERRY FROM THE BASE OF LOUDOUN HEIGHTS, 1932.

Photograph contributed by C. M. Moler.
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-295.

Beginning in the center of the photograph, buildings on the bank of the Shenandoah River, reading right to left:

First, three story brick building, House No. 43, located on Lot No. 5, Block B, Shenandoah Street; then the Market House, the large two-story brick building with arched doors. To the left of this, the brewing company buildings located on Lot No. 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street. The area to left of these, as can be seen, is largely bacant. At the far left of the photograph, may be seen a portion of the old cotton factory that was located on the Island of Virginius.

