HFR-39

PART I

HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

Building No. 7

Wagon Loop ~~HC~~ 15-4
and 15-2

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Distributed for Review by Region Five

No. 57

WHITE HALL

(Building No. 7)

Location: On the west side of Potomac Street, on Wager Lot 15, subdivisions 2 and 4, and behind (east of) Building No. 15.

Ownership in 1859: Frederick A. Roeder (1847-1874).

Use in 1859: Probably a drinking house known as "White Hall" and the upper floor as a dwelling.

Appearance in 1859: Building No. 7 was constructed in 1838-39 by William Anderson as a one-story stone structure with a cellar and a slate-covered gable roof. Designed for use as a warehouse for Anderson's store in Building No. 11, Building No. 7 was originally 24 feet wide and 40 feet deep. At some date between 1847 and 1852, Frederick A. Roeder, the new owner, added a stone second story to the house. In February 1856, he sold the 24 foot wide by 25 foot deep portion of Building No. 7 which fronted on Potomac Street and that section of the lot which it stood on to the United States. The Government then demolished that portion of Building No. 7 it had acquired in order to widen Potomac Street to a 40 foot width.

In 1859, Building No. 7 was a two-story stone structure with a slate-covered gable roof and a small end chimney at either end. Set with the east gable end fronting on Potomac Street, the building was 24 feet or three bays wide and 20 feet deep. On the first story the window in the right-hand (north) bay was adorned with exterior louvered shutters, the wide door in the center bay lead into the drinking or tavern room that occupied the first floor, and the taller door, topped by a rectangular transom and located in the left-hand bay, gave access to the stairs that led to the living quarters on the second floor. There were three windows in the second story and a fourth window was centered in the attic story of the east (front) elevation. All windows had six over six lights. The exterior of the first story was painted white in the period prior to 1856.

Historical Use of Building No. 7, 1839-1865:

1. 1839-1847: Used as a one-story warehouse for the store in Building No. 11.

2. 1847-1856: Second-story added and structure used as a drinking house known as "White Hall". Living quarters were located on the second and attic floors.

3. 1856-1861: No definite record, but probably still used as drinking house for Armory employees of the musket factory. Second floor was possibly the residence of John Fitzpatrick, a stone cutter.

4. 1894: Used as a saloon.

Historical Photos of Building No. 7:

1. HF-55, 1865 photo: Just to the right of the John Brown Fort can be seen the front (east) elevation of the second and attic stories and also a portion of the center bay of the first story. The first story walls are painted white.

2. HF-379, circa 1882-1886 photo: Excellent view of much of the front elevation of Building 7. First and second stories now painted white.

3. HF-100: John Brown Fort in 1889. A portion of white-painted Building No. 7 is visible.

4. HF-57, 1889-1892 photo: A very fine closeup view of the entire front (east) elevation.

5. HF-96, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights, this view shows the roof and front elevation of Building No. 7. The left door has been eliminated and replaced by a window. All windows have been adorned with louvered shutters.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, for Building No. 7 - White Hall," dated March 30, 1959, 21 pages, 5 maps, 6 photos. (HF-52).

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Building No. 7," dated October 1, 1957, revised January 29, 1958, 15 pages, 3 maps, 1 photo. (HF-2) Contains a detailed history of the ownership of the lot.

APPROVAL SHEET

Recommended: _____
Director

Recommended: _____
Regional Director

Recommended: _____
Chief, E.O.D.C.

Approved: _____
Superintendent

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Building No. 7

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Prepared by
Acting Superintendent Raymond L. Ives
October 1, 1957

SECTION I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name and Number of Building:

Building No. 7. Historical name of 1859-65 period yet to be determined.

B. Proposed Use of Structure:

Exterior of the building to be restored to 1859-65 period. Historical use of structure in 1859-65 period yet to be determined. Under MISSION 66 Planning it has been suggested that Visitor Rest Rooms for Women be located in Building No. 7 for use during the heavy travel season.

C. Provisions for operating the House:

No funds have been programed for refurnishing the house. The interior should be put into good condition for use as rest rooms. No cooperative agreement has been executed or proposed for furnishing and operating the house.

D. Preliminary Estimate of Cost for Rehabilitating the Structure and Grounds:

P.C.P.-B-2, January 7, 1955 Roof and Window Repairs	$1,000
P.C.P.-B-10 Portion, August 5, 1957 Exterior rehabilitation & restoration	3,000
Total Exterior rehabilitation & restoration	$4,000

It is estimated that an additional $10,000 will be required to rehabilitate the interior of building No. 7 for its suggested use.

Total estimated amount required for the rehabilitation and restoration of Building No. 7 ----------$14,000.

HISTORICAL DATA

Building No. 7

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Prepared by
Supervising Park Historian Charles W. Snell
October 1, 1957
(Rev. Jan. 29, 1958)

SECTION II: HISTORICAL DATA

Introduction: Part I of the Historic Building Report for Building No. 7 has been prepared in accordance with Acting Regional Director Gibson's memorandum of September 17, 1957. This section has been written from all presently available documentary data.

1. Ownership of the Land, 1835 to 1874.

On April 2, 1835 the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, appointed Commissioners "to lay off and divide into three equal lots [illegible] descended to James B. Wager, Gerard B. Wager and Sally Ann Wager, now Sally Ann Swayne, the wife of Nosh H. Swayne, from their father John Wager, deceased."[1] The property thus being divided at Harpers Ferry was commonly known as the "Wager Six Acre Reservation," an island of land in private ownership surrounded on all sides by land owned by the United States Government.[2]

On October 10, 1835 the three Commissioners reported to the Court: "To James B. Wager we allot & assign the following lots as designated J.B.W. & numbered in the annexed Plat, viz. Lots No. 1-7-9-15 being a part of the old tavern lot -19-23-25-27-37-39-41-44, including the new

1. Gibson,etc. vs Wager,etc. Decree, Deed Book 29, pp. 140-41. Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Charles Town, West Va.

2. 1835 Plat, "the Wager Six Acre Reservation, Drawn by James M. Brown, S. C. C., in Deed Book 29, 1847-48, p.140. See Appendix I for this Plat.

"buildings recently attached to the mansion - 46-47-53 & 54." (See Appendix I for this 1835 Plat). The Court further appointed a special receiver for the Court to take into possession the share assigned to James B. Wager for the purpose of collecting rents on this land to be paid into the Court, "from and after the time the said (James B.) Wager took benefit of the insolvent laws..."[3]

On January 14, 1836, the Court appointed two Commissioners and directed them to sell at public auction to the highest bidder the real estate of James B. Wager in Harpers Ferry. On November 26, 1836, [illegible] the Commissioners to divide Lot No. 15, the old tavern lot, into parcels. Lot No. 15 was therefore subdivided into four lots marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Lot No. 15.

On October 28, 1837, Lots No. 2 and No. 4 in the subdivision of Lot No. 15 were sold to William Anderson of Harpers Ferry; Lot No. 2 for $1,610 and Lot No. 4 for $1,012.50.[4] Lot No. 2 had a frontage of 10 feet 6 inches on what is now Potomac Street and Lot No. 4 had a frontage of 30 feet on the same street, lying adjacent to Lot No. 2. Building No. 7, today, is situated partly on subdivisions No. 2 and No. 4; about 10 feet 6 inches of the structure lying on Lot No. 2 and the remaining portion of the building standing on Lot No. 4. (See Appendix II).

3. Deed Book No. 29, pp. 140-41.

4. February 8, 1841, Deed of B. & S., Deed Book 24, pp. 457-458.

On November 2, 1847, William Anderson and his wife Sarah, of the City of Baltimore, sold for $1,000 to Frederick Augustus Roeder, of Jefferson County, Va., the following property:

"...certain warehouse property, including the ground the said warehouse stands upon, the said ground or lot being twenty-feet wide and forty feet long, situated in village of Harpers Ferry - and standing upon the alley (now Potomac Street) which runs parallel with the armory buildings, and in the rear of the property recently sold and conveyed by the said William Anderson to Susan Downey (this would be the site of Building No. 15, sold to Downey July 20, 1846), including also in this conveyance any portion or strip of ground which may lie between the end of said warehouse and the alley aforesaid - but with this exception or addition, it is hereby declared to be the meaning and intent of this deed to convey only the ground said warehouse stands on, the said warehouse being of the dimensions aforesaid,.." (See Appendix II).

On February 13, 1856, Mr. Roeder and his wife, Anna Marie, for $1,700 sold the following land and portion of a warehouse to the United States Government:

"Beginning at the north Eastern corner thereof (Lot No. 15), on the Alley which passes along the land near the public workshops (the Armory) and thence westardly embracing the entire front of said Lot on said Alley of twenty four feet from said front on said Alley, together with so much of the building thereon as occupies the said area... The meaning and intent of this conveyance being to sell and convey twenty-five feet in depth of the whole front of this lot, now owned and occupied by the said Roeder as a warehouse..." 6 (See Appendix II).

Thus Roeder's holding was reduced from a lot 24 feet wide by forty feet in depth to one 24 foot wide with a 15 foot depth.

5. November 2, 1847, Deed of B. & S., Deed Book 29, p.240.

6. February 13, 1856, Deed of B. & S., Deed Book 35, pp.299-300.

In 1874 the heirs of Frederick A. Roeder sold Building No. 7 and the land it stands on; the deed reading in part:

"...a certain Lot & House situated on Potomac Street in said Harpers Ferry North of and adjoining the property situated in High Street, now owned & occupied by Charlotte E. Hopwood (this would be the land with Building No. 15 on it)...; the said property hereby conveyed being a part of that known as "White Hall" and bounded as follows; Beginning on Potomac Street at the Northeastern corner of the House hereby conveyed, running West with said street twenty-four feet three inches, thence south twenty feet, thence east twenty-four feet, three inches, and thence north to the beginning..." 7

Summary of Ownership of the Land, 1835 to 1874.

The land in question was acquired from the Wager family by William Anderson in 1837. Anderson remained the owner of this property from 1837 to 1847. [illegible] sold the land to Frederick A. Roeder, who remained the owner of this property until 1874. In 1856 Roeder sold off a portion of this lot to the United States Government.

In 1874 this property was known as "White Hall" but we do not yet know that this name was used in the historical period, 1859 to 1865, with which we are primarily concerned. It is therefore established the Frederick A. Roeder was the owner of Building No. 7 in the 1859 to 1865 period, Structure No. 7 could perhaps be called the "Roeder Building". We wish, however, to reserve decision on the final name until further research is completed, as Roeder may also have owned Buildings No. 5 and 16 during the 1859-1865 period.

7. May 12, 1874, Deed of B. & S., Deed Book B, pp. 153-54.
to Charles H. Hopwood for $321.43

2. Erection of Building No. 7, 1837 - 1846.

The two early maps that show buildings standing in Harpers Ferry, namely, "Plan of the proposed junction of the CANAL at the Lower Falls of the Shenandoah with the Public Canal at HARPERS FERRY and the necessary Locks for descending into the Potomak River,"[8] dated Feb. 1803 and reproduced as part of the Harpers Ferry Master Plan, Drawing HM-HF 3004, and "Map of Harpers Ferry Shewing the Location of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, Drawn by Lieut White, Allen and R S Smith, U.S. Army under the direction of James Kearney, Lt. Col. and T.E., 1835, Map 2"[9], reproduced in the Harpers Ferry Master Plan as Drawing No. HM-HF 3002, sheet two of three, - both fail to show any building standing on the site of Building No. 7.

It can therefore probably be assumed that Building No. 7 was erected by William Anderson sometime after his purchase of the land in 1837 and before the year 1846, as there is definite documentary evidence to the existence of a warehouse on this land as of the date of May 30, 1846.[10]

8. National Archives Record Group 77 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Map File, Part of Map Dr 150 Sheet 1.

9. National Archives R. G. 77 - Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Map File, Part of Map Dr 150 Sheet 32- 2

10. May 30, 1846, Deed of Exchange between Gerard B. Wager, owner of Wager Lot 14 and Philip Coons, owner of subdivision 3 of Wager Lot No. 15, mentions "the eastern corner of William Anderson's Warehouse." Deed Book 28, pp.144-45.

added a second stone story to Bldg. No. 7. This information is revealed in a letter of Superintendent Benjamin Huger to Henry K. Craig, of the Ordnance Office, written in 1852. Col. Huger stated:

"Mr. A. F. Roeder (sic) who owns part of Lot No. 15 (on Map)-which extends to within 15 feet of Armory wall offers to cut off 21 feet of the building (Bldg. No. 2) & remove it, & give the U. States a fee simple of that portion of the lot so that the road can be widened to 40 feet for $1700. The size of this part of the lot (That is, the part needed by the U. S.) is only 24 x 20 feet.- & it cuts off 21 feet of the two story stone building now on it. As this is the main part of the building he considers it worth at least $1,000 to replace it..." [7]

The final alterations to Bldg. No. 7 occurred in 1856, when Roeder sold the United States "the entire front of said lot on said Alley of Twenty four feet, together with so much of the building thereon as occupied the said ... and convey twenty-five feet in depth of the whole front...now owned and occupied by the said Roeder as a warehouse..." for $1,700.[8] The front two story portion of Bldg. No. 7, measuring 24 by 20 feet in size was thus removed, and the rear stone portion, two stories high, measuring 24 feet by 20 feet, with a slate roof and a cellar, was left standing.[9] The first floor plan of Bldg. No. 7, furnished through the courtesy of Architect Archie Franzen, may be seen on the following page and bears out the description given above of alterations made to the structure in 1856. The Perris-Sanborn Map of Harpers Ferry, dated November, 1894, also indicates that the frame porch shown on the modern floor plan was added to Bldg. No. 7 after 1894.

7. Huger to Craig, July 17, 1852, Reel 36, V.4, p.331. The present depth of Bldg. No. 7 is 20 feet.

8. Deed of B. & S., Roeder to U. S., February 13, 1856, Deed Book 35, pp.299-300.

9. Photograph HF-379 made in 1858.

In 1847, at the time of the sale of this building and lot to Frederick Roeder, the maximum dimensions of the warehouse could not have been more than 24 feet wide and 40 feet deep, the dimensions of the lot. (See page 3 of this report). In 1856, at the time of Roeder's sale of part of his lot & and warehouse to the United States Government, his holding was reduced from a lot 24 feet wide by forty feet deep to one 24 feet wide by 15 deep. His warehouse must have been corresponding reduced in size at that time if the Government removed the section standing on their now acquired lot. Structural evidence in the building itself will probably document these changes. The United States Government was purchasing land along the narrow alley between the Armory tract and the "ager tract for the purpose of widing the alley into what is now Potomac Street.[11]

"A Sketch of the Present Position & Proposed Alteration of the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Harpers Ferry,"[12] a map with the date May 9, 1866 appearing on it, definitely indicates that a building was standing on the site of Building No. 7 at that date.

Finally, in the sale of this property in 1874, the dimensions of the lot are given as being 24 feet three inches in width and 20 feet ~~wide~~ deep.[13] The present dimension of Building No. 7 are 24 feet by 20 feet.

11. National Archives: R.G. 156, Ordnance Office, Special File Box No. 28, February 25, 1842. Inspection of Harpers Ferry Armory-1842, pp.26, 28.

12. National Archives R.G. 77, Map Dr 150-Sheet 74. (See Appendix III)

13. See page 4 of this report.

3. Historical Uses of Building No. 7, 1846 - 1956.

From 1846 to 1847 Building No. 7 was used as a warehouse by William Anderson.[14] From 1847 to February 13, 1856 Building No. 7 was used as a warehouse by Frederick A. Roeder.[15] Structural changes and use of the building from 1856 to 1965 awaits the result of further research in the newspapers of the period.

4. Measured Drawings of Building No. 7.

No historical or modern measured drawings of Building No. 7 are presently available.

Report written by Park Supervising Historian Charles W. Snell from primary data collected by Park Historian Herbert H. Kissling.

Dated: October 1, 1957

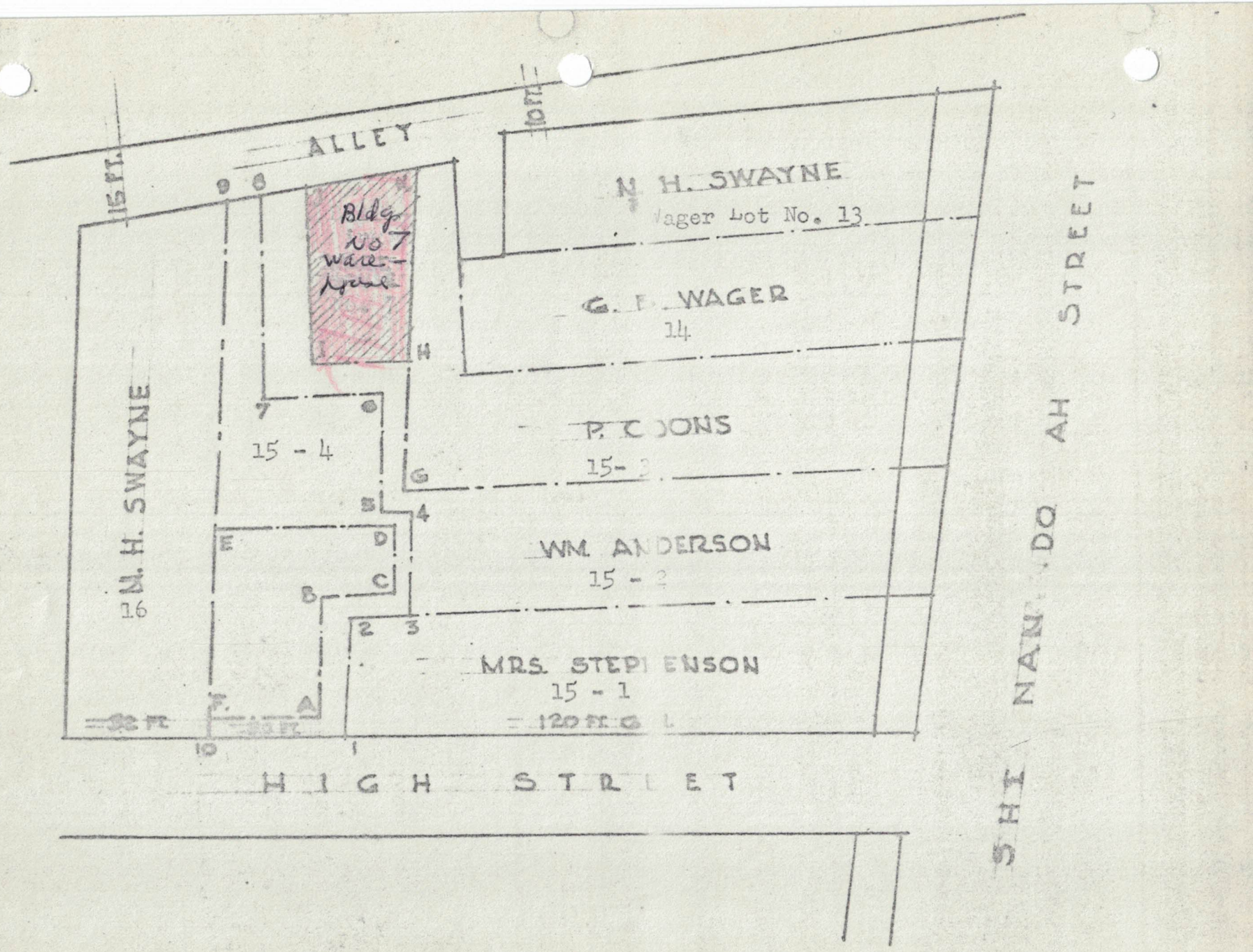
14: May 30, 1846, Deed of Exchange, Deed Book 28, pp. 144-45; November 2, 1847, Deed of B. & S., Deed Book 29, p.240.

15. February 13, 1856, Deed of B. & S., Deed Book 35, pp.299-300.

APPENDIX I - 1835 Plat of Water Property

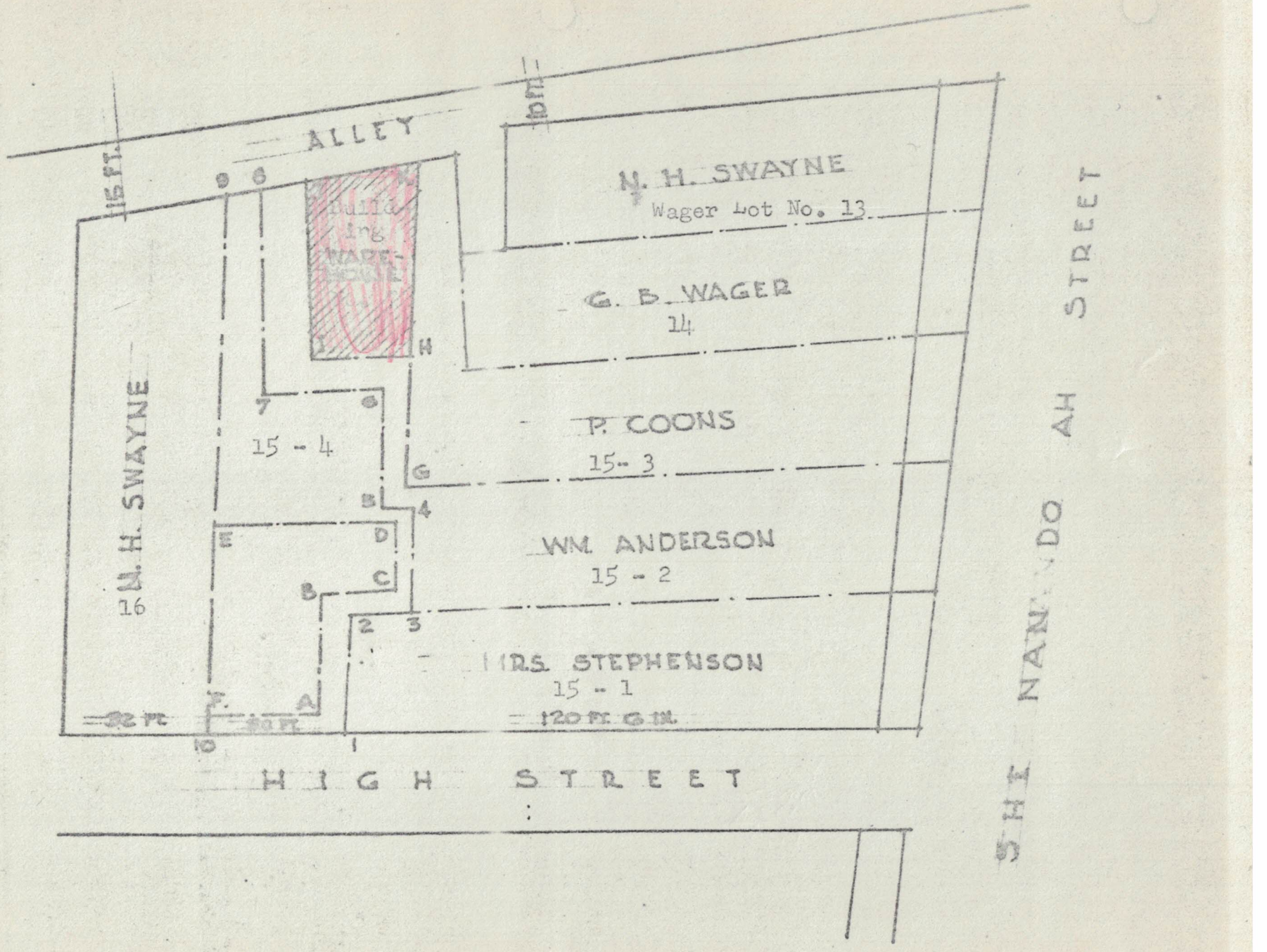
ARSENAL YARD
RAIL ROAD
STREET
CANAL
ALLEY
PUBLIC WALK
POTOMAC
RIVER
IRON BOLT
SCALE 1" = 60 FT.

