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Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

June 17, 1959

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument
From: Acting Regional Director
Subject: Historical Base Map

As a result of a meeting held yesterday with representatives of EDDC, it is requested that the supplemental information suggested by our memorandum of June 11 be supplied this office some time in July. This particularly involves the provision of exact information on known trees, fences, street lamps, street signs, street surfacing and gardens, carefully delineated on additional draft copies of the Historical Base Maps forwarded with your memorandum of May 19. With regard to garden information, it is our feeling that if detailed exact evidence is lacking, at least an approximation of a known garden should be delineated.

After this supplemental material is reviewed here, it will be forwarded to the Eastern Design Office for use in the preparation of the final Historical Base Maps for the area.

(Sgd.) George A. Palmer

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Chief, EDDC

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FBarnes:ftc

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June 11

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

June 11, 1959

Memorandum

To: Chief, EODC

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Historical Base Maps - Harpers Ferry National Monument

We forward one copy each of "1859 Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (Final Study Map)" dated May 6, 1959 and "1859 Map of Harpers Ferry, Final Study Map for Historical Base Map, 1859" dated April 30, together with accompanying documentation, as prepared by Supervisory Park Historian Charles W. Snell, Harpers Ferry National Monument. We assume the May 6 drawing represents a "blowup" of the town area, for ease of identification of detail. No doubt we will need a "downtown" historical base map such as this, and either an overall historical base map (like the April 30 sheet), or an "uptown" sheet, encompassing Camp Hill and the Shenandoah River islands. Later on, of course, we will need historical base maps for Bolivar Heights, Maryland Heights and Loudoun Heights and Mr. Snell has these in mind.

We are sure you will agree these drawings and documentation represent a truly prodigious amassing of evidence on the part of Mr. Snell and his staff. The maps and their documentation represent the summing up of the Harpers Ferry historians' findings as contained in the 75 or more reports submitted in the past two years. Mr. Snell and the historical staff at the area are certainly to be congratulated upon this accomplishment.

No doubt problems will be encountered in the drafting of the final map(s). For one thing, some of the identifications were "lost" or made difficult to read as the result of the photostating process. It will probably be best if Mr. Snell can go over the whole submission with the Landscape Architect assigned to the final drafting, at a time mutually convenient. At that time, also, Mr. Snell can supply supplemental detail regarding certain other points that bothered us in the course of review here. We are not always sure, for example, that the trees shown on the drawing actually

existed or whether their locations are somewhat idealized. Again, we are not always sure as to fences - in Lot 3, Block D, for example, the drawing shows a picket fence while the documentation speaks of a "wood rail fence"; additionally, map symbolization doesn't always seem to follow map legend (thus, we assume the fences between houses in Shenandoah Street Blocks C, D, E and those on the Wager Lots between Potomac and Church Streets are wood picket, but the circle-symbols are not colored green). We are not sure that all street lights are shown, and we think these should be shown, along with street signposts, in the downtown section at least. (Again, the map symbols confuse a little - we wonder whether the round green blobs in front of Building 35 are trees or streetlights.) Lot lines could stand a little more exact delineation, in some instances - something easier, of course, for a skilled draftsman than a historian.

There is much detail in the Base Map documentation which the draftsman will find very helpful in firming up the map delineations - detail which it was not always easy, of course, to include on these rough map drafts, street surfacing, for example (pp. 52-3 in documentation), which should be shown on the final drawing. Garden information - of which the detail for at least the more important houses should be shown, or approximated, we think. Finally - though the historically-complicated house numbering systems have been kept straight - perhaps a better system of identification therefor can be worked out, perhaps by colors.

We will be glad to arrange a visit to your office by Historian Snell at a time convenient to the Landscape Architects who will be concerned with the preparation of the final Historic Base Map for Harpers Ferry. The Regional Historian will arrange to be present at the same time.

(Sgd) George A. Palmer

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachments

Copy to: Director, w/copy of documentation and two copies each of
April 30 and May 6 maps
Supt., Harpers Ferry

FBarnes/cp

General ✓

Daily

Area

THE TOWN OF HARPERS FERRY IN 1859.

A PHYSICAL HISTORY

Documentation for the 1859 Historical Base Map.

The Town of Harpers Ferry

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Prepared by:

Charles W. Snell,
Historian (Park Supervisory)
Dated May 18, 1959
65 Pages
Project No. HF-32

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INTRODUCTION

A. Maps

The following four historical maps have been of the greatest value in preparing the final 1859 Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry:

1. 1835 Plat of the Wager Six Acre Reservation and Ferry Lot, by James M. Brown. Drawing No. NM-HF-3076.
2. "Map of Harpers Ferry Prepared in compliance with a letter to Major Symington, April 22, 1848," by S. Howell Brown, and revised in part by Major John Symington, January, 1851.
3. "Map of Harpers Ferry by S. Howell Brown, 1852," Drawing No. NM-HF-9005.
4. "Plat of the Harpers Ferry Armory Property laid off into lots for sale in pursuance of the Act of December 15th, 1868. Approved November 16th 1869. Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. Harpers Ferry, West Va. Designed, Projected and Mapped by S. Howell Brown, Surveyor, from the Original and Subsequent Surveys in his possession by order of Capt. Daniel J. Young, Mil. Storekeeper of Ordnance, Harpers Ferry, West Va., under the instructions of the Ordnance Department, Washington City, D. C., dated April 22, 1869." Drawing No. NM-HF-9004.

B. Lot Systems

In lieu of the standard National Park Service grid system used on most Historical Base Maps, we have adopted the two historical lots systems in use at Harpers Ferry prior to 1865. This choice has been made because of the complexity of physical features and property in a town.

The first lot system to be found on the map was established in 1835. The Wager family property, consisting of six acres in the "Six Acre Reservation" and three-quarters of an acre in the "Ferry Lot Reservation," was then divided into 56 individual lots. In this report these lots are referred to as "Wager Lot No. 1, 2, etc."

The second lot system was established by the United States in 1852. Surplus Armory property was then divided up into blocks and the blocks were further subdivided into lots. Thus, for example, land along the Shenandoah River was designated "Block A, Lot 1, Shenandoah Street," while the property on Camp Hill was indicated as "Block A, Lot 1, Camp Hill," etc.

I. INDUSTRIES

1. THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AT HARPERS FERRY

The major industry of the town was the United States Armory. This institution was comprised of three major units; namely, the Musket Factory, located along the Potomac River and consisting of 20 buildings; the Arsenal, located at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and comprised of three buildings; and the Rifle Factory, located on the Shenandoah River and consisting of nine structures. In addition, there were a magazine, a stable, and 33 dwelling houses owned by the United States in 1859.

A. THE MUSKET FACTORY

Note: For a detailed drawing of the Musket Factory at the scale of 60 feet to the inch, see: "Musket Factory at Harper's Ferry, Va., 1859-60," by Charles W. Snell, dated April 27, 1959.

The Musket Factory was located near the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and was situated on the flood plain of the Potomac. The Armory Yard was 232 feet wide at the east end and fronted on the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation. In length, the yard extended about 1656 feet westward along the Potomac.

a. BUILDINGS

Bldg. No. 1 - Engine and Guard House: A one story brick building, 35½ by 24 feet, slate roof, copper gutters and downspouts, wooden cupola on roof for fire bell. Erected 1847-48 and designed by Major John Symington. Room for two fire engines and also a guard room for night watchmen.

Bldg. No. 2 - Armory Offices: A one story brick building, 30 by 100 feet, slate roof. Erected prior to 1810 as Superintendent's Quarters and converted to offices in 1847-48. Contained vault for Paymaster and offices for the Superintendent, Paymaster-Military Storekeeper, and Master Armorer of the Armory.

Bldg. No. 3 - Bell or Finishing Shop: A two story brick building, stone foundations, with slate roof, small wooden cupola, measuring 42 by 131 feet. Structure probably erected prior to 1810 and considerably remodelled and modernized 1846-54.

Bldg. No. 4 - The Polishing Shop: A two story brick building, stone foundations, with slate roof, 40 by 22 feet. The shop was erected in 1849-50 and was designed by Major John Symington. The building connected Shops No. 3 and 5, and housed a large overshot water wheel that drove some of the machinery situated in the other two shops.

Bldg. No. 5 - The Boring Mill: A two story brick building, with slate roof, stone foundations, water wheels, measuring 122 by 42½ feet. The shop was erected in 1843-45 and was designed by Major Symington. In 1852, a Wash House, one story brick, with tin roof, was erected between Bldgs. No. 3 and 5.

Bldg. No. 6 - The Stocking and Machine Shop: A two-story brick building on stone foundations, with water wheels, cast iron door and window frames, copper gutters, sheet iron roof, and with overall dimensions of 210 by 35½ feet. Erected 1846-1850 and designed by Major Symington. The South wing, Bldg. No. 6A, the Stocking Shop, two stories, 89 by 35½ feet, was erected in 1846-48. Bldg. No. 6B, the Wheel House, covering the water wheel, was erected in 1848 and was a one story brick building with slate roof, measuring 18 by 26 feet. Bldg. No. 6C, the center, was two story brick, contained a water wheel and office space, and measured 35½ by 48 feet. This section was erected in 1848-50. Bldg. No. 6D, the Machine Shop, was two stories in height, measured 35½ by 89 feet, and was erected in 1849-50. In 1852 a small brick building was added to the Machine Shop to serve as an office for the foreman of that shop.

Bldg. No. 7 - The Mill-wright Shop: A two story brick building (with a cellar), stone foundations, cast iron door and window frames, sheet iron roof, and measuring 100 by 35½ feet. Designed by Major Symington and erected 1846-47. The building served as a store house for gun stocks until 1858-59, when it was converted into a millwright shop by installing a water wheel and machinery.

Bldg. No. 8 - Grinding Mill, Saw Mill, and Carpenter's Shop: This shop had overall dimensions of 110 by 36 feet. The center, 8B, was two stories in height and 36 feet wide; the two wings were each one story in height. The structure was built of brick, on stone foundations, with slate roof, copper gutters and downspouts, and had cast iron door and window frames. Section 8A contained the grinding mill; the center, 8B, the saw mill and a turbine water wheel; and 8C, the carpenter shop. The building was designed by Major Symington and erected in 1850-51. In 1851 a small store room for files, one story brick, 10 by 30 feet, with tin roof, was erected by Bldg. No. 8.

1859-60 Alterations to Bldgs. No. 8A, 7 and 6D: In 1859-60 Bldgs. No. 6, 7 and 8 were united into a single structure 519 feet long by 36 feet wide. In this process, a second story was added on to Bldg. No. 8A, the Grinding Mill; a two story brick section was also erected linking up Bldgs. No. 8 and 7. A two story brick section, with a tall bell and clock tower, was constructed between Bldgs. No. 7 and 6D, the Machine Shop, thus connecting those two structures.

Bldg. No. 9 - Tilt Hammer and Barrel Welding Shop: A one story brick building, on stone foundations, 190 by 53½ feet, two turbine wheels, stone flagging floor, slate roof, and cast iron door and window frames. A ventilator ran the length of the roof of this shop. The shop was designed by Major Symington in 1849-50.

Bldg. No. 10 - Lumber House and Coal Bin: A two story building, 53 feet eight inches by 78 feet in size, first floor built of stone, the second of brick, and a slate roof. The first floor was used for the storage of Bituminous coal and the second for the storage of lumber. Windows in the second floor had wooden frames fitted with blinds to permit air to circulate over the stored lumber. Building designed by Major Symington and erected in 1848-49.

Bldg. No. 11 - New Stock and Store House (New Arsenal): A two story building, slate roof, cast iron door and window frames first floor stone, second built of brick, with dimensions of 100 by 36 feet. The structure was designed by Colonel Benjamin Huger and erected 1854-55. Used for the storage of gun stocks and heavy stores. Some arms were stored in this building at the time of the John Brown Raid.

Bldg. No. 12, The Warehouse: A two story brick building, stone foundations, flag stone floor, slate roof, with dimensions of 93½ by 30 feet 10 inches. The structure was designed by Major Henry K. Craig and erected in 1844-45. Used for the storage of iron and steel, and other supplies.

Bldg. No. 13 - The Smith and Forging Shop: This shop had overall dimensions of 280 feet by 35½ feet. Bldg. No. 13A, the Forging Shop, and 13B, the center offices, were erected in 1845-46; Section 13C, the Smith Shop, was constructed in 1847-48. The wings were each one story and the center two stories in height; the shop was built of brick, on stone foundations, with brick and flag stone floors, cast iron door and window frames, and sheet iron roof. Dimensions of the Forging Shop, 13A, were 122 by 35½ feet; those of the Forging Shop, 13C, 121 feet by 35½ feet; and those of the center, 13B, 46 by 37 feet. Located in the middle of the back wall of the center building was the main chimney stack, 90 feet high, 10 feet square at the base, and six feet at the top. The stack was built upon a massive stone arch thrown across a tail race leading from one of the water wheels and waste dam of the canal. This building was designed by Major John Symington. In 1852 a ventilator was installed on the length of the roofs of the two wings.

Bldg. No. 14 - The Annealing Shop and Brass Foundry: A one story brick building, stone foundations, brick and flag stone floor, cast iron doors and window frames, sheet iron roof, two furnaces and two chimneys. The building was 109½ by 35 feet in size and was divided by means of partition walls into three compartments. This shop was designed by Major Symington and erected in 1851-53.

Bldg. No. 15 - The Proof House: A one story brick building, stone foundations, cast iron door and window frames, and sheet iron roof, with dimensions of 70 by 30 feet. The structure was designed by Major Symington and erected in 1843-44. The building was used for the testing of musket barrels.

Bldg. No. 16 - The Charcoal House: A one story brick building, stone foundations, cast iron door and window frames, and sheet iron roof. The structure measured $35\frac{1}{2}$ by $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size and was divided on the interior into four compartments by means of two inch plank partitions. The building was used for the storage of charcoal. It was designed by Major Symington and erected in 1845-46.

Bldg. No. 17 - Old Stock Store House: A one story brick building with slate roof, measuring 65 by 30 feet in size. This structure was erected by Superintendent George Rust, Jr., in 1832-33 and was used for the storage of gun stocks.

Bldg. No. 18 - Rolling Mill: A one story brick building, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, stone foundations, 146 by 45 feet, flag stone floor, water wheels, cast iron door and window frames, and slate roof. The structure had two stacks 45 and 40 feet high. The mill was designed by Major John Symington and erected by Colonel Benjamin Huger and Major William H. Bell in 1852-55.

Bldg. No. 19 - The Lime House: A small frame building erected in 1852; exact location is unknown. Used for the storage of lime.

Bldg. No. 20 - Ice House: A one story brick building, 20 by 20 feet and 13 feet high, erected in 1853. Exact location of this structure is unknown.

Storage Bins for Coal, Iron, Steel, and other Heavy Supplies: Located under the iron trestle of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad along the Potomac River front were more than 65 Armory bins used for the storage of scrap iron, steel, coal and other heavy stores. These bins were constructed between 1845 and 1856. They were generally 17 by 15 feet in size and 19 feet deep; heavy planking was used to form the floors of these bins.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Tower: A brick water tower, 17 feet square and 36 feet high to the cornice, built in 1856 by the B&O RR under a permit from the United States and designed by Wendel Bollman.

Fire Protection: Lightning rods were installed on all the shops in 1851. Nine hydrants and 1300 feet of 8 inch cast iron pipe were placed in the Musket Factory yard in 1853. Water for fire fighting purposes was supplied to this system by means of a large force pump attached to one of the water wheels of a shop.

Drinking Water: Drinking water was provided in the Armory yard by means of two large cisterns constructed in 1853 and 1855.

Heating the Workshops: The Musket Factory shops were heated by means of 11 inch sheet iron stove pipes that were run through the buildings from the furnaces.

b. FACTORY GROUNDS

1. Armory Walls and Fences

A. Potomac River Wall: This great wall was erected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1840-43. The wall extended 1380 feet from the abutment of the Armory Old Boat Landing to the waste way above the Rolling Mill, Bldg. No. 18. The mortar masonry wall was approximately 15 feet high above the low water level, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and contained eight culverts for the tail races from the Armory workshops.