APPENDIX II - 1946 Plat



18 46 Plat

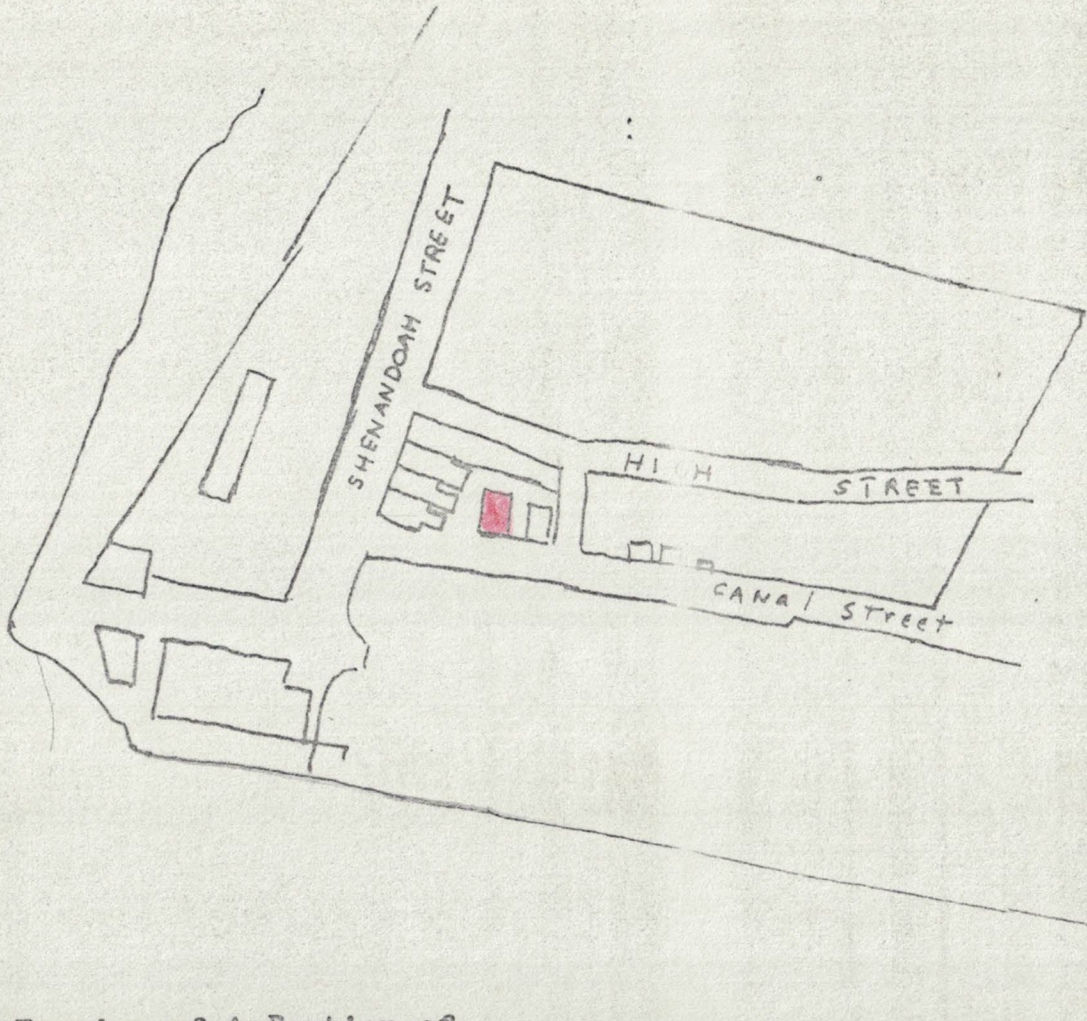
DEED BOOK 28, P. 175
JEFFERSON CO. W. VIRGINIA



18 / 6 Plat

DEED BOOK 28, P. 175
JEFFERSON CO. W.VIRGINIA

APPENDIX III - Tracing of Portion of May 9, 1866 Map



Tracing of A Portion of
the B. & O. R.R. Map
of Harpers Ferry,
May 9, 1866

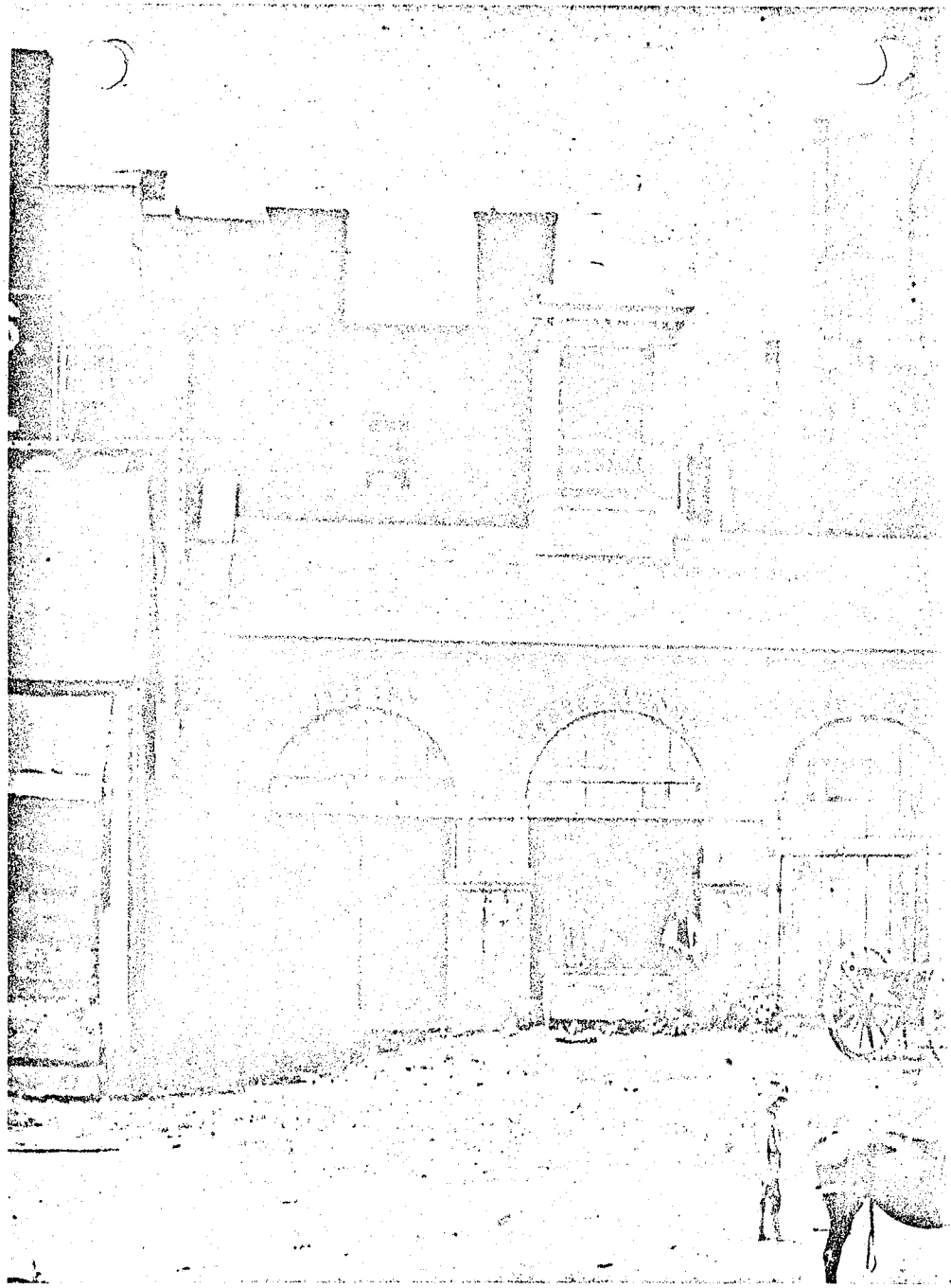
APPENDIX IV - Photographs

BUILDING NO. 7, 1889 - 1892

Building No. 7 is the white stone building standing to the right of the John Brown Fort. Buildings No. 8 and 9 can be seen over the left end of the Fort and to the left of the Fort. Dates of Photo established as follows: "Fort" removed from original location after 1892. Ruins of Armory wall in front of Building No. 7 and along street in this photo, are shown intact in similar view of 1889 Flood. (See Harpers Ferry Negative: [illegible]-100).

Photograph by T. A. Flynn, Photographer,
Box 31 Harpers Ferry, W. Va. and Washington, D.C.

Harpers Ferry N. M. Negative No: HF-57





5. Conclusions and Recommendations:

Since this report was first submitted on October 1, 1957, additional documentary evidence has been found which throws further light on the construction and uses of Building No. 7. It has been established that William Anderson purchased Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision 4, on October 28, 1837, and that between that date and July 1, 1839, he had erected a stone house, now called Building No. 15, on this lot (see: "Historic Building Report, Part I, for the First and Second Harmion Tenant Houses," dated January 27, 1958, pp. 15-17 for a detailed presentation of this new evidence). It is therefore highly probable that during this same period, 1837-1839, William Anderson also designed and erected Building No. 7, which stands on the same lot, as a stone warehouse. In any case, it has been established in this report that Building No. 7 was standing and being used by Anderson as a warehouse on May 30, 1846. In 1847 Frederick A. Roeder purchased the structure and used it until 1856, when he sold off part of Building No. 7 to the United States Armory, as a warehouse. Use of the structure from 1856 to 1865 has not yet been established on the basis of documentary evidence, but it was probably still utilized by Roeder as a warehouse.

In the census for 1860, Roeder listed his profession as an confectioner, which may explain the uses to which his buildings, No. 5, 7, and 16, were put. It seems most probable that Buildings No. 5 and 7 were utilized by Roeder either as warehouses for the storage of the supplies and products of his trade, or that perhaps one of them, Building No. 5, was used as a shop.

The sale and resulting loss of 25 feet of Roeder's warehouse, Building No. 7, in 1856 to the Armory, may also have resulted in the construction of Building No. 5 to replace this lost storage space.

Further Research Required: A careful and complete search of the newspapers from 1837 to 1861 should reveal further data on the uses, and perhaps also the construction of Building No. 7. Additional information on Building No. 7 will certainly also be found in the 1840-50 correspondence of the United States Armory that has been ordered on microfilm from the National Archives.

Restoration and Historical Significance:

Building No. 7 was definitely a part of the 1859-1865 historic scene, being located adjacent to the original location of the "John Brown Fort". As far as is now known, however, the building was not closely associated with the John Brown Raid in 1859, other then perhaps being struck by bullets from the Raiders' guns. It is therefore recommended that the exterior of Building No. 7 be restored to its 1859 appearance. It is also believed that from an architectural point of view, the exterior of this structure, in the main, is substantially as it was in 1859. Therefore, only restoration, and not reconstruction, will be required on the exterior of this structure.

Monument Use of the Building.

Building No. 7 is located close to the original location of the "John Brown Fort", to which site the National Park Service hopes to return the "Fort"; No. 7 is also situated adjacent to Building No. 9 and 8, where we plan to present exhibits that will relate the events of the Brown Raid. Once the Fort has been relocated to its original position, this area will undoubtedly become one of the prime visitor attractions in the Monument.

Building No. 7 is also located along the route followed by visitors coming from the railroad station to the Monument - a means of travel used by a considerable number of school groups visiting the area each year.

It is therefore recommended that the interior of Building No. 7 be utilized as a visitors seasonal rest room for women. To be used for this purpose only during the heavy travel season and closed during the cold season of the year. This plan would eliminate the need for the installation of any heating plant in the building and no restoration or reconstruction work would be attempted on the interior of the structure, - only rehabilitation to fit the interior up for use as rest rooms being required.

(Note: Under this plan, visitors rest rooms for men would be located in Building No. 5).

If this plan is not adopted, I would then suggest that the interior of Building No. 7 be stripped to a shell, and visitors not be permitted to enter the structure.

Charles W. Snell

Charles W. Snell,
Historian (Park Supervisory)

January 29, 1958

Bldg No. 7 =

Query = Government purchase - size of warehouse =

40 x 24. & 24 x 15 =

alley became Potomac Street =

Building #7 = 24' x 20' Sale of property 1874 - lot 24'3" x 20'

White Stone Bldg =

(As no one knows earlier 1807

appearance is, this restoration

may be difficult -

In reply refer to:
H30

EASTERN OFFICE
Division of Design & Construction
FEB 20 1958

	Chief
✓	Architect
X	Hist. Architect
	Engineer
	Landscape Arch.
	Adm. Officer
✓	Proj. Control Off.
	Safety Engineer
	Interpretation

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

February 19, 1958

Eoa
2/20

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Part I, Historic Building Report, Harpers Ferry NM
Building No. 7

In accordance with FO-11-56, Historic Building Report, we have assembled and are distributing herewith Part I of the subject report. The report consists of the following sections: Administrative and Historical Data Sections. (An Architectural Data Section was deemed unnecessary by EODC.)

This report should be reviewed by no later than March 1, 1958. Our comments will follow.

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachment

Copy to: Supt., Harpers Ferry, w/c report
Chief, EODC, w/c report

EASTERN OFFICE
Division of Design & Construction
MAR 20 1958
Chief
Architect
Landscape Architect
Engineer
Hist. Architect
Proj. Control Off.
Safety Engineer
Adm. Officer
Personnel Officer

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

March 18, 1958

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

From: Regional Director

Subject: Historic Building Survey Report, Part I
Building No. 7

This office has reviewed the subject report and offers the following comments:

1. We approve the proposal in the Administrative Data Section for rehabilitating the subject structure.

2. We recommend deferring consideration of its proposed use as a comfort station until further study and planning has been made for the area as a whole. (At the moment, we are inclined to the opinion that comfort stations might best be provided in connection with branch museums, such as the John Brown branch museum, or even in reconstructed authentic outhouses - with modern plumbing within them, of course.)

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Director
Chief, EODC

HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT.

PART II.

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION.

BLDG. NO. 7.

WHITE HALL.

PART II

Wager Lot 16 and Lot 15-2

Harpers Ferry National Monument

DIVISION OF HISTORY
N.P.S.
FILE COPY

Prepared by:

Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)
March 30, 1959
21 Pages
Project No. HF-52
5 maps, 6 photos

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1. OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND, 1782-1874

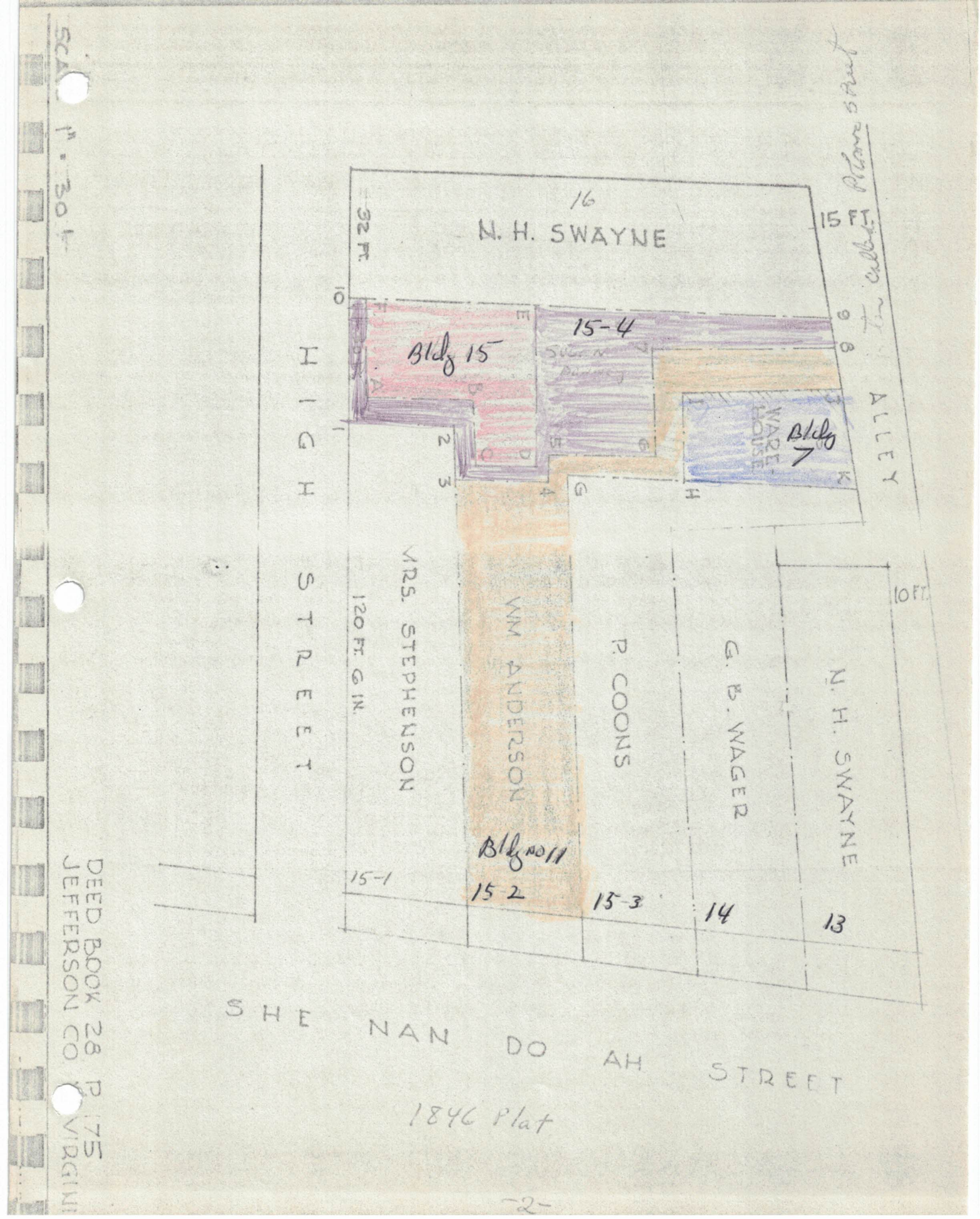
The portion of Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision 4, now occupied by Bldg. No. 7 was owned by the Wager family from 1782 to 1837. On October 28, 1837, subdivisions 4 and 2 of Lot No. 15 were sold to William Anderson. Mr. Anderson paid $1,012.50 for No. 4 and $1,610.00 for No. 2. The location of these lots may be seen on the 1846 and 1848 plats that appear on the next two pages of this report. On November 2, 1847, Anderson sold a portion of subdivision 4 that fronted 24 feet on Potomac or North Cliff Street by about 45 feet in depth to Frederick Augustus Roeder for $1,000. On February 13, 1856, Roeder sold a piece of this property that fronted 24 feet on the street by 25 feet deep to the United States for $1,700. The Government acquired this portion of the lot in order to widen Potomac Street to a forty foot width, thus creating both a wider street and a fire lane between the Musket Factory shops situated on Armory property and the private buildings located on the Wager Six Acre Reservation. (See "a" on 1855 plat in Appendix I of this report.)

Mr. Roeder and his heirs retained title to the remaining piece of the lot from 1856 to 1874.[1]

2. EARLY USE OF THE LOT, 1803-March 31, 1838

The first four subdivisions of Lot No. 15 were the site of the "Harpers Ferry Hotel" from 1803 until March 31, 1838. Subdivision 4 probably contained kitchens and other outbuildings for the service of the main structure. This spacious

1. For a detailed and documented study of the ownership of this lot, see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldg. No. 7," dated October 1, 1957, revised January 29, 1958, pp.1-4. For the story of the widening of Potomac Street, see Sullivan, Arthur L., "History of Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," dated February 18, 1959, pp.21-27. Also Snell, C. W., "Historical Study of Wager Lot No. 13, 1837-1856," dated September 25, 1958, p.4, 18-20.


SCALE 1" = 30'
16
N. H. SWAYNE
32 Ft.
15 Ft.
10
9
8
15-4
Bldg 15
Bldg 7
WARE HOUSE
ALLEY
HIGH STREET
MRS. STEPHENSON
120 Ft. 6 In.
WM ANDERSON
Bldg No 11
P. COONS
G. B. WAGER
N. H. SWAYNE
10 Ft.
15-1
15-2
15-3
14
13
SHENANDOAH STREET
1846 Plat
DEED BOOK 28 P. 175
JEFFERSON CO. VIRGINIA
-2-

SCALE 1" = 30'

16

N. H. SWAYNE

HIGH STREET.

ALLEY

with cellar Potters Store

Bldg 15

15-4

Susan Dewey

Tous M 1849

Tous M Bldg 7 In 1856

RIGHT-OF-WAY

MRS. STEPHENSON

WM. ANDERSON

P. COONS

G. B. WAGER

N. H. SWAYNE

15-1

15-2

15-3

14

13

1848 Plat

ANDERSON TO DOWNEY PLA

DEED BOOK 30 PG 30

JE

-3-

old frame structure was erected by the Wager family in 1803 and was leased by them over the years to various tavern keepers.[2]

3. CONSTRUCTION OF BLDG. NO. 7

On October 28, 1837, the old "Harpers Ferry Hotel" and lot was divided among three different owners. Lot No. 15, subdivisions 2 and 4 were purchased by William Anderson, subdivision No. 1 by Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, and subdivision 3 by Philip Coons. The old hotel building itself had been leased by the Jefferson County Court to Mrs. Isabella Fitzsimmons from April 1, 1837, to March 31, 1838.[3] Thus the three new owners were unable to touch the old structure until the lease expired. This fact, however, did not hinder them from making plans for constructing new buildings on their recently acquired property.

Thus in November, 1837, William Anderson and his brother, Samuel B. Anderson, and Dr. George B. Stephenson, the oldest son of Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, jointly advertised:

"HOUSE BUILDERS LOOK OUT

W. & S. B. Anderson and George B. Stephenson will receive proposals until the 16th of Dec. 1837, for the building of two brick houses, each 30 by 40 feet, three stories high, with cellars of stone (These would be Bldgs. No. 11 and 12). Also two stone houses, each 24 by 40 feet, with cellars, one of them to be one (Bldg. No. 7), and the other two stories high (Bldg. No. 10) - all to be covered with slate. To be commenced on the 1st of April next (1838) and finished by the 1st of December following. A plan of each building may be seen at the store of W. & S. B. Anderson (which was then located on Wager Lot

2. For detailed history of Harpers Ferry Hotel, 1803-1838, see Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldgs. No. 10 and 10A, the John C. Unseld Buildings," dated May 28, 1958, pp.7-11.

3. Ibid., p.10.

No. 51, at the corner of High and Shenandoah Streets]. The proposition for each building to be made separately, and may be made for Mason work and the Joiner's work separately or together, for each building. Cash will be furnished at any time for the purchase of material if desired." [4]

Bldg. No. 7, like Bldgs. No. 11, 12 and 15, was undoubtedly completed in 1839.[5] The new house was a one story stone building with a cellar and slate roof that fronted 24 feet on Potomac Street and was 40 feet deep. Bldg. No. 7 was designed for use as a warehouse. The ground plan of the building may be seen on the 1846 and 1848 plats on pages 2 and 3 of this report.

ALTERATIONS TO THE BUILDINGS, 1847-1956

In November, 1847, Frederick A. Roeder purchased "certain ware house property, including the ground the said warehouse stands upon, the said ... or lot being twenty-four feet wide and forty feet long,...including any portion or strip of ground which may lie between the end of said warehouse and the alley [Potomac Street]..." from William Anderson for $1,000.[6] As will be proven by the evidence that follows, the original front of Bldg. No. 7 must have been located approximately five feet from the edge of the old alley or Potomac Street, making the actual original total depth of the lot in 1847 about 45 feet. It also appears that between 1847 and 1852 Mr. Roeder

4. Virginia Free Press, November 16, 1837, p.3, c.4. For location of the Anderson store in 1837, see Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for the Noah H. Swayne Lot, Wager Lot No. 51," dated July 24, 1958, pp.4-5.

5. No direct evidence has been found on when Bldg. No. 7 was completed, probably because as it was a warehouse, there would be no reason to rent it. It has been established that Bldgs. No. 11, 12 and 15 were all completed in 1839, there is, therefore, no reason to doubt that Bldg. No. 7 was not completed according to schedule.

6. Deed of B. & S., Anderson to Roeder, November 2, 1847, Deed Book 29, p.[illegible]

BUILDING NO. 7
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Sanborn-Perris Map
of Harpers Ferry
November 1894
Scale: 50 feet = one inch.

Brick
Stone
Frame

4. USE OF BLDG. NO. 7, 1832-1861

Bldg. No. 7 was erected by William Anderson in 1838-39. The structure was designed and utilized as a warehouse for the store in Bldg. No. 11 from 1839 to 1847.[10] Bldg. No. 7 was purchased by Frederick A. Roeder in 1847 and enlarged into a two story stone house, 24 feet by 40 feet in size. In the period of 1847 to 1856, it was used as both a tavern and then as a dwelling and warehouse. This information is to be found in the following excerpt from a letter of Superintendent Henry W. Clowe to Col. H. L. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, in 1855:

"....The Estimate of $1700 was to lay out Roeder alone, and the improvements [illegible] occupied now as a Dwelling and Warehouse, and formerly as a Drinking house, known as the "White Hall,"...." [11]

No record of use for the 1856-1861 period has been found. Bldg. No. 7, however, was probably used either as a warehouse or a tavern, the latter use perhaps being more likely, as the original drinking house name, "White Hall," is mentioned in the deed for the sale of the property in 1874, thus indicating that this title had a long period of use in connection with Bldg. No. 7.[12]

Frederick A. Roeder, the owner of Bldgs. 5, 7, and 10, was 50 years old in 1860; he had been born in Saxony, Germany, and was a confectioner.[13]

10. Deed of Trust, September 29, 1845, Isreal Russell to Isaac Foulk, Deed Book 27, pp.402-404, mentions this use. Also 1846 plat, page 8 of this report. Deed of B. & S., Anderson to Roeder, November 2, 1847, Deed Book 29, p.240.

11. Clowe to Craig, July 24, 1855, Reel 25, V.8, p.748. Also Deed of B. & S., Roeder to U. S., February 13, 1856, Deed Book 35, pp.299-300. This deed describes the building as a "warehouse."

12. Deed of B. & S., May 12, 1874, Deed Book B, pp.153-154.

13. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.170.

4. USE OF BLDG. NO. 7, 1838-1861

Bldg. No. 7 was erected by William Anderson in 1838-39. The structure was designed and utilized as a warehouse for the store in Bldg. No. 11 from 1839 to 1847.[10] Bldg. No. 7 was purchased by Frederick A. Roeder in 1847 and enlarged into a two story stone house, 24 feet by 40 feet in size. In the period of 1847 to 1856, it was used as both a tavern and then as a dwelling and warehouse. This information is to be found in the following excerpt from a letter of Superintendent Henry W. Clowe to Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, in 1855:

"....The Estimate of $1700 was to lay out Roeder alone, and the improvements on his piece of 25 feet in depth consists of a Two story stone house occupied now as a Dwelling and Warehouse, and formerly as a drinking house, known as the "White Hall,"...."[11]

No record of use for the 1856-1861 period has been found. Bldg. No. 7, however, was probably used either as a warehouse or a tavern, the latter use perhaps being more likely, as the original drinking house name, "White Hall," is mentioned in the deed for the sale of the property in 1874, thus indicating that this title had a long period of use in connection with Bldg. No. 7.

Frederick A. Roeder, the owner of Bldgs. 6, 7, and 10, was 50 years old in 1860; he had been born in Saxony, Germany, and was a confectioner.[13]

How was killed by a Sniper's Bullet on July 4, 1861

10. Deed of Trust, September 29, 1845, Isreal Russell to Isaac Pouke, Deed Book 27, pp.402-404, mentions this use. Also 1849 plat, page 2 of this report. Deed of B. & S., Anderson to Roeder, November 2, 1847, Deed Book 29, p.240.

11. Clowe to Craig, July 24, 1855, Reel 25, V.8, p.748. Also Deed of B. & S., Roeder to U. S., February 13, 1856, Deed Book 35, pp.299-300. This deed describes the building as a "warehouse."

12. Deed of B. & S., May 12, 1874, Deed Book B, pp.153-154.

13. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.170.

Judging by the Census of 1860, it is probably that the following family was living on the second floor of Bldg. No. 7 during the 1859-61 period:

"Catherine Fitzpatrick, 52 years old, female. Born in Ireland.
John Fitzpatrick, 27, male, Stone Cutter, " " "
Ellan " 17, female, " " "
14

5. HISTORICAL PLANS OF THE BUILDING

No historical plans of Bldg. No. 7 have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be located. Measured drawings of the building have not as yet been prepared.

6. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs showing Bldg. No. 7 will be found in the following reports:

1. 1889-1892 view, HF-57, in Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldg. No. 7," revised January 29, 1958, page 11. Excellent close up view of front of Bldg. No. 7, showing location of original doorways and windows. One window on first floor at right, door to first floor in center, and door leading to second floor at left front of structure. Slate roof, etc.

2. 1896 photograph, HF-96, in Sullivan, Arthur L., "History of Wager Lots 17 to 34, 1782-1869," page 90. Excellent view of roof and front of Bldg. No. 7, all related frame structures shown on 1894 map.

Six more photographs of Bldg. No. 7 will be found in Appendix II of this report.

7. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land, 1782-1874

This lot was owned by the Wager family from 1782 to 1837. In October,

14. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, pp.168-169.

1837, subdivision 4 of Lot No. 15 was purchased by William Anderson for $1,012.50. In November, 1847, Anderson sold a portion of this lot, measuring 24 feet by about 45 feet in size, and Bldg. No. 7, to Frederick A. Roeder for $1,000. In February, 1856, Mr. Roeder sold a 24 by 25 foot piece of this lot to the United States for $1,700. Roeder and his heirs retained title to the remainder of the property until 1874. Roeder also owned Bldgs. No. 5 and 16 during the 1856-65 period.

B. Construction of Bldg. No. 7

The oldest portion of Bldg. No. 7 was constructed by William Anderson in 1804-30. The house was one story high, built of stone, with a cellar, and had a slate roof. The building was 24 feet by 40 feet in size and was intended to be used as a warehouse. Between 1847 and 1852 Frederick Roeder added a second story to the original portion of the building. The first floor was used both as a tavern and a ware house during this period and the second floor was utilized as a dwelling.

In February, 1856, Roeder sold the portion of his lot and house that fronted 24 feet on Potomac Street by 25 feet in depth to the United States. The front portion of Bldg. No. 7, 24 by about 20 feet, was demolished in order to widen Potomac Street to a 40 foot width. The remainder of Bldg. No. 7 was retained. Thus during the 1856-1865 period, Bldg. No. 7 was a two story stone building with slate roof and a cellar. The dimensions of the house were 24 by 20 feet. The first floor was designed for use as a shop or warehouse and the upper floor contained living quarters. A door at the left front of the building led to the second floor and a door in the center led into the first floor.

C. Use of Bldg. No. 7, 1839-1861

1. 1839-1847: William Anderson's warehouse for service of the store located in Bldg. No. 11.

2. 1847-1858: Used as drinking house known as "White Hall" and dwelling; also as warehouse and dwelling.

3. 1858-1861: No definite record of use, but still probably utilized as tavern or warehouse, and dwelling house. Upper portions probably the residence of John Fitzpatrick, a stone cutter, in 1858-61 period.