B. Musket Factory Entrance, Gates and Walls: The main entrance to the Musket Factory was located at the east end of the yard and fronted on the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation. The formal entrance was constructed between 1846 and 1855 and extended from Potomac or North Cliff Street across the width of the yard to the Potomac River Wall. The gates consisted of one large double wrought iron gate and two large single iron gates, with five granite gate posts. The walls on either side of the gates consisted of high brick piers and low brick panel walls, mounted on a granite base and coped with brown stone. The upper portion of the panels were fitted with 12 panels of iron railing to the height of the piers, making the total height of the wall and fence nine feet.

C. Potomac or North Cliff Street Armory Wall and Fence: The Armory wall and fence along Potomac Street was situated between the street and the U. S. Armory Canal, and extended from the main entrance wall, adjacent to Bldg. No. 1, to above Bldg. No. 10. The wall was erected in 1854-57. From Bldg. No. 1, westward to Bldg. No. 5, a distance of approximately 440 feet, the wall consisted of a solid nine foot high wall with brick piers and panels, mounted on granite foundations and copped with brown stone. From Bldg. No. 5, westward along the street to the western extremity of the fence above the Bldg. No. 10, a distance of approximately 945 feet, the wall and fence was composed of high brick piers and low brick panel walls, mounted on granite foundations, and copped with brown stone. The upper portion of the panels, between the high brick piers, was filled in with wrought iron panels, making a fence at least six feet high. The fence contained more than 46 such iron panels.

D. Wall and Fence, West End, Armory Yard: The western limits of the Armory yard, extending from the Potomac River wall above Bldg. No. 18, the Rolling Mill, across the yard to the U. S. Potomac Canal, a distance of approximately 100 feet, was walled and fenced in 1854-55 with a brick wall and iron panel fence at least six feet high, similar to the one erected along the Potomac Street side.

E. Walls and Fences Around the New Stock House, Bldg. No. 11: The hillside above Bldg. No. 11, extending from Potomac Street up to Washington Street, was extensively graded, terraced, and numerous long and substantial retaining stone walls were erected in an effort to prevent earth and rocks from washing down and thus blocking up the U. S. Potomac Canal. In 1856-57 a wall about 675 feet long, consisting of brick piers

and low brick panels, mounted on stone and coped with brown stone, was erected along the south side of Potomac Street for the purpose of protecting Bldg. No. 11. Space between the high piers were filled in with panels of wood paling fencing. In 1859-60 a wood paling fence was also erected along Washington Street above Bldg. No. 11. The fence extended at right angles to that street and ran down to Potomac Street, thus protecting both the new Armory magazine, located on Magazine Hill above, and Bldg. No. 11 below.

2. Musket Factory Streets and Walks

A. Streets: Two streets ran the length of the Musket Factory yard from east to west in 1859. The main street ran down the center of the yard, with the two lines of workshops situated on either side. The second street was located between the northeastern line of shops and the Potomac River wall. Both streets were McAdamized. The remaining sections of the yard were laid out in grass plots and also planted with numerous trees and shrubs.

B. Sidewalks: A flag stone sidewalk, five feet nine inches wide, extended at least one-quarter of a mile from the main entrance along the southern side of the central street in the Musket Factory yard, thus providing dry access to the line of shops.

C. Street Lights: Six cast iron lamp posts with lamps were installed in 1853 and lighted the Musket Factory yard at night.

3. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Iron Trestle: Along the entire Armory Potomac River front, and mounted on top of the stone river wall, ran the iron trestle of the B&O Railroad that had been erected in 1854-56. The trestle and right of way extended 20 feet into the Musket Factory yard from the edge of the river wall. This trestle carried the two tracks of the main steam line of the railroad. Each trestle was 15 feet long, 20 feet wide, and about 13 feet in height above the level of the yard. Ninety-two such trestles were situated between the Armory Old Boat Landing and the wasteway of the Rolling Mill, Bldg. No. 13.

4. U. S. Armory Potomac Canal: This canal or headrace carried the water supplied by the Armory Potomac Dam down to the Musket Factory shops, thus furnishing the power necessary to turn the water wheels and machinery situated in those workshops. The Canal was completely reconstructed and enlarged in the period 1830-1837. In 1859-60, the Canal was 20 feet wide with 12 feet walls on either side. Between 1854 and 1860 both sides of the Canal, extending from its termination by Bldg. No. 3, westward to above the Rolling Mill, Bldg. No. 13, were lined with substantial walls of cut stone six feet high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.

5. U. S. Armory Potomac Dam

A. The Old Armory Dam: This dam supplied all of the water power for the Musket Factory workshops. The old dam had been erected by

Lewis Wernwag in 1828 and repaired and enlarged in 1832-33. It was about 1800 feet long and 10 feet wide. The structure was constructed of timbers bolted together and these piers were filled in with stone.

B. New Armory Dam, 1859-60: Construction of the new Armory Dam began in 1859; by September of that year 335 feet, extending from the Maryland side, had been built. The new dam was to be constructed on a stone base with a timber superstructure and was to be 1470 feet long. By September, 1860, only about 420 feet of the masonry had been completed from the Maryland shore. The dam thus less than half finished at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. 1

B. THE ARSENALS, ARSENAL SQUARE, BLOCK A, SHENANDOAH STREET

The Old Arsenal Square, Block A, Lots No. 1 to 7, Shenandoah Street, fronted 207 feet 10 inches on Shenandoah Street and extended 184 feet on the east end from that street along the line with Wager Ferry Lot Reservation to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. On the west end, it extended 146 feet from Shenandoah Street to the railroad. On the south side, the Square fronted a total of 247 feet on the railroad.

a. Arsenal Buildings

Bldg. No. 1 - Superintendent's Old Office: A one story brick building with slate roof, 28 by 21 feet in size, erected prior to 1832 as a dwelling house. The structure was converted into an office for the Superintendent in 1832 and used for this purpose until 1848. In 1859 the house was being used by the Town of Harpers Ferry, under a lease from the United States, as a Town Hall, with offices for the Mayor and Town Council. 2

Bldg. No. 2 - The Small Arsenal: A two story brick building, with cellar, slate roof, walls two feet thick, and measuring 68 by 36 feet, floors supported by stone columns and no chimneys. The structure was erected in 1806-1807 and used for the storage of arms. In April, 1861, there were 15,000 stands of arms stored in the Small Arsenal.

Bldg. No. 3 - The Large Arsenal: A two story brick building, slate roof, no cellar, 125 by 32 feet, with arched windows and no chimneys. The structure was erected in 1799-1800 and used for the storage of arms. Because of its poor condition in 1859, only miscellaneous supplies were stored on the second floor and the first floor was used to quarter the detachment of U. S. regular Army troops sent to guard the Armory as the result of the John Brown raid.

b. Arsenal Grounds

The Arsenal Square was fenced on the east end, along the Ferry Lot, by a high stone wall that had been erected in 1825-26. A gate in

this wall opened out into the Ferry Lot across Wager Lot No. 3. The Square was walled in on the south side along the Winchester and Potomac Railroad by a high stone wall erected in 1856-57. In 1857 the Square was enclosed on the Shenandoah Street side by brick piers and an iron paling fence. A wood paling fence enclosed the square on the west side, extending from the rear of the Small Arsenal to the railroad embankment. The Arsenal grounds were planted in grass and six or seven shade trees were situated within the Square. Underground pipes conveyed water from the U. S. Potomac Canal, in the Musket Factory yard, to the Arsenal Square for fire-fighting purposes. 3

C. THE UNITED STATES RIFLE FACTORY (LOWER HALL ISLAND)

Note: For detailed map of this area, scale 60 feet to the inch, see map on page 28 of the report on this island.

The Lower Hall Island, comprising approximately five acres, was owned by the United States.

a. Rifle Factory Buildings (Nine)

Bldg. No. 3 - The Finishing and Machine Shop: The main building was constructed of brick, with stone foundations, two stories in height, and measured $35\frac{1}{2}$ by 128 feet. On either end and at the rear of the main structure, were two one story wings, each measuring 24 by 24 feet. The door and window frames were cast iron, the water table, cornice and sills were of cut stone. The gutters and spouting were of copper and the roof was sheet iron. The building was designed by Major John Symington and erected in 1847-48.

Bldg. No. 1 - The Filing Shop: A two story brick building on a stone foundation, slate roof, and measuring 74 by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The shop was designed by Major Symington and erected in 1844-45.

Bldg. No. 6 - The Machine Shop: A one story brick building over a one story stone foundation, sheet iron roof, measuring 87 feet nine inches by 35 feet. Located in the center and on the rear side of the shop was a 14 by 36 feet projection designed for use as an office. The building was erected in 1852-53 and was designed by Major Symington.

Bldg. No. 9 - The Barrel Drilling and Finishing Shop: A two story brick building mounted over a one story stone foundation, sheet iron roof, $57\frac{1}{2}$ by $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, with a 70 feet high bell tower on the roof; This shop connected Bldgs. No. 6 and 4, so that the three structures formed one continuous building. Bldg. No. 9 was erected in 1859-60 and was designed by Superintendent Alfred M. Barbour.

Bldg. No. 4 - The Tilt Hammer and Forging Shop: A one story brick building over a one story stone basement, cut stone water table, steps, sills, and coping, cast iron door and window frames, slate roof, measuring 110 by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size. Located in the center, on the rear

side, was a $14\frac{1}{2}$ by 35 feet projection that was designed for use as an office. The shop was erected in 1849-50 and was designed by Major Symington.

Bldg. No. 5 - The Annealing Furnace and Proof House: A one story brick building over a one story stone foundation, with slate or sheet iron roof, measuring 60 by 36 feet in size. The shop was divided by means of two brick partition walls into three separate compartments. The building was designed by Major Symington and erected in 1851-52.

Bldg. No. 7 - The Coal House: A one story brick building, 15 feet high, and measuring 25 by 21 feet, with sheet iron roof. The structure was designed by Colonel Benjamin Huger and erected in 1853-54. It was used for the storage of charcoal and coal.

Bldg. No. 8:- Stock House: Probably a two story brick building, slate roof, erected prior to 1835 and converted in 1853-54 into a stock house; used for the storage of rifle stocks. The exact dimensions of this structure are not known.

Bldg. No. 2 - Proof House: A one story frame building, $19\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 feet, with a back wall of stone masonry $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, used for the proving of rifle barrels. The shop was erected by Major Symington in 1844-45.

Fire Protection: Lightning rods were installed on all the shops in 1851. Three hydrants and 300 feet of eight inch cast iron pipe were installed in front of the shops in 1852. Water was supplied to this system for fire fighting purposes by means of a large force pump attached to the water wheel in the machine shop, Bldg. No. 6.

Heating the Workshops: The Rifle Factory shops were heated by means of 11 inch sheet iron stove pipes that were run through the buildings from the furnaces.

b. Rifle Factory Grounds

1. Bridges

Entrance to the Lower Hall Island was gained from the mainland over a single arched stone bridge that was approximately 32 feet long and 12 feet wide.

2. Walls and Fences

The entire Lower Hall Island was enclosed on all sides by a splendid masonry and brick wall about 2,665 feet in length and 11 feet high that was erected in 1855-57. The stone foundations of this wall were three feet high and three feet thick; mounted on this base was a brick wall 28 inches thick and eight feet high, with a rough stone coping topping it. Surmounting this was a wrought iron paling fence.

The north bank of the Old Shenandoah Canal, as it passed the Rifle Factory was bounded by a dry stone wall six feet high and three feet thick that had been erected by the Armory.

3. Streets and Sidewalks

A. Roads

The entire island had been graded and leveled between 1844 and 1860 and the sluiceways arched over and run underground. The grounds were planted in grass and numerous trees covered the island (see 1857 print, Photograph HF-490, for ground cover). A road led across the island from the bridge to the Shenandoah River. On reaching the Winchester and Potomac Railroad tracks, a sunken road passed under the tracks, leading out to the bank of the river, where sand was obtained for building purposes. A double dry stone wall with rough coping, 80 feet in length and 28 inches in thickness, extended along both sides of the sunken road.

B. Sidewalks

A sidewalk of flagstone about 550 feet ran along the front or northern side of the Rifle Factory shops.

C. Street Lights

In 1852 two cast iron street lamps were installed at the Rifle Factory. 4

D. OTHER ARMORY BUILDINGS

a. ARMORY LUMBER YARD

The Armory Lumber yard and shed were constructed in 1855 on the upper or western end of the Upper Hall Island. 5

b. ARMORY MAGAZINE: The Armory Magazine was located on Magazine Hill, Block BB, Camp Hill; the exact site of this building, however, is not known. The Magazine was erected in 1854 and was a one story brick building, 12 by 15 feet in size. 6

c. ARMORY STABLE: The Armory Stable was located on Lot No. 2, Block F, Shenandoah Street. The Stable was a one story brick building, 35½ by 35½ feet, with cut stone water table, coping and cornice, and with a slate roof. The structure was similar in design to the Engine and Guard House, Bldg. No. 1, in the Musket Factory yard. The stable contained stalls for at least six horses. The building was erected in 1847-48 and was designed by Major John Symington. In 1856 stone walls were erected on two sides of the stable to enlarge the grounds. 7

d. ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES (33)

1. Armory Dwelling No. 1 (Monument Bldg. No. 36): This house was located on Lot No. 2, Block B, Shenandoah Street. The structure was designed by Superintendent Henry W. Clowe and erected 1858-59 as quarters for the Master Armorer. The building was a two story brick house with slate roof, 42 feet 7½ inches by 38 feet six inches in size. At the rear was a two story brick wing with slate roof that measured 20 feet 6 inches by 25 feet seven inches. A two story wooden porch ran along the east side of this wing and across the rear of the main house. The dwelling contained a total of 14 rooms. The house was occupied at the time of the John Brown Raid by John E. P. Daingerfield, the Paymaster's Clerk. Lots No. 1 and 2, Block B, were enclosed by wood railing fence. Because of the lack of funds, the occupants of House No. 1 were using the outbuildings situated on Lot No. 3, Block B. Bldg. No. 36A, a Privy, was a one story brick building, 9 by 6 feet in size, with a slate roof, that had been erected in connection with Armory Dwelling House No. 2. 8

2. Armory Dwelling No. 2 (Monument Bldg. No. 34-35): This house was located on Lot No. 3, Block B, Shenandoah Street. Bldg. No. 35 was erected in 1812 by Joseph S. Annin and was a 2½ story brick house with a slate roof, cellar and measured 33 by about 23 feet in size. The house was used as quarters for the Master Armorer from 1818 to 1858. Bldg. No. 34 was a one story brick kitchen with slate roof, 22 by 20 feet, and was erected in 1827. In the rear of the house stood a one story brick smoke house with slate roof, measuring about 16 by 14 feet in size. Fronting on Market Street was a one or one and a half story frame stable about 20 by 16 feet in size. These outbuildings were being utilized by the occupants of Armory Dwelling No. 1 in the 1859-61 period. Lot No. 3 was enclosed on the Market and Shenandoah Street fronts by a wood rail fence. Several shade trees stood by the house. Armory dwelling No. 2 was vacant at the time of the John Brown Raid and was utilized shortly thereafter as an Army Recruiting Office by the detachment of regulars sent to guard the Armory. 9

3. Armory Dwelling No. 3 (Monument Bldg. No. 45): This house was erected by John G. Wilson in 1825-26 and enlarged by Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson in 1833-34. The structure was located on Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street. The house was built of stone, 2½ stories in height, measured 66 feet three inches by 35 feet nine inches in size, and had a wood shingle roof. The structure contained three small shops or stores on the first floor and the upper floors were utilized as dwellings for two families. A two story frame porch ran the length of the front of the structure. In 1859 the stores were probably rented as saddlemaker, tailor, and grocery shops. 10

4. Armory Dwelling No. 4: This house was located on Lot No. 1, Block F, Shenandoah Street. The structure was a two story brick building with wood shingle roof and measured approximately 38 by 21 feet in size. The house was erected between 1811 and 1834 and in 1859 was probably rented by two families of Armory workmen. 11

5. Armory Dwelling No. 5 (Monument Bldg. No. 48): This dwelling was located on Lot No. 2, Shenandoah Street. The structure was erected between 1821 and 1834, was built of stone and was $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height. The house was $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18 feet in size. The house was rented by the family of an Armorer in 1859. 12

6. Armory Dwelling No. 6: This house was located on the Upper Hall Island and was erected between 1807 and 1834. The house was a two story brick building with approximate dimensions of 22 by 16 feet. The dwelling was probably rented by Francis Knapp, an Armory machinist in 1859. 13