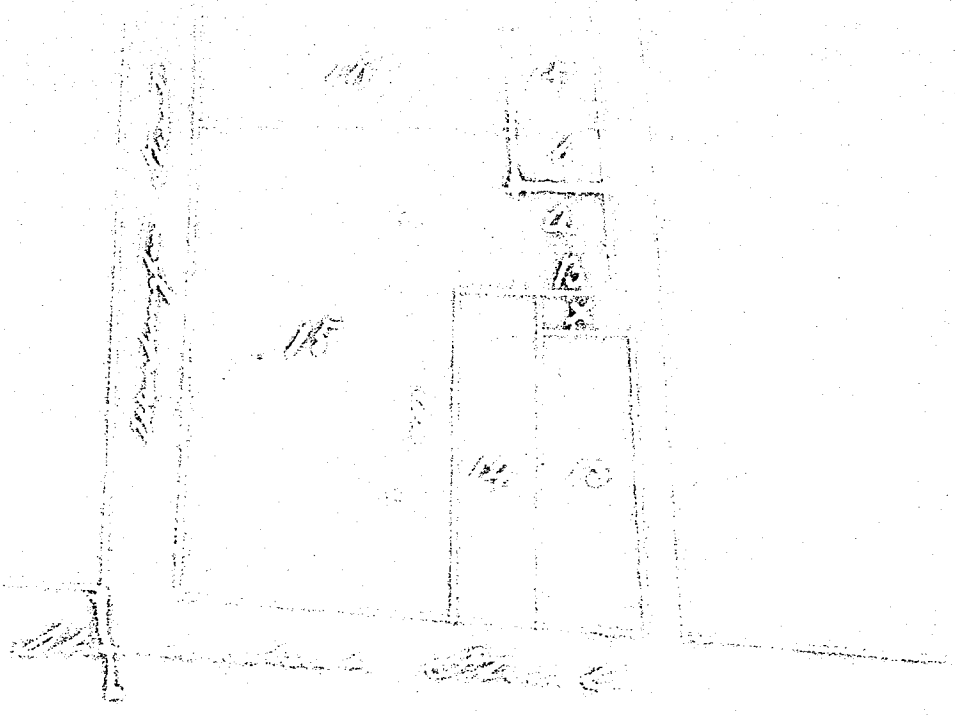
(Sgd) CHARLES W. SNELL

Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)
March 30, 1959

APPENDIX I

1855 sketch showing land to be acquired from Frederick A. Roeder by the United States. Superintendent Henry W. Close to Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Office, July 12, 1855, Reel 25, V.6, pp.579-580. Map No. 67, Map Case, Drawer No. 3.

"a" is site of Bldg. No. 7.



APPENDIX II

PIKTOGRAPHS

(Six)

JOHN BROWN'S FORT, HARPER'S FERRY
1859

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-55.

In the Armory or Musket Factory Yard stands the John Brown fort or engine house. To the right of this structure may be seen a portion of the Armory Office Building. Behind those two buildings and visible between the Fort and Office Building, is to be seen Bldg. No. 4. Note the slate roof. Behind Bldg. 4 is the roof of Bldg. No. 15 and to the right is the roof of Bldg. No. 16.

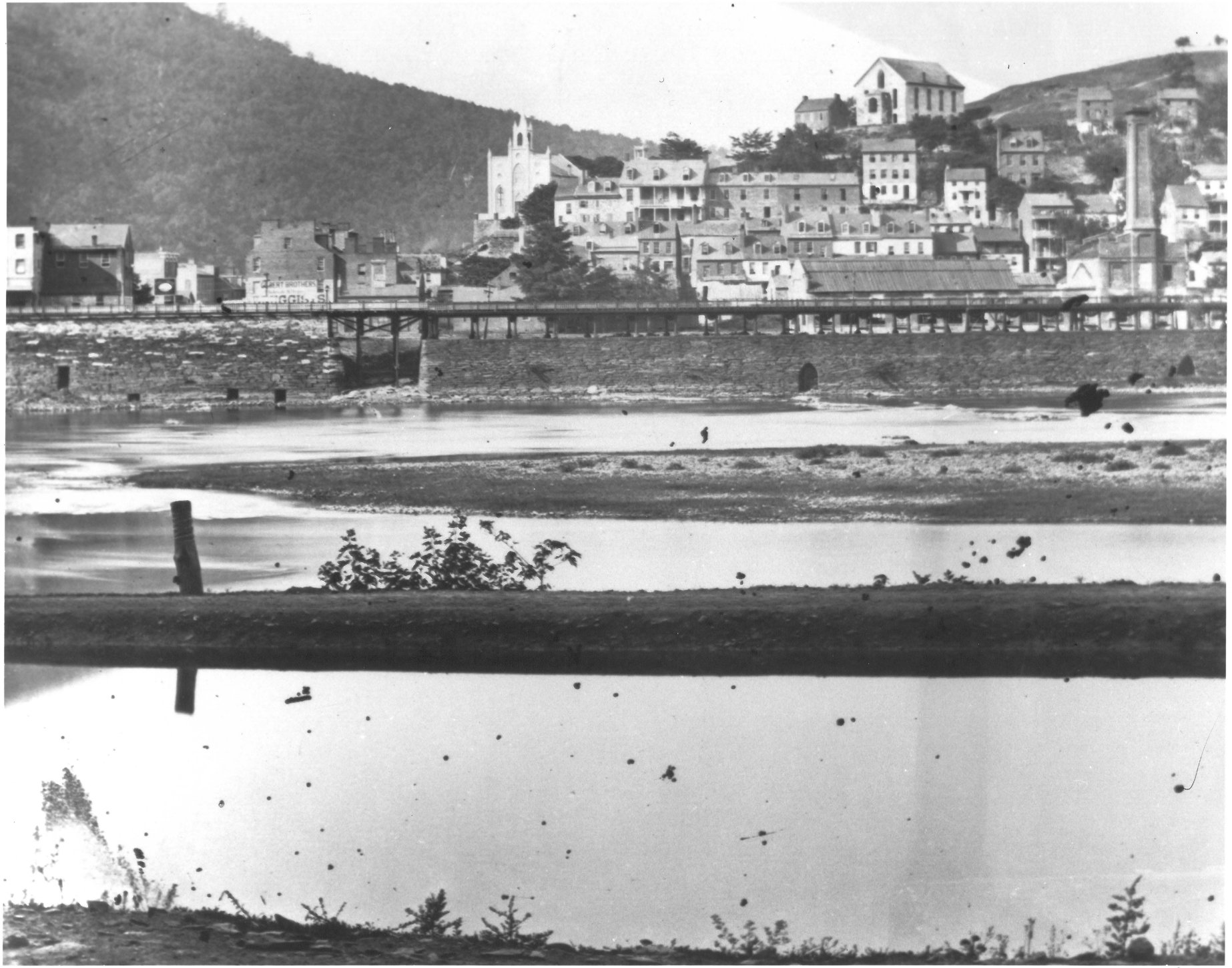


John Brown's Fort,
Harper's Ferry.

HARPERS FERRY FROM THE MARYLAND SIDE IN 1870

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-43.

The large 3½ story brick building with the Gilbert Brothers sign painted on it, left center, is Bldg. No. 9. To the right of 9 and below it may be seen the John Brown Fort. To the right of the fort and partly concealed by a large pine tree may be seen the front of Bldg. no. 7 - one window and a chimney.



6-6

1882-1886

JOHN BROWN FORT, Early 1880's

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-379.

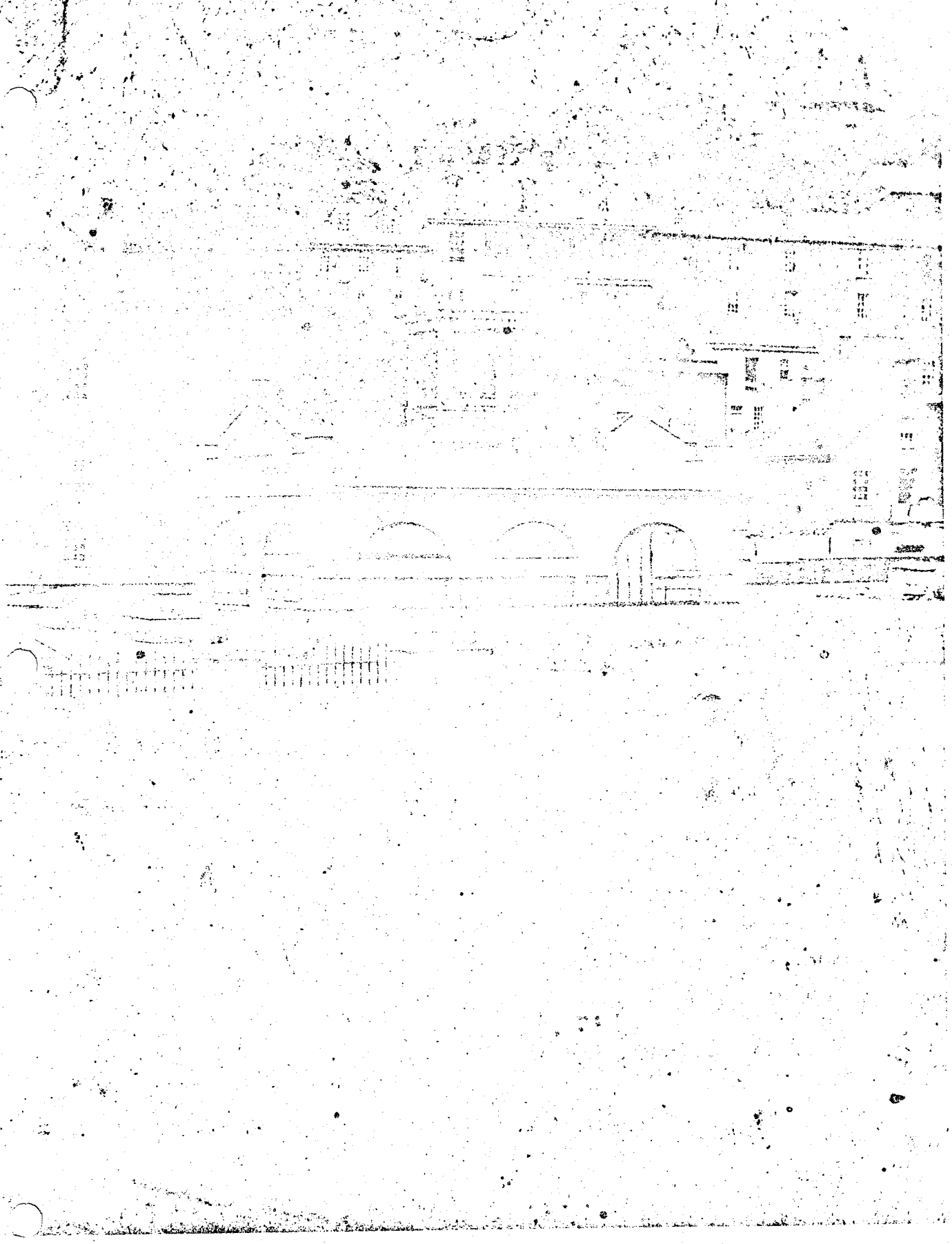
The John Brown Fort ~~is in the for~~ is in the foreground and to the right of it is the old Armory Office Building. Visible between these two buildings is Bldg. No. 7 - "White Hall." To the right of 7, and over the roof of the office building, may be seen the roof and front of Bldg. No. 5.


JOHN BROWN'S FORT
NT FOR THE TEETH

JOHN BROWN FORT IN 1889 FLOOD

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-100.

In the foreground stands the "Fort;" visible over the right rear corner is the white front and roof of Bldg. No. 7. To the right of the ~~floor~~ fort is an excellent view of the upper floors of Bldg. No. 5.



BLDGS. NO. 7 AND 5

Harpers Ferry Negative No. NHF-196.

Photograph by Archie W. Franzen, 1956.

Building to left foreground is Bldg. No. 7, fronting on Potomac Street. The structure to the right of 7 is Bldg. No. 5.



HLDGS. NO. 5, 6 and 7, IH 1955

Harpers Ferry Negative No. NHF-843.

Left to right: Bldg. No. 7, Bldg. No. 6, and Bldg. No. 5 on Potomac Street.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harpers Ferry National Monument
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

April 3, 1959

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

Subject: Research Project No. HF-52. Bldg. No. 7

Enclosed please find one copy of the "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, Bldg. No. 7, White Hall," dated March 30, 1959, 21 pages, as prepared by Historian Charles W. Snell, for technical review by Regional Historian Frank Barnes.

(SGD) FRANK H. ANDERSON

Frank H. Anderson
Superintendent

In duplicate

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H2215

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

	ACT.	INFO
SUPT		
RGR		
HIST	6/3	CWS
ADM. A:D		
MF		
A	6/3	ACT

May 29, 1959

H. F. NAT. MON.
REC'D.
JUN 1 1959

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

From: Regional Historian

Subject: Research Project No. HF-52 - Building No. 7

This report is adequate for inclusion in the complete Part II Historic Structure Report on this building. There might have been further building detail (better narrative use might have been made of Photo HF-57, for example), but the architectural section of the final structure report will presumably go into detail on this. Could the name "White Hall" have come from the exterior color of the building as apparent in Photo HF-57? In the final Historic Structure Report, the map on page 2 should be emended to indicate that the alley on the east is the later Potomac Street; additionally, the word "first" should probably precede the word "four" in the first line of section 2.

Frank Barnes
Regional Historian

In duplicate

Copy to: Director, w/copy of report

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harpers Ferry National Monument
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

June 4, 1959

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

Subject: Research Project No. HF-52, Bldg. No. 7

Historian Snell offers the following remarks in regard to the questions raised in Regional Historian Frank Barnes' memorandum of May 29 concerning the Part II-Historical Data Section for Bldg. No. 7.

1. The name "White Hall." We believe that Mr. Barnes is correct in assuming that the name "White Hall" was probably based on the fact that the exterior of Bldg. No. 7 was colored white. As we have no proof in documentary sources or pre-Civil War photographs, however, that the building was white prior to 1861, we therefore did not make a statement on this point. Architectural investigation of Bldg. No. 7, however, may well reveal the evidence required to convert this theory into an established fact.

2. The name "Potomac Street" may be added to the 1840 plat, pages 2 and 3, after the word "alley," as suggested by Mr. Barnes. The "alley" was widened into a street in 1850-51 and renamed "Potomac or North Cliff Street" in 1852.

3. The word "first" can be inserted in front of the word "four" in the first line of section 2, page 1, as suggested by Mr. Barnes.

4. In Mr. Snell's opinion, this study represents a brilliant research job as it brings together a great deal of evidence from widely scattered sources and the study succeeds in throwing a great deal of light on the architectural history of this obscure and minor structure. The discussion of Photograph HF-57, desired by Mr. Barnes, will be found on page 10 of the report. It remains for the results of the architectural investigation to determine if Photograph HF-57, which was made in the 1870's or early 1880's, shows Bldg. No. 7 as it actually appeared before the Civil War.

(SGD) FRANK H. ANDERSON

Frank H. Anderson
Superintendent

In quadruplet

3. White Hall Tavern, Building No. 7.

a. John J. Kern's claim, October 4, 1873, for rent on behalf of the Estate of F. A. Roeder from the U.S. Government:

for Rent of twostory Brick House on Potomac Street from July 25, 1861 to March 25, 1862 at $ 6.00 per Month - $ 54.00.

rented to Col. Baxter Commanding Baxter Philadelphia Fire Zouaves.

b. John J. Kern, 66 years old, statement of Sept. 5, 1902:

"There was one building (No. 16) on Washington (or High) Street and two (Bldgs. No. 5 and 7) on Potomac Street.

"They were all used by Col. Baxter's Zouaves... The two brick buildings on Potomac Street were used for stables and other purposes.

They took possession shortly after Mr. Roeder was killed...

They (the Union Army) held it continuously until Baxter left and they used them off and on during the entire war. I think Baxter left sometime in the spring of 1862... The other two (buildings) on Potomac street were worth $ 10.00 each (in rent per month) and did bring $ 15.00 at one time.

The buildings were in good condition when the U.S. first took possession, and he (Roeder) always kept them in good repair. They were in a bad condition when the U.S. left them. The windows had been taken out and removed to Camp Hill to build quarters with. I guess it would have cost $ 1,000.00 at that time to restore the (three) buildings to the condition in which they were before the U.S. authorities used the same.

Cross-examination of Kern:

"...One of the buildings on Potomac Street had five rooms (Bldg. No. 5) and the other (Bldg. No. 5) three.... I can't say who (what Union officers) used the buildings on Potomac Street. They were in and out all the time... The other two (buildings) on Potomac Street (were worth) about one thousand dollars (at the time the army occupancy commenced)."

c. Mary L. Kern, 59 years old, oldest child of Frederick A. Roeder, statement of Sept. 5, 1902:

"I know the U.S. authorities occupied buildings belonging to my father's estate during the war, -- our home place (Bldg. No. 16) and two (Bldgs. No. 5 and 7) on Potomac street..... One (Bldg. No. 5) on Potomac Street (contained seven (rooms) and the other (Bldg. No. 5) five (rooms).

Our father was killed July 4, 1861, and the troops took possession of the house (Bldg. No. 16) that month. They gave up the home building (16) and we took possession in March, 1862. The other two they used after that at different times during the war. They were brick buildings. (The Union Army used) The Potomac street buildings for stables and warehouses for storing feed, etc.

Cross-examination of Mary L. Kern:

The two buildings on Potomac Street were two and one-half stories high. I think it was Col. Baxter who had control of the home house (Bldg. 16) and it was the same troops had the other two."

Building No. 7 Continued:

d. James R. Roeder, 54 years old, second oldest son of Frederick A. Roeder's three sons, statement of Sept. 5,1902:

"The Union army used three houses (Bldgs. No. 5,7, and 16) and a bakery (Bldg. No. 16A) belonging to my father's estate...
The other two buildings were on Potomac Street. They were built of brick. One (Bldg. No. 5) had seven rooms and the other (Bldg. No. 7) five. They used the lower part for horses and had forage in the upper part. The larger building (No. 5) was worth $ 10 per month (in rent) and the other (Bldg. No. 7) $ 6.00.

They (the Union Army) took possession not quite a month after my father died, July 4,1861. I could not say for sure but I think they (Col. Baxter of the 72 Penn. Fire Zouaves) remained there that winter.

Cross-examination of James R. Roeder:

The same officers (Mr. Baxter and his staff) had control of the buildings on Potomac Street."

e. Thomas J. Burleigh, past 50 years of age, owner in 1902 of Bldg. No. 16, statement of Sept. 5,1902:
"I dont remember about them (the Union Army) occupying the two buildings (Nos. 5 and 7) on Potomac street, but I remember they were very much damaged by some one."

f. Summary of evidence by Attorney G.W. Hott, May 4,1906:

"One (building No. 5) contained seven rooms and one (Bldg. No. 5) five. The buildings were used for a [illegible] ... a stable, and warehouses."

Data from National Archives Record Group No. 123, Circuit Court of Claims, Claim File No. JC- 11803 Congressional Jurisdiction.

7/10/75-C.W.Snell

190-508 Bldg 16 Lot 16
Bldg 5 — Lot 16

Mary D Burleigh to WV 12 Dec 1950
East on a Right Street South Side Canal
about 60 ft to a Point S 61 W 75 ft
to a Point S 35.5 ft to
106 ft to Point Hyt Street E 34.26
From Thomas J McQuade et al 24 Oct
1951 Book 186, 302

Book 186 - 302 Thomas J McQuade
To Mary Delma Burleigh 24 Oct 1951
10.00 Lots 16 on Jot Map Plat
Bldg Star Lt Covering Bridget Burley
(Sarah Jane Bridget Burley)
dead 3rd Jan 1881 Book I, 104
Sam Cross heirs Burning John J Horn
for dec'd Frederick Rock wrongful
Bridget Burley Dec'd for Lots Nos
16 & 2 Chas Thomas J Burleigh
Elizabeth Burley Hayes By the Last
Will & Test Eliza Hayes Gave the Lots
to the Grantor Thomas J. McQuade
all Burleigh Dec'd to Mary Delma Burley
Book I 104 Frederick A Rockel Dec'd to
Bridget Burley 3 Jan 1881 For $1,000
Lot 16.

HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT PART I

For

Buildings No. 16 and 16A

The Rosder Buildings

Part I

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Parts I II

Part II written April, 1959

HF 10 and HF 60 Lot 16

Wagon Lot 16

DIVISION OF HISTORY
NPS
FILE COPY

14 pp

Prepared

Charles
Park S

From
Col
for
Herbe.
Park His

Revised Jan 29, 1958

Dated: October 15, 1957

No. 39

THE FREDERICK A. ROEDER BUILDING

(Building No. 16 and 16A)

Location: On the east side of High Street at the southeast corner of the short street, Jones Alley, leading to Potomac Street, and situated on Wager Lot No. 16.

Ownership in 1859: Frederick A. Roeder (from 1847 to 1881).

Use in 1859: The confectionery shop and residence of Frederick A. Roeder.

Important Historical Photos of Building No. 16:

1. HF-64, 1859 Photo: Made from the Maryland Shore and showing rear roof line and single dormer of Building No. 16.

2. HF-55, 1865 Photo: Excellent view of the rear elevation of the second story and roof of Building No. 16. (Also HF-43).

3. HF-33, 1870 Photo: Looking south down High Street. Shows porch posts of Building No. 16, but nothing else of the structure.

4. HF-379, 1880 Photo: Shows the rear elevation of a part of the second story of Building No. 16.

770
770

5. HF-~~379~~, circa 1882 Photo, only closeup view of the High Street (front) elevation of Building No. 16.

6. HF-99, 1892-1896 Photo: Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. View of the front elevation and roof of Building No. 16.

7. HF-92, 1896 Photo: Showing a part of the front elevation and roof of Building No. 16.

8. HF-96, 1896 Photo: Made from Maryland Heights. Excellent view of rear elevation and roofs of Buildings No. 16 and 16A.

Sources of Information on Building No. 16:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 16 and 16A, The Roeder Buildings," dated October 15, 1957, revised January 29, 1958, 14 pages, 4 maps and 1 photo. (HF-10). Contains a detailed history of the ownership of the property.

Snell, Charles W., Historic Structures Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for the Frederick A. Roeder Building (Buildings No. 16 and 16A)," dated April 3, 1959, 11 pages, 2 maps, and 1 photo. (HF-60).

Walmer, Alan M., "Historic Structures Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section for the Roeder House (Building No. 16), "September 1964, 29 pages, 16 photos, and 12 sheets of drawings.

APPROVAL SHEET

Bldg. No 16 & 16A

Name of Area Harpers Ferry National Monument

Prepared by Charles W. Snell, Historian (Park Supervisory Date 10/15/57
Name and Title

Revised 1/29/58

RECOMMENDED

_____ Date_____
Acting Superintendent

_____ Date_____
Chief, Eastern Off., Div. of Design and Construction

_____ Date_____
Regional Director

_____ Date_____
Chief of Design and Construction

APPROVED

_____ Date_____
Director

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SECTION III: ARCHITECTURAL DATA (To Be Prepared)

SECTION I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name and Number of Buildings:

Buildings No. 16 and 16A, "The Roeder Buildings."

B. Proposed Use of Structure:

The exterior of Building No. 16 is to be restored to its 1859-1865 appearance. It is suggested that the interior of the structure be used as an architectural exhibit to show the original construction and the progressive stages of historical and architectural research that culminated in the restoration of the building.

C. Provisions for Operating the House:

No funds have been programed for refurnishing the house. No cooperative agreements have been executed or proposed for furnishing and operating the house. Money will be required to establish the architectural exhibits in the house.

D. Preliminary Estimate of Cost for Rehabilitating the Structure and Grounds:

It is estimated that the total cost of restoring the exterior and of rehabilitating the interior of Building No. 16 will amount to $25,000.

SECTION II: HISTORICAL DATA

Introduction: Part I of the Historic Building Report for Buildings No. 16 and 16A has been prepared in accordance with Acting Regional Director Gibson's memorandum of September 17, 1957. This section is based on all presently available documentary data.

1. Ownership of the Land, 1835 to 1881.

On April 2, 1835 the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, appointed Commissioners "to lay off and divide into three equal lots and parcels, the real estate at Harper's Ferry which descended to James B. Wager, Gerard B. Wager and Sally Ann Wager, now Sally Ann Swayne, the wife of Noah H. Swayne, from their father John Wager, deceased."[1] The property thus being divided at Harpers Ferry was commonly known as the "Wager Six Acre Reservation", and island of land in private ownership surrounded on all sides by land owned by the United States Government.[2]

On October 10, 1835 the three Commissioners reported to the Court: "To Sally Ann Swayne, the wife of Noah H. Swayne, we allot and assign the lots following as numbered in the annexed plat and marked N.H.S.: to wit: Lots No. 5-8-10-11-13-16-17-20-24-26-28-31-33-35-40-42-45, including the old mansion, 48-51 & 55."[3]

1. Gibson, etc, vs Wager, etc., Decree. Deed Book 29, pp.140-41. Jefferson County Clerk's Office, Charles Town, West Va.

2. 1835 Plat, "the Wager Six Acre Reservation, Drawn by James M. Brown, S.G.C.," in Deed Book 29, 1847-48, p.140.

3. Deed Book 29, pp. 140-41.

Buildings No. 16 and 16A are today both located on the original Wager Lot No. 16 (See Appendix I).

On January 29, 1844 Noah H. Swayne and his wife, Sara A., of Franklin County, Ohio, leased Wager Lot No. 16 to Frederick A. Roeder, of Jefferson County, Va.[4] On September 13, 1847, the Swaynes sold Wager Lot No. 16 to Mr. Roeder "together with all and singular rights, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof...," for the sum of $1,166.66.[5]

On June 6, 1848, Mr. Roeder and his wife, Anna Maria, of Harpers Ferry, sold to the United States Government, for the sum of $237, the following part of Wager Lot No 16 (See Appendix II):

"beginning at the northeastern corner thereof, on the alley which passes along the Canal near the public workshops (the Armory), and thence westwardly embracing the entire front of said lot on said alley of thirty two feet, and running back southwardly twenty five feet from said front on said alley..."[6]

On January 3, 1881 the heirs of Frederick A. Roeder sold the remaining portion of Wager Lot No. 16 to Bridget Burley.[7]

Summary of the Ownership of the Land:

In 1835 Wager Lot No. 16 became the property of A Sally Ann Swayne, who remained the owner until 1847. In 1847 the Swaynes sold the lot to Frederick A. Roeder, who owned the property from that year until 1881. It is therefore suggested that Buildings No. 16 and 16A be called the "Roeder Buildings."

4. September 13, 1847, Deed of B.&.S., Deed Book 29,pp.303-4. This lease has not yet been located.

5. Ibid.

6. June 6, 1848, Deed of B.&.S., Deed Book 30, p.230.

7. January 3, 1881, Deed of B.&S. Deed Book I, pp.104-5.

2. Erection of Buildings No. 16 and 16A

The 1803 map, "Plan of the proposed junction of the CANAL at the Lower Falls of the Shenandoah with the Public Canal at HARPERS FERRY and the necessary Locks for descending into the Potomak River," dated Feb. 1803,[8] clearly delineates the present site of Buildings No. 16 and 16A are as an unimproved area at that date(See Appendix III).