7. Armory Dwelling No. 7: This house was located on the Upper Hall Island and was erected between 1807 and 1834. The dwelling was a two story stone building with approximate dimensions of 28 by 28 feet. The house was probably rented by John Mason, an Armory Machine Oiler, in 1859. 14

8. Armory Dwelling No. 8: This structure was located on the Upper Hall Island and was erected between 1807 and 1834. The house was a two story brick dwelling with approximate dimensions of 36 by 18 feet. The dwelling was probably occupied by John P. Fouke, an Armory employee, in 1859. 15

9. Armory Dwelling No. 9: This house was located on the south bank of the Shenandoah River, on the Loudoun side, near the Shenandoah Bridge. The two story stone house was erected between 1818 and 1830. It was rented to Armorer in 1859. 16

By the Hillsborough & Harper Ferry Turnpike Co. near Toll House

10. Armory Dwelling No. 10: This Dwelling was located on the south bank of the Shenandoah River, on the Loudoun side and was situated near the Shenandoah Bridge. The one story stone house was erected in 1810 and was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 17

11. Armory Dwelling No. 11: This house was located on Wager Lot No. 27 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation and fronted on Potomac Street. The house was built by Michael Foley between 1836 and 1844 and was a two story stone dwelling, 30 by 22 feet, and covered with slate. It was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 18

12. Armory Dwelling No. 12: This house was located on Block AA and fronted on Potomac Street. The two story brick dwelling was erected between 1810 and 1834. The house was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 19

13. Armory Dwelling No. 13: This house was located on Block AA and fronted on Potomac Street. The two story stone building was erected between 1810 and 1834. The house was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 20

14. Armory Dwelling No. 14: This house was located on Wager Lot No. 18 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation and fronted on High Street. The building was erected by Gerard B. Wager about 1841 and was built of brick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height, had a wood shingle roof, and measured 30 by 22 feet. The dwelling was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 21

15. Armory Dwelling No. 15: This house was located on Wager Lot No. 19 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation and fronted on High Street. The structure was built by Charles Button in 1841 and was built of brick, 2½ stories, and had a porch in front and rear, a cellar, and was covered with wood shingles. The dimensions of the house were 30 by 22 feet. The house was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 22

16. Armory Dwelling No. 16: This dwelling was located on Wager Lot No. 20 in the Six Acre Reservation and fronted on High Street. The house was built by Israel Russell in 1839-41. The three story stone house measured 34 by 23½ feet, had a slate roof and a cellar. It was rented to an Armorer in 1859 and was probably occupied by William W. Moore, an Inspector. On Potomac Street there probably stood a two story stone stable, about 26 by 22 feet in size, with wood shingle roof that had been erected by Philip Coons in 1841-44. 23

17. Armory Dwelling No. 17: This house was located on Wager Lot No. 21 in the Wager Six Reservation and fronted on High Street. The dwelling was built by Gerard B. Wager about 1835-36 and was used as his residence until 1847. It was a three story stone house, 30 by 26 feet, with a slate roof, and a cellar. The dwelling was rented to an Armorer in 1859. In the rear and fronting on Potomac Street there probably stood a two story stone stable, 26 by 20 feet, that was also erected by Gerard B. Wager. 24

18. Armory Dwelling No. 18: This structure was located on Wager Lot No. 22 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation and fronted on High Street. The dwelling was a three story stone house, with basement, and slate roof, and measured 30 by 26 feet in size. The house was erected in 1841 by William McGraw and was rented to an Armorer in 1859. In the rear of this house and fronting on Potomac Street there stood a one story stone corn house, 14 by 9 feet, that was also erected by William McGraw between 1841 and 1844. 25

19. Armory Dwelling No. 19: This house was located on Wager Lot No. 26 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation and fronted High Street. It was three story stone house, with cellar, wood shingle roof, and measured 24 by 20 feet in size. The building was erected by Robert Wallace in 1839-40 and was rented by an Armorer in 1859. Note: Parts of Wager Lots No. 28 and 29 and all of Lots No. 33 and 34 were owned by the United States in 1859 and were vacant. 26

20. Armory Dwelling No. 20: This house was located on Block AA, just west of the Wager Six Acre Reservation, and fronted on the north side of High Street. The three story stone house was erected by Dr. Nicholas Marmion in 1829. The dwelling was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 27

21. Armory Dwelling No. 21: This house was located on the south slope of Camp Hill, just above the ~~top~~ edge of the Six Acre Reservation and within a few feet of Monument Bldg. No. 48A, standing in South Cliff Street. This two story brick house was erected between 1810 and 1834 and was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 28

22. Armory Dwelling No. 22: This house was situated on Block BB, near Magazine Hill, and fronted on Washington Street. The building was a one and a half story frame structure that had been erected between 1810 and 1834. The house was occupied by an Armorer in 1859. 29

23. Armory Dwelling House No. 23: The house was located on Lot No. 2, Block II, Camp Hill, and fronted on Fillmore Street. This was a two story brick house erected between 1810 and 1837. In 1859 the dwelling was rented by an Armorer. 30

24. Armory Dwelling No. 24: This structure was located on Lot No. 1, Block II, Camp Hill, and fronted on Washington Street. It was a two story brick house that had been erected between 1810 and 1837. The building was rented to an Armorer in 1859. 31

25. Armory Dwelling No. 25 - The Commanding Officer's or Superintendent's Quarters: This house was located on Camp Hill on the south side and west end of Fillmore Street. This was a large two story brick house, with a two story wing on the north side, attached by a passageway to the main house. The main house had four chimneys and the wing one; the roofs were slated. The ten fireplaces had marble mantels. The house was designed by Major John Symington and erected in 1847-48. In 1851 a small brick store house, about 16 by 20 feet, was erected north of the house. The grounds about the house were improved by planting forest trees, gravelling the road around the dwelling and by developing a garden with walks, beds, and interior fences. To the west of the house stood a brick stable and four acres of pasture that was enclosed with a paling fence eight feet in height. 32

26. Armory Dwelling No. 26: This dwelling was located on Lot No. 2, Block GG, Camp Hill and fronted on Fillmore Street. This one and a half story brick house was erected in 1833-34 and measured 28 by 22 feet, with a one story brick kitchen 18 by 12 feet at the rear. The house was rented to an Armorer in 1859. The house was designed by Superintendent George Rust, Jr. 33

27. Armory Dwelling No. 27: This house was located on Lot No. 1, Block GG, Camp Hill and fronted on Fillmore Street. This one and a half story brick house was erected in 1833-34 and measured 28 by 22 feet, with a one story brick kitchen 18 by 12 feet at the rear. The house was rented to an Armorer in 1859. The house was designed by Superintendent George Rust, Jr. 34

28. Armory Dwelling No. 28: This dwelling was located on Lot No. 2, Block FF, Camp Hill, and fronted on Fillmore Street. This one and a half story brick house was erected in 1833-34 and measured 28 by 22 feet, with a one story brick kitchen 18 by 12 feet at the rear. The house was rented to an Armorer in 1859. The house was designed by Superintendent George Rust, Jr. 35

29. Armory Dwelling No. 29: This structure was located on Lot No. 1, Block FF, Camp Hill, and fronted on Fillmore Street. It was a one and a half story brick house erected in 1833-34 and measured 28 by 22 feet, with a one story brick kitchen 18 by 12 feet at the rear. The dwelling was rented to an Armorer in 1859. The house was designed by Superintendent George Rust, Jr. 36

30. Armory Dwelling No. 30 - Paymaster's Clerk's Quarters: This house was located on Block LL, Camp Hill, and fronted on Fillmore Street. The dwelling was designed by Superintendent Henry W. Clowe and erected in 1856-57. The main house was a two story brick building with slate roof, measuring 39 feet 8 5/8 inches by 33 feet 2 1/4 inches. At the rear or south side of the main house was a two story brick wing measuring 23 feet 1 1/2 inches by 18 feet 8 1/2 inches. There was a one story porch on the front or north side of the main house and a one story porch located on the east side of the wing. The house contained 18 rooms including those in the cellar. The house was occupied in October, 1859, by Thomas L. Patterson, the engineer in charge of the construction of the new U. S. Potomac Dam. 37

31. Armory Dwelling No. 31 - The Superintendent's Clerk's Quarters: This house was located on Camp Hill between Block LL and the Paymaster's Quarters, and fronted on Fillmore Street. The dwelling was designed by Superintendent Henry W. Clowe and erected in 1856-57. The main house was a two story brick building with slate roof, measuring 39 feet 8 5/8 inches by 33 feet 2 1/4 inches. At the rear or south side of the main house was a two story brick wing measuring 23 feet 1 1/2 inches by 18 feet 8 1/2 inches. On the front of the main house was a one story porch and on the east side of the wing was located a second one story porch. The house contained 18 rooms including those located in the cellar. The house was occupied in 1859 by Archibald M. Kitzmiller, the Superintendent's Clerk. 38

32. Armory Dwelling No. 32 - The Paymaster's Quarters: This house was located on the south side of Fillmore Street on Camp Hill and just above or west of Harper's Graveyard. The house was erected in 1847-48 as a one story brick house with a stone basement and was designed by Major John Symington. A second story, brick, and slate roof were added to the building in 1858. This addition was designed by Superintendent Henry W. Clowe. The house measured 56 feet four inches by 39 feet nine inches in size. There was a large two story columned porch located on the front or west side of the building and a small one story porch situated on the rear or east side. To the north of the dwelling stood a one story brick store room, 18 by 20 feet in size, with a wood shingle roof, and also a large cistern. At a distance to the west of the main house was situated a rough cast stone stable erected by Captain John H. Hall in 1827. The grounds about the house consisted of two acres of land enclosed by an eight feet high wood paling fence. The grounds had been extensively landscaped by John H. Hall prior to 1840, and included paved walks, a grove of 100 fruit trees and also grape vines. The garden included flowers, shrubbery, as well as vegetables asparagus and strawberries. The dwelling was occupied in 1859 by Dr. Dennis Murphy, Paymaster of the Armory. Up to 1840, this lot had been the former site of the residence of Captain John H. Hall. 39

33. Armory Dwelling No. 33: This house was probably located on Camp Hill just below or to the east of Harper's Graveyard, and north of South Cliff Street; the exact location, other than "on Bluff near Grave Yard," is not known. The house was a one story frame building and was rented in 1859 to an Armorer. 40

ISLAND OF VIRGINIUS

The second major center of industry in Harpers Ferry was situated on the Island of Virginius. This island was located in the Shenandoah River a short distance to the west or above Harpers Ferry, and just below or to the east of the Lower Hall Island. The Island of Virginius, comprising approximately 13 acres, was owned in its entirety in 1859 by Abraham H. Herr, a miller born in Pennsylvania. The industries of the Island included an iron foundry, machine shop, cotton mill, flour mill, saw mill, and a carriage-making establishment. The water power of the island was generally developed in 1823-24. Approximately 207 persons resided on the island in 1860.

a. Buildings (39)

Bldg. No. 1 - Iron Foundry: A one story stone building, erected in 1824 by Townsend Beckham as an Oil Mill and converted in 1835 by Hugh Gilleece into an Iron Foundry.

Bldg. No. 2 - The "Island" Flour Mill: A 3½ story stone mill, approximately 96 by 48 feet in size, erected by Luther I. Cox in 1840 on approximately the site of the earlier flour mill that had been erected by Fontaine Beckham in 1824 and that was destroyed by fire in 1839. James S. Welch and A. H. Herr operated this mill in partnership in 1859.

Bldg. No. 3 - The Saw Mill: A 1½ story frame structure, 100 by 36 feet, with an iron water wheel, erected by Lewis Wernwag in 1824. The canal or saw mill race serving the saw mill was also constructed by Wernwag in 1824.

Bldg. No. 4 - The Machine Shop: A three story stone building, 50 by 30 feet, constructed by Lewis Wernwag before 1834. Operated in 1859 by John Wernwag.

Bldg. No. 5 - Cotton Factory Ruins: A four story brick building, 60 by 49 feet, with tin roof, erected in 1849. This building appears to have been destroyed in the great flood of 1852 and only the foundations remained in 1859.

Bldg. No. 6 - Cotton Mill: A four story brick building, stone foundations, 104 by 48 feet, with tin roof. Heated by steam and lighted by gas. Operated by Mr. Herr in 1859. The factory was erected by the Harpers Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company in 1847.

Bldg. No. 39 - Carriage Making Shop: A brick shop erected in 1857, exact location of building not known. A wagon-making and carriage manufacturing business was carried on by John and George Rohr in this structure in 1859.

Bldg. No. 7 - Dwelling House: A one and a half story frame building, probably dating from 1834.

Bldg. No. 8 - Smith Shop: One story building, probably frame, and dating from 1834.

Bldg. No. 9 - Office: Probably a one story frame office for the saw mill; standing in 1844.

Bldg. No. 10 - Dwelling House: Probably a one and a half story frame dwelling house.

Bldg. No. 11 - Carriage House: A one story frame carriage house standing in 1844.

Bldg. No. 12 - Dwelling House: A $3\frac{1}{2}$ story frame dwelling house, brick filled, enlarged from a two story house after 1844 and before 1857.

Bldg. No. 13 - Dwelling House: A $2\frac{1}{2}$ story frame house, brick filled and rough cast; this building enlarged from a one story house after 1844 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 14 - Dwelling House: A one story frame dwelling house, brick filled and rough cast. The house was probably standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 15 - Dwelling House: A $2\frac{1}{2}$ story stone stuccoed two family dwelling house, measuring approximately 48 by 24 feet in size. The building was standing in 1834 and had been erected by Edward Wager.

Bldg. No. 16 - Dwelling House: A two story stone stuccoed one family dwelling house, measuring approximately 28 by 20 feet in size. The building was standing in 1834 and had been erected by Edward Wager.

Bldg. No. 17 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, probably standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 18 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, one family, probably standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 19 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, two family, probably standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 20 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, one family, probably standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 21 - Dwelling House: A two story brick dwelling house, standing in 1848.

Bldg. No. 22 - Dwelling House: A two story stone house, approximately 18 by 48 feet, standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 23 - Dwelling House: A small frame house, standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 24 - Dwelling House: A $1\frac{1}{2}$ story frame dwelling house, standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 25 - Dwelling House: Probably a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story frame dwelling house, standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 26 - Chopping Mill: A one and a half story frame building, erected by Hugh Gilleece in 1840.

Bldg. No. 27 - Dwelling House: A two story dwelling house, probably brick, standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 28 - Carriage House: A one story building, probably a frame carriage house, standing in 1834.

Bldg. No. 29 - Dwelling House: A two story dwelling house, probably brick, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 30 - Barn: A one story frame building, probably a barn or storage shed.

Bldg. No. 31 - Carriage House: A one story frame building, probably a carriage house. The structure was erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 32 - Dwelling House: A two story brick dwelling house measuring approximately 32 by 15 feet, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 33 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 34 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 35 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 36 - Dwelling House: A two story brick house, measuring approximately 44 by 24 by 13 feet, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 37 - Dwelling House: A one story frame building, probably a dwelling house, erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

Bldg. No. 38 - School-House: A one and a half story frame building with "gingerbread trimming." Probably the school house for Free School District No. 22, which included the Island of Virginus, as well as Hall's and Throp's Islands. The house was erected after 1848 and prior to 1857.

b. Grounds - Island of Virginus

1. Dam and River Wall: The stone and timber dam across the Shenandoah River and the stone river walls and lock gates, with the inner and outer basins, were constructed by the Harpers Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company in 1850.

2. Bridge: A wooden bridge, with two stone abutments and one stone pier, approximately 135 feet long, led from the mainland over the Shenandoah Canal to the Island of Virginus.

3. Ground Cover: The Island, in 1859, was generally cleared of trees, with only a few being retained to afford shade to the various dwelling houses (see 1857 print, Photograph HF-490). Each dwelling generally had its own small garden where vegetables were raised and these yards were enclosed by means of wooden paling fences. 41

~~RE. MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS DISTRICTS~~

The trading, hotel, and business center of Harpers Ferry in 1859 was largely concentrated in the Wager Ferry Lot; namely, Lots No. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and along the north side of Shenandoah Street in the Wager Six Acre Reservation, Lots No. 14, 15, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51. A few scattered business places were also situated along High Street on Wager Lots No. 16, 24, 52, 54, and 56.