The 1835 map, "Map of Harpers Ferry Shewing the Location of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, Drawn by Lieut. White, Allen, and R S Smith, U.S. Army under the direction of James Kearney, Lt. Col. and T.E., Map 2, 1835,"[9] and reproduced as part of the Harpers Ferry Master Plan as Drawing No. NM-HF 3002, sheet two of three, also shows the sites of Buildings 16 and 16A as an undeveloped area. It should be noted, however, that the 1835 map cannot be accepted as definitive on this point as the map fails to show the Harper and Wager Houses, two structures that are known to have been standing in 1835. This would seem merely to indicate that the engineers in 1835 were not particularly interested in this vicinity and therefore did not bother to delinate structures in that vicinity.

The location of the Swayne-Roeder lease of January 29, 1844 may throw more light on the question of the erection of Building 16. It is possible that Roeder agreed to construct Building 16 under the lease terms, a method of erecting buildings in Harpers

8. National Archives R.G.77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Fortification Map File, Part of Map: Dr.150-sheet 1. Reproduced as part of Harpers Ferry Master Plan as Drawing No. NM-HF- 3004.

9. National Archives R.G.77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Fortification Map File. Part of Map: Dr. 150-Sheet 82 -2

Ferry that was not uncommon at that time. A search of the newspapers of the 1840 period may also reveal further information on this question.

The amount paid for the land in 1847, $1,166.66, may indicate that there was a building standing on Wager Lot No. 16 at that time. If this were the case, the structure could have been located either on High Street, the present site of Building No. 16, or near Potomac Street, the present site of Building No. 5. Roeder's sale of a depth of 25 feet of his lot on Potomac Street in 1848 to the United States Government, however, suggests that any improvements standing at that date were probably located on the High Street end of the lot, the present site of Building No. 16, and that Building No. 5 was probably erected sometime after June 6, 1848.

The map, dated May 9, 1866, "A Sketch of the Present Position & Proposed Alteration of the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry,"[10] (see Appendix IV) by means of a generalized symbol, shows buildings standing on the site of Building No. 16 at that date.

3. Historical Uses of Building No. 16:

The historical uses of Building No. 16 in the 1859-1865 period awaits the result of further research in the newspapers of the period.

4. Measured Drawings of Building No. 16 and 16A

No measuedd historical drawings of Buildings No. 16 and 16A are presently available.

10. National Archives R.G. 77. Dr.150, Sheet 74.

For modern measured drawings of Building No. 16, see: Drawing No: NM-HF 3059, 12 sheets, dated August 10, 1956.

No modern measured drawings of Building No.16A are presently available.

Report written by:

Charles W. Snell,
Historian (Park Supervisory)

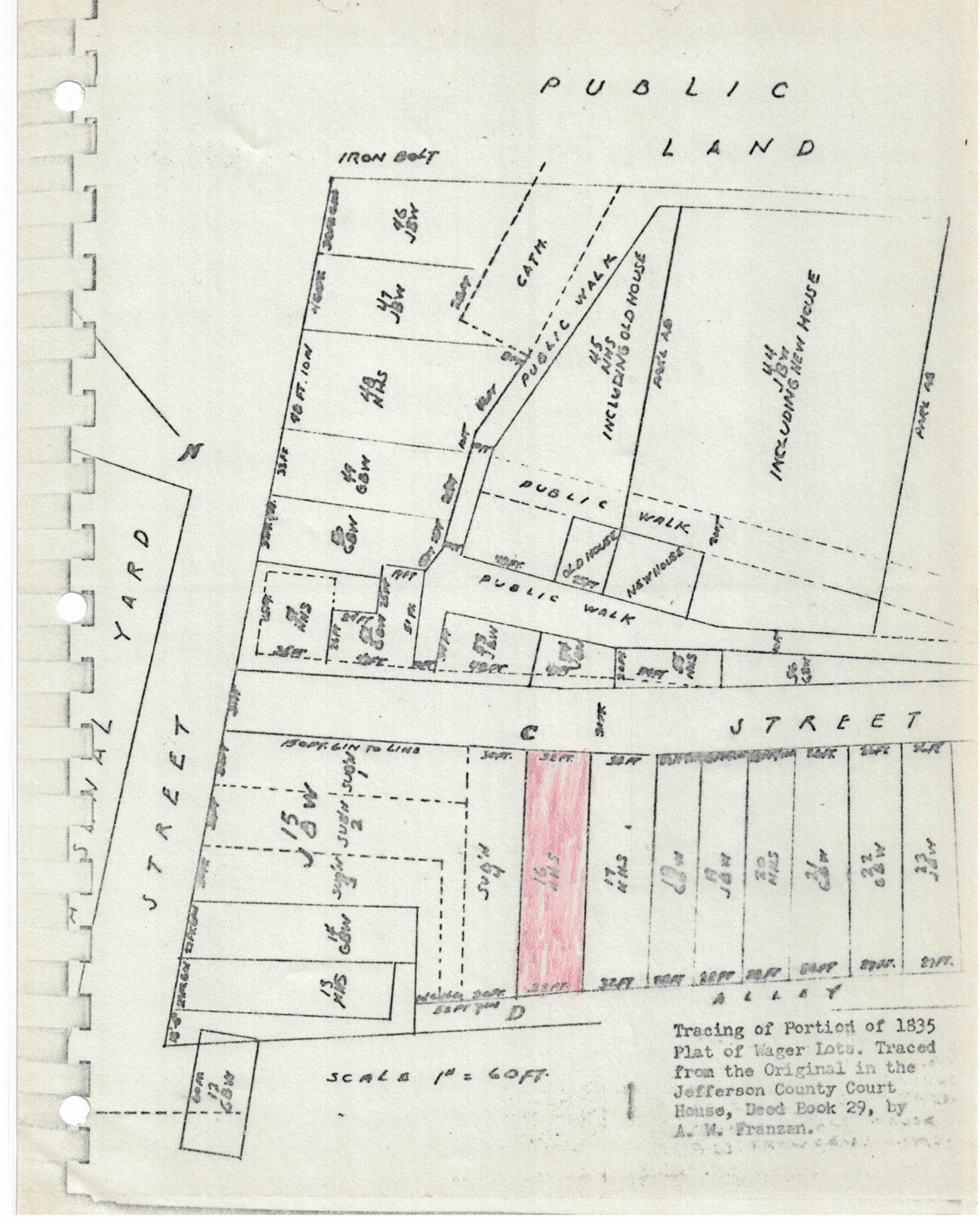
from Primary data
collected by

Herbert H. Kissling,
Park Historian

Dated October 15, 1957

APPENDIX I

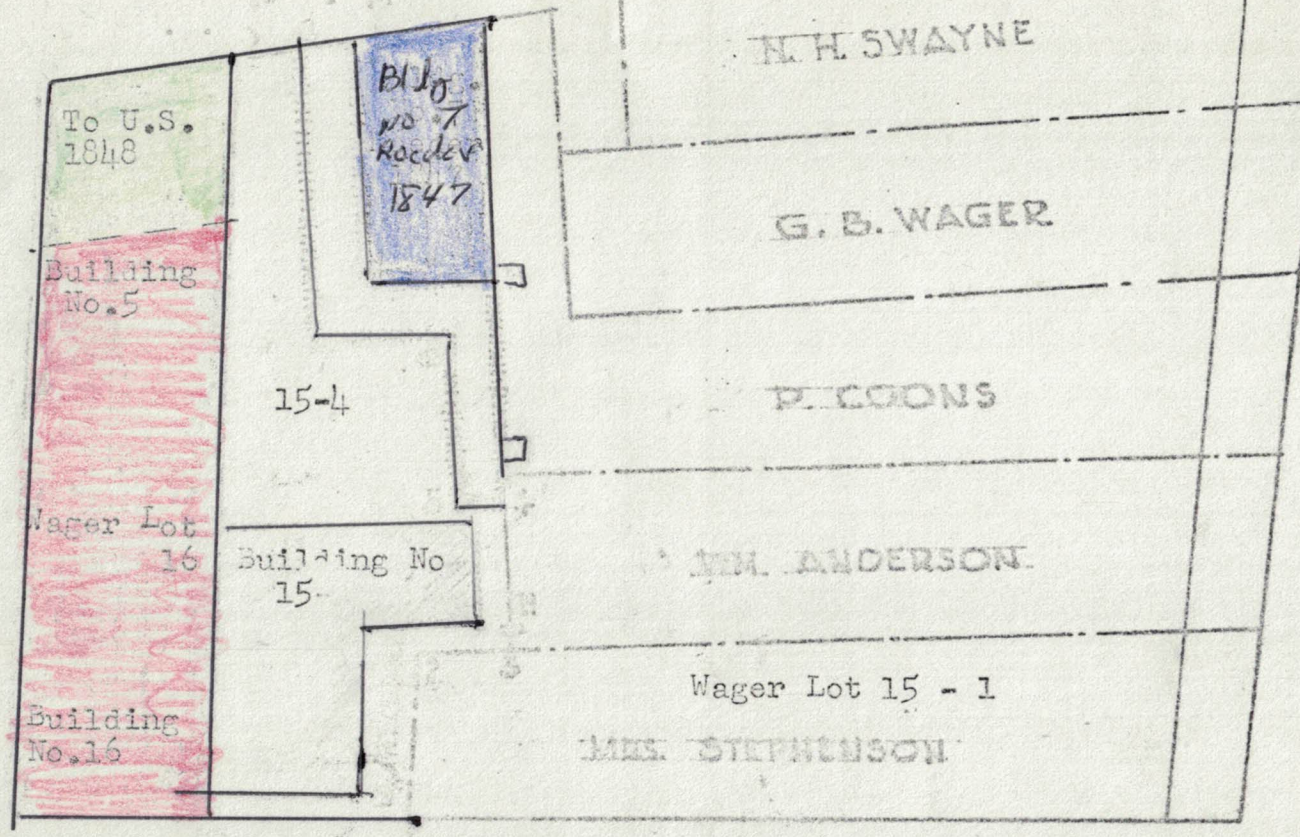
TRACING OF A PORTION OF THE 1835 WAGER PLAT



Tracing of Portion of 1835 Plat of Wager Lots. Traced from the Original in the Jefferson County Court House, Deed Book 29, by A. W. Franzen.

APPENDIX II

1848 Plat

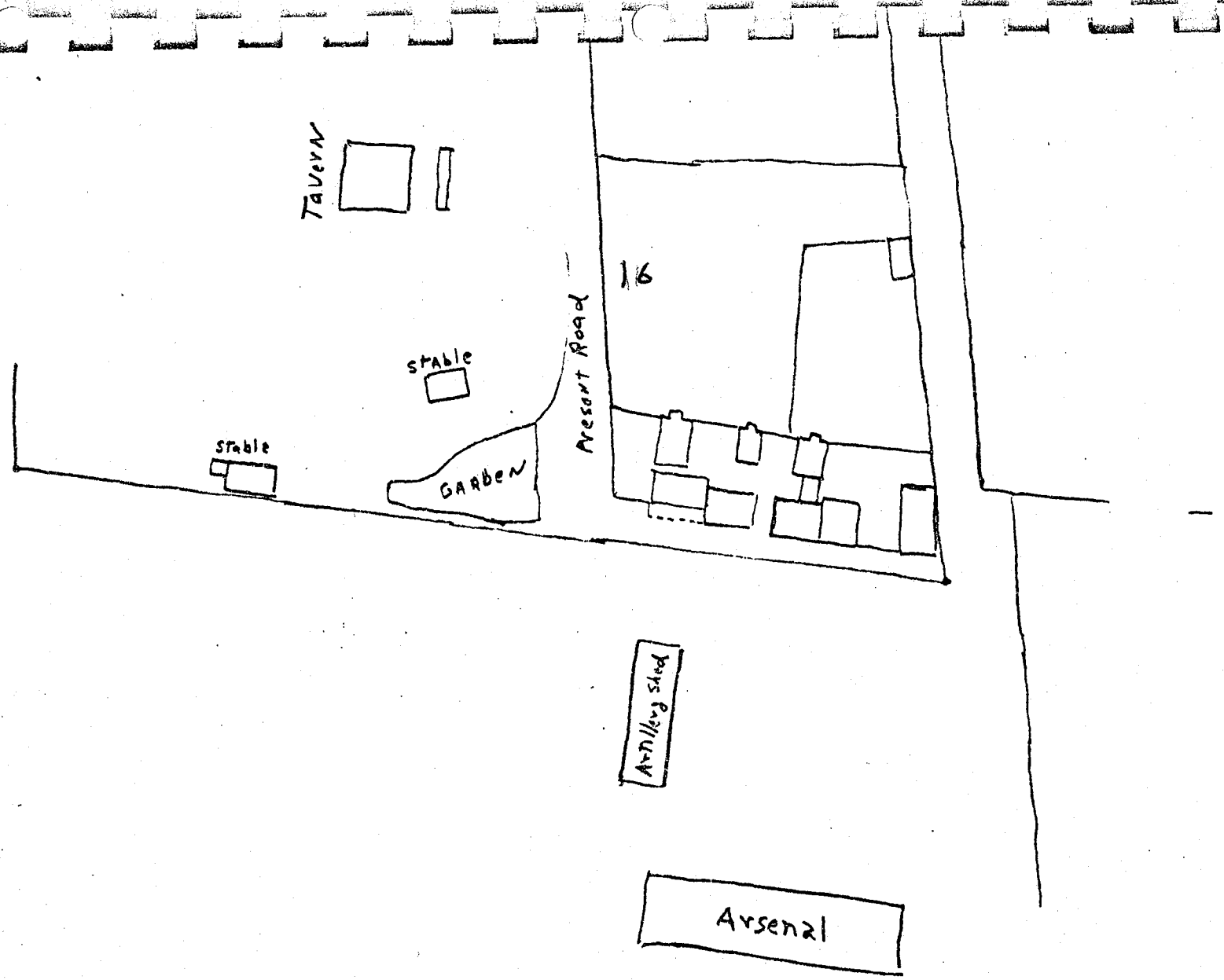


1848 Plat

ANDERSON TO DOWNEY PLAT
DEED BOOK 30 PP. 306-307
JEFFERSON CO. W. VIRGINIA.

APPENDIX III

TRACING OF A PORTION OF THE 1803 MAP

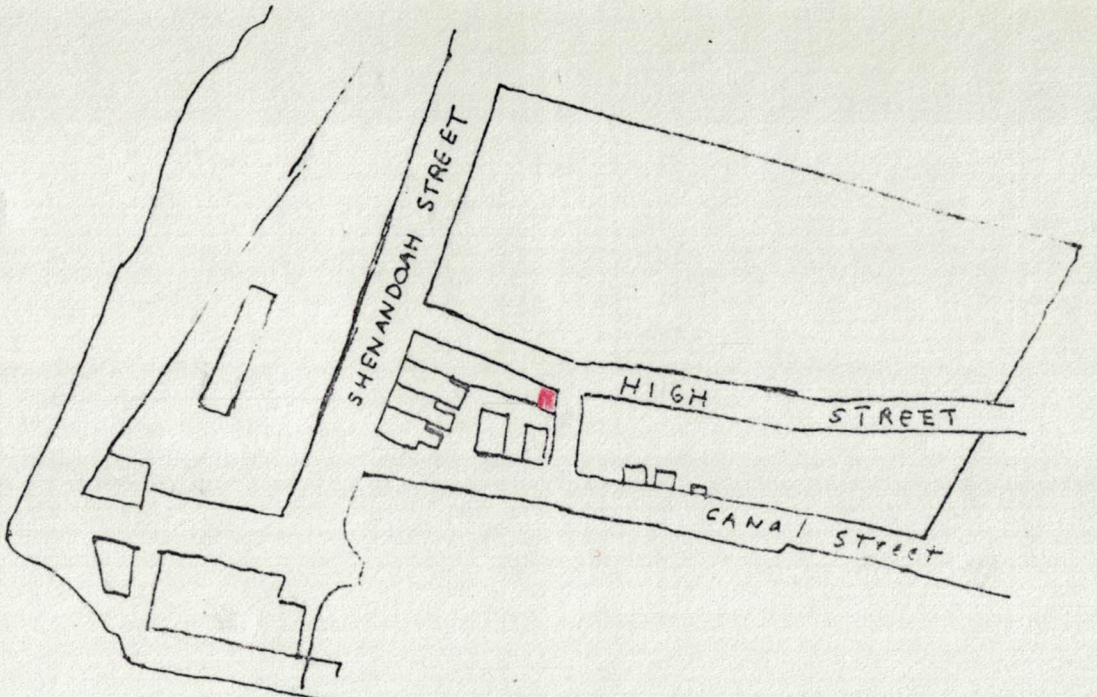


Tracing of a Portion of the 1803 Map
of Harpers Ferry. Scale 4 perches to an Inch.

APPENDIX IV

TRACING OF A PORTION OF THE B.& O. RR. MAP

May 9, 1866



Tracing of A Portion of
the B. & O. R.R. Map
of Harpers Ferry,
May 9, 1866

APPENDIX V

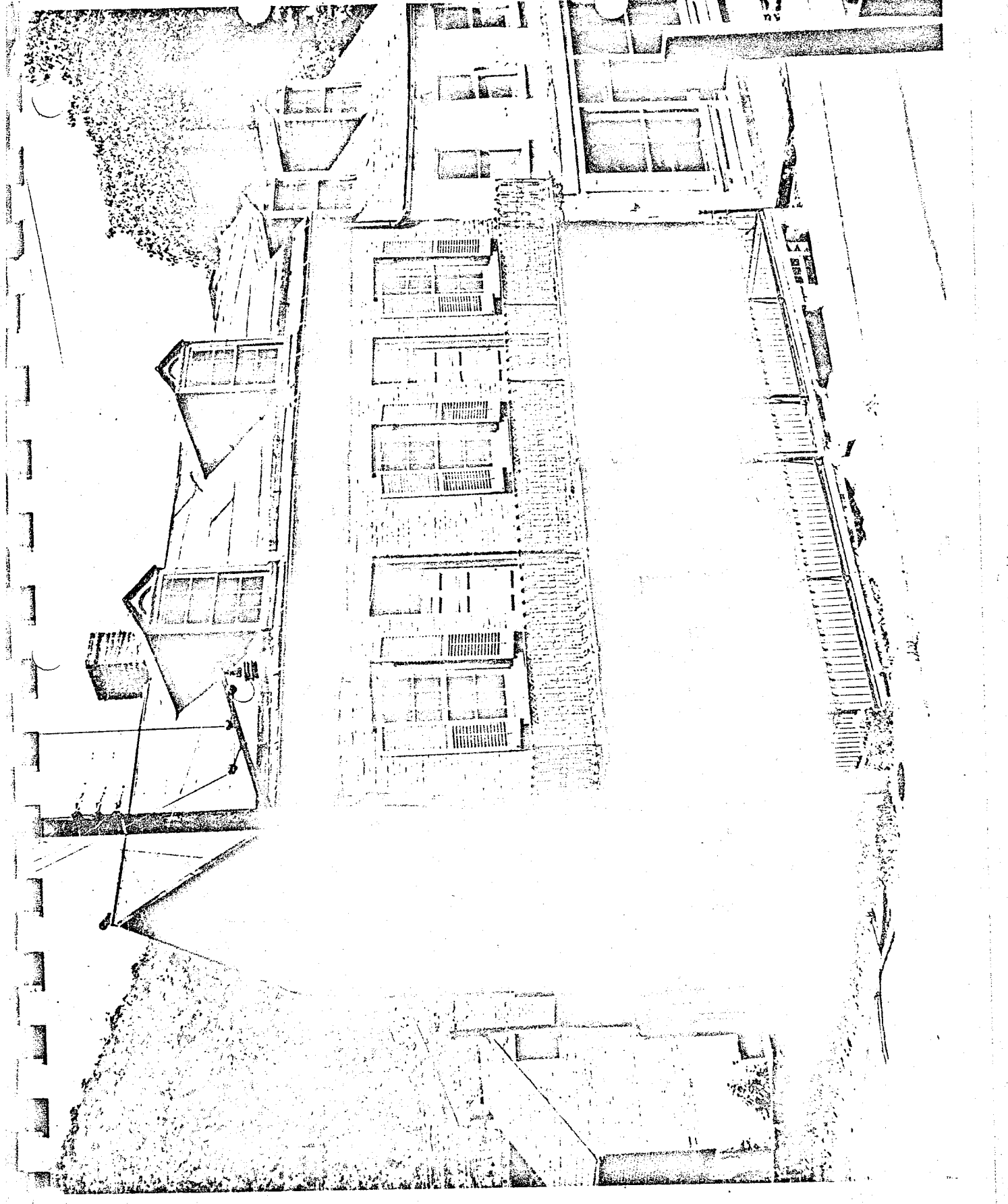
PHOTOGRAPHS

A RECENT VIEW OF BUILDING NO. 16

(No historical picture showing this building is yet available).

Building No. 16 in center foreground, Building No. 15 to right, and rear of Building No. 5 visible to left and rear of Building No. 16.

Building No. 16 was designed and constructed by Frederick A. Roeder, between 1844 and 1847, and remained his property until after the Civil War.



Wilson, January 29, 1844, Deed Book 27, p.103.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations:

Since this report was first submitted on October 15, 1957, additional documentary evidence has been found that definitively establishs the fact that Frederick A. Roeder designed and erected the oldest portion of Building No. 16, under lease, between January 29, 1844 and his purchase of the property on September 13, 1847.

The original lease, between Noah H. Swayne and John G. Wilson, dated September 7, 1837, which Frederick A. Roeder took over in part for Wager Lot No. 16 on January 29, 1844, contained the following "plan" or architectural specifications that governed the erection of Building No. 16:

"The said party of the second part within five years from the said first of April next (1838) shall erect on said lots (Wager Lots No. 16 & 17) a house or houses of brick or stone covering the entire front of said Lots (except enough for one, two or three alleys which may be left or not at the option of said Wilson) at least two stories high, & with walls of sufficient thickness to sustain another story. No materials now on said premises shall be removed and used on any other premises without the consent of said parties of the first part..." [11]

In the census for 1860, Frederick A. Roeder listed his profession as an confectioner, which may explain the use to which Buildings 16 and 16-A were put. It may also explain the uses of Buildings No. 5 and 7, which were also owned by Roeder. They may have both be used either as warehouses for storing the supplies and products of his trade, or perhaps one of them was utilized as a shop.

Further Research Required: A careful and complete search of newspapers from 1844 to 1861, should reveal further data on the use, and perhaps the construction and additions to the buildings. A check of the 1850 census

11. Lease, Swayne to Wilson, September 7, 1837, Deed Book 22, pp.340-341. Lease, Swayne to Roeder, January 29, 1844, Deed Book 27, pp. 102-103. The terms of this lease clearly indicate that Wilson had not erected a house on Lot No. 16, but had built one on Lot No. 17, see: Agreement, Swayne and Wilson, January 29, 1844, Deed Book 27, p.103.

of Harpers Ferry will also reveal further information on Roeder's family and his holdings. Additional light on the use and construction of Roeder Buildings, such as the approximate date of the additions to the oldest part of Building No. 16, will be found in the correspondence of the 1840-50 period that has been ordered on microfilm from the National Archives.

Restoration and Historical Significance:

Buildings No. 16 and 16-A were definitely a part of the 1859-1865 historic scene, but as far as is known, none of the major historically significent events of the Monument took place in these buildings or were closely associated with them. It is therefore recommended that the exteriors of Buildings No. 16 and 16-A be restored to their 1859 appearance. It is believed that the exteriors of these structures, in the main, are substantially as they were in 1859, from an architectural point of view. Therefore only restoration, and not reconstruction, will be required on these buildings.

Monument Use of the Structures:

Architect Archie W. Franzen has suggested that the interior of Building No. 16 be utilized as an architectural exhibit to show in detail the original construction of the building, and how the progressive stages of architectural and historical research have made possible and culminated in the complete restoration of the structure. This, in my opinion, is a most interesting idea, meriting careful consideration, and should make an most interesting exhibit. As the suggestion is Mr. Franzen's, I shall leave to him the privilege of developing it in detail in his Architectural Section of the Report on these buildings.

If, for any reason, Mr. Franzen's suggestion is not adopted, I would then recommend that the first(street level) floor be fitted out as a shop of the period, which visitors would view through windows from the outside, the remaining upper floors of Building No. 16 and all floors in 16-A to be stripped down to a shell on the interior.

Under this plan, all interior restoration work would be therefore strictly limited to the first(street level) floor of Building No. 16.

Charles W. Snell

Charles W. Snell,
Historian (Park Supervisory)
January 29, 1958

Draft of

H 30

October 16, 1957

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Acting Superintendent, Harpers Ferry N.M.

Subject: Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 16 and 16A. Research Report No. HF-10

Enclosed please find four copies of the Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 16 and 16A, 11 pages, dated October 15, 1957, prepared by Historian(Park Supervisory) Charles W. Snell.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Acting Regional Director Gibson's memorandum of September 17, 1957.

Appendix V - composed of all available historical photographs of Buildings No. 16 and 16A, will be submitted at an early date.

Raymond L. Ives
Acting Superintendent

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harpers Ferry National Monument
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

January 29, 1958

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Acting Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

Subject: Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 16 and 16A. Research Report No. HF-10 Revised.

Enclosed please find four copies of the Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 16 and 16A, 14 pages, dated October 15, 1957 and revised January 29, 1958, as prepared by Historian (Park Supervisory) Charles W. Snell.

This report has been revised, according to instructions issued by Chief of Interpretation Nelligan, by revising the Approval Sheet form, the inclusion of one photograph (page 11) and the addition of Section 5, Conclusions and Recommendations, page 12 to 14.

Raymond L. Ives
Acting Superintendent

In duplicate

Attachment

In reply refer to:
H30

	ACT	INFO
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ADM. AID		
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

February 20, 1958

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Part I, Historic Building Report, Harpers Ferry NM
Roeder Buildings (No. 16 & 16A)

In accordance with FO-11-56, Historic Building Report, we have assembled and are distributing herewith Part I of the subject report. The report consists of the following sections: Administrative and Historical Data Sections. (An Architectural Data Section was deemed unnecessary by EODC.)

This report should be reviewed by no later than March 3, 1958. Our comments will follow.

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachment

Copy to: Supt., Harpers Ferry, w/c report
Chief, EODC, w/c report

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

March 18, 1958

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

From: Regional Director

Subject: Historic Structure Building Report, Part I
Roeder Buildings (Nos. 16 & 16A)

We have reviewed the subject report, and concur with the proposals in it to the extent only of the repairs needed to make or keep the structures weather-tight.

In the absence of evidence as to its historic appearance, we cannot concur with the proposal to restore the exterior to its historic period appearance.

We find the proposals to restore the exterior of the structures to their historic period appearance and to use the interior for an architectural museum extremely interesting. However, the lack of evidence in the report regarding their historic period appearance precludes an approval of their exterior restoration, and consideration of the use of the interior should await further overall study and planning.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Director
Chief, EODC

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

FREDERICK E. FOUDER BUILDING

(BUILDING NO.16)
(BUILDING NO.16A)

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Prepared by:

Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)
April 3, 1959
11 Pages
Project No.HF-60

2 Maps 1 plan

APPROVAL SHEET

Recommended: _____
Superintendent

Recommended: _____
Chief, E.O.D.C.

Approval: _____
Regional Director

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HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

FREDERICK A. ROHRER HOUSE

BUILDING NO.16

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Prepared by:

Joseph R. Prentice
Superintendent
June 18,1964

SECTION I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name and Number of Building:

Building No.16, the Roeder Building.

B. Proposed Use of Roeder Building:

We have currently programmed a rather extensive exterior restoration of this house to be carried out under PCP B-57. Because of the extreme deterioration of the building, this is almost an emergency situation.

However, because of its location, size and exemplification of the construction techniques most commonly encountered in the lower town area, the Roeder Building can best be adapted to demonstrate to the visitor the various phases of restoration work.

To accomplish this end certain portions of the fabric can be left exposed in a manner to show the various stages in the original construction of the structure, bringing out the techniques employed by the service in restoration. Certain rooms can be set aside for exhibits to display the architectural, archeological and historical study procedures employed in investigations proceeding the restoration of a structure. Exhibits of local period materials and tools can also be displayed showing how and why they were used, what they were called and how the visitor can identify them and their effects in the structures within the Park.

The building is well suited to this purpose. It is out of the flood plain and its location is such that even the heights of the 1936 flood did not reach the street floors. It is proposed to exhibit this building without interpretive personnel. A minimum amount of heat would be desirable to keep the interior from extreme low temperatures. A small expenditure for interior and exhibit lighting will be required together with normal janitorial services necessary in buildings open to the public.

C. Provisions for Operating the Roeder Building:

PCP.B-57 does not provide for interior restoration or exhibits. We believe that these must await the rather extensive exterior restoration and complete investigation of the building fabric before programming. We will hold the present work to the exterior of the building such as walls, windows and frames, doors and frames, roof members, etc. Neither have funds been programmed for operating the house. A PCP will be required for the certain necessary interior restoration and for the exhibits.

D. Estimate of Cost of Proposed Construction:

The exterior restoration currently programmed is estimated to cost $42,200. The interior restoration and exhibits will be the subject of additional programming after the completion of the building fabric investigation by Architect Franzen. It is estimated that the interior restoration, mechanical, exhibits and architectural investigation will cost $24,150.00.

HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT.

PART II.

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION.

BLDGS. NO. 16 AND 16A.

FREDERICK A. ROEDER'S HOUSE

Harpers Ferry National Monument

Prepared by:

Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)
April 3, 1959
11 Pages
Project No. HP-60

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

1. OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND, 1782-1881

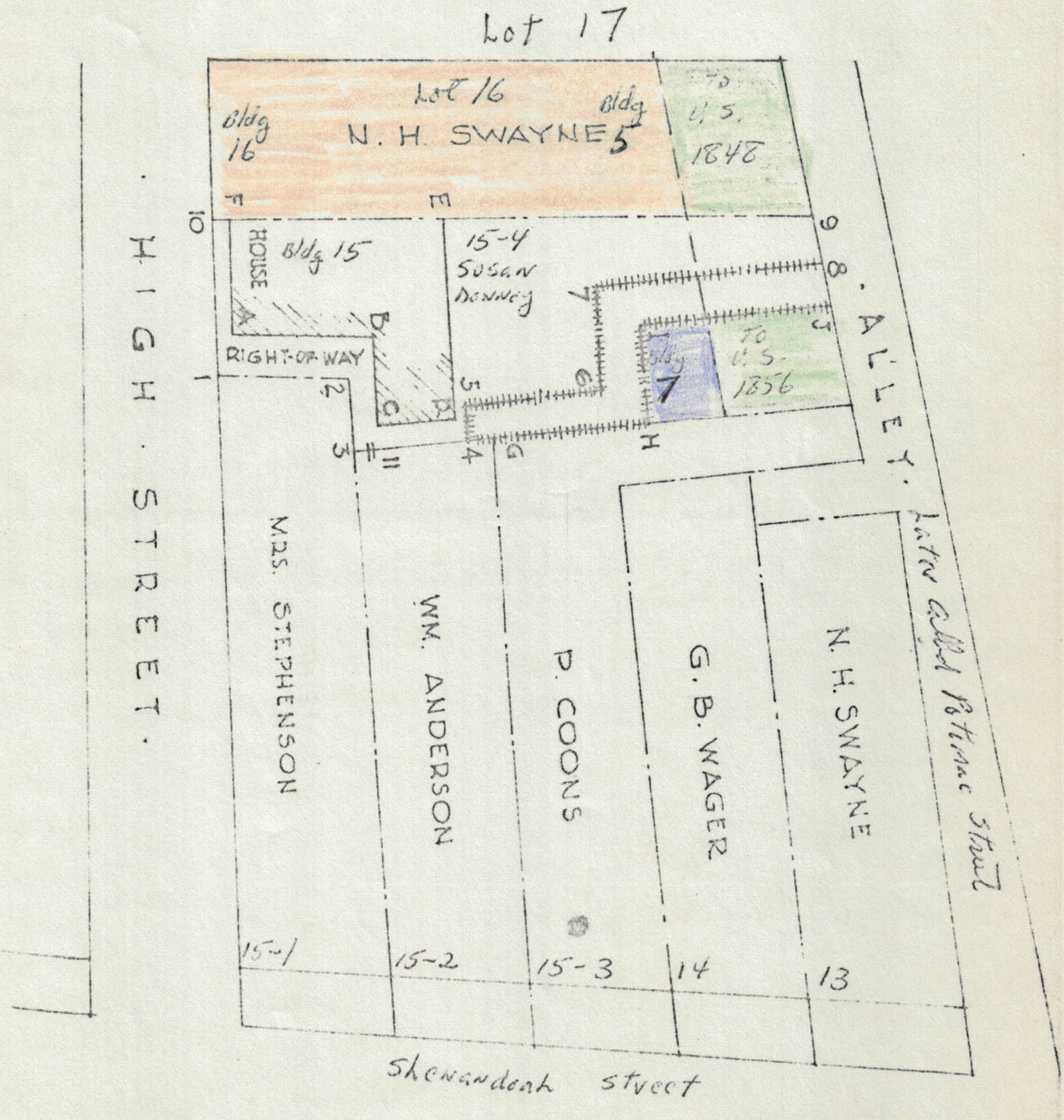
Wager Lot No. 16, the present site of Bldgs. No. 16 and 5, was owned by the Wager family from 1782 to 1835. On October 10, 1835, the Jefferson County Court allotted Lot No. 16 to Sarah Ann Swayne, the wife of Noah H. Swayne, in the general division of the Wager Property that took place at that time. The Swaynes sold Lot No. 16 to Frederick A. Roeder on September 13, 1847, for $1,166.66. On June 6, 1848, Mr. Roeder sold the eastern portion of Lot No. 16, a vacant piece of land that fronted 32 feet on Potomac Street by 25 feet in depth, to the United States for $237. The Government acquired this portion of the lot in order to widen Potomac Street to a forty foot width, thus creating both a wider street and a fire lane between the Musket Factory shops situated on Armory property and the private buildings located on the Wager Six Acre Reservation.

Mr. Roeder and his heirs retained title to the remaining portion of Lot No. 16 from 1848 to 1881.[1] In addition to Bldg. No. 16, Roeder also owned Bldgs. No. 5 and 7 during the 1859-65 period. The location of Roeder's property may be seen by glancing at the 1848 plat which appears on the following page of this report.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF BLDG. NO. 16

On September 7, 1837, Noah H. Swayne leased Wager Lots No. 16 and 17 to John G. Wilson for a ten year period, the lease taking effect on April 1,

1. For a detailed and documented study of the ownership of the lot, see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A, The Roeder Buildings," dated October 15, 1957, revised January 29, 1958, pp.2-3. For story of the widening of Potomac Street, see Sullivan, Arthur L., "History of Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1859," dated February 18, 1959, pp.21-27.


Lot 17
Lot 16
N. H. SWAYNE
Bldg 16
Bldg 5
To U. S. 1848
HOUSE
Bldg 15
15-4
Susan Denney
RIGHT-OF-WAY
Bldg 7
To U. S. 1856
HIGH STREET.
ALLEY.
Later called Potomac Street
MRS. STEPHENSON
WM. ANDERSON
P. COONS
G. B. WAGER
N. H. SWAYNE
15-1
15-2
15-3
14
13
Shenandoah street

1848 plat

1838, at an annual rent of $140 a year. The lease also contained the following building clause:

"IV. The said party of the second part (Wilson) within five years from the said first day of April (1838) next shall erect on said Lots a house or houses of brick or stone covering the entire front of said Lots (except enough for one, two or three alleys which may be left or not at the option of said Wilson) at least two stories high & with the walls of sufficient thickness to sustain another story. No materials now on said premises shall be removed and used on any other premises without the consent of said parties of the first part...." [2]

Wilson should have therefore erected one or two houses on Lots No. 16 and 17 by April 1, 1843, under the terms of the lease. This, however, Wilson failed to do. On December 12, 1844, Major John Symington, Superintendent of the Armory at Harpers Ferry, stated that these two lots contained the following buildings: Lot No. 17: "A large wooden stable 60 x 30 feet and loft above." The value of the land was put at $182 and that of the building at $218, making a total of $400.. Lot No. 16: "A small wooden House, 16 x 14 feet, 1 story." The land was valued at $182 and the house at $18, making a total of $200. [3]

Prior to this, on January 29, 1844, with the consent of John G. Wilson, Noah H. Swayne leased Lot No. 16 to Frederick A. Roeder for a period of 24 years at an annual rent of $70 a year. The lease also stated that near the termination of the lease "the improvements now on said premises & those hereafter placed on the premises by the party of the second part (Roeder), shall

2. Lease, Swayne to Wilson, September 7, 1837, in Deed Book 22, pp.340-341. Jefferson County Court House, Charles Town, W. Va.

3. "Schedule A of lots and improvements thereon, owned by individuals, adjoining the public buildings at Harpers Ferry Armory, with description of the improvements on each lot, and the price for which the whole can be purchased." December 12, 1844, Microfilm Reel 23, V.3, p.271.

be appraised..." and paid for by Swayne.

In September, 1847, Roeder purchased Lot No. 16 from Swayne for $1,166.66. Based on this evidence, namely the price paid for the property, the writer is of the opinion that the oldest portion of Bldg. No. 15 was erected by Roeder in the period 1844-45. Judging by the measured drawings of the building, the structure originally fronted 22 feet on High Street and was 17 feet 7 inches deep. The southeast wall rested up against the gable wall of Bldg. No. 15. Bldg. No. 16 was built of stone and was two stories high, including the basement, in 1844-45. Rooms 2, 4 and 5 on the modern measured drawings probably comprised the original structure.[5]

On January 2, 1848, Roder purchased Wager Lot No. 17 from Noah H. Swayne for $1,166.66, thus increasing his original frontage on High Street from 32 feet to a total of 54 feet.[6] Later the same month, Roeder secured a loan of $2,000 from Abraham H. Kerr, the miller on the Island of Virginius.[7] Roeder was able to repay this money in February, 1850.[8] It seems likely that Roeder used this loan to enlarge Bldg. No. 16 to its present size, probably in 1848-49, and in any event, certainly by 1856. This latter date is established by Roeder's sale of Lot No. 17 to the United States in 1856. Lot No. 17 originally fronted 32 feet on High Street, yet in 1856 Roeder sold only 28 feet

4. Swayne to Roeder, Lease, January 29, 1844, Deed Book 27, pp.102-103; also Swayne and Wilson, Agreement, January 29, 1844, Deed Book 27, p.103.

5. Drawing No. MA-HF 3059, "Building No. 16, The Burleigh House," dated August 10, 1956, 12 sheets. See Sheets 1 and 2.

6. Deed of B. & S., Swayne to Roeder, January 2, 1848, Deed Book 29, pp.304-305.

7. Deed of Trust, Roeder to Isaac Fouke, as Trustee for Kerr, January 19, 1848, Deed Book 29, p.319.

8. Release of Trust, Fouke to Roeder, February 15, 1850, Deed Book 31, pp.94-95.

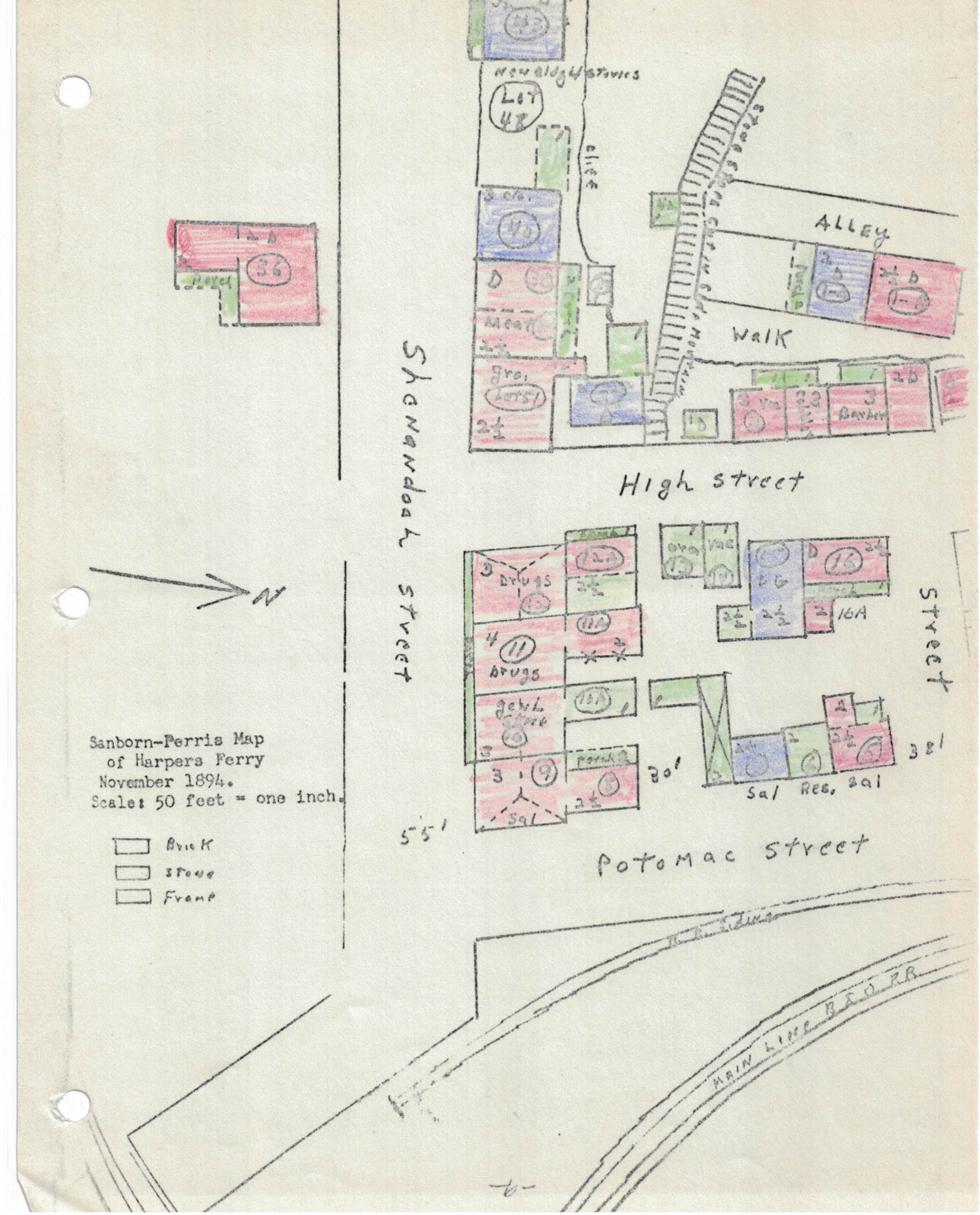
6 inches of this frontage to the United States, retaining for his own use three feet six inches of that frontage.[9] The 3½ feet reserved from Lot No. 17 was added to the original 32 feet frontage of Lot No. 16, and gives us the present frontage of Bldg. No. 16 on High Street, namely 35 feet 2½ inches.

Thus, probably in 1848-1849, Roeder extended the length of his house by adding two more rooms, one located on the basement and the other on the first floor; Namely, rooms No. 1 and 3 on the measured drawings. This addition, built of stone, was 13 feet 2½ inches by 17 feet seven inches in size, and increased the original frontage of the house on High Street to 35 feet 2½ inches. A new brick second story and a half containing rooms No. 6, 7, 8 and 9, and slate roof, were probably added over the stone portion during the 1848-49 remodelling. Architectural investigation can perhaps best answer this question of the date of the brick additions. Inany event, Bldg. No. 16 was 2½ stories high, over a one story basement, and had a slate roof by 1859.[10]

In the rear of Bldg. No. 16 stands Bldg. No. 16A, a two story brick annex measuring 11 feet 2 inches by 14 feet 2 inches in size and containing two rooms, one on each floor. No evidence relating to the construction of Bldg. No. 16A has been found. The earliest view showing Bldg. 16A is Photograph HF-43, which was made in 1870. The question of whether Bldg. No. 16A was standing before the Civil War or not must be left to the results of architectural investigation. The structure is also to be seen on the 1894 Perris-Sanborn map of Harpers Ferry which appears on the next page of this report.

9. Deed of B. & S., Roeder to U. S., August 26, 1856, Deed Book 36, pp.135-136.

10. Photographs HF-64, HF-490, HF-46.



Sanborn-Perris Map
of Harpers Ferry
November 1894.
Scale: 50 feet = one inch.

Brick
Stone
Frame

On or about July 25, 1861 and until March 25, 1862, the Roeder children and John J. Kern were to charge in 1873, the Union Army under the command of Major General Robert Patterson occupied and used the abandoned buildings of Frederick A. Roeder. John J. Kern, who was appointed administrator of the the Frederick A. Roeder [redacted] Estate in 1863, stated in his claim against the United States Government for the Army use of these structure. That the Army "took possession shortly after Mr. Roeder was killed..." "They were all used by [redacted] Col. Baxter's (Philadelphia Fire) Zouaves (three month volunteer troops). Bldgs. No. 5 and 7 had their first floors used as stables and the upper floors were utilized to store hay and other stores. The Union Army used these two structures" off and on during the entire war." Kern further reported that the buildings were in good condition when the U.S. first took possession, and he (Frederick A. Roeder) always kept them in good repair. They were in a bad condition when the U.S. left them. The

Bldg. No. 16A may have been standing before the Civil War, but no evidence in documentary sources has been found to settle the question one way or the other.

3. USE OF BLDG. NO. 16, 1845-1861

Bldg. No. 16 was the residence and probably the shop of Frederick A. Roeder from 1845 to 1861.[11] The Census of 1850 provides us with the following data on this family:

"Frederick A. Roeder, 50 years old, male. Confectioner. Value of Real Estate: $3,000. Value of Personal Estate: $1,850. Born in Saxony, Germany.
Anna M. Roeder, 39, female. Born in Saxony.
Mary L. " 17, female, Born in Va. (1843)
Matilda E. " 15, female, " " " -(1845)
Augustus H. " 13, male, " " " -(1847)
James R. " 11, male, " " " -(1849)
Emma A. " 8, female, " " " -(1852)
Albert T. " 3, male, " " " -(1857)
Julia A., " 1, female " " " -(1858)[12]

Howas Killed by a Sniper's Bullet on July 4, 1861.
Amelia A
Albert T (not I)

4. HISTORICAL PLANS OF THE BUILDING

No historical plans of Bldgs. No. 16 or 16A have been found and it is highly unlikely that any will ever be located. For modern measured drawings see Drawing No. NM-HF-3059, "Bldg. No. 16-The Burleigh House," 12 sheets, dated August 10, 1956.

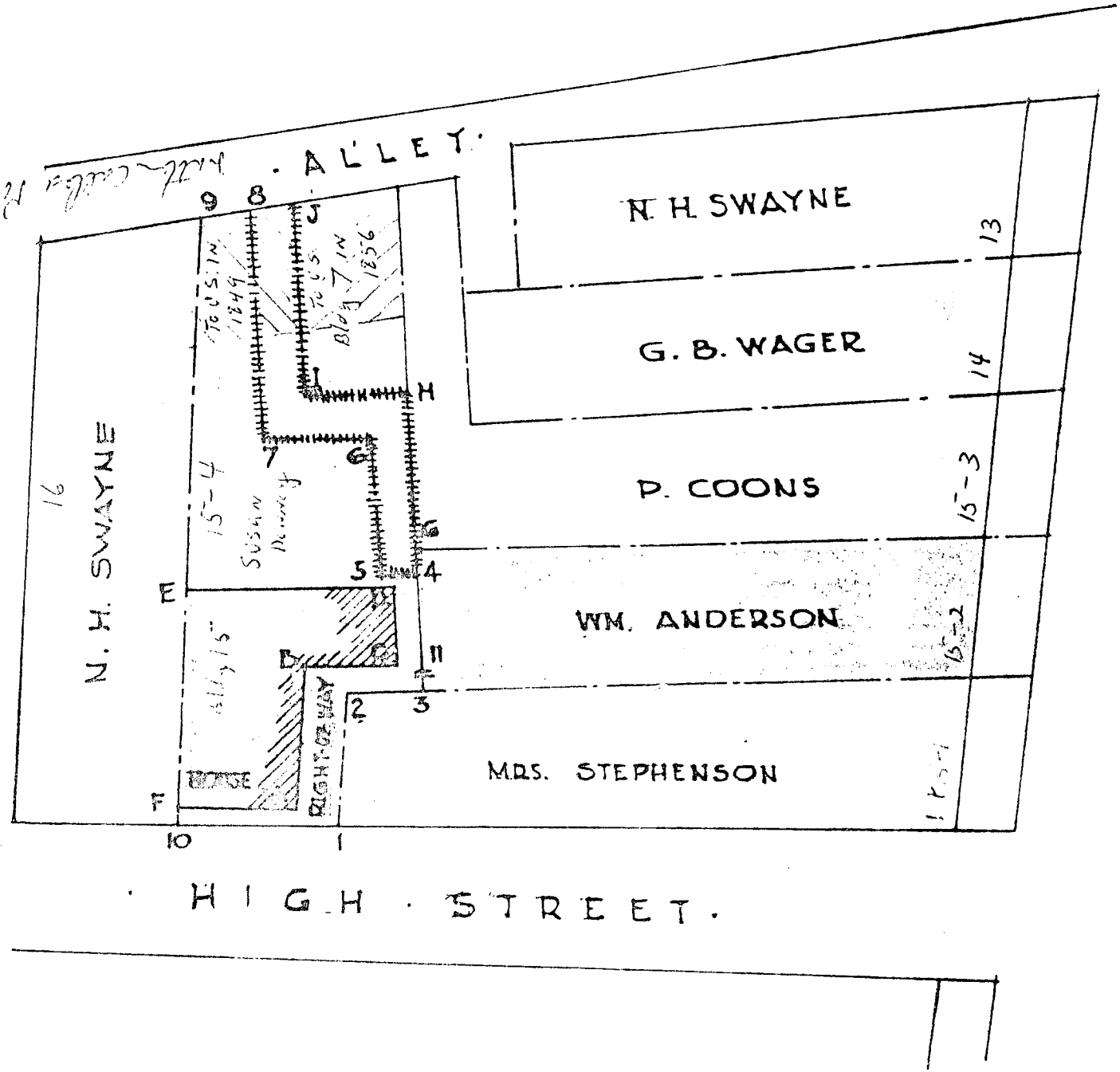
5. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of Bldg. No. 16 will be found in the following reports:

1. 1859 photograph, HF-65, in Snell, Charles W., "Report, for Wager Lots No. 6, 7 and Part of 8, the Wager House or United States Hotel," dated August 7, 1958, page 35. View of rear roof line of Bldg. 16 showing it to be 2½ stories high.

11. Census of 1850, Reel 10, V.2, p.114; Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.170.

12. Census of 1860, Reel 10, V.2, p.170.



ANDERSON TO DOW

DEED BOOK 30 PG

PLAT

2. 1861 photograph, HF-451, on page 39 of same report. View of rear roof line of Bldg. No. 16.

3. 1870 photograph, HF-33, in Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report, for Wager Lot No. 56-High Street," dated August 1, 1958, page 15. View of porch posts on High Street front of Bldg. No. 16.

4. 1873 painting, HF-145, in above report, page 15. View of porch on High Street of Bldg. No. 16.

5. 1865 photograph, HF-55, in Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, for Bldg. No. 7, White Hall," dated March 30, 1959, page 16. View of rear of Bldg. No. 16.

6. 1870 photograph, HF-43, on page 17 of above report. This is the earliest view in which Bldg. No. 16A is to be seen clearly. ??

7. 1880 photograph, HF-379, on page 18 of above report. View of rear of Bldg. No. 16.

8. 1896 photograph, HF-99, in Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Bldg. No. 3, Wager Lot No. 53," dated July 29, 1959, p.17. Excellent view of High Street front and roof of Bldg. No. 16.

9. 1896 photograph, HF-92, in Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part II-Historical Data Section, for Bldg. No. 15, The Susan Downey Bldg.," dated March 27, 1959, page 13. High Street front and roof.

10. 1896 photograph, HF-96, in Sullivan, Arthur L., "History of Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," page 80. Excellent view of rear side, porch of Bldg. No. 16 and 16A.

11. For modern view of High Street front of Bldg. No. 16, see Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Bldg. No. 16," page 11.

12. On the following page of this report will be found a modern view of the rear of Bldg. No. 16 and 16A, Photograph HF-309.

6. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Ownership of the Land, 1782-1881

Lot No. 16 was owned by the Wager family from 1782 until 1847. In September, 1847, Noah H. Swayne sold the lot to Frederick A. Roeder for $1,166.66. In June, 1848, Roeder sold a small piece of the lot that fronted on Potomac Street 32 feet by 25 feet, to the United States for $237. Roeder and his heirs retained title to the remaining portion of Lot No. 16 until 1881. In addition to Bldg. No. 16, Mr. Roeder also owned Bldgs. No. 5 and 7 during the 1859-1865 period.