A. The Ferry Lot Reservation

1. The Gault House Saloon: This tavern was located on the Lot South of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad tracks; that is, the house was situated between the tracks and the stone river wall along the Shenandoah. The lot was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager and was leased to Carey Thompson in 1859. The Gault House consisted of two frame^{houses} that had been constructed by John A. Gibson between 1841 and 1843. Each house fronted approximately 30 feet on the W&P RR, with the rear walls resting on top of the Shenandoah River wall, and were about 20 feet deep. A common chimney located in the center served both houses. The Gault House was operated by George W. Chambers in 1859. 42

2. Wagner's Jewelry Store, Wager Lot No. 2: This was a three story brick building located just north of the W&P RR tracks. The house had been constructed by Gerard B. Wager at some date between 1837 and 1848. The structure fronted approximately 22 feet on Potomac Street and was about 40 feet deep. In 1859 the first floor contained the jewelry store of W. L. Wager, and the upper two floors were used as a dwelling house. The property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. 43

3. Joseph E. Brady's Barber Shop, Wager Lot No. 2: A $1\frac{1}{2}$ story frame house, erected prior to 1834, that fronted approximately 22 feet on Potomac Street by 20 feet deep, was located on this lot. The lot and building were owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager and the house was occupied by Joseph E. Brady as a Barber Shop in 1859. 44

4. S. V. Yantis' Tobacco Shop, Wager Lot No. 4: This lot was occupied by a stone building that fronted on Potomac Street approximately 55 feet by 20 feet in depth. The house had been erected prior to 1830 and was owned in 1859 by the estate of Gerard B. Wager. The first floor of the house was rented as a tobacco shop (Sign of the Indian Girl) in 1859 by ~~Colonel~~ V. Yantis. The second floor was utilized as living quarters. 45

5. William J. Stephens' Clothing Store and Moore and Boteler's Shoe Store, Wager Lot No. 5: Located on this lot was a large $3\frac{1}{2}$ story brick building that had been erected by Samuel Gibson in 1834. The house fronted approximately 60 feet on Potomac Street and was about 20 feet deep. The property was owned in 1859 by W. J. Stephens. Located in the building, at the corner of Shenandoah and Potomac Streets, was the Merchant Tailor and Ready-Made Clothing Store of William J. Stephens; Located next to this store, fronting on Potomac Street in the Ferry Lot, was the Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe Store of Moore and Boteler in 1859. The upper floors were utilized as a dwelling by Mr. Stephens. 46

6. The Wager House Hotel, Wager Lots 6, 7 and 8: This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. Lots No. 6 and 7 were occupied by two $3\frac{1}{2}$ story brick buildings erected by James Foley and Gerard B. Wager in 1837-39. Together, the structures fronted a total of 60 feet on Potomac Street and were approximately 45 feet deep. On the east or Potomac River side was a large two story frame porch that led out to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad platform.

Located at the rear of the building situated on Lot No. 7 and extending across Wager Lot No. 8, was a three story brick building that had been added to the hotel by James Foley between 1839 and 1842. This structure fronted approximately 58 feet on the railroad platform and was about 45 feet deep. These buildings jointly made up the old United States Hotel or the Wager House Hotel, as it was called in 1859. The hotel contained a public parlor, bar, a private parlor, dining room, 28 bed rooms and a garret. The hotel was operated by Isaac Fouke, a lawyer, in 1859. Trains of the B&O RR stopped at Harpers Ferry to permit the passengers to dine in 1859. 47

7. The John Strauss Clothing Store, Wager Lot 8: This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. The house on this lot fronted on Potomac Street and had been erected by James Bergin in 1841. The structure was a two story frame building, 20 by 20 feet in size, and contained a store on the first floor and living quarters on the second. The house was rented by John Strauss & Company in 1859 and contained his Ready-Made Clothing Store. 48

8. Dr. Joseph E. Claggett's Drug Store, Wager Lot 9: This lot was owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1859. Fronting on Potomac Street was a 2½ story stone house that had been erected by Frederick W. Springer in 1826-27. The building fronted 40 feet on the street and was 24 feet deep. The house was occupied in 1859 by Dr. Joseph E. Claggett's Drug Store. 49

9. The Potomac Restaurant, Wager Lot No. 9: This property was owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in 1859. Fronting on the railroad platform was a three story brick building that had been constructed by Samuel Gibson in 1837. The house fronted about 43 feet on the platform and was about 45 feet deep. The hotel was long known as the "Western Exchange Hotel," but in 1859 was called the Potomac Restaurant and was operated by J. B. Brown. Trains of the B&O RR stopped at Harpers Ferry regularly to permit the passengers to dine. 50

10. Walsh & Brother's Dry Goods Store, Wager Lot No. 10: The property was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859 and was held under a leasehold by the estate of Richard D. Doran. Fronting on Potomac Street was a three story brick house that had been erected by Michael Doran in 1853-55. The building fronted 29 feet on the street, having a large two story frame porch across the front, and was approximately 28 feet deep. The first floor contained a store and the upper floors, living quarters. The Dry Goods Store of John and William Walsh occupied the store in 1859. 51

11. The Stone House, Wager Lot No. 10: This property was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859 and was held under a leasehold by the estate of Richard D. Doran. Fronting on the B&O Railroad platform was a two story stone house, about 29 feet by 32 feet in size, that had been erected by Richard D. Doran about 1843-45. The house was probably utilized either as a dwelling or warehouse in 1859. 52

Note: Wager Lots No. 11, 12 and 13, the former sites of commercial buildings, no longer existed in 1859, having been purchased by the United States, the structures demolished, and the land incorporated into the Musket Factory yard. 53

B. The Shenandoah Street Business District

1. John G. Ridenour's Dry Goods Store, Wager Lot 14 (Monument Bldgs. No. 9 and 8): This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. Bldg. No. 9 was erected by Michael Foley in 1837-38. The house was a 3½ story brick building with a cellar and slate roof; it fronted 29 feet 2 5/8 inches on Shenandoah Street and was 40 feet deep. The first floor contained a store and the upper floors were used for living quarters.

Bldg. No. 8, an annex, was erected by John O'Hara in 1841-42. The wing was a 2½ story brick building, with a steep pitched roof that sloped to the west. There were two dormer windows in the roof on the west side. A two story frame porch was also located on the west side of Bldg. No. 8. The annex was 16 feet wide and 29 feet one inch in length. It probably

contained a kitchen and pantry as well as bedrooms on the upper floors. The house was probably occupied in 1859 as the dry goods store and residence of John G. Ridenour. 54

2. Nisan Frank's "Great Southern Clothing Store," Wager Lot No. 15-subdivision No. 3 (Monument Bldgs. No. 10 and 10A): This property was owned in 1859 by John C. Unseld. Bldgs. No. 10 and 10A were constructed by Philip Coons in 1846-47. Bldg. No. 10 was a 2½ story brick house with a cellar and slate roof. The structure fronted 28 feet two inches on Shenandoah Street, was 40 feet 10 inches deep, and 27 feet 9½ inches wide at the rear. On the street front was a large covered two story frame porch and the roof on the south contained two dormer windows. On the north side of the roof was located a large glass skylight. The first floor contained one store and the upper floors, the living quarters.

Bldg. No. 10A was a two story brick house with a slate roof and no cellar. It had three brick walls and the fourth side rested against the rear brick wall of Bldg. No. 10. Bldg. No. 10A was 25 feet wide and 36 feet six inches long. The west wall contained two chimneys, with two fireplaces in each chimney. The first floor was probably used as a warehouse or counting room in connection with the store in Bldg. No. 10. The second floor probably contained a kitchen, pantry, and extra bedrooms for the service of the dwelling portion of the main building. The first floor of Bldg. No. 10 was occupied by the Ready-Made Clothing Store of Nisan Frank in 1859 and the upper floors of Bldgs. No. 10 and 10A were occupied as a boardinghouse operated by Fanny J. Butter. 55

3. The Charles Johnson Dry Goods Store, Wager Lot No. 15-subdivision No. 2 (Monument Bldgs. No. 11 and 11A): This property was owned by Mr. William Anderson in 1859. Bldgs. No. 11 and 12 were jointly erected by William Anderson and Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson in 1838-39. Bldg. No. 11 was a 3½ story brick building with a cellar and slate roof. The house fronted 32 feet on Shenandoah Street and was 40 feet 10 inches deep. The first floor contained one store and the upper floors were designed for use as a dwelling. Along the street front of the Bldg. No. 11 ran a two story covered frame porch.

Bldg. No. 11A, a two story brick wing, 19 feet five inches by 32 feet 11 inches in size, with slate roof, was added to the rear of Bldg. No. 11 by William Anderson between 1840 and 1845. The first floor of this addition contained a small kitchen and cold storage room. The second floor contained a kitchen and pantry designed to be used in conjunction with the dwelling portion of Bldg. No. 11. The upper floors of Bldg. No. 11 included nine rooms, six of them with fireplaces, and a pantry. Bldgs. No. 11 and 11A were occupied in 1859 as the Dry Goods Store and residence of Charles Johnson. 56

4. George W. Taylor's Dry Goods Store, Wager Lot No. 15 - subdivision No. 1, (Monument Bldgs. No. 12 and 12A): This property was owned by Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson in 1859. Bldgs. No. 12 and 11 were jointly erected by William Anderson and Mrs. Stephenson in 1838-39. Bldg. 12 was a $3\frac{1}{2}$ story brick building with a cellar and slate roof. The house fronted 28 feet on Shenandoah Street, having a large two story covered frame porch extending across its entire front, and 40 feet 10 inches deep. The first floor contained one store and the upper floors were designed for use as living quarters, and probably contained nine rooms, six of them with fireplaces, and a pantry.

Bldg. No. 12A; a two story brick wing with a cellar, was added to the rear of Bldg. No. 12 by Mrs. Stephenson between 1840 and 1845. Bldg. No. 12A fronted 28 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches on High Street and was 23 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. The first floor may have originally contained a small shop and the second floor a kitchen and pantry.

In 1859 Bldg. No. 12 was occupied as the Dry Goods Store and residence of George W. Taylor; Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson was residing at that date in Bldg. No. 12A or part of Bldg. No. 12. 57

5. Fayette J. Conrad's Dry Goods Store, Wager Lot No. 51: This property was owned in 1859 by Noah H. Swayne. The lot was occupied by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick house with a cellar and slate roof that had been erected by William and Samuel B. Anderson in 1832. The building fronted 43 feet on Shenandoah Street and was 35 feet deep along High Street. In the rear was a two story brick annex about 14 by 12 feet that was added to the house between 1840 and 1845. The first floor contained a large store and the upper floors, nine rooms, four of them with fireplaces. The annex contained a kitchen and meat house. In 1859 the house was occupied as the Dry Goods Store and residence of Fayette J. Conrad. 58

6. Michael Tearney's Grocery Store, Wager Lot No. 50 (Monument Bldgs. No. 38 and 39): The northeastern half of this property was owned by Patrick Kelly in 1859 and the southwestern portion by Edward Tearney and Peter Lytle. Bldg. No. 38 was constructed by the joint owners of the lot in 1844. The house was a brick building, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height, with a wood shingle roof, and no cellar. The structure fronted 41 feet nine inches on Shenandoah Street and was 30 feet deep. A two story frame porch ran across the width of the rear of the house. A four feet wide alley, located at the west end of the first floor, led through the building to the rear. The structure was divided by means of partition walls into two sections. The first floor thus contained two shops and upper floors two separate sets of living quarters, each with six rooms.

Bldg. No. 39, a small two story stone house about 16 by 16 feet in size, was probably erected by Edward Tearney and Peter Lytle after 1844 and prior to 1861. The house may have been used as a warehouse for the stores in Bldg. No. 38 or perhaps as a kitchen and smoke house for the living quarters in Bldg. No. 38. The southwest half of Bldg. No. 38 was occupied as the butcher and grocery store and residence of Michael Tearney in 1859. It is not known what business occupied the northeast shop in Bldg. No. 38 in 1859. The living quarters over this latter shop, however, were occupied by Bernhard Hirsh, who operated a store located on Wager Lot No. 49. 59

7. Philip Frankel & Co.'s Ready-Made Clothing Store, Wager Lot No. 49 (Monument Bldg. No. 40): This property was owned by William Richards in 1859. Bldg. No. 40 was erected by Daniel A. Weed in 1824. The stone structure was two stories in height, had a cellar, a wood shingle roof, and large two story covered frame porch on the front that extended out over the sidewalk. The house fronted 32 feet eight inches on Shenandoah Street and was 34 feet four inches deep. The first floor contained a large store and the second floor three rooms designed for use as living quarters. In 1859 the first floor shop was occupied by the firm of "Philip Frankel & Co.'s" Ready-Made Clothing Store and its agent, Bernhard Hirsh, resided next door in Bldg. No. 38. The quarters in Bldg. No. 40 were occupied by William Richards, the owner of the property. 60

8. James McGraw's Grocery and Liquor Store, Wager Lot No. 48: This property was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859. The house on this lot was probably erected by John Wager, Jr., between 1803 and 1813. The structure was a two story stone building, with wood shingle roof. The building fronted about 37 feet on Shenandoah Street and was 17 feet deep. The first floor contained one store and the second floor living quarters. At some date after 1835, but before 1861, the house was extended approximately 11 feet 10 inches, thus covering the entire front of the lot. The addition was also two stories in height and about 12 feet in depth. In 1859 the house was occupied as the Grocery and Liquor Store and residence of James McGraw. 61

9. J. & J. Mathews Grocery Store and a Tailor Shop, Wager Lot No. 47 (Monument Bldg. No. 43): The southwest half of this property was owned in 1859 by Dr. Nicholas Marmion and the northeast portion by the heirs of Francas McCabe; namely, Mary Catherine, John, Alexander and Ellen McCabe. Bldg. No. 43 was constructed by Dr. Marmion and Martin Grace in 1845. The house was a $3\frac{1}{2}$ story stone structure, with slate roof, no cellar, and had a large three story covered frame porch across the front of the building. The building fronted 40 feet on Shenandoah Street and was 31 feet four inches deep. The building was divided into two independent sections by means of a brick wall running through the center, the wall being situated on the division line of the lot. The first floor of each section contained a store, and the upper $2\frac{1}{2}$ floors were designed for use as living quarters. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ story stone annex stood in the rear of the southwest portion of Bldg. No. 43 and probably contained kitchens and pantries for the main house. In 1859 the northeast shop in Bldg. No. 43 was occupied by the Grocery and Liquor Store of J.&J. Mathews. The shop in the southwest portion of Bldg. No. 43 was probably occupied by either the Tailor Shop of David Whip or the Shoemaker's Shop of John Legg. The upper floors of Bldg. No. 43 were apparently being utilized as a Boarding House in 1859. 62

10. The John N. Stonebraker Bakery, Wager Lot No. 46 (Monument Bldg. No. 44): This property was owned in 1859 by William Richards, who resided on Wager Lot No. 49. Bldg. No. 44 was erected by Philip Coons in 1837-38. The structure, as originally built, was a two story stone house that fronted 38 feet on Shenandoah Street and was 32 feet deep. There was no cellar and the first floor was divided by means of a brick partition wall into two separate stores. The second floor contained five rooms and was designed for use as a dwelling.

In 1845-46 a stone third floor was added to the original house, thus making it a three story building, and a slate roof was also added by the Masonic Order of Harpers Ferry. This addition contained a large meeting room and one smaller room. A wooden exterior staircase was built at the west end of the house in 1845-46 to give access to the new third floor. In 1859 one of the stores and the quarters on the second floor were occupied as a bakery and residence by John N. Stonebraker. The other shop was for rent in October, 1859, and had been recently occupied before that date by the Grocery and Butcher shop of William Newton. The third floor was the Masonic Hall of Charity Lodge No. 111 in 1859. 63

11. (Monument Bldg. No. 45), U. S. Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street: This building probably contained three small shops in 1859 such as a saddlemaker's, tailor's or grocery store. See Armory Dwelling House No. 3, page 12 of this report for further details on this building.

12. Dry Goods Store, Block C, Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street, Houses No. 3 and 4: This property was owned in 1859 by the heirs of Edward Lucas, Jr., the late Paymaster of the Armory. Houses No. 3 and 4 were constructed by William Graham about 1818-20. House No. 4 was a 2½ story stone house with slate roof, designed for use as a store and dwelling house. The building fronted approximately 43 feet on Shenandoah Street and measured about 33 feet in depth along Market Street; the exterior of the house was painted white.

House No. 3, formerly known as the "Glove Inn," was a 2½ story brick house with slate roof, and was located in the rear of House No. 4. A two story covered frame porch ran the entire length of the front of House No. 3. The building fronted about 50 feet on Market Street and was about 20 feet deep, not including the nine feet wide porch. In 1859 these buildings were apparently rented by William Kirby, James Gibson, Thomas Earnshaw, and Henry Brown. House No. 4 contained a Dry Goods and Grocery Store but the name of the operator is not known. 64

13. The Market House, Block B, Shenandoah Street: This property was owned by the United States in 1859, but was held by the Town of Harpers Ferry under a lease granted by the Government. The Market House was designed by Major John Symington and erected in 1846-47 by the Armory. The United States provided the money for the first floor and the Sons of Temperance, the funds for the second floor. The Market House was a two story brick building with slate roof and no cellar. The structure measured approximately 60 by 40 feet in size and had six arched windows on the second floor and six arched doorways on the first floor on the south

side that faced the Shenandoah River. By 1859 a one story covered frame porch had probably been added to the Market Street end and across the Shenandoah River front to afford more space and to give protection to goods from the elements. The first floor of the building, in 1859, served as the public town market, where vegetables, meat, poultry, cheese, tallow, eggs and fish were offered for sale. Market days were Wednesdays and Saturdays. The second floor of the Market House, in 1859, was used as the lodge room of the Sons of Temperance. 65

C. HIGH AND POTOMAC STREETS BUSINESS DISTRICT

1. Shop, Wager Lot 15-subdivision 1, High Street (Monument Bldg. No. 13): This property was owned by Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson in 1859. Located on the northern end of this lot and fronting on High Street was a small one story frame shop that has probably been erected in 1850 by Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson. The house fronted 21 feet on High Street and was about 15 feet deep. In 1859 this building contained either a shoemaker's shop or a small grocery store. 66

2. Alfred Burton Jewelry Shop, Wager Lot 15-subdivision 1 (Monument Bldg. No. 14): This lot, formerly a portion of Lot 15-subdivision 1, was owned by Alfred Burton in 1859. Bldg. No. 14 was erected by Mr. Burton in 1857. The shop was a one story frame building mounted on a low brick foundation. The house fronted 11 feet 10 inches on High Street, was 20 feet five inches deep, and contained one room. In 1859 the building was occupied as a Jewelry Store by Alfred Burton. 67

3. George W. Furtney's Shoemaker Shop, Wager Lot 15-subdivision 4 (Monument Bldg. No. 15): This property was owned in 1859 by the heirs of Susan Downey. Bldg. No. 15 was erected by William Anderson in 1838-39. The main house was built of stone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, with a cellar and a slate roof. The house fronted 24 feet on High Street and was 40 feet eight inches deep. Attached to the southeast corner of the main house was a one and a half story stone kitchen with slate roof. The kitchen was 15 feet wide and 15 feet long. By 1859, a frame one story addition, with slate roof, was added over the stone kitchen. In 1859 the house probably contained four rooms in the cellar, two of which had fireplaces. On the first floor were three rooms and two of these had fireplaces. The front room 21 by 16 feet, was a shop. On the second floor were four rooms divided by a central passageway and two of these rooms had fireplaces. The garret contained two more rooms, making a total of 13 rooms in the main house. In 1859 Bldg. No. 15 was probably the residence and shoemaking shop of George W. Furtney. 68

4. Frederick A. Roeder's Confectionary, Wager Lot 16 (Monument Bldg. No. 16): This property was owned in 1859 by Frederick A. Roeder. Bldg. No. 16 was erected by Mr. Roeder in 1844-45. The house was originally two stories high, including a one story basement, and was built of stone. The original house fronted 22 feet on High Street and was 17 feet seven inches deep. About 1848-49 he made further additions to the house; these

included a 13 feet 2½ inch by 17 feet seven inch stone addition two stories in height to the north end of the building, thus increasing the overall dimensions to 35 feet 2½ inches by 17 feet 7 inches. Prior to 1859, a brick second story and a half, with slate roof, was added to the building, thus making the house 2½ story high over a one story basement. A one story covered frame porch ran across the rear of Bldg. No. 16 at street level. Bldg. 16A, which stands at the rear of Bldg. No. 16, was a two-story brick structure containing one room on each floor and measuring 14 feet two inches by 11 feet two inches in size. This house was probably erected prior to 1861. Bldg. No. 16 was occupied as the residence and probably the shop of Frederick A. Roeder, a confectioner, in 1859. 69

5. Roeder's Store, Wager Lot No. 16, Potomac Street (Monument Bldg. No. 5): This property was owned by Frederick A. Roeder in 1859. Bldg. No. 5 was erected by Mr. Roeder, probably in 1856. The main section fronted 24 feet two inches on Potomac Street and was 20 feet two inches deep. The first story was built of stone and the second of brick; the roof was slate and there was no cellar. The first floor was designed for use as a store, tavern or warehouse, and the second as living quarters. At the rear of Bldg. No. 5 stands a two story brick wing, containing one room on each floor and measuring 12 feet seven inches by 13 feet. The annex was added after 1856, but whether it was standing before 1861 is not known. The first floor was probably utilized as a tavern or warehouse in 1859 and the second floor was probably the residence of Philip Schaman, a gunsmith. 70

6. "White Hall," Potomac Street, Wager Lot No. 15-subdivisions 2 and 4, (Monument Bldg. No. 5): This property was owned by Frederick A. Roeder in 1859. The oldest portion of Bldg. No. 7 was erected by William Anderson in 1838-39. The original house was one story high, built of stone, measuring 24 by 40 feet in size, and had a cellar and slate roof. Between 1847 and 1852, Mr. Roeder added a second stone story to the original building. The first floor was used as a tavern and warehouse, and second as a dwelling during this period. In 1856 the building was reduced to its present size, fronting 24 feet on Potomac Street by 20 feet in depth. In 1859 Bldg. No. 5 was thus a two story stone building with a cellar and slate roof. The first floor was probably used in 1859 as either a drinking house or warehouse, and the second floor was probably the residence of John Fitzpatrick, a stone cutter. 71

7. Alexander Kelly's Blacksmith Shop, Wager Lot No. 24: This property was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859 and held under a leasehold by Alexander Kelly. Fronting on High Street was a two story frame house measuring 24 by 20 feet, with a basement and wood shingle roof that had been built by Patrick Farrell or Michael Gallaher between 1839 and 1844. This house was the residence of Mr. Kelly in 1859.

Fronting on Potomac Street, at the eastern end of the lot in 1859, was a one story frame blacksmith shop, 20 by 18 feet, that had been erected by Mr. Kelly between 1841 and 1844. He operated this shop in 1859. 72

8. John T. Rieley's Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Wager Lot No. 52 (Monument Bldg. No. 37): This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. Bldg. No. 37 was probably constructed by John Wager, Jr., between 1803 and 1813. The house was built of stone, two stories in height, with a gable roof composed of wood shingles, and had no cellar. The structure fronted 29 feet four inches on High Street and was about 18 feet deep. The first floor contained one store and the second living quarters. By 1844 a small frame one and a half story building, used as a kitchen, had been added to the rear of Bldg. No. 37-on the side of the hill and at a level with the second floor. This structure measured approximately 22 by 15 feet in size. In 1859 these buildings were occupied by John T. Rieley as his boot and shoe making shop and residence. 73

9. George W. Cutshaw's Tailor Shop, Wager Lot No. 54A: This property was owned by George W. Cutshaw in 1859 and fronted 21 feet two inches on High Street. In 1839 Mr. Cutshaw erected a three story brick house with a gable roof on this lot. The house fronted approximately 21 feet four inches on High Street and was about 21 feet deep. The first floor contained a shop and the upper floors the living quarters. In 1859 this house was occupied by Mr. Cutshaw as his tailor shop and residence. 74

10. John Whip's Saddle and Harness Making Shop, Wager Lot No. 56A: This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859 and was held under a leasehold by John Sturdy. This lot was occupied by a three story brick house with gable roof that had been erected by Abraham Fleming in 1841. The structure fronted about 31 feet on High Street and was about 20 feet deep. The first floor contained two shop rooms and the upper floors the living quarters. In 1859 the building was probably occupied as the saddle and harness making shop and residence of John Whip. 75

11. John McCall's Shoemaker's Shop, Wager Lot No. 56B: This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager. The building on this lot was probably erected by Mr. Wager between 1842 and 1848. The house was $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, had a gable roof, and was built of brick. The structure fronted approximately 36 feet on High Street and was 18 feet deep; a two story frame covered porch ran the full length of the front of the house. In 1859 the house was probably occupied by John McCall as his residence and possibly his shop. 76

12. Thomas Boerly's Tavern, Wager Lot 56C: This property was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. The house located on this lot was probably erected by Mr. Wager between 1843 and 1848. The structure was built of brick and stone, was three stories in height, and had a gable roof. The house fronted 30 feet on High Street, was 17 feet wide at the south end, and 12 feet wide at the north end. A two story porch ran across the front of the building. In 1859 this house was occupied by Thomas Boerly as his residence and tavern. 77

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

A. Canals

1. The Shenandoah Canal: In 1806 the United States granted the old Potomac Company a right of way to construct a canal along the northern sides of the Upper and Lower Hall Islands. This canal, with the upper and lower locks, was completed in 1807. In 1824 the Shenandoah Canal Company also entered into an agreement with the owners of the Island of Virginus which provided for the construction of a dam between the upper or western end of the Island of Virginus and the eastern end of the Lower Hall Island. This dam furnished water for the canal as it passed along the northern side of the Island of Virginus and also created a turning basin for the boats at that point. The toll house of the Canal Company was located on the upper or western end of the Upper Hall Island, adjacent to the Upper Locks. This house, a one story frame building, had been occupied by the company for this purpose since 1828, under a lease from the United States. In 1859 George Mauzy was the river agent for the Shenandoah Canal Company at Harpers Ferry. 78

2. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: This canal ran along the eastern shore of the Potomac River on the Maryland side. Lock No. 33 was located opposite the Town of Harpers Ferry and adjacent to the Maryland abutments of the Potomac River Bridge. The Canal reached Harpers Ferry in November, 1833, and Cumberland in October, 1850. 79

B. Railroads

1. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached the Maryland shore, opposite Harpers Ferry in December, 1834. In 1837 the Company succeeded in spanning the Potomac and thus arrived in Harpers Ferry. In 1838 the Railroad received a 20 foot right of way from the United States along the river front of the Musket Factory and by November, 1842, the line was opened from Baltimore to Cumberland.

a. B&O Buildings at Harpers Ferry

1. B&O Depot, Wager Lot No. 1, Ferry Lot: Wager Lot No. 1 and the old Wager "Bridge Lot," located in the Ferry Lot Reservation, were both owned by the B&O RR Company in 1859. Situated on Lot No. 1 and perhaps partly on the old bridge lot, was the two story brick depot of the B&O that had been erected in 1846-47. The dimensions of this structure are unknown. A single track connecting the main stem of the B&O RR with the W&P RR also ran across Lot No. 1.

2. The Old B&O Ticket Office, Lot South of the W&P RR: This lot, situated south of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad track, and just east of the Gault House Saloon, was owned by the B&O RR in 1859. This lot was occupied by a 1½ story brick house that fronted about 30 feet on the railroad track and was about 20 feet deep, with its rear wall resting on the stone Shenandoah River Wall. The building was erected by the Company in

1837 and was used as a ticket office until 1845. In 1859 it was probably used either as a warehouse or tool house.

3. Potomac Restaurant and Stone House, Wager Lot No. 9: This property was owned by the B&O RR Company in 1859. See page 22 of this report for further details.

4. B&O RR Water Tower, Musket Factory Yard: See page 5 of this report for further details.

5. Bridge Toll House and Potomac River Bridge: See "Bridges" below for further details.

b. B&O Harpers Ferry Trestle Work: In 1859 the trestlework of the B&O RR, on the Harpers Ferry side, consisted of the following structures:

1. Harpers Ferry Trestle: Running from the wooden B&O Potomac River Bridge along the fronts of Wager Lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 to the southern abutment of the Armory Old Boat Landing. This consisted of 16 iron and wood 15 footlong spans, total distance 240 feet. Each span was 20 feet wide.

2. Harpers Ferry Boatway: One 31 foot long ^{wooden} span over the old Armory Boat Landing. Bridge 20 feet wide.

3. Trestle Work West: Running from the north abutment of the Old Boat Landing along the front of the Musket Factory Yard to the southern abutment of the Rolling Mill wasteway, Bldg. No. 18. This consisted of 92 iron and wood 15 foot long spans, each 20 feet wide; total distance, 1380 feet.

4. Rolling Mill Wasteway: Consisting of four 40 foot long wooden spans; total distance, 160 feet.

5. Government (U. S.): Ten 12 foot long wooden spans running along the northeastern bank of the U. S. Potomac Canal; distance, 120 feet.

6. U. S. Canal Bridge: One wooden 150 footlong span carrying the two tracks of the railroad from the northeastern bank of the U. S. Potomac Canal over the Canal to the mainland.

The grand total distance of these trestles and bridges was 2,081 feet. 80

2. Winchester & Potomac Railroad

This company received a right of way along the Shenandoah River through Armory land from the United States in 1835. The railroad was opened its full distance, 20 miles, from Winchester to Harpers Ferry in

March, 1836. The right of way across the Upper and Lower Hall Islands, the Island of Virginus, and Blocks F, E, D, and C, Shenandoah Street, was 30 feet wide. On reaching a point 34 feet east of Market Street, in Block B, Shenandoah Street, the right of way widened to 50 feet and continued at this width until it left the United States land at the eastern side of Block A, Shenandoah Street. From this point, in the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation, to the abutments of the Potomac Bridge, the right of way narrowed to 30 feet again.

a. W&P RR Depot, Block A, Shenandoah Street: This building was located on the south side of the Railroad's tracks and on its right of way through the Old Arsenal Square, Block A, Shenandoah Street. The one story brick building, measuring approximately 125 feet by about 30 feet was erected by the company after 1847 and before 1859.

b. Turn Arounds: The turn arounds for the locomotives and cars of the W&P RR were located on the Island of Virginus.

c. W&P Trestle Work, Blocks C, D, E, and F, Shenandoah Street: A wooden trestle, 14 feet high above the level of the ground, and about 25 feet wide, extended across Blocks C, D, E, and F, Shenandoah Street, thus granting the inhabitants of this area free access to the rear of their lots. Following the destruction of the original trestle work in the great 1852 flood, the wooden trestle was rebuilt and mounted on fine stone piers as it passed through this area. 81

C. Bridges

1. B&O Potomac River Bridge: This bridge was constructed by the B&O RR Company in 1835-37. The structure was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe; the two stone masonry abutments and six piers were erected by Charles Wilson; and the wooden superstructure was built by Lewis Wernwag. The bridge, as originally constructed and stood from 1837 to 1841, proceeded in a straight line across the Potomac River as a prolongation of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad on the Harpers Ferry side. In 1837 all foot and vehicular traffic, as well as railroad traffic, was transferred from the old Wager Potomac bridge to the new bridge. The Wager family, however, continued to collect all tolls until their toll rights were purchased by the Railroad Company in December, 1839. In 1841-42 the curved span or Y was added at the western end of the bridge to carry the main stem of the railroad up along the Potomac. In 1851, the wooden straight span of the Y, known as the "Winchester Span," was replaced with an iron trussed span. This iron bridge was designed and erected by Wendel Bollman.

The bridge in 1859 thus consisted of two stone abutments, six stone piers, seven wooden spans and one iron span. The total length of the bridge was 1051 feet; all the wooden spans were covered, roofed with tin, and the sides were covered with weatherboarding. The length of the individual spans, from east to west, were as follows:

Span No. 1:	122.6 feet, wood,
Span No. 2:	76.0 feet, wood,
Span No. 3:	126.9 feet, wood,
Span No. 4:	127.0 feet, wood,
Span No. 5:	126.6 feet, wood,
Span No. 6:	126.6 feet, wood,
Span No. 7:	130.6 feet, wood, (Curved Span)
Span No. 8:	124.0 feet, iron, (Winchester Span).