B. Construction of Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A

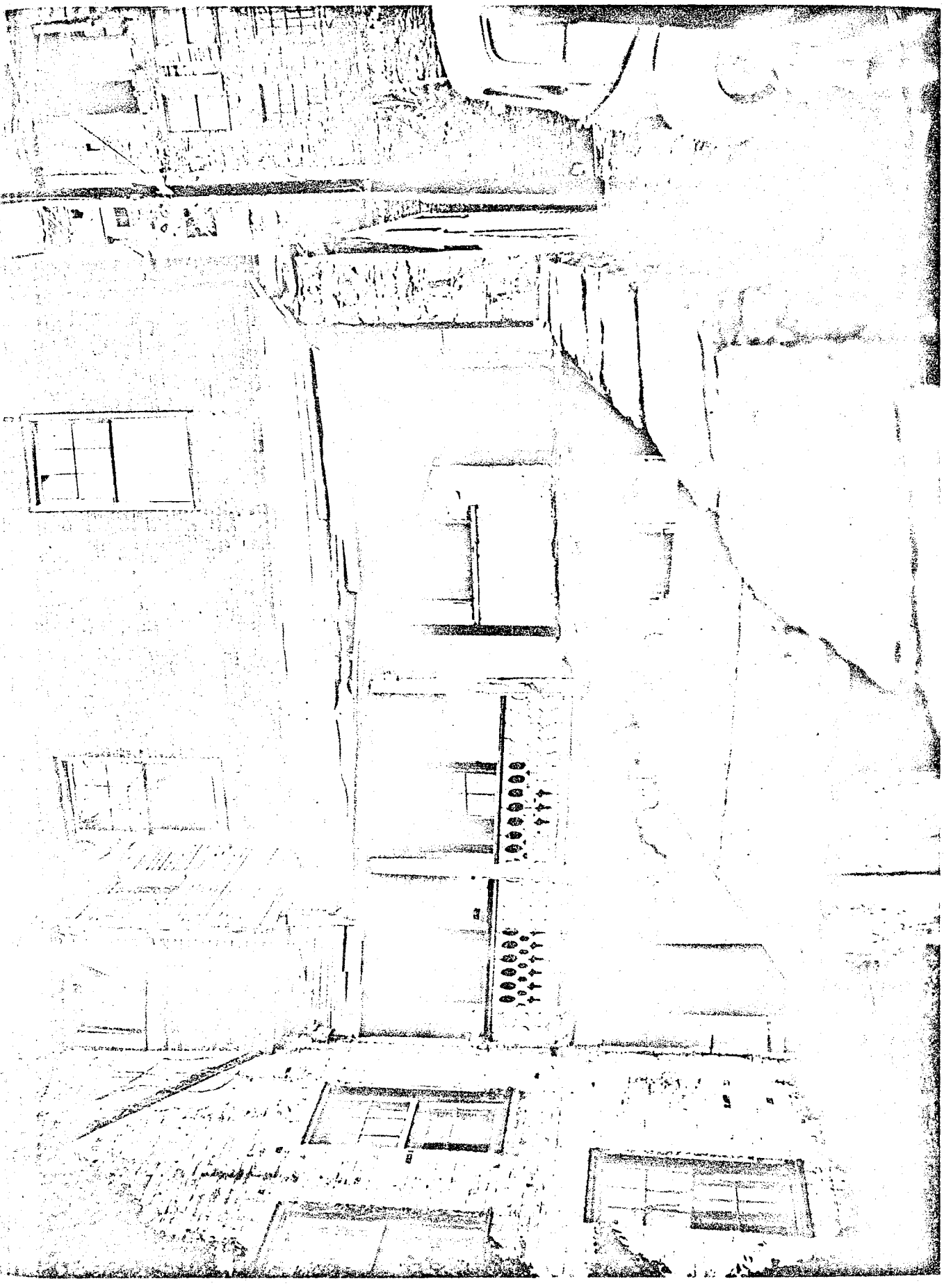
Bldg. No. 16 was apparently erected by Frederick A. Roeder in 1844-45 under a leasehold from Noah H. Swayne. The house was two stories high, including a one story stone basement, and fronted 22 feet on High Street and had a depth of 17 feet seven inches. Probably in 1848-1849 and certainly by 1856, Roeder made another series of additions to Bldg. No. 16. A 13 feet 2½ inch by 17 feet seven inch stone addition, two stories in height, was added to the northwest end of the original house, thus increasing the overALL dimensions to 35 feet 2½ inches by 17 feet 7 inches. Probably 1848-49, and certainly before 1859, Roeder added a brick second story and a half to Bldg. No. 16 and a slate roof. Thus at the time of the John Brown Raid Bldg. No. 16 was 2½ stories high over a stone one story basement.

Bldg. No. 16A, which stands in the rear of Bldg. No. 16, is a brick two story structure containing one room on each floor and measures 14 feet 2 inches

BLDGS. NO. 16 AND 16A IN 1956

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HHF-309.

In the Center of the photograph may be seen the rear of Bldg. No. 16 with the ruins of a two story frame porch running the length of the structure. Note that the basement and first floor are built of stone. The second and a half story are constructed of brick. To the left of the photograph stands Bldg. No. 16A, the two story brick house.



by 11 feet 2 inches. Documentary evidence has failed to indicate whether Bldg. No. 16A was standing before the Civil War or not. The earliest photograph showing this structure was taken in 1870. If Bldg. 16A was standing before 1861, its brick construction suggests that it was erected at the same time the brick second floor was added to Bldg. No. 16.

C. Use of Bldg. No. 16

Bldg. No. 16 was utilized from 1845 to 1861 as the residence and probably the shop of Frederick A. Roeder, who was a confectioner by trade.

Bldg. No. 16A, if standing prior to 1861, was probably used as extra rooms for Roeder's help or perhaps as a small warehouse or storage rooms for his business.

(Sgd) CHARLES W. SNELL

Charles W. Snell
Historian (Park Supervisory)
April 3, 1959

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harpers Ferry National Monument
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

April 6, 1959

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

Subject: Research Project No. HF-60. Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A.

Enclosed please find one copy of the "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A, Frederick A. Roeder's House," dated April 3, 1959, 11 pages, as prepared by Historian Charles W. Snell, for technical review by Regional Historian Frank Barnes.

(SGD) FRANK H. ANDERSON

Frank H. Anderson
Superintendent

In duplicate

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H2215

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

June 2, 1959

	ACT	INFO
SUPT	C-S	
RGR		
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ADM. AID		
MF		
A	C/S Aug	

H. F. NAT. MON.
REC'D.
JUN 3 1959

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

From: Regional Historian

Subject: Research Project No. HF-60. Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A.

When this section is made part of the complete Part II, Historic Building Report, the 1848 Plat (page 2) should be amended to show the "Alley" on the east as Potomac Street. Presumably, the architectural section will "make up for" the apparent dearth of evidence on building detail (windows, doors, etc.). However, the front porch that the photos of 1870 apparently document might have been mentioned in the historical section, and an opinion ventured. Similarly, the back porch, which the Sanborn map shows intruding between buildings 16 and 16A. This is, of course, mentioned in caption for photo HF-309, appended, but not in the text.

Frank Barnes

Frank Barnes
Regional Historian

In duplicate

Copy to: Director w/copy of Report

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harpers Ferry National Monument
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

June 4, 1959

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument

Subject: Research Project No. HF-60, Bldg. No. 16 and 16A, Part II
Historical Data Section

Historian Charles W. Snell has the following comments to offer in response to Regional Historian Frank Barnes' memorandum of June 2 regarding the Part II-Historical Data Section for Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A.

1. 1848 Map, page 2. The words "Potomac Street" may be added after the word "alley" on the 1848 map. This alley was widened into a street in 1850-51 and named "Potomac or North Cliff Street" in 1852.

2. Dearth of evidence on building detail. It will be noted in reviewing this report, that Mr. Snell has taken five or six bits of information and evolved from this limited amount of evidence a rather ingenious theorty of how and when Bldg. No. 16 was erected and evolved into its form by 1865. It should also be noted that not one bit of documentary evidence has been found that provides any information whatsoever as to building detail (windows, doors, etc.). As there is a highly competent Architect working at this Monument, who will make a detailed inspection and report of the architectural features of this structure, Mr. Snell did not feel justified in venturing into a field where he is not qualified (the evaluation of structural evidence), and where documentary evidence on the subject does not exist.

3. 1870 photographs, HF-33; HF-145; HF-43. These three photographs indicate that by the 1870's there was probably a porch on the front of Bldg. No. 16 and, more certainly, a porch on the rear of Bldg. No. 16. Mr. Snell, however, with absolutely no documentary evidence available on the question, is not prepared to state that these porches were on the house before the Civil War. The question, in his opinion, will be readily solved when the Architects make a physical investigation of the structure itself. He ventures the theory, however, that rear porch was a part of the structure bef 1861.

(SGD) FRANK H. ANDERS

Frank H. Anderson
Superintendent

In quadruplet

Deed Book I, 104-105

F A Roeder Hannah Bridget Burley

Jan 3, 1881 For $1,000

Lot of land... [illegible] plat

of Town of Johnsons Lot No 16

Albemarle Sanborn [illegible] Lot No

Conveys to Frederick A Roeder North

Swymmerough Deed dated 13th Sept

1881, recorded in Deed Book No 29 P. 303

Harold L Peterson, American at Home,

Appendix

NEW DATA ON THE PHYSICAL HISTORY AND USE OF THE FREDERICK A. ROEDER BUILDINGS, 1861 - 1865

1. Frederick A. Roeder Residence and Bakery, Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A

A. John J. Kern's claim for rent on behalf of Estate of F.A. Roeder October 4, 1873:

~~Rent~~ from July 25,1861 to March 25,1862 For Rent of two-story Brick House from July 25th 1861 to March 25th 1862 nine Months at $ 18.00 per Month, (House) on Main St.(High or Washington Street)..... $ 162.00

For Rent of Bakery on Main Street(Bldg. 16 or 16A)from July 25,1861 to March 25,1862 at $ 20.00 per Month..... $ 180.00
(Total for two: $ 342.00)
rented by Col. Baxter Commanding Baxter Fire Zouaves.
Philadelphia

~~Witnesses~~ The claim further states " we Saw the troops commanded by Col Baxter in the Building and occupied by them as Head Quarters." signed by George P. Gardner and Anthony Bussy, Late Ordnance Dept.

B. John J. Kern's statement, September 5,1902:

I lived in the main building(Bldg. No. 16) at the beginning of the war. on Washington(or High) Street
There was one building (16) and two on Potomac street.
They were all used by Col. Baxter's Zouaves. The large brick building (No. 16) on Washington(or High) Street was used for a post-office and offices... 1
They(the Union Army) took possession shorty after Mr. Roeder was killed... They held it continuously until Baxter left and they used them (the 3 buildings) off and on during the entire war.
I think Baxter left sometime in the spring of 1862.
The main building (16) with the bakery (16A ?) in back was worth at that time $ 25.00(rent) per month....

"The buildings were in good condition when the U.S. first took possession, and he (Roeder) always kept them in good repair. They were in bad condition when the U.S. left them. The windows had been taken out and removed to Camp Hill to build quarters with. I guess it would have cost $ 1,000.00 at that time to restore the buildings to the condition in which they were before the U.S. authorities used the same.

1. Curicut Court of Claims, JC 11803

Bldg. 16 Continued:

Cross examination of John J. Kern, 66 years old, Sept. 5,1902:

"There were seven rooms altogether in the main building (16) and three in the bakery part... They (the Army) used the main building for a post-office but I do not know who was ~~the~~ postmaster. One of them was Billy Wall. I do not remember what other officers used it.... The building on Washington (or High) Street was worth not less than $ 2000.00 at the time the occupancy commenced..."

C. Statement of Mary L. Kern, 59 years old and the oldest child of Frederick A. Roeder, Sept. 5,1902:

I know the U.S. authorities ~~[illegible]~~ occupied buildings belonging to my father's estate during the war, our home place(Bldg. No. 16) contained eleven rooms; ~~[illegible]~~ ....

Our father was killed July 4,1861, and the troops took possession of the house that month. They gave up the home building and we took possession in March,1862.... They w ere brick buildings. They occupied our home building for a post-office and officers quarters....

Cross-examination of Mary L. Kern:

The home building was three and one-half stories.... I think it was Col. Baxter who had control of the home ~~[illegible]~~ house and it was the same troops had the other two.

d. Statement of James R. Roeder, Sept. 5,1902- second oldest son of Federick A. Roeder:, 54 years old.

The Union army used three houses (Bldgs. No. 5, 7, and 16) and a bakery (Bldg. 16A?) belonging to my father's estate. The home place(Bldg. No. 16)-- a brick building-- was used for the ~~[illegible]~~ post office and officers' headquarters. It contained eleven rooms, situated on the main street, known as Washington (or High) Street. It ought to have been worth at that time $ 18 to ~~$~~ $ 20 (in rent) per month....

They(the Union army) used the bakery (16A?) to bake bread in. There was wood house and shed connected with this. It adjoined the main building (Bldg. No. 16). They tore down these buildings and used them in building their camps. My father was in the bakery business at the beginning of the war. He was the only baker in town (in 1861).

Col. Baxter of the 72d Penn. Fire Zouaves occupied the home building (No. 16). I dont know whether he was the commanding officer or not.

They ~~[illegible]~~ took possession not quite a month after my father died, July 4, ~~[illegible]~~ 1861. I could not say for sure but I think they remained there that winter.

Cross-examination of James R. Roeder:

Mr. Baxter and his staff had control of the bakery. They were in the house (Bldg. No. 16). My father employed the two older (Roeder) boys in the bakery and sometimes he would get others...

Bldg. No. 16 continued:

E, Thomas J. Burleigh, past 50 years of age, owner of Bldg. No. 16, who had purchased this structure on January 3,1881. His statement of Sept. 5,1902:

I know the U.S. authorities occupied the brick building(No. 16) on Washington street belonging to the Roeder estate, in which I now live.

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

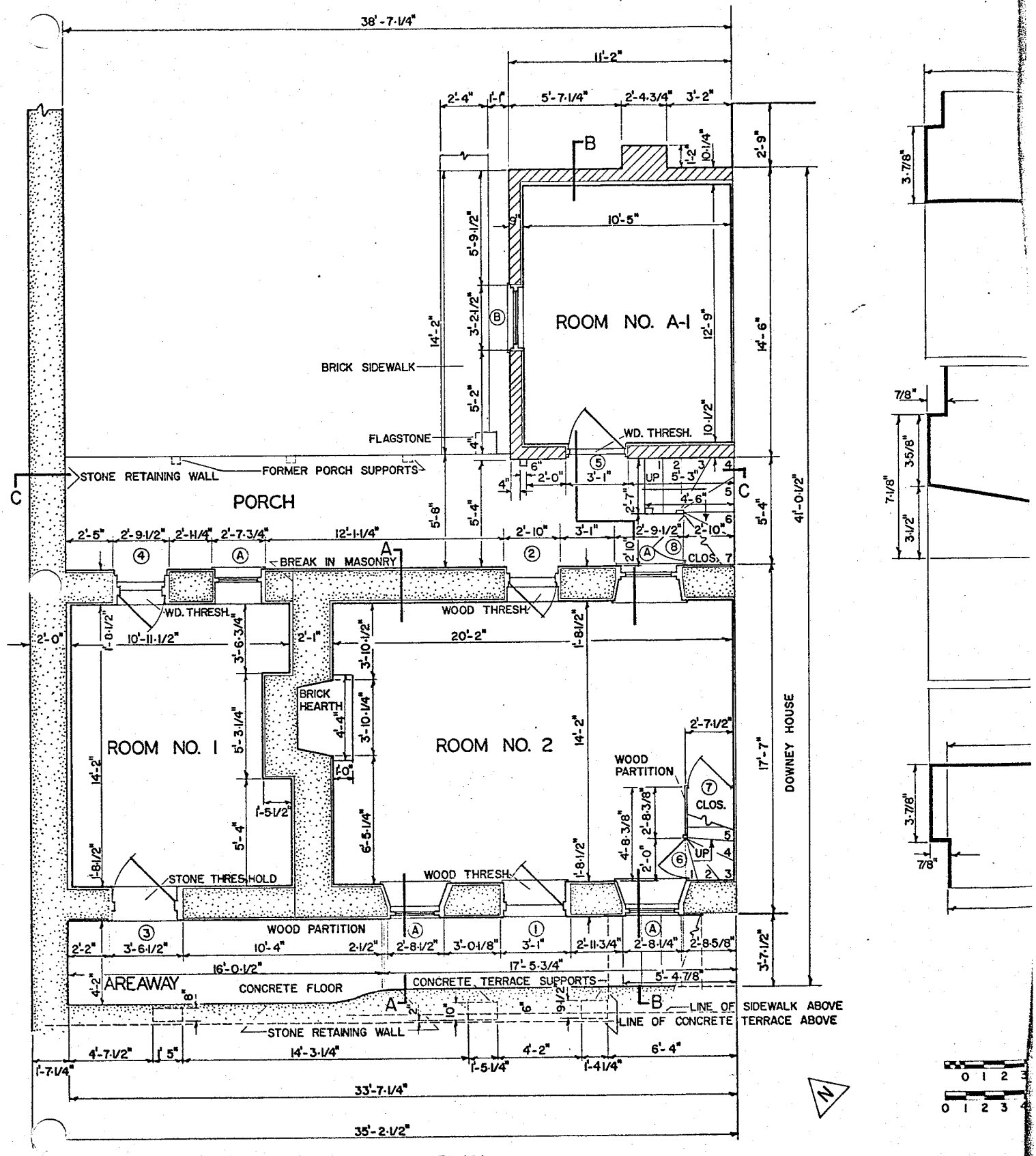
F. Summary of the Evidence by Attorney G. W. Hott, May 4,1906:

One of them(Bldg. No. 16) contained ten or eleven rooms(in 1861) and was used as a post-office and officers' quarters. A bakery was also utilized by the Union Army.

Data from National Archives Record Group 123, Circuit Court of ~~Appeals~~ Claims, Claim File No. JC- 11802-Congressional Jurisdiction.

Note: See Harpers Ferry Negative HF- 208 for a 1864 Waud sketch of a Union Army bakery in operation at Harpers Ferry. This bakery was probably located in the Small Arsenal Building, U.S. Block A., Shenandoah Street.

7/10/75-C.W. Snell



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

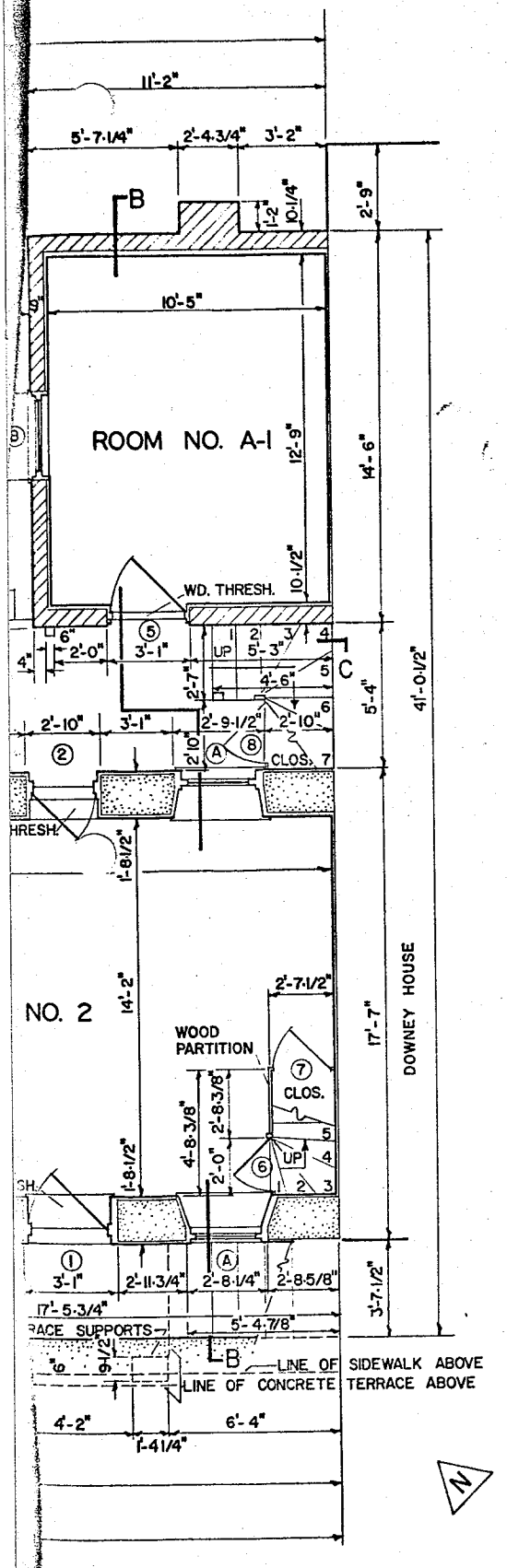
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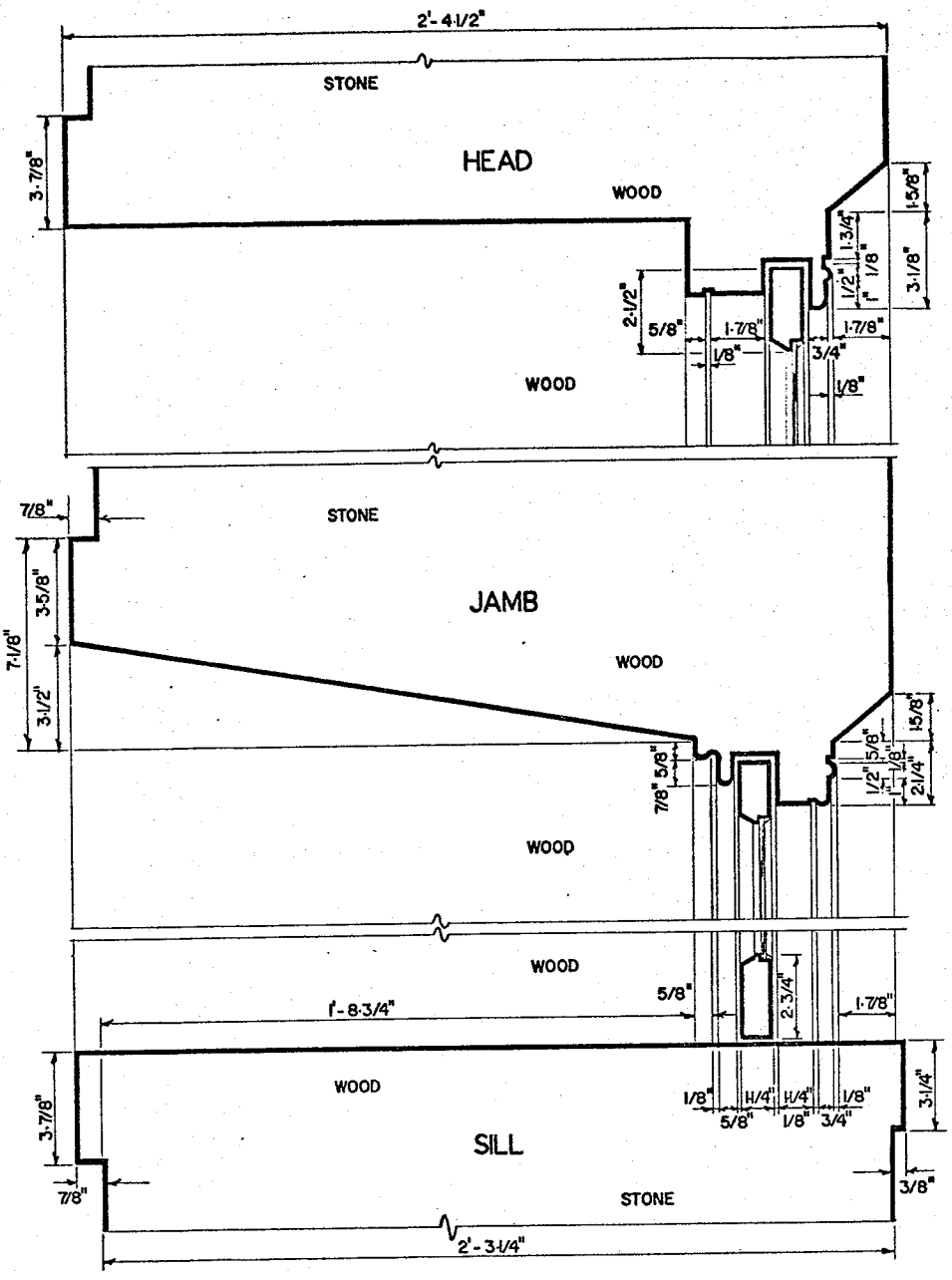
NJ. F. BARR, C. F. BUTTS, JAS. N. KISE, W. A. WISNER, DEL. 1957

RPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

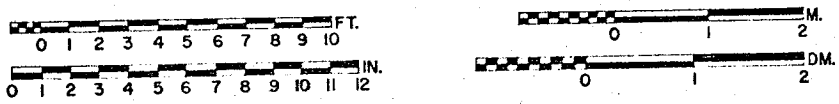
THE ROEDER HOUSE





DETAIL OF WINDOW A

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE ROEDER HOUSE

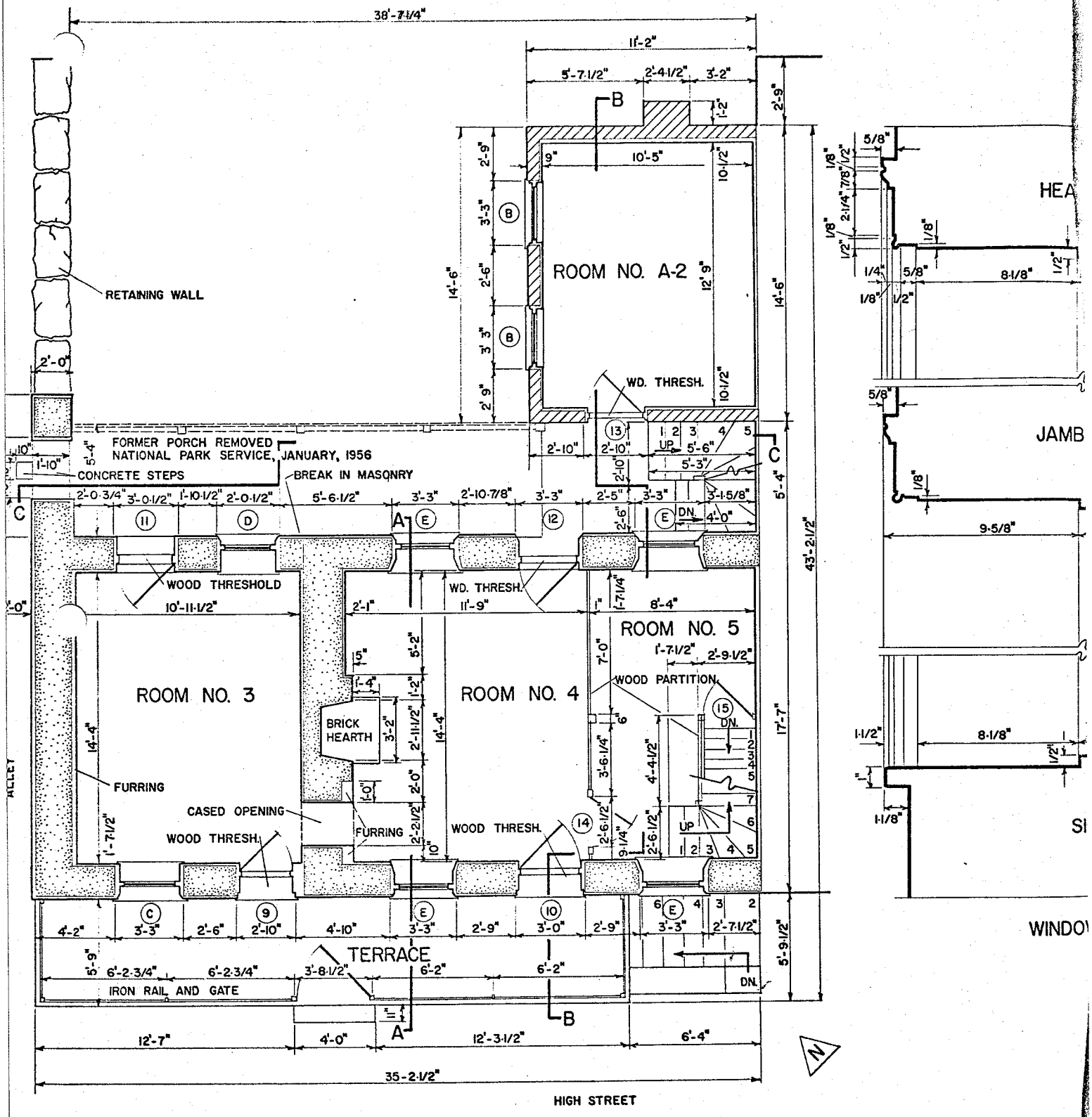
HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV—18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONG... INDEX NUMBER