Bridge Toll House: This building was located immediately at the western end of the Potomac Bridge, on the Harpers Ferry side, and was situated south of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Tracks. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ story brick building was erected in 1837 by Gerard B. Wager as a toll house for the bridge. Its dimensions were probably about 30 by 20 feet. The house was standing in 1859 and was probably owned by the B&O RR Company and utilized as a bridge toll house. 82

2. Shenandoah Toll Bridge, (Bridge Street and U. S. Ferry Lot, Shenandoah St.): The Shenandoah Bridge was located at the southern extremity of Bridge Street and adjacent to the U. S. Ferry Lot. The United States owned the Ferry rights across the Shenandoah River from 1818 until after the Civil War. A rope ferry crossed the river from 1810 to 1844. In 1843-44 the Shenandoah Bridge Company constructed a toll bridge across the river. In return for not exercising its ferry rights, the United States was granted a toll-free passage for all Armory personnel and property across this bridge.

The bridge was composed of two stone abutments, two stone piers, and a wooden superstructure 375 feet long. The piers were 28 feet high, 30 feet long, 10 feet thick at the base and six feet thick at the top. The frame superstructure, built upon the arched principle, had a double wagon track, each being 10 feet wide and 12 feet high in the clear. The bridge was weather-boarded and covered with cypress shingles. The original superstructure of the bridge was destroyed by a hurricane in June, 1859, and was rebuilt by September, 1859. Due to the cost of reconstruction, however, the rebuilt bridge was not covered at the time of the John Brown Raid.

Shenandoah Bridge Toll House: This house was situated at the northern end of the bridge, upon the Harpers Ferry side of the river, and it stood upon the U. S. Ferry Lot. This lot was owned by the United States but was held by the Shenandoah Bridge Company in 1859 under a lease from the Government. The toll house was erected by the Company in 1844 and was a small $1\frac{1}{2}$ story frame building. The U. S. Ferry Lot was vacant except for the toll house. 83

D. Turnpikes

Three turnpikes led from Harpers Ferry to surrounding towns in 1859. These were as follows:

1. Harpers Ferry, Charles Town, and Smithfield Turnpike: This company was organized in 1830 and by 1831 the road had reached Harpers Ferry. In 1833 the road was McAdamized to Harpers Ferry. The turnpike ran along the

north bank of the Shenandoah River, passing the Upper and Lower Hall Islands, the Island of Virginius, and ended at Block F, Shenandoah Street. The toll house of this company, a one story frame building, was located on the mainland just east of the bridge that led to the Island of Virginius. The Company was still in operation in 1859. 84

2. The Frederick and Harpers Ferry Turnpike: This company was organized in the State of Maryland in 1830 and by 1832 had constructed a toll road leading from Frederick, Md., to the Maryland abutments of the Wager Potomac bridge. 85

3. Hillsborough and Harpers Ferry Turnpike: This company was organized in 1851. The company was granted a right of way through the Armory land on the south or Loudoun side of the Shenandoah River and the road was completed by 1852. This turnpike led from the southern end of the Shenandoah Toll Bridge, on the Loudoun side of the river, along the base of the cliffs and up over the mountains to Hillsborough. The toll house of the company was located in Armory Dwelling No. 9, which was situated adjacent to the Shenandoah Bridge. 86

E. Telegraph

The telegraph reached Harpers Ferry in 1848 and the Valley Telegraph Company operated a line from Harpers Ferry to Winchester. 87

H. CHURCHES (SIX)

1. Methodist Episcopal Church, Camp Hill: The lot on which this church stood was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. The church was erected in 1825-1828 by Lewis Wernwag and was the oldest church standing in Harpers Ferry. The building was built of stone and was one and a half stories high over a one story basement. The structure measured approximately 60 by 40 feet in size. 88

2. St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Wager Six Acre Reservation: The lot on which this church stood was owned by that church in 1859 and had been donated by the Wager family in 1831. The church was erected in 1830-1833, was built of brick, and was one story in height, or 25 feet high to the eaves. A tall wooden steeple surmounted the roof. The original dimensions of the church were 39 by 60 feet. At some date after 1833, but before 1853, a brick one story vestry room, measuring 39 by 15 feet, was added to the rear of the church. This addition gave the building overall dimensions of 39 by 75 feet in 1859. 89

3. Presbyterian Church, North Side of Shenandoah Street: The lot on which this church stood in 1859 was owned by the United States and was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. The building, a one story brick structure over a one story stone basement, was erected in 1843.

The church measured 36 feet by 49 feet in size and had a wooden cupola mounted on the roof. 90

4. Methodist Protestant Church and Odd Fellows Hall, Camp Hill: The lot on which this building stood in 1859 was owned by the United States and was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. The church was a one story stone building, measuring 50 by 30 feet in size, and erected in 1843-44. In 1845-46, Virginia Lodge, No. 1, of the International Order of the Odd Fellows, the Harpers Ferry chapter, added a second stone story over the church as their meeting hall. The building, in 1859, was thus a two story stone structure. 91

5. Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church, Block J, Lot 3, Camp Hill: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the Church under a lease granted by the Government. The building was a one story brick structure, 27 feet high from the ground to the eaves, and was erected in 1850-1851. The church measured 41 by 50 feet in size and had a 10 foot high wooden bell tower mounted on the roof. 92

6. St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Camp Hill (Monument Bldg. No. 48A): The lot on which this building stood in 1859 was owned by the United States and was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. The church was erected in 1851-52 and was a one story stone building, 17 feet high to the eaves, over a basement. The field stone was covered with a concrete facing. The church measured $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 60 feet. In 1859 there was a small annex at the rear that may have contained the altar. 93

This lot had been the site of the Free Church from 1825 until its destruction by fire in 1845. 94

SCHOOLS (FIVE)

1. Free School for School District No. 22: See Bldg. No. 38, Island of Virginus, page 20 of this report, for further details.

2. Free School for School District No. 23, Lot No. 9, Block I, Camp Hill: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the County School Board under a lease granted by the Government. The Schoolhouse was erected in 1856 and was a one story brick building with eight windows and one door. 95

3. Free School for School District No. 24, Lot No. 2, Block E, Shenandoah Street: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the County School Board under a lease granted by the Government. The Schoolhouse was erected in 1855 and was a one story brick building. The dimensions are not known. 96

4. Roman Catholic School, Camp Hill: This lot, located on top of the cliffs overlooking Shenandoah Street and south of South Cliff Street, was owned by the United States in 1859 and the land was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. The vestry room situated at the

rear of the church was also included in this lease. The Schoolhouse was erected between 1854 and 1857. The building was a two story stone house, had a wooden bell tower on the roof, and a two story frame porch on the north side or front. The house measured 50 by 20 feet in size. 97

5. Harpers Ferry Female Seminary, Camp Hill: This girls private school was located on Camp Hill at the corner of Ridge and Lancaster Streets, adjacent to the Armory Magazine on Magazine Hill. The lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the trustees of the school corporation under a lease granted by the Government. The school building was erected in 1858 and was in operation in 1859. No information on the size or description of this schoolhouse has been found. 98

VI. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Masons, Charity Lodge No. 111: See Wager Lot No. 46, page 26 of this report for further details.

2. Odd Fellows, Virginia Lodge No. 1: See Methodist Protestant Church, Camp Hill, page 35 of this report for further details.

3. Sons of Temperance: See Market House, Block B, Shenandoah Street, page 26 of this report for further details.

VII. TOWN GOVERNMENT

Harpers Ferry was first incorporated as a town and a town government first organized in 1851. 99 The following persons comprised the Corporation Officers in 1859: Mayor, Fontaine Beckham; Recorder, George W. Chambers; Councilmen (9), Emanuel Spangler, Daniel J. Young, Abraham H. Herr, William D. Copeland, Basil Avis, Frederick A. Roeder, William Richards, Dr. Joseph E. Claggett, and Ambrose Cross. 100

The militia of the town, in 1859, consisted of one company of 75 men; this group had been organized in 1838. The officers were: George W. Chambers, Captain; F. M. Boteler, 1st Lieut.; Wm. McDaniel, 2d. Lieut.; and Solomon V. Yantis, 3rd Lieut. 101

Town buildings included the following structures:

1. Town Hall: See Superintendent's Old Office, Lot No. 1, Block A, Shenandoah Street, page 8 of this report for further details.

2. Market House: See Block B, Shenandoah Street, page 26 of this report for further details.

Also see "Cemeteries, Town Parks and Squares; and Streets and Sidewalks," for properties controlled by the Town of Harpers Ferry.

The population of Harpers Ferry numbered 1,251 people in 1860; Bolivar had 1,103 people, making a grand total of 2,354 persons for the two towns. 102

~~RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN HARPER'S FERRY~~

Three sections of Harpers Ferry were primarily residential districts; these were: first, Shenandoah Street, Blocks C, D, and E; second, the north-eastern slope of Camp Hill in the Wager Six Acre Reservation; and third, the area on top of Camp Hill, Blocks A to J.

1. Shenandoah Street Residential District

A. Block B, Shenandoah Street

1. Lots No. 1, 2 and 3: See Armory Dwelling Houses No. 1 and 2, page 12 of this report.

2. Lot No. 5, Block B, House No. 43: This property was owned by George W. Gompf, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 43, the first quarters of the early Paymasters, was erected about 1800. The structure was a two story brick building, with a two story frame porch across the front or north side, a cellar, and a slate roof. The main house measured approximately 28 by 30 feet. A two story brick wing was located in the rear that was about 15 by 15 feet in size. The house was the residence of Mr. Gompf in 1859. 103

3. Market House: See page 26 of this report.

B. Block C, Shenandoah Street

1. Lot No. 1, Block C, Houses No. 3 and 4: See page 26 of this report for further details.

2. Lot No. 2, Block C, House No. 5: This property was owned by Ralph Cleveland, an Armorer. House No. 5 was erected by the United States between 1818 and 1834. The building was brick, two stories in height, had a wood shingle roof and fronted approximately 25 feet on Shenandoah and was about 28 feet deep. The house was the residence of Mr. Cleveland in 1859. 104

3. Lot No. 3, Block C, House No. 6: This property was owned by Mrs. Catherine E. Stripes in 1859. House No. 6 was erected by the United States at some date after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a two story brick house with a wood shingle roof. The building fronted approximately 24 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 17 feet deep. The house was the residence of the Henry Stripes family, Armorers, in 1859. 105

4. Lot No. 4, Block C, House No. 8: This property was owned by John B. Johnson, an Armorer, in 1859. The house was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. House No. 8 was a 1½ story brick building with a wood shingle roof and fronted approximately 24 feet on Shenandoah Street by about 32 feet in depth. The house was apparently rented as a dwelling by Francis M. Pine, a clerk, in 1859. 106

5. Lot No. 5, Block C, House No. 9: This property was owned by the George P. Marquett family in 1859. House No. 9 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a 1½ story brick building with a wood shingle roof and fronted approximately 20 feet on Shenandoah Street by about 32 feet in depth. The house was the residence of the Marquett family in 1859. 107

6. Lot No. 6A, Block C, House No. 10: This property was owned by Andrew J. Wright, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 10 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a two story stone building with a wood shingle roof and fronted approximately 30 feet on Shenandoah Street by about 32 feet in depth. The house was probably rented by Benjamin Hobbs, an Armorer, as a residence in 1859. 108

7. Lot No. 6B, Block C, New House: This property was owned by Jesse Grimes (or Graham), an Armorer, in 1859. Between 1857 and 1859 Grimes erected a new two story brick house on this lot. The approximate size of this building was 17 by 24 feet. The house was the residence of Mr. Grimes in 1859. 109

8. Lot No. 7, Block C, House No. 49: This property was owned by Joseph Davis in 1859. House No. 49 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a one story brick house and adjoined House No. 48 on Lot No. 8. The joint dimensions of these two houses were approximately 54 by 18 feet. House No. 49 was the residence of Joseph Davis, a Blacksmith's apprentice, and Joseph Manuel, Blacksmith, in 1859. 110

9. Lot No. 8, Block C, House No. 48: This property was owned by Bernard McCabe in 1859. House No. 48 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a two story brick house and adjoined House No. 49 on Lot No. 7. The joint dimensions of these two houses were approximately 54 by 18 feet. House No. 48 was the residence of Bernard McCabe, a coal breaker, in 1859. 111

10. Lot No. 9, Block C, House No. 47: This property was owned by the heirs of Francis McCabe; namely, his children, Mary, John, Alexander, and Ellen McCabe, who resided with Benard McCabe, on Lot No. 8, Block C, in 1859. House No. 47 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a two story stone house and was approximately 28 by 18 feet in size. In 1859 the house was apparently rented as residences by Daniel Potterfield, a butcher, and Thomas Gallaher, a liquor dealer. 112

11. Lot No. 10, Block C, House No. 46: This property was owned by Samuel Trail, a carpenter, in 1859. House No. 46 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a two story stone house and measured 40 feet by 22 feet in size. The house was the residence of Mr. Trail in 1859. 113

12. Lot No. 11, Block C, Vacant: This lot was under contract of sale from the United States to the late Edward Lucas, Jr., former Paymaster of the Armory, but not yet paid for in 1859. The lot was vacant in 1859. Lucas' heirs owned Lot No. 1, Block C, Shenandoah Street. 114

C. Block D, Shenandoah Street

1. Lot No. 1, Block D, House No. 11 and a New House: This property was owned by Armistead M. Ball, the Master Armorer of the Armory, in 1859. House No. 11 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. It was a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story brick house with a wood shingle roof and was 22 by 18 feet in size.

The second house, a two story brick building, 24 by 24 feet in size, was erected by Mr. Ball after 1852 but before 1857. Master Armorer Ball resided in one of these houses in 1859 and it is not known who occupied the other house. 115

2. Lot No. 2, Block D, The Catholic Parsonage Lot: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and held by the Catholic Church under a lease from the Government as a lot for a church parsonage. The lot was vacant in 1859. The Priest, Michael A. Costello, was residing at the house of William J. Stephens, which was located on Wager Lot No. 5. 116

3. Lot No. 3, Block D, Presbyterian Church Lot, A Carriage Shed: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and held by the Presbyterian Church under a lease granted by the Government as a lot for a church parsonage. No parsonage, however, was erected, and the lot was occupied by a frame carriage house with wooden shakes roof, erected to shelter the horses and carriages of the people attending the church, which was located just across the street. The Reverend Charles White, the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Berryville, also conducted services at the Harpers Ferry church in 1859. 117

4. Lot No. 4, Block D, House No. 16: This property was owned by Philip Hoffman, an armorer, in 1859. House No. 16 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick house about 39 by 19 feet in size, with a slate roof. After 1853 and before 1859 Mr. Hoffman added a $2\frac{1}{2}$ story brick addition to the house that measured approximately 29 by 17 feet in size. This structure was the residence of Philip Hoffman in 1859. Two small frame barns or sheds fronted on Hamilton Street at the rear of the lot. 118

5. Lot No. 5, Block D, House No. 17: This property was owned in 1859 by Joseph Mathews, an armorer. House No. 17 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story or two story brick house with a slate roof and fronted about 21 feet on Shenandoah Street and was approximately 42 feet deep, including a 15 by 15 feet addition at the rear. In 1859 the house was probably rented as a residence by Thomas B. Moore, a merchant. 119

6. Lot No. 6, Block D, Vacant: This property was owned in 1859 by the late Edward Lucas, Jr., former Paymaster of the Armory. The lot was vacant in 1859. 120

7. Lot No. 7, Block D, House No. 52: The property was owned in 1859 by Samuel M. Williams, a Armory Watchman. House No. 52 was erected by Philip Coons in 1825-26. The structure was a two story stone rough-cast building, measuring 39 by 28 feet in size. Located to the southwest of the house was a small one story barn or shed. The house was the residence of Mr. Williams 121 in 1859 and a portion was rented to James Pagate, a mail agent, as a dwelling.

D. Block E, Shenandoah Street

1. Lot No. 1, Block E, House No. 19: This property was owned by William H. Martin, an armorer, in 1859. House No. 19 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a two story brick house with a wood shingle roof and measured approximately 30 by 19 feet in size. The house was the residence of Mr. Martin, who was an inspector at the Armory, in 1859. 122

2. Lot No. 2, Block E, Free School: See page 35 of this report for further details.

3. Lot No. 3, Block E, New House?: This property was owned in 1859 by Michael Doran, a merchant. It is probable that he may have constructed a new house on this lot after 1852 and before 1861. No definite evidence has been found, however, to settle this question. 123

4. Lot No. 4, Block E, House No. 22: This property was owned by Mrs. Mary M. Nunnemaker in 1859. House No. 22 was erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. The structure was a 2½ story stone house with a wood shingle roof. The house fronted approximately 18 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 22 feet deep. This house was the residence of the Nunnemaker family, who were employed at the Armory, in 1859.

A town pump was located on this lot in 1859. 124

5. Lot No. 5, Block E, Houses No. 23 and 24: This property was owned by William Snook, an armorer, in 1859. Houses No. 23 and 24 were erected by the United States after 1811 and before 1834. These structures were 2½ story brick and frame houses with wood shingle roofs in 1859. House No. 23 fronted on Shenandoah Street about 20 feet and was 22 feet deep. House No. 24 fronted on Shenandoah Street 21 feet and was 22 feet deep. House No. 24 was the residence of Mr. Snook, an Inspector of Gun Barrels, and House No. 23 was rented to John Koonce, a Polisher of Gun Barrels, in 1859. 125

E. Block F, Shenandoah Street

1. Lot No. 1: See Armory Dwelling House No. 4, page 12 of this report.

2. Lot No. 2: See Armory Stable, page 11 of this report.

F. Block G, Shenandoah Street, Vacant: This property was owned by the United States in 1859 and was vacant. Prior to 1852 it had been the site of the Armory Lumber Yard, but this establishment had been destroyed in the great flood of 1852. 126

G. U. S. Ferry Lot: See Shenandoah River Toll Bridge, page 33 of this report.

H. U. S. Lots North Side of Shenandoah Street:

1. Lot No. 1: See Armory Dwelling House No. 3, page 12 of this report.
2. Lot No. 2: See Armory Dwelling House No. 5, page 13 of this report.
3. Presbyterian Church: See page 34 of this report.

2. Wager Six Acre Reservation Residential District

1. Wager Lots 14, 15 and 16: See commercial districts page 22-24 and 27-28.

2. Wager Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22: See Armory Dwelling Houses No. 14 to 18, pages 13-14 of this report.

3. Wager Lot No. 23, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by Alexander Kelly, who resided on Wager Lot No. 24, in 1859. 127

4. Wager Lot No. 24: See page 28 of this report.

5. Wager Lot No. 25: This property was owned by Alexander Kelly in 1859. A three story brick house, fronting 22 feet on High Street by 28 feet deep, with a two story frame porch on the rear, stood on this lot. The building was erected by Mr. Kelly between 1844 and 1859. The house was probably rented as a residence by Robert H. Brua, an Armory employee, in 1859. 128

6. Wager Lot 26: See Armory Dwelling No. 19, page 14 of this report.

7. Wager Lot 27: See Armory Dwelling No. 11, page 13 of this report.

8. Wager Lot 28: This lot was owned by Thomas Boerly and was held by the estate of Richard D. Doran under a leasehold. A three story double brick and frame house stood on this lot that had been constructed by Mr. Doran in 1844. The house fronted 30 feet on High Street and was 25 feet deep. The building was probably occupied as a residence by John Hyatt, a carpenter, in 1859. 129

9. Wager Lot 29: This lot was the property of Mary and Joseph Deck in 1859. Fronting on High Street was a small one story log cabin, dimensions unknown, that had been constructed by Martin Grace between 1844 and 1849. The house was probably occupied by Arianna Whitney and Frances King, Free Negroes, in 1859. 130

10. Wager Lots No. 30, 31, 32: These lots were owned by Mary and Joseph Deck in 1859. Lots No. 30 and 31 were occupied by a double brick house, two

stories in height, with overall dimensions of 50 by 22 feet. The house on Lot No. 30, fronting 25 feet on High Street by 22 feet in depth, had been constructed by Samuel Breitenbaugh in 1841-43. The second house, on Lot No. 31, also fronting 25 feet on High Street by 22 feet in depth, was built by Martin Grace after 1844 and prior to 1849.

On Wager Lot No. 32 stood a small one story brick house that was erected by Martin Grace between 1844 and 1849. This building adjoined larger house on Lot No. 31. These houses were probably occupied by three families in 1859; namely, Anna McDonald, a dressmaker; John Yantis, an Armorer; and David Kelsey, a dentist. 131

11. Wager Lots No. 33 and 34: Vacant. These two lots were owned by the United States in 1859 and were vacant. 132

12. House No. 55: This lot was located on the south side of Washington Street and abutted on the northern boundary of the Wager Six Acre Reservation. The lot and house were owned by James Mills, an Armorer, in 1859. The two story stone house, measuring about 32 by 18 feet in size, had been erected by William Anderson in 1828-29. The house was occupied by Mr. Mills as a residence in 1859. 133

13. Wager Lot No. 35: This lot was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859 and held under a leasehold by the estate of William McGraw. Two houses were situated on this property in 1859, both of which had been erected by William McGraw between 1841 and 1845. Fronting on High Street was a two story frame house, about 30 by 20 feet in size. This building was probably rented as a residence by Dr. George B. Stephenson in 1859.

Fronting on Clay or Church Street, at the upper end of the lot, was a two story frame house about 21 by 18 feet in size, that was probably occupied by the families of Clairsa Jones and Charlotte Piper, free negroes. 134

14. Wager Lot No. 36: This lot was owned by Thomas Boerly in 1859. One house, fronting on High Street, was situated on the lot. This old two story stone house, dimensions unknown, was probably erected by the Wager family prior to 1835. The dwelling was probably occupied in 1859 by Harah Gilbert, a free negro. 135

15. Wager Lot No. 37: This property was owned by Andrew Louillard in 1859. One house, fronting on Clay or Church Street, stood on the lot. A small two story frame house, dimensions unknown, had been erected by Mr. Louillard, probably in 1839. In 1859 the house was probably rented by George Ott, an Armorer, as a residence. 136

16. Wager Lot No. 38: This lot was owned by Michael Doran in 1859. A 2½ or three story stone house, erected by Mr. Doran after 1839 and before 1850, fronted on High Street. This structure measured about 33 feet by 20 feet in size. The house may have been rented as a residence in 1859 by Isreal Russell, a merchant. 137

17. Wager Lot No. 39: This lot, which contained two houses, was owned by Mrs. Richard D. Doran in 1859. Fronting on High Street was a 2½ story stone dwelling measuring 24 by 24 feet with a two story stone addition in the rear. This house was erected by Edward Fitzpatrick in 1843-44. The dwelling was probably rented by Redman Burk, a stone cutter mason, in 1859.

Situated at the upper or Clay Street end of the lot, was a two story frame house, measuring about 20 by 18 feet, that had also been built by Edward Fitzpatrick in 1843-44. This house was apparently vacant in 1859. 138

18. Wager Lot No. 40, Vacant: This lot was owned by William Deck and was vacant in 1859. 139

19. Wager Lot No. 41: This lot, which had two houses on it, was owned by James Stephenson in 1859. Fronting on the Public Walk and High Street was a three story brick house that had been erected by Dr. Philip P. W. Stephenson between 1844 and 1850. The house measured 24 by 33 feet in size. In 1859 Dr. Philip P. W. Stephenson and his son, James, resided in this building.

At the upper end of the lot, fronting on Clay or Church Street, was a small one story frame house which had also been erected by Dr. P. P. W. Stephenson between 1844 and 1859. This house was apparently occupied by Samuel Lenny, a colored laborer, in 1859. 140

20. Wager Lot No. 42: Noah H. Swayne owned this lot in 1859 and the property was held by John Savin under a leasehold. Fronting on the Public Walk at the lower end of the lot was a two story frame house, 23 by 18 feet, that had been erected by John Savin in 1847-48. This house was probably rented as a dwelling by Thomas P. Moore, an artist, in 1859.

At the upper end of the lot, fronting on Clay or Church Street, was a one story frame stable, dimensions unknown, also erected by John Savin about 1847-48. 141

21. Wager Lot No. 43: The lot and house were owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. This building, a two story frame dwelling over a one story stone basement, measuring 29 by 20 feet in size, was erected by Mr. Wager after 1835 and before 1848. The house was apparently occupied by two families in 1859; namely, John Hyatt, carpenter, and Richard Langley, a cooper. 142

22. Wager Lot No. 44: (Monument Blags. No. 1B, and 1C and 1D): ~~This~~ This property was owned by Dr. Nicholas Marmion in 1859 and contained three houses and a stable.

Bldg. No. 1B, Marmion Hall, was a 2½ story brick house over a one story basement, measuring 45 feet two inches by 34 feet 11 inches, faced with concrete, and with a wood shingle roof. A large three story porch ran the length of the east front of the house. This house had been erected by James B. Wager in 1832-33. The dwelling was the residence of Dr. Marmion in 1859 and a portion may have been sublet to one or two other families. 143

Bldg. No. 1D and 1C, the First and Second Marmion Tenant Houses, were also owned by Dr. Marmion and had been erected by William Anderson and Dr. George B. Stephenson after 1843 and before 1848. Bldg. No. 1D was built of brick and stone; was two stories in height over a one story stone basement and cellar. The house was 44 feet five inches long, 15 feet 3 inches wide at the north end and 20 feet wide at the south end. The house had a wood shingle roof in 1859.

Bldg. No. 1C was also built of brick and stone, two stories in height over a one story stone basement, and had a wood shingle roof in 1859. The building was 39 feet five inches long, 20 feet wide at the north end and 25 feet three inches wide at the south end. These structures were rented out as tenants by Dr. Marmion in 1859. 144

Located on the western portion of Lot No. 44 was a stone and frame stable and vegetable garden with stone retaining walls. The garden area was first developed by James B. Wager in 1832-33. 145

23. Wager Lot No. 45 (Monument Bldg. No. 1A, The Harper House): This property was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859. Bldg. No. 1A had been erected by Robert Harper in 1775-1782 as a tavern and had been remodelled by James B. Wager in 1832-33. The stone house was 2½ stories in height over a one story stone basement. The structure measured 34 feet 11 inches by 25 feet in size in 1859 and had a wood shingle roof. A large two story covered frame porch was situated on the south end of the building and a bridge may have led from the second floor of the porch to the garden to the west. The building was rented as a tenement by Mr. Swayne to two or three families in 1859. 146

Located to the west of the house on Lot No. 45 was a large vegetable garden, with stone retaining walls. This garden area had first been developed by James B. Wager in 1832-33. 147

24. Wager Lots No. 46 to 51: See Business District, pages 24 to 26 of this report.

25. Wager Lot No. 52: See page 29 of this report.

26. Wager Lot No. 53A: This property was owned by Samuel M. Williams, a Toll Gatherer, in 1859. The house on the lot was a two story frame building that had been erected by the Wager family prior to 1835. The dwelling fronted 28 feet 3½ inches on High Street and was 18 feet deep. The house was probably rented in 1859 by William Wilson, a laborer. 148

27. Wager Lot No. 53B: This lot and house were owned by George Koonce, Town Constable, in 1859. The dwelling, a one story frame house, fronting about 19 feet on High Street by about 18 feet deep, had been erected by William Moore between 1845 and 1848. The building was probably occupied by Daniel Keaf, a laborer, in 1859. 149

28. Wager Lot No. 54A: See Commercial District, page 29 of this report.

29. Wager Lot No. 54B: This house and lot were owned by Michael Doran, a retired merchant, in 1859. The house, erected by Mr. Doran in 1849, was a three story brick building that fronted about 19 feet 10 inches on High Street and was about 21 feet deep. A one story porch was located at the rear of the structure. In 1859, the house was probably rented by Patrick Carroll, a grocery keeper, as a dwelling. 150

30. Wager Lot No. 55A: This property was owned by Noah H. Swayne and was held under a leasehold by the estate of John A. Gibson, who had formerly been an operator of a line of boats on the C&O Canal. Mr. Gibson erected a three story brick house on this lot in 1848 that was known as the "Green House," an oyster house and tavern, until 1856. The building fronted 22 feet on High Street and was about 28 feet deep. In 1859 the house was apparently rented as a dwelling by two families; namely, William Small, a carpenter; and James Wigginton, a laborer. 151

31. Wager Lot No. 55B: This property was owned by Noah H. Swayne, in 1859 and was held under a leasehold by the estate of Hillary Allison, a former tailor. This house was a 2½ story stone building that had probably been erected by the Wager family prior to 1835. The structure fronted about 32 feet on High Street and was approximately 22 feet deep. The building may have been vacant in 1859. 152

32. Wager Lots No. 56A, B, and C: See Commercial District, page 29 of this report.

C. Camp Hill Residential District

a. Block A, Camp Hill (153)

1. Lots No. 1 and 8, Block A, Protestant Episcopal Church Parsonage Lot: These lots were owned by the United States in 1859 and held by the church as lots for a parsonage under a lease granted by the Government. The lots were probably vacant in 1859.

2. Lot No. 2, Block A, House No. 144: This property was owned by John Russell, an Armory Machinist, in 1859. House No. 144, a one story frame dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837 and in 1859, was the residence of John Russell.

3. Lots No. 3 and 6, Block A, New House: This property was owned by George Wearing, an Armory Machinist, in 1859. After 1852 but before 1859, he constructed a two story brick house on Lot No. 3, where he resided in 1859. Lot No. 6 was vacant and used as a garden plot.

4. Lot No. 4, Block A, House No. 145: This property was owned by Marine J. Kreps in 1859. House No. 145, a two story stone house, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 this dwelling was the residence of Marine J. Dreps.

5. Lot No. 5, Block A, New House: This property was owned by Michael Doran in 1859. In 1853 Mr. Doran had erected a three story stone house on the lot which he rented out as a tenement. It is not known who resided in this dwelling in 1859.

6. Lot No. 7, Vacant: This lot was owned by Thomas K. Laley in 1859 and was probably vacant at that date.

b. Block B, Camp Hill (59)

1. Lots No. 1 and 2, Block B, House No. 146: This property was owned by Basil Avis, an inspector of locks at the Armory in 1859. House No. 146, a two story frame dwelling, was located on Lot No. 1 and had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 the house was the residence of Mr. Avis. Lot No. 2 was a vacant lot that was probably utilized as a garden plot by Mr. Avis.

2. Lot No. 3, Block B, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by William Froggatt, an armorer, in 1859.

3. Lot No. 4, Block B, House No. 138: This property was owned by Fleming, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 138, a one story frame building, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 the dwelling was the residence of Mr. Fleming.

4. Lots No. 5 and 6, Block B, House No. 135: This property was owned by Benjamin Wentzle, an inspector at the Armory, in 1859. House No. 135, a two story brick building, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 the dwelling was the residence of Mr. Wentzle. The house was located on Lot No. 5. Lot No. 6 was a vacant lot and was probably utilized by Mr. Wentzle as a garden plot.

5. Lot No. 7, Block B, House No. 134: This property was owned by Singleton Chambers, Jr., an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 134, a one story frame building, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 the dwelling was the residence of Mr. Chambers, Jr.

6. Lot No. 8, Block B, House No. 136: This property was owned by Elizabeth Lennox in 1859. House No. 136, a one story brick dwelling, was erected by the United States prior to 1837. It is not known who resided in the house in 1859.

7. Lot No. 9, Block B, House No. 137: This property was owned by William C. Kirby, a filer of guns at the Armory, in 1859. House No. 137, a one story frame dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 the house was the residence of Mr. Kirby.

8. Lots No. 10 and 11, Block B, House No. 139: This property was owned by Martin Leese, an Armory painter, in 1859. House No. 139, a one story brick building was located on Lot No. 10 and had been erected by the

United States prior to 1837. The house was the residence of Mr. Leese in 1859. Lot No. 11 was vacant and was probably utilized by Mr. Leese as his garden plot in 1859.

9. Lot No. 12, Block B, House No. 140: This property was owned by Jeremiah Fuss, Master Builder at the Armory, in 1859. House No. 140, a one story brick house, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The dwelling was the residence of Mr. Fuss in 1859.

c. Block C, Camp Hill (155)

1. Lot No. 1, Block C, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by George Nunnamaker, an Armorer, in 1859.

2. Lot No. 2, Block C, House No. 132: This property was owned by Michael E. Price, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 132, a two story frame house, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The dwelling was probably the residence of Mr. Price in 1859.