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

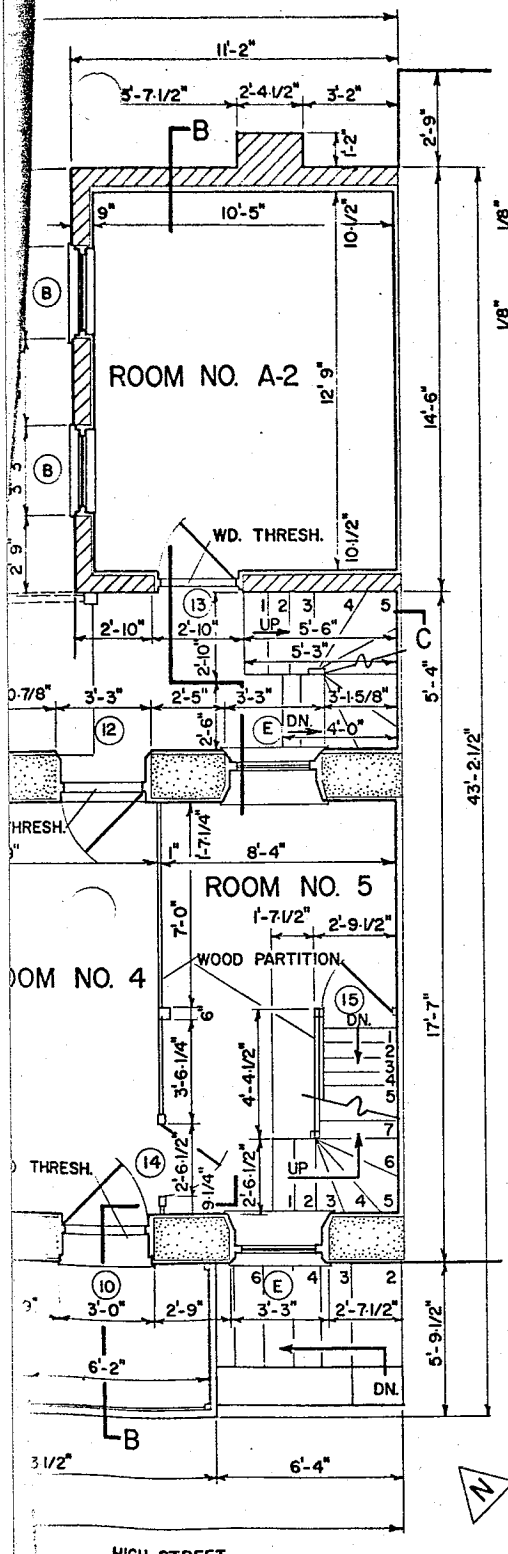
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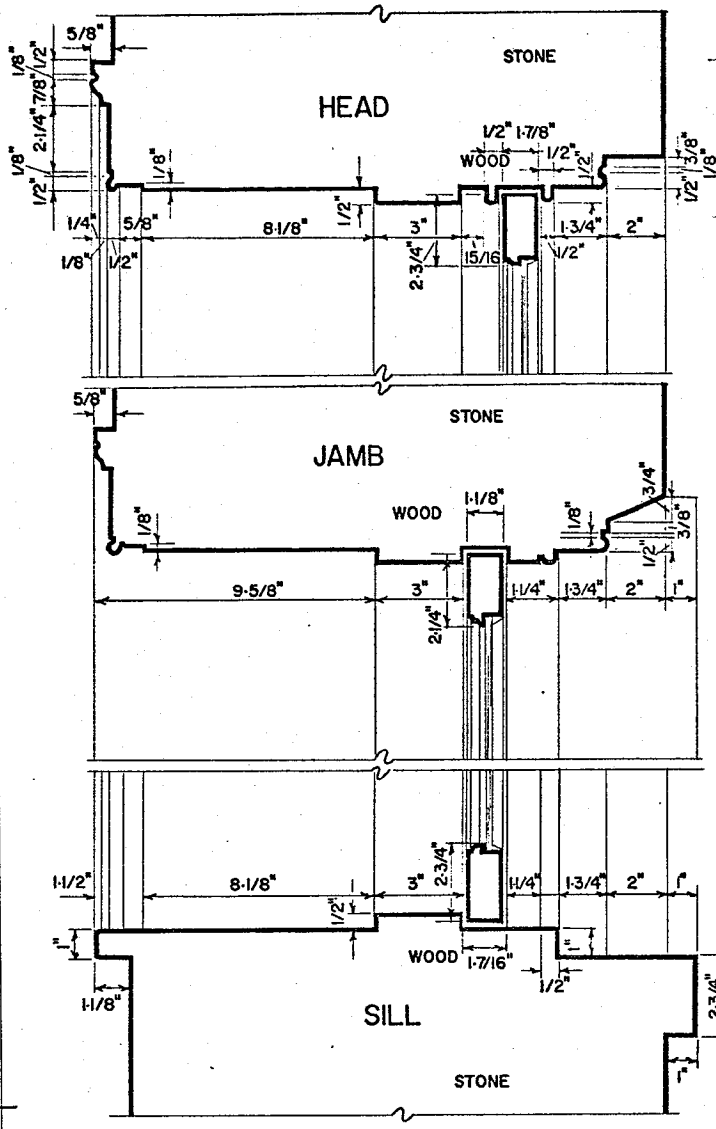
J. F. BARR, C. F. BUTTS, JAS. N. KISE, W. A. WISNER, DEL. 1957

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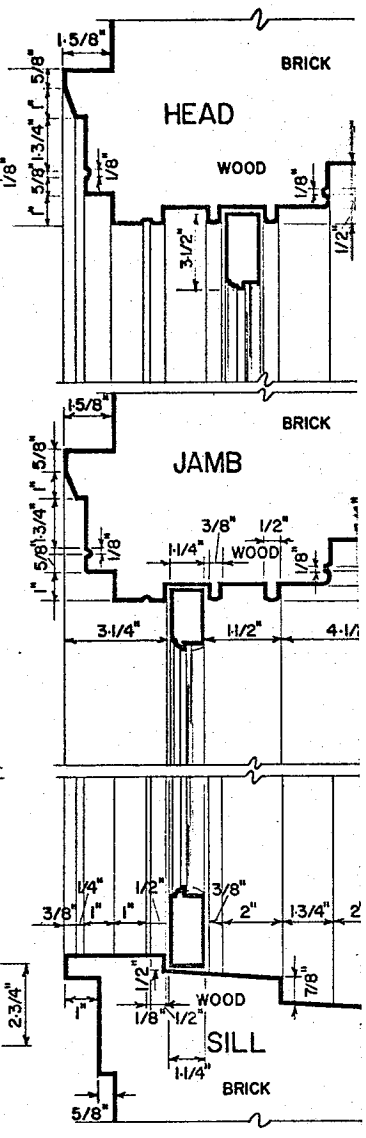
NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE ROEDER HOUSE





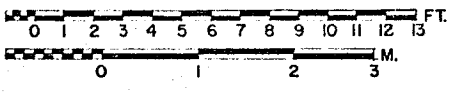
WINDOW C & D

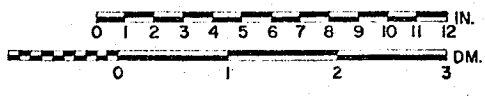


WINDOW B

WINDOW DETAILS

SCALE 3"=1'-0"





NAME OF STRUCTURE

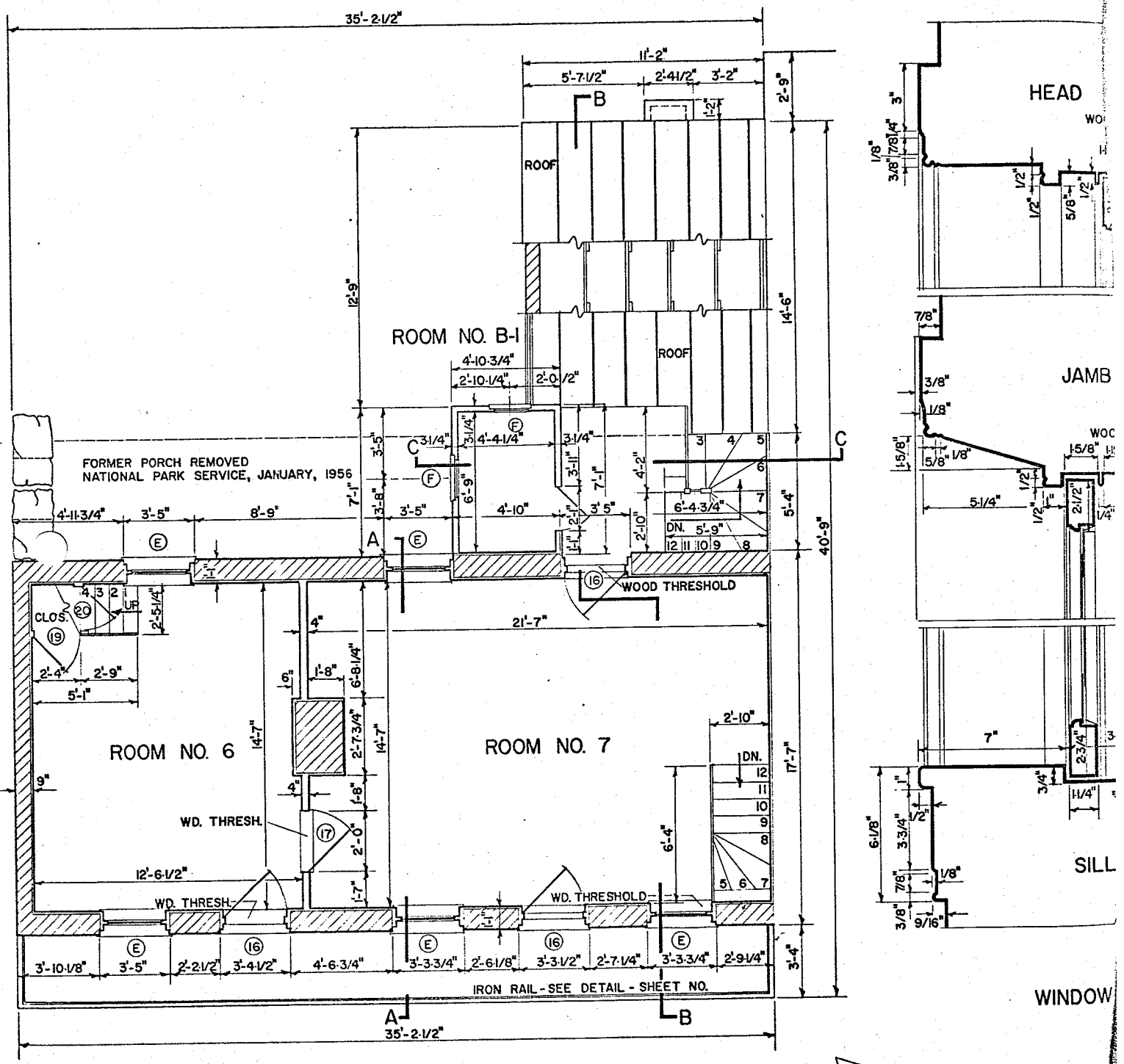
THE ROEDER HOUSE

STREET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV—18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

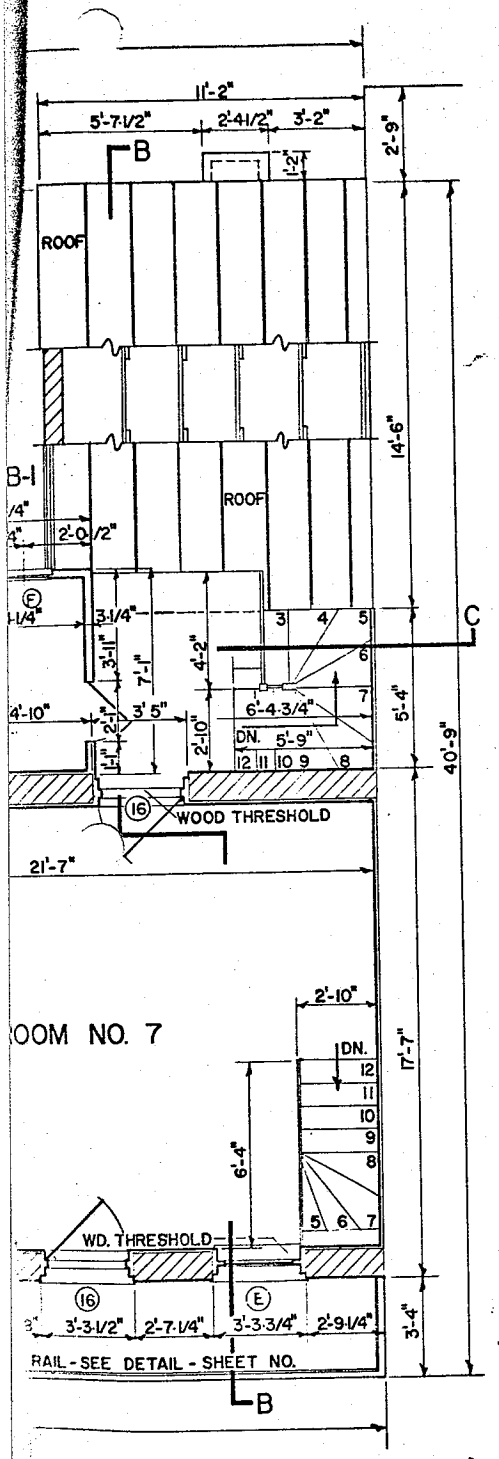
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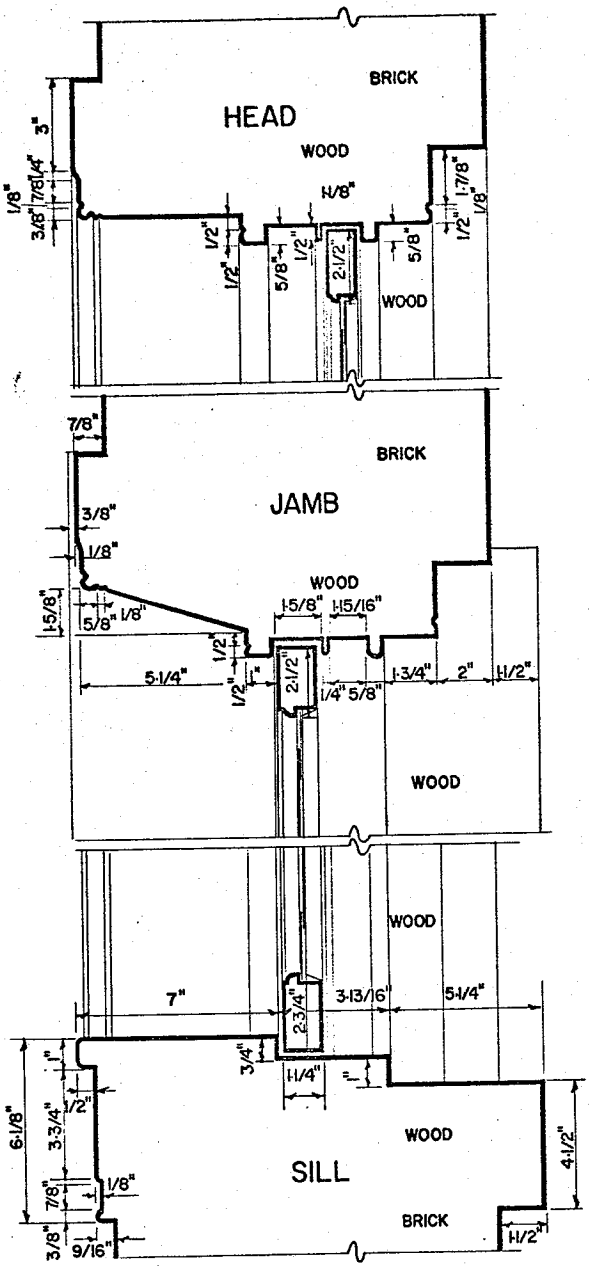
ENJ. F. BARR, C. F. BUTTS, JAS. N. KISE, W. A. WISNER, DEL. 1957

PERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

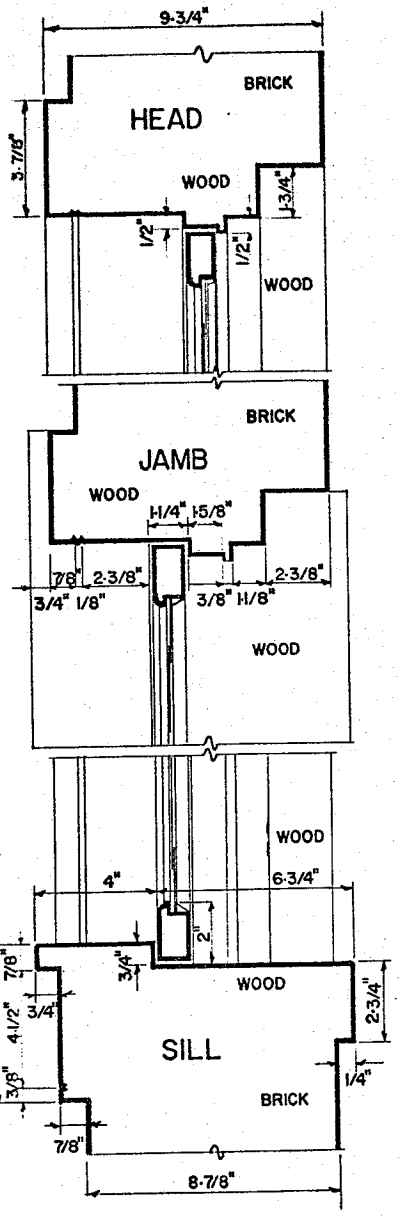
NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE ROEDER HOUSE





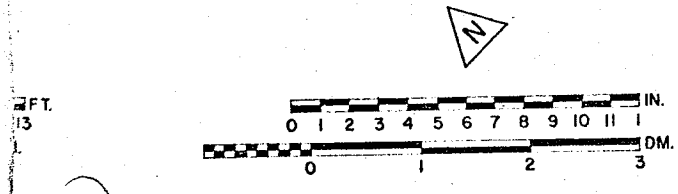
WINDOW E



WINDOW H

WINDOW DETAILS

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"



NAME OF STRUCTURE

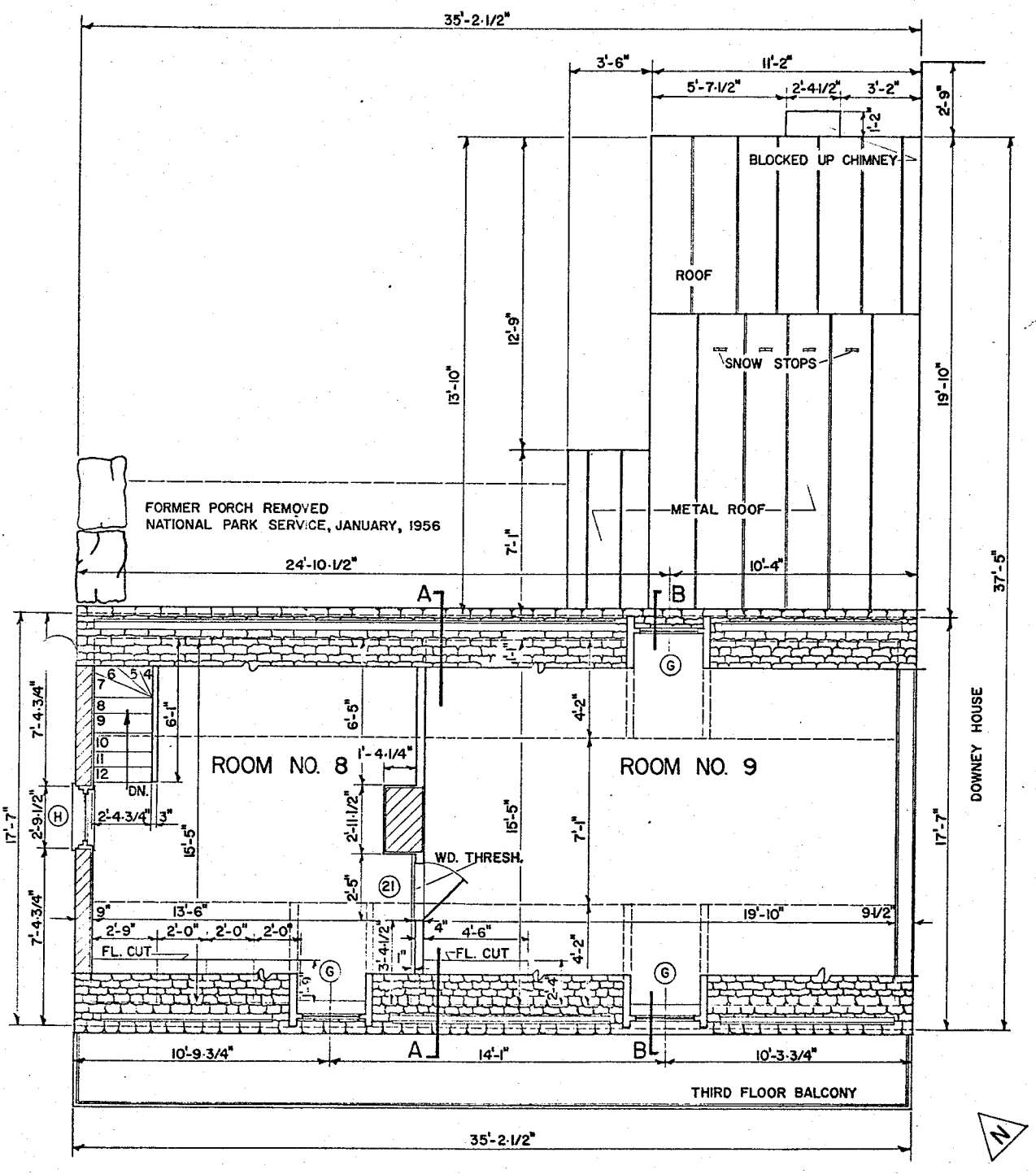
THE ROEDER HOUSE

STREET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV-18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS



ROOM NO.	
1	CON
2	3-1/2" 5. 2' E.
A-1	6"- 13 OI 2'
3	4-1/2" BI JC
4	ORIGI 11" JC
5	ORIGI 11" JC
A-2	5"- 7-1 2"
6	7-1/2"
7	5-3/4"
B-1	3" BO
8	3-1/2"- BO
9	5-1/2"- BO.

ABBRI
WI
CL
FL
DN

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

FT. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

M. 0 1 2 3

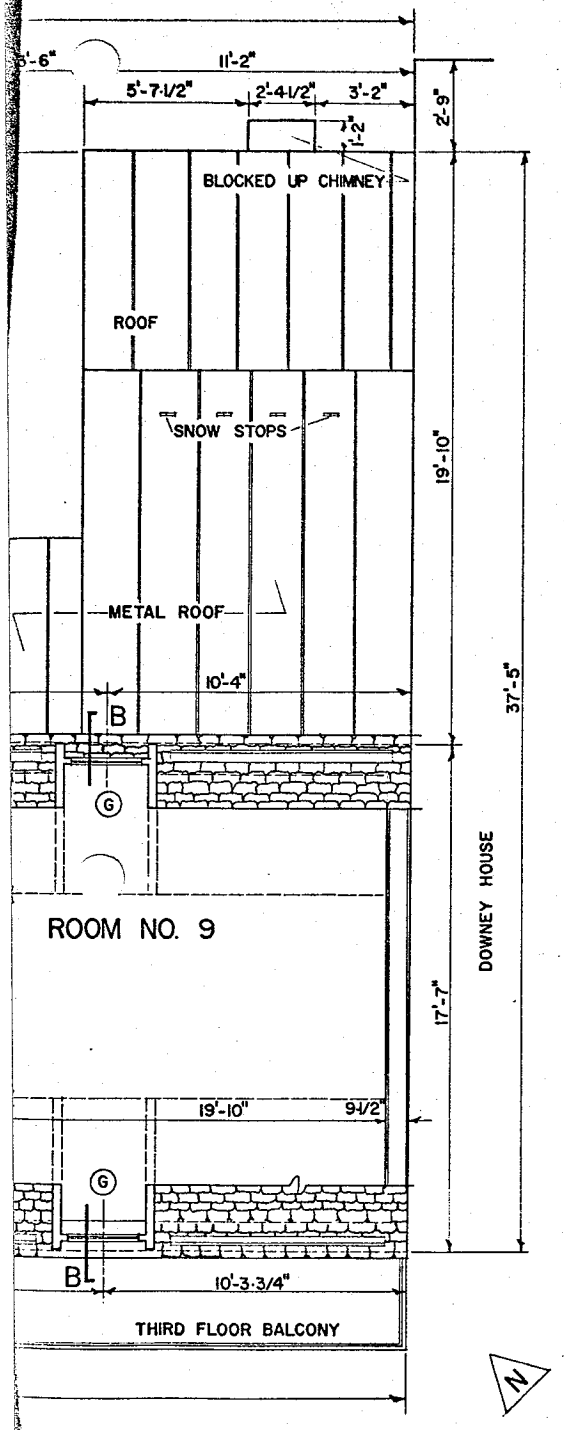
IN. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 1

ENJ. F. BARR, C. F. BUTTS, JAS. N. KISE, W. A. WISNER, DEL. 1957

RPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

THE BOEHER HOUSE



FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NO.	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
1	CONCRETE	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL PLASTER ON 4" WOOD FURRING	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
2	3-1/2" x 7/8" T. & G. ON 5-1/2" x 2" SLEEPERS 2'-0" O.C. LAID ON EARTH FILL	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL PLASTER ON LATH - 7/8" FURRING WAINSCOTING 3/4" T.& G. 3'-5-1/2" HIGH	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
A-1	6"- 13" RANDOM BOARDS ON 2"x6" JOISTS 2'-0" O.C.	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
3	4-1/2"- 6" RANDOM BOARDS ON 2"x6" JOISTS	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
4	ORIGINAL WD. FLOOR 11" PLANK - 2"x 7" JOISTS	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4 WALL 3-1/4" T. & G. PARTITION	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH
5	ORIGINAL WD. FLOOR 11" PLANK - 2"x 7" JOISTS	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL 3-1/4" T. & G. PARTITION	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH
A-2	5"- 7-1/2" RANDOM WD. 2"x 7" JOISTS 2'-0" O.C.	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
6	7-1/2" BOARDS	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
7	5-3/4" BOARDS	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH
B-1	3" BOARDS	3 WALLS 3-1/2" T. & G. 4th WALL PLASTER ON MASONRY	3-1/4" T. & G.
8	3-1/2"- 5 1/2" RANDOM BOARDS	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL PLASTER ON WD. LATH	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
9	5-1/2"- 8-1/2" RANDOM BOARDS	2 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 2 WALLS PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH

ABBREVIATIONS:
WD. THRESH. = WOOD THRESHOLD
CLOS. = CLOSET
FL. CUT = FLOOR CUT
DN. = DOWN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE ROEDER HOUSE
ET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO.
WV—18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF
HAER WV

APPROVAL SHEET

RECOMMENDED Clyde B King DATE 12/3/64
acting Superintendent

RECOMMENDED Robert G. Hall DATE 12/10/64
Chief, EODC

APPROVED Ronald F. Lee DATE 1/7/65
Regional Director

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

FREDERICK A. ROEDER HOUSE

BUILDING NO.16

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Prepared by:

Clyde B. King
Acting Superintendent
December 3, 1964
3 Pages
Project No.Hf-60

HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

FREDERICK A. ROEDER HOUSE

BUILDING NO. 16

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Prepared by:

Clyde B. King
Acting Superintendent
December 3, 1964

SECTION I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A. Name and Number of Building:

Roeder Building, Number 16.

B. Proposed Use of Roeder Building:

Develop within the building an Architectural Exhibit portraying various details of construction as exemplified in this building and in other local buildings. In addition it may be necessary to prepare special exhibits to supplement exposed details. These should be self-guiding, along simple lines, and portrayed for about sixth grade level.