3. Lots No. 3 and 4, Block C, House No. 122: This property was owned by Singleton Chambers, Sr., in 1859. House No. 122, a one story frame dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The house was probably the residence of Mr. Chambers, Sr., in 1859.

4. Lot No. 5, Block C, House No. 128: This property was owned by John McClellan, Jr., an Armory blacksmith, in 1859. House No. 128, a two story brick dwelling, had been erected by the United States in 1833-34. The house was the residence of Mr. McClellan, Jr., in 1859.

5. Lot No. 6, Block C, Vacant: This vacant lot was the property of James A. Merrick, an Armorer, in 1859.

6. Lot No. 7, Block C, House No. 131: This property was owned by Joseph W. Miller, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 131, a two story brick building, was erected by the United States in 1833-34. The dwelling was the residence of the Miller family in 1859.

7. Lot No. 8, Block C, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by Alexander R. Wentzle, an Armory filer on guns, in 1859.

8. Lot No. 9, Block C, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by John W. Buckey, an Armory machinist, in 1859.

d. Block D, Camp Hill (156)

1. Lot No. 1, Block D, House No. 121: This property was owned by Francis C. Melhorn, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 121, a one story frame building, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 the dwelling was probably the residence of the Melhorn family.

2. Lot No. 2, Block D, Methodist Protestant Church: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held under a leasehold as a lot for a parsonage that had been granted to the church by the Government. The lot was probably vacant in 1859. The pastor of this church in 1859 was the Reverend William R. Reese.

3. Lot No. 3, Block D, House No. 120: This property was owned by William D. Riley, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 120, a two story brick house, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. Riley was residing in the dwelling in 1859.

4. Lot No. 4, Block D, House No. 119: This property was owned by Adam Brown, an Armory Military Storekeeper, in 1859. House No. 119, a two story brick dwelling, was erected by the United States prior to 1837. In 1859 Mr. Brown was residing in this house.

5. Lot No. 5 and Lot No. 6, Block D, House No. 124: This property was owned by William F. Wilson, an inspector at the Armory, in 1859. House No. 124, a two story brick house and located on Lot No. 6, had been erected by the United States in 1833-34. Mr. Wilson resided in the dwelling in 1859. Lot No. 5 was vacant and probably used as garden plot by Mr. Wilson.

6. Lot No. 7, Block D, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by William H. Martin in 1859.

7. Lot No. 8, Block D, House No. 127: This property was owned by William D. Copeland, an Armory machinist, in 1859. House No. 127, a two story brick house, had been erected by the United States in 1833-34. Mr. Copeland was residing in this house in 1859.

8. Lot No. 9, Block D, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by Edmond H. Chambers in 1859.

e. Block E, Camp Hill (157)

1. Lot No. 1, Block E, House No. 97: This property was owned in 1859 by Meshac Kirby, an Armorer. House No. 97, a two story brick dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. Kirby was residing in the house in 1859.

2. Lot No. 2, Block E, House No. 98: This property was owned in 1859 by Jacob Crawl, an Armorer. House No. 98, a two story brick dwelling had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. Crawl was residing in the house in 1859.

3. Lot No. 3, Block E, House No. 99: This property was owned in 1859 by Joseph McKee, an Armorer. House No. 99, a two story brick dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. McKee was probably residing in the house in 1859.

4. Lot No. 4, Block E, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by John Hofer in 1859.

5. Lot No. 5, Block E, Houses No. 100 and 101: This property was owned in 1859 by Asa Marsteller, an Armorer. Houses No. 100 and 101, both one story frame dwellings, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. Marsteller was residing on the property in 1859.

6. Lot No. 6, Block E, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by Rezin Cross in 1859.

f. Block F, Camp Hill (158)

11. Lots No. 1 and 8, Block F, House No. 103: This property was owned by Henry W. Clowe, a former Superintendent of the Armory and a Master Machinist in 1859. House No. 103, a two story brick dwelling and located on Lot No. 1, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The house was occupied as a residence by Mr. Clowe in 1859. Lot No. 7 was vacant and probably utilized by Mr. Clowe as a garden plot.

2. Lots No. 2 and 7, Block F, House No. 104: This property was owned in 1859 by Emanuel Spangler, an Armorer. House No. 104, a one story brick dwelling and located on Lot No. 2, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The house was probably occupied as a residence by Mr. Spangler in 1859. Lot No. 7 was vacant and was probably utilized by Mr. Spangler as a garden plot.

3. Lots No. 3 and 6, Block F, House No. 106: This property was owned in 1859 by Ambrose Cross, an Armorer. House No. 106, a one story frame dwelling and located on Lot No. 2, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The house was occupied by Mr. Cross as a residence in 1859. Lot No. 6 was vacant and was probably utilized by Mr. Cross as a garden plot.

4. Lot No. 4, Block F, House No. 105: This property was owned by Philip Schaarmann, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 105, a one story stone dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. This house was probably occupied by Mr. Schaarmann as a residence in 1859.

5. Lot No. 5, Block F, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned in 1859 by Philip Burkhart, an Armorer. Mr. Burkhart lived in House No. 108, Block G, Lot No. 2.

g. Block G, Camp Hill (159)

1. Lot No. 1, Block G, House No. 107: This property was owned in 1859 by Jerome B. Young, an Armorer. House No. 107, a two story brick dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. This house was probably the residence of Mr. J. B. Young in 1859.

2. Lots No. 2 and 7, Block G, House No. 108: This property was owned in 1859 by Philip Burkhart, an Armorer. House No. 108, a one story frame dwelling and located on Lot No. 2, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. Burkhart probably resided in this house in 1859. Lot No. 7 was vacant and was probably utilized as a garden plot.

3. Lot No. 3, Block G, House No. 109: This property was owned by John Duke, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 109, a one story frame dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Talbot S. Duke was residing in the house in 1859.

4. Lots No. 4 and 5, Block G, House No. 110: This property was owned in 1859 by John E. P. Daingerfield, the Paymaster's Clerk. House No. 110, a two story brick dwelling and located on Lot No. 4, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The house was probably rented out as a residence to persons unknown in 1859. Lot No. 5 was vacant and was probably utilized as a garden plot for House No. 110.

5. Lot No. 6, Block G, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by John D. Hobbs in 1859.

6. Lot No. 8, Block G, Vacant: This vacant lot was under contract of sale by the United States to Anthony Nunnemaker, but was never paid for in full.

h. Block H, Camp Hill (160)

1. Lot 1, Block H, House No. 111: This lot was owned by Daniel J. Young, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 111, a two story brick dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. D. J. Young resided in the house in 1859.

2. Lots No. 2, 8 and 9, House No. 112: This property was owned in 1859 by Adam Rhulman, an Armorer. House No. 112, a two story brick dwelling and located on Lot No. 2, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. Mr. Rhulman resided in the house in 1859. Lots No. 8 and 9 were vacant and were probably utilized as a garden area by Mr. Rhulman.

3. Lot No. 3, Block H, The Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. A parsonage, erected after 1852 and before 1859, apparently stood on the lot. No further information on the nature of the dwelling has been found. The house was apparently occupied in 1859 by the Pastor, the Reverend George G. Banks.

4. Lot No. 4, Block H, House No. 114: This property was owned by Thomas Llewellyn, an Armorer, in 1859. House No. 114, a one story frame dwelling, had been erected by the United States prior to 1837. The house was probably occupied as a residence by Mr. Llewellyn in 1859.

5. Lots No. 5 and 6, Block H, Vacant: These two lots were vacant in 1859 and were owned by George Ott, an Armory Bayonet Polisher.

6. Lot No. 7, Block H, Vacant: This vacant lot was under contract of sale by the United States to Jacob Howard Strider in 1859, but was never paid for in full.

7. Lot No. 10, Block H, Vacant: This vacant lot was owned by Joseph Brittain, Jr., an Armory machinist, in 1859.

i. Other Dwelling Houses on Camp Hill

1. Block I, Lot No. 7, New House: This property was owned by George Nunnemaker in 1859 and a two story frame house, erected after 1852 and before 1859, stood on the lot. 161

2. Block I, Lot No. 9, Schoolhouse: See Schools, page 35 of this report for further details.

3. Block J, Lot No. 2, Lutheran Church Parsonage Lot: This lot was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the church under a lease granted by the Government. The lot was vacant in 1859. 162

4. Block J, Lot No. 3, The Lutheran Church, Camp Hill: See Churches, page 35 of this report.

5. Block J, Lot No. 4, New House: This property was owned in 1859 by William McDaniel. He erected a two story brick dwelling on this lot after 1852 and before 1859. He probably resided in this house in 1859. 163

6. Block J, Lot No. 16, New House: This property was owned in 1859 by William Crme. He erected a two story frame house on this lot after 1852 and before 1859. He probably resided in this dwelling in 1859. 164

7. Block P, Lot No. 1, Camp Hill, New House: This lot was owned by William Avis in 1859. He erected a two story frame house on this lot after 1852 and before 1859. He probably resided in this dwelling in 1859. 165

8. Block P, Lot No. 20, Camp Hill, New House: This property belonged to John Sleppy in 1859. He erected a two story brick house on the lot after 1852 and before 1859. Mr. Sleppy probably resided in this dwelling in 1859. 166

9. Harpers Ferry Female Seminary; See Schools, page 36 of this report.

Located in the far northern section of Harpers Ferry, Blocks C, X, Y and 3, were four or five scattered houses, all erected after 1852 and before 1861, that have not been located on the map. 167

All of the other lots on Camp Hill not mentioned as having houses on them; namely, Blocks I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, V, W, X, Y, and Z, and Blocks

1 and 3, were vacant in 1859 and were probably used as garden plots. The names of the individual owners of these lots may be found in Historian Philip R. Smith, Jr.'s, "Survey of Lots and Dwelling Houses on Camp Hill, 1852-1861," pp.22 to 55.

IX. CAMP HILL CEMETERIES

1. Harper's Graveyard, Camp Hill: Robert Harper, in his will of 1782, requested that four acres of land be set aside by his heirs as a Graveyard for the town. This the Wager family failed to do, and the United States laid out the cemetery, containing four acres, in 1803. The graveyard was enclosed in 1859 by a stone wall that had been erected in 1825. 168

2. The Pine Grove Cemetery, Camp Hill: The land in this cemetery was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the Town of Harpers Ferry under a lease granted by the Government. The cemetery, comprising six acres of land, had been laid out by the United States in 1852. Union soldiers were buried in this graveyard during the Civil War. 169

X. TOWN SQUARES

1. Public Square, Camp Hill: This square was located on the south side of Washington Street and abutted on Block C, Camp Hill. The land was owned by the United States in 1859 and held by the Town of Harpers Ferry under a lease granted by the Government. The square had been laid out by the United States in 1852. Located in the Public Square was a frame one story fire house, which served the Camp Hill residential district. Also located on the Public Square, adjacent to Lot No. 4, Block C, was a town pump. A second town pump was located on Camp Hill at the junction of Clay and Washington Streets, between Blocks B and E, Camp Hill. 170

2. Union Square, Camp Hill: This square was located on the north side of Washington Street, and abutted on Blocks J and K, Camp Hill. The land was owned by the United States in 1859 and was held by the Town of Harpers Ferry under a lease granted by the Government. The United States laid Union Square out in 1852 and the name was chosen at that time by the town officials. 171

XI. STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

The three oldest streets in Harpers Ferry were Shenandoah Street, Potomac Street (in the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation section) and High or Washington Street. Shenandoah Street and the oldest portion of Potomac Street were McAdamized as early as 1834 and the sidewalks in these sections paved with flag stone. 172

The remaining portion of Potomac or North Cliff Street, running northwest from Wager Lot No. 14 along the south side of the Musket Factory, was laid out by the United States in the period 1848 to 1857. 173

The alley running parallel to Wager Lots No. 16 and 18 in the Six Acre Reservation, formerly known as Wager Lot No. 17, was acquired by the United States and made into a street in 1856. 174

All other streets in Harpers Ferry, however, were laid out by the United States in 1852, in accordance with a plan conceived and developed by Major John Symington, Superintendent of the Armory. All streets, with the exception of Shenandoah, Potomac and High Streets, were named in 1852 by the Corporate Officials of the Town, in cooperation with the United States. 175

In 1856-57 the United States expended \$5,650 in grading and widening High or Washington Street from Shenandoah Street to the Lutheran Church on Camp Hill. Fillmore Street was greatly improved by removing hills and filling in hollows, thus in effect creating a new street. McDowell, Gilmer, Columbia and Lancaster Streets were also opened and graded for the first time by the United States in 1856-57. 176

In 1859, all of the streets in Harpers Ferry, with the exception of the Ferry Lot section of Potomac Street and Shenandoah Street, were unpaved and many of the side streets were little more than lanes. ✓

XII. GROUND COVER

1. Trees: There were relatively few trees in the town of Harpers Ferry in 1859; the area was generally cleared except for a few trees retained to afford shade for the individual dwelling houses. The one exception to this statement was the area surrounding Harper's Graveyard. Here a goodly number of trees stood until 1862, when they were cut down to provide fuel for the soldiers during the Civil War. Most of the ground in Harpers Ferry was thus covered with grass in 1859.

2. Gardens and Fences: In general, every dwelling had its own little garden plot where fresh vegetables and fruits were raised to supply the occupant's family. House lots and garden lots were generally fenced by means of wooden picket fences.

3. Prints and Photographs: The following prints and photographs best illustrate the ground cover of the various sections of Harpers Ferry in 1859.

a. Virginus and Hall's Islands

1. 1857 print, Photograph No. HF-490.
2. 1865 photograph, HF-37 (Rifle Factory only).
3. 1865 photograph, HF-70.
4. 1865 photograph, HF-119.

b. Southern Slope of Camp Hill, along Shenandoah River

1. 1857 print, HF-249.
2. 1862 photograph, HF-40.
3. 1865 photograph, HF-361.

c. Eastern and Northern Slopes of Camp Hill, along Potomac River

1. 1857 print, HF-51.
2. 1859 photograph, HF-66.
3. 1859 photograph, HF-64.
4. 1859 photograph, HF-90.
5. 1861 photograph, HF-49.
6. 1862 photograph, HF-30.

d. Area on Top of Camp Hill

1. 1862 photograph, HF-2.
2. 1862 photograph, HF-60.
3. 1862 photograph, HF-63.

Charles W. Snell

Charles W. Snell,
Historian (Park Supervisory)
May 18, 1959

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3. Smith, Philip R., Jr., "History of the Large and Small Arsenals, 1796-1869, Block A, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Shenandoah Street," dated December 19, 1958, revised April 29, 1959, 49 pages.
4. Smith, P. R., Jr., "History of the Lower Hall Island, The Rifle Factory 1844-1884," dated March 2, 1959, 49 pages.
5. Smith, P. R., Jr., "History of the Upper Hall Island, Harpers Ferry, 1796-1884," dated February 19, 1959, page 13.
6. Smith, P. R., Jr., "History of the Public School, The Harpers Ferry Female Seminary, and Armory Magazine, Camp Hill," dated April 2, 1959, page 14.
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8. Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part II-Historical Data Section, Bldgs. No. 36 and 36A, The John E. Daingerfield House, Lot No. 2, Block B, Shenandoah Street," dated March 10, 1959, 38 pages.
9. Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part II-Historical Data Section, Bldgs. No. 34-35, 32, 33 and 34A, The Samuel Annin House, Lot 3, Block B, Shenandoah Street," dated March 4, 1959, 45 pages.
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12. Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part I-Historical Data Section, Bldg. No. 48, An Armorer's Dwelling House, Lot No. 2, Shenandoah Street," Revised December 30, 1958, 29 pages.
13. Smith, P. R., Jr., "History of the Upper Hall Island, Harpers Ferry, 1796-1884," 21 pages.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," revised January 13, 1959, 140 pages, page 121.
17. Ibid., page 121.
18. Sullivan, Arthur L., "History of Wager Lots No. 17-34, 1782-1869," revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, pp.59 and 85.
19. Snell, C. W., "A Comprehensive History of...Armory Dwelling Houses," page 121.
20. Ibid., page 121.
21. Sullivan, Arthur L., "History of Wager Lots No. 17 to 34," page 84.
22. Ibid., page 84.
23. Ibid., pages 57 and 84.
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