This exhibit is in accord with the Master Plan, approved July 9, 1964, page 7 bottom of middle column under Needed: Architectural Exhibit. Also the building and its location are portrayed on the Map on Page 9: the Roeder Building.

This building is admirably suited to this purpose. The base is of native stone, a material common to buildings in this town. The upper floor is of brick, used particularly by the U. S. Armory in its construction. Woodwork is various, portraying different styles of construction and finish. And one wall of the structure shows the adaptation of part of an earlier stone wall to a later addition to the building. Further, most of the building is above flood danger.

By making the display self-guiding it will be possible to use it without interpretive personnel. And by the same token it can be used with minimum heating cost since no one will be stationed in the building.

C. Provisions for operating the Roeder Building:

With the work under PCP B-57 well under way, it will soon be possible to plan exhibits: which parts will be exhibited in place and what building construction methods and architectural research methods will be portrayed in the building. At present no funds are programmed for this purpose or for rehabilitating the interior.

D. Estimate of Cost of Proposed Constructions:

The exterior restoration was planned at a cost of $42,000. It is now certain that the cost will not be lower. When this work is completed it will be possible to program additional

work in accord with Part II of this Plan. It is estimated that interior restoration, mechanical, exhibits and architectural investigation will cost $24,150.00.

Received
1/19/66
hc

HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

PART II

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

FREDERICK A. ROEDER HOUSE

BUILDING NO.16

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Prepared by:

Clyde B. King
Acting Superintendent
December 3, 1964

SECTION II. HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

A. Name and Number of Building:

Roeder Building, Number 16.

B. Historical Information:

There is no additional historical data. The report made by Charles W. Snell, Park Historian, dated April 3, 1959, in 11 pages, Project No.Hf-60 contains all information available at present on this structure.

It is believed that the Architectural Data Section gives a more correct definition of the actual building construction than is possible to prove by documentary research.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

ON

THE ROEDER HOUSE
(Building #16)

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Prepared by

Alan M. Walmer
Architect

September, 1964

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Eastern Office, Design and Construction
Division of Architecture

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A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

The following survey report, pertaining to the proposed exterior restoration and interior rehabilitation of the Frederick A. Roeder Building, was prepared in accordance with directions set forth in the "Historic and Prehistoric Structures Handbook" and the "Historic Structures Inventory" supplement emanating from the Director's Office, dated April, 1963.

No documents, contemporary with the restoration period, exist pertaining to the structure. Photographs of the period show only glimpses of portions of the structure, obscured by distance and foreground material. Some information was obtained from later photographs, however it was necessary to make an examination of the building fabric itself to bring forth an understanding of the construction and evolvement of the external appearance of the building through the Civil War period.

Carpenter-Foreman James S. Askins has been helpful in identifying later modifications and exposing evidence of the fabric pertinent to the period. His interest in the work, and his knowledge and understanding of materials and the methods of construction of the original craftsmen were of especial value.

The Historical Data Sections of the Historic Structures Reports for this and other related buildings, prepared by Messrs. Charles W. Snell and Arthur L. Sullivan were much aid in the preparation of the report.

The encouragement and advice of Supervisory Architect Archie W. Franzen and Superintendent Joseph R. Prentice is particularly acknowledged.

Alan M. Walmer
Architect

PART I

PHYSICAL HISTORY

A. GENERAL

The Roeder House, Building #16, is located in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and stands at the intersection of High Street and Hog Alley. To the rear, across Potomac Street, lies the site of the Federal Armory and the Armory Engine House or "John Brown's Fort." While no event of major historical significance can be connected with the Roeder House, it was a prominent part of the background scene in the events connected with the John Brown Raid and subsequent events of the Civil War period at Harpers Ferry.

The Roeder House is a picturesque structure of rather unique appearance and construction. Despite several structural faults and the destructive processes of time, man and nature, it has managed to survive, in exterior appearance at least, substantially as it was during the period 1859-65.

The house was built in stages from 1844 to 1857, incorporating portions of other structures standing on the site. It was built by (or for) Frederick A. Roeder, a prominent citizen of the town, and a confectioner by trade; who used the building as a residence and place of business. Roeder was killed in 1861 by a sniper's bullet while standing on the back porch of his home.[1] Thereafter his family vacated the building and

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1. This account of Frederick A. Roeder's death was related to the writer by Mrs. Mae Kern Ramey, a great-grandaughter of Roeder, as told to her by her grandmother, Mary Louisa Roeder Kern.

it was used, apparently, by military personnel.

After the War the building was again used as a residence and eventually passed out of the hands of the Roeder heirs.

Many changes were made to the building after the restoration period but none of these alterations greatly altered the historic fabric. On the exterior, new slate roofing was applied, several sash and doors were replaced, and shutters were installed. The porches were rebuilt (the back porch and stairhouse no longer exist). One window frame is a replacement. Inside, the alterations consisted mainly of the addition of floor and wall coverings, wainscoting, and board partitions that covered up the old fabric. The basement rooms received new floor framing and flooring.

That the house belonged to a man of frugal or moderate means is evident in the general quality of materials and workmanship employed throughout the building. A great deal of material reclaimed from other construction was incorporated in the building; and the often unorthodox, sometimes crude methods of construction and workmanship indicate a certain lack of experience or knowledge of building techniques on the part of the workmen.

Roeder, at the time of his death, was the head of a large household.[2] His house apparently grew in stages as the increasing size of his family

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2. An 1860 census lists nine occupants of the house. Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, for Buildings No.16 and 16A" dated April 3, 1959, page 7.

required and his budget allowed.

There is no definite documentary evidence to pinpoint the dates or the exact nature of the original construction and subsequent major changes to the building. However, an analysis of the fabric, studied in correlation with known facts concerning adjacent properties and buildings, leads one to deduce that there were five major stages in the evolution of the structure:

1. As constructed, 1844-5
2. Alterations of 1848-9
3. Alterations of 1856-7
4. Civil War occupancy
5. Post-period alterations

A description of the physical history of the building may most conveniently and coherently be made by considering each of these stages.

B. AS CONSTRUCTED, 1844-5

The initial portion of the Roeder House was built on Lot No.16 of a division of the Wager Six-Acre Reservation laid off into lots in 1835. The property was unoccupied until 1837, when one John G. Wilson constructed a stable on Lots 16 and 17.[3] Wilson was the builder of Stagecoach Inn. The Roeder House had not yet been built in December of 1844, for at that time, Major Symington, of the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry, made an evaluation of properties adjoining the site of the Armory.

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3. Sullivan, A. L., "History of Wager Lots #17-34, 1782-1869", p.72.

In his evaluation, Major Symington states that Lot 16 was occupied by "a small wooden house, sixteen feet by fourteen feet, one story" and that Lot 17 was occupied by "a large wooden stable sixty feet by thirty feet and loft above."[4] Roeder leased Lot 16 in January of 1844 for rent which would indicate that there was no structure of value on the site at that time. However, in September of 1847, Roeder purchased the same lot for an amount far in excess of the value of the land alone.[5]

It was common in Harpers Ferry during this period for some landowners to rent portions of their properties to others under long term leases. Usually the terms of these leases required the lessee to construct a building on the rented lot. Often the lease would specify the type of construction, number of floors, and overall dimensions of the building. At the termination of the lease, the improvements to the property were to be evaluated and paid for by the lessor.[6] No plans or specifications for the Roeder House have ever been found. However, the original portion seems to follow closely the specifications found in other leases and deeds of the period.

The building, as originally constructed, fronted 22'3" on High Street and was 17'7" deep. It was a two story stone structure, but because it was

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4. Op.Cit. p.3

5. Ibid, p.4

6. Ibid, p.3 and Kissling, H. H., "Historic Building Report for Bldg.1B, Marmion Hall" dated October 30, 1958, pps.13-30. Historian Kissling recounts a detailed narrative of such an agreement and the problems one man encountered with it.

built on a sloping site on the southwest side of the street, it fronted only one story on the street side. An areaway across the front provided light, ventilation and access to the basement.

The walls were laid up of local rubble stone, capped with a brick sawtooth cornice. Some of these bricks were reclaimed and used in later additions and still show the weathered ghosts of their former use. The stonework was probably pargeted. The structure was built against the Downey House, Building No.15 (built 1838-9), employing that structure as its southeast wall.

A gable roof having a slope of seven in twelve paralleled High Street. The ends of the present second floor joists and beams are cut at this angle and show the nail holes where the rafters were attached.

There were two small porches or stoops at the first floor level, one at the front and one at the rear. Two old bricked in joist pockets were found under the first floor back door. The nature of the original steps, and whether the porches were roofed or not, can only be conjectured.

The southwest (street) and northeast (rear) elevations were similar in that at each floor level a door was centered on each facade. Each door was flanked by two windows, one on either side, except at the basement level at the rear where there was only one window to the left (east) of the door. The northwest (gable end) elevation was unbroken by any opening.

On the interior at the basement level, the plan was divided into two rooms of unequal size by a stud, lath and plaster partition. The original

flooring was replaced long ago. It was probably of wood. The larger of the two rooms had a large, deep fireplace and may have been the kitchen. The use of the other room has not been determined.

An outside stair must have provided access to the first floor. The existing interior stair is a later addition.

The first floor plan was simply one large room with a fireplace centered in the northwest wall. No trace of any partition or divider could be found in this space. The period use of the room is not known.

The flooring of this room is original and consists of wide, random width (8"-13") red pine boards tongued and grooved and 1" in thickness. The floor boards are laid parallel to the long axis of the building. The floor and ceiling structures of this room are similar, and consist of joists and beams that span the short axis of the building. There are four large wood beams each in the ceiling and floor. These beams bear mortises, slots, and round holes which have no relation to the structure of the building. The writer has seen similar timbers and cuts in many timber covered bridges and is of the opinion that these beams were reclaimed from an old covered bridge. The Wager Bridge which crossed the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry was demolished about 1841.[7] It is possible Roeder economized by utilizing serviceable material reclaimed from that source. Between these beams and parallel to them, light wood joists were

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7. Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No.1 and the Bridge Lot, The Baltimore & Ohio RR Co's Bridge and Buildings at Harpers Ferry." Dated September 22, 1958, p.23

placed about 2' on center.

The masonry openings in the southwest and northeast elevations of the original structure are bridged by long (18') continuous wood lintles or plates, 4" x 7", laid flat. These plates, built into the masonry walls, bear the ends of the floor joists and beams, and the masonry above them. In addition, on the exterior, each masonry opening has a stone lintle.

The window assemblies of the first floor are of a different size and design than those of the basement. The basement masonry openings have plastered flanks and no casings, while the first floor openings have wood flanks, casings, and backbands. The window and door frames have plugged mortices and holes, and old nail holes, indicating that the material with which they were assembled was used and came from another building.

The interior wall surfaces and ceilings were plastered and whitewashed.

C. ALTERATIONS OF 1848-9

In January of 1848 Roeder acquired Lot No.17 adjacent to his property and presumably soon after that added two rooms to his house. The two story rubble stone addition increased the frontage of the house to 35'-6", its present dimension. Roeder incorporated the southeast wall of a stable then standing on Lot 17 as the northwest wall of the addition.[8]

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8. Refer back to pages 3 and 4. Major Symington's evaluation of the properties is in error, the stable, or at least its end wall, was stone, and it was located on Lot #17. During the course of this fabric investigation, two bricked-up openings were found behind the plaster on the interior of the northwest wall of the Roeder House. A complete frame and sill for one of the windows was uncovered; mortices for bars were found in the head and sill, such as a stable window may have had. No sash were ever installed in this frame. The outside of the frame faces the interior of the Roeder House.

The new addition had seven masonry openings (four doors and three windows), each of a different size and detail. This suggests that the frames, doors, and sash were probably adapted from another structure.

A doorway was cut into the masonry end wall of the original portion of the house to provide access at the first floor level to the new addition.

The basement room was probably used as Roeder's place of business; as there is no interior passage from this room to the rest of the building. A large fireplace was added back to back with the fireplace of the adjacent and older room. Both fireplaces share the same flue.

The first floor of the addition consists of random width (3½"-6") boards, 1-1/8" in thickness, running from front to back and perpendicular to the flooring of the adjacent room. The floor framing consists of very light wood joists, approximately 1'-4" on center, which frame into header beams along the northwest and southeast walls. There is no fireplace in this room and its use is not known.

The walls and ceilings of both new rooms were plastered and whitewashed. The woodwork was painted dark brown. The baseboards and floor of the first floor addition were painted with a black coating that resists the action of paint removers. The exterior woodwork was painted white and the doors brown.

To the rear of Building #16 stands a detached two story brick structure, designated as Building #16A. This building measures 14'-6" by 11'-3". in plan, (and has but two rooms, one on each floor). It was built up

against the Downey House employing that structure as its southeast wall. No date for the construction of this small out building could be determined. The brickwork differs in detail from that of the third story of the main building. However, details of windows and doors are similar to those of the 1848-9 addition to the main house. The back porch of the main house relied in part upon one wall of Building #16A for support, consequently the writer is of the opinion that it was built at about the same time as the 1848-9 addition. It definitely was in existance by the summer of 1859.[9]

Its use is not known. It was not a kitchen or Roeder's shop as there are no fireplaces. Possibly it was a storeroom or servants' quarters.

D. ALTERATIONS OF 1856-7

The stone stable on Lot 17 was still standing in 1856, for at that time Superintendent Clowe of the Federal Armory advised purchase of the lot and stable because it was a firetrap. In August of 1856 Frederick Roeder sold the northwest 28'-6" of Lot 17, including the stable, to the United States. The stable, except for its southeast wall, was subsequently demolished and the lot was filled in and made into a street[10] commonly known as "Hog Alley".

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9. The roof of this outbuilding is visible in Photograph HF-64 found in the Park files and taken during the summer of 1859.

10. Sullivan, A. L., "History of Wager Lots #17-34, 1782-1869," p.74

The brick third floor and attic addition to the Roeder House could not have been constructed prior to the demolition of the stable, as the construction of the northwest wall of the brick addition would have interfered with the roof and loft of the stable. The brick addition was made prior to 1859, however.[11]

The southwest elevation of the second floor addition (third story level) was punctured by three windows and two doors, located approximately above the corresponding first floor openings. One window at the attic level was located in the northwest gable end.

The southeast gable end of the attic was built up of 2"x4" studs, lath and plaster, and random width 1" thick planks. Above the juncture of the gable with the roof of the Downey House, the exterior side was covered with slate shingles.

Cast iron balcony supports and railings were used on the High Street elevation at the second floor level. The supports and the ends of the railings were built into the brickwork as the walls were laid up. This proves the balcony was present during the period.

The wood back porch was roofed to make a gallery. The stairs at the eastern corner of this porch were extended to serve the new second floor, and were enclosed for their protection by a wood frame and clapboard stair housing. A portion of the old stone stable wall at the northern corner of the back porch was reworked to provide a doorway from the porch to the newly opened alley. Another part of this wall, at the intersection of the alley and High Street, was torn down to make a low wall at the

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11. See Appendix I, photograph HF-64

northwest end of the front porch.

The new gable roof was covered by slate shingles; these shingles, as adduced from some fragments found under the present roofing, were similar in color and texture to Buckingham, Virginia slate, and were of random widths, 16"-18" long, exposed about 7½" to the weather.

The front or High Street slope of the roof had two dormers, the rear slope had one. The dormers were located approximately above the second floor doors and their cheeks were covered with slate similar to the roof and gable end.

The 1856-7 alterations added four new rooms to the Roeder House; two on the second floor and two on the attic level. The sizes of the new rooms corresponded roughly to the sizes of the basement and first floor rooms below them. The new rooms were separated by light stud, lath and plaster partitions. The flooring of the second floor and attic is composed of random (3½" - 8½") width hardwood boards, about 1" in thickness, laid parallel to the long axis of the building.

The walls, partitions, and ceilings were plastered.

The woodwork of the 1856-7 addition is of much finer quality, workmanship, and uniformity than that found on the floors below. Mouldings and joinery are more intricate, and fitted more neatly.[12] Evidence of the use of reclaimed materials, found on the first floor and basement, is not to be found on the second floor and attic levels.

---

12. This craftsmanship follows more closely that found in the majority of the downtown buildings.

The new rooms were heated, presumably with stoves, as there are no fireplaces in the 1856-7 addition. The larger of the two second floor rooms has a mantle which is original, however.

Alterations to older portions of the house during this period included the installation of an interior winding stairway from the first floor to the second floor in the southern corner of the original (1844-5 portion. This new stairway was undoubtedly a great comfort and convenience, as formerly, one was required to go outside the building and ascend or descend the open, exposed stairs at the front and rear of the structure. An interior stairway at the north corner connected the second floor and attic.

Full length porches front and rear were added during the course of these alterations.

Presumably, the frame partition in the basement of the original portion of the structure was removed at this time.[13]

Small closets were built under the basement and attic runs of the stairways, and a clothes press was installed beside the chimney in the larger of the two second floor rooms.

All of the plaster and woodwork in the house was painted at this time.

No period use for the rooms of the brick addition is known. Presumably they were bedrooms.

---

13. Mrs. Ramey (see footnote 1, p.1) recalls that her grandmother told her this room was the family kitchen-dining room. The space, as divided by the partition, would not have been large enough to accomodate nine persons at a table.

E. CIVIL WAR

Frederick Roeder died in July of 1861; his wife had died previously, in 1860. After Roeder's death, his children vacated the structure to live with an aunt in the nearby town of Bolivar.[14] Presumably, soldiers stationed in the area, thereafter, used the house as quarters and protection from snipers. Numerous pencil scrawls; names, ranks, and companies, names of girl friends, and dates and addresses were found on the plaster and woodwork under numerous coats of paint.[15]

The Roeder House does not appear to have suffered from extensive War damage or troop vandalism, although a hundred years of weathering and later renovations may very well have obliterated any scars caused by the War.

During the course of this fabric investigation charred woodwork, plaster lath, and floorboards were uncovered in the first floor room of the original portion of the structure. The window casings in particular were scorched black. Evidently, the fire was confined to this one room only, and was quickly extinguished, as damage to the fabric was slight. In the northern corner of the room, where the fire appears to have been most intense, the outlines of furniture and other articles may be traced in the blackened floorboards. One complete window casing and frame in

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14. Mrs. Ramey - see footnote 1, p.1

15. See new photographs in Appendix.

this corner is a replacement for one presumably destroyed in the fire. No record of a fire in Building #16 has been found; however, several of the pencil scrawls found on the second floor window casings refer to a "Steam Fire Engine Co."and "Baxter's Fire Zouaves" and the date 1862. The window casings and other damaged fabric were later simply painted to cover the charred wood and burned plaster.

F. POST PERIOD ALTERATIONS

Frederick Roeder's heirs retained title to the building until 1881, when the house and lot were sold to one Bridget Burleigh.[16] Most of the alterations and additions adjudged as having been installed after the restoration period appear to be of late nineteenth century work or of early twentieth century years.

The wood front porch was replaced by a concrete terrace sometime around 1892.[17] The wood rear porch or gallery and stairhouse were removed by the National Park Service in 1956. The rotted remains of the outside winder stairs were removed by the Park Service in 1964. The back porch and stairs were, at the times of their removal in an extremely rotted, unsound condition and constituted a safety hazard to persons working about the building. Details of their construction were carefully recorded for later duplication.

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16. Snell, C. W., "Historic Building Report, Part II for Buildings #16 and 16A." Dated April 3, 1959, p.9

17. Photograph HF-99 shows the wood porch. Photograph HF-92 shows the concrete terrace. Both photos were made in 1892.

One window frame, and several sash were late replacements. Three of the four first floor doors are typical early 20th century stock doors. All but one of the basement doors and frames are relatively recent replacements.

Inside, in the basement, all traces of the original floor construction have vanished. One room, used until recently as a furnace room and coal bin, has a concrete slab floor. The other room has a wood floor constructed in the 1920's. The wood wainscoting and the stairway from the first floor to the basement probably date from the same period as the floor. All these elements are assembled from modern machine finished wood stock and are fastened with wire nails and zinc-plated wood screws.

A board partition on the first floor is likewise a late addition.

The floor of the southeast room on the first floor was covered by a hardwood floor, installed on scabs over the original flooring, sometime in the 1930's.[18] This modern flooring has been removed.

The installation of a hot water or steam heating system has left numerous pipe cutouts and radiator hanger brackets in the floors and ceilings.

The walls of some rooms were covered by cloth and paper wall coverings and beaverboard panels.

The basement and first floor mantles are not original, the existing mantles being assembled with modern wood screws.

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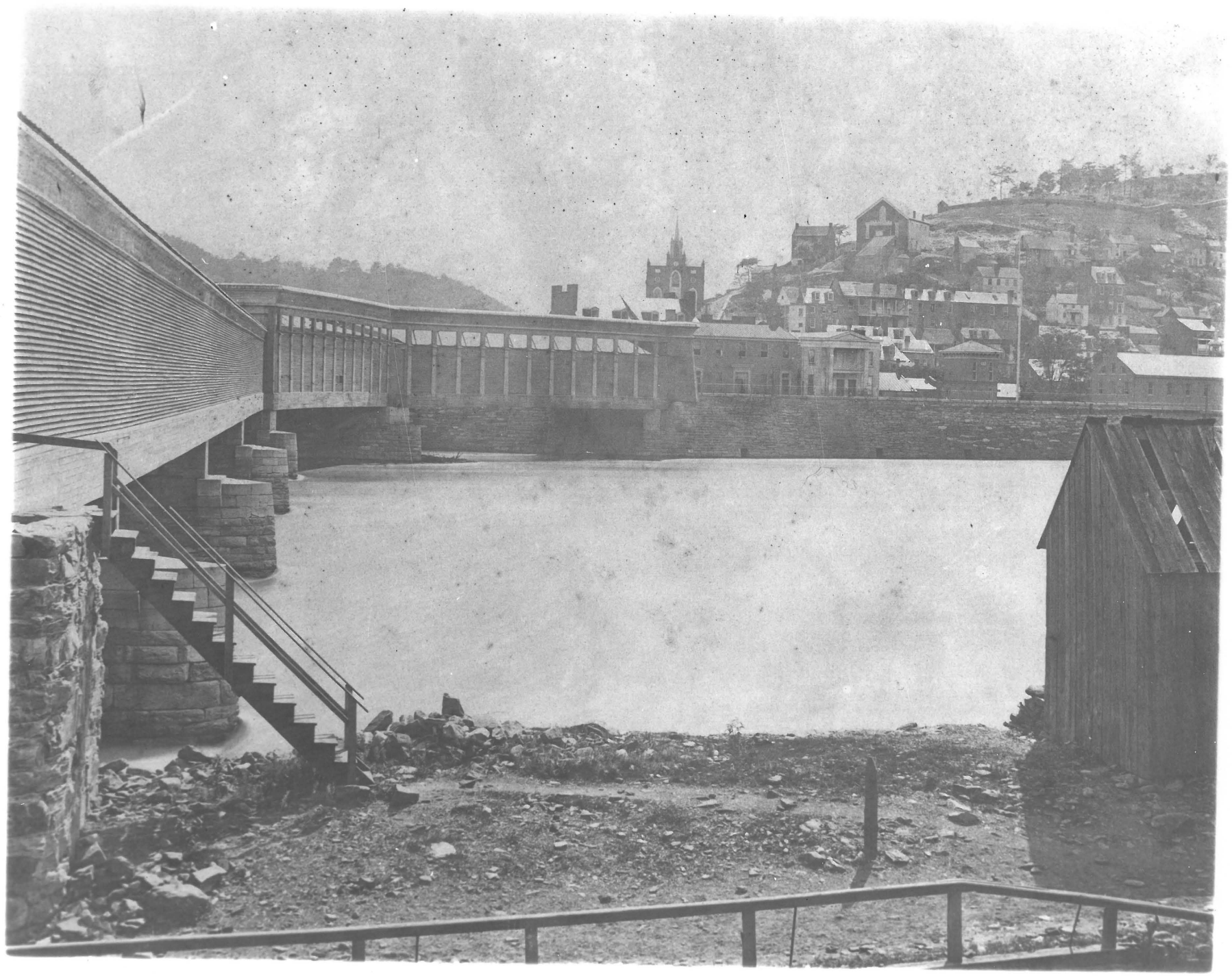
18. Mrs. Ramey - see footnote 1, p.1.

HARPER'S FERRY FROM MARYLAND, 1859

Photograph No. HF-64

This photograph is the earliest view in which the Roeder House can be seen.

The tall hip-roofed structure in the middle right ground is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad water tower, the Armory Engine House roof is visible. Above the Engine House, to the left of the cornice of the water tower, a portion of the roof, second floor, chimney, and dormer of Building #16 may be seen.



HIGH STREET, circa 1882

PHOTOGRAPH NO. HF-770

This photograph, although it dates after the restoration period, is the only old view of the High Street elevation of the Roeder House.

The old wood porch, removed about 1892, the ornamental iron balcony, dormers, and southeast gable end of Building #16 show clearly. Note the wood balustrade at the southeast end of the porch.


RDWARE.

APPENDIX II

DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATING EVOLUTION OF FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS

The drawings and sketches included in this appendix are a graphic interpretation of data gathered and conclusions reached during the investigation of the building and the preparation of this report.

A. Evolution of High Street elevation

B. As Constructed 1844-5

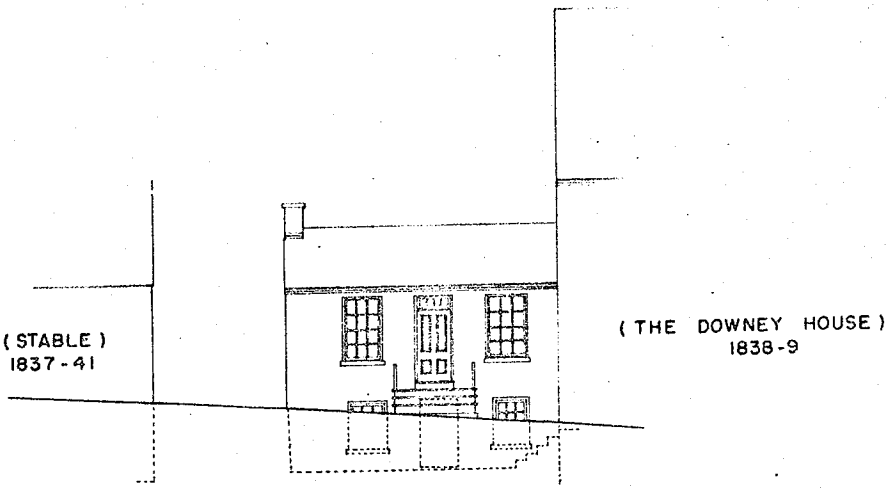
1. Floor Plans
2. Perspective Sketch

C. Alterations of 1848-9

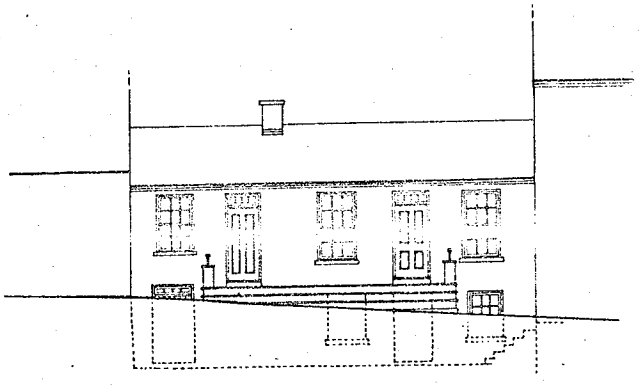
1. Floor Plans

D. Alterations of 1856-7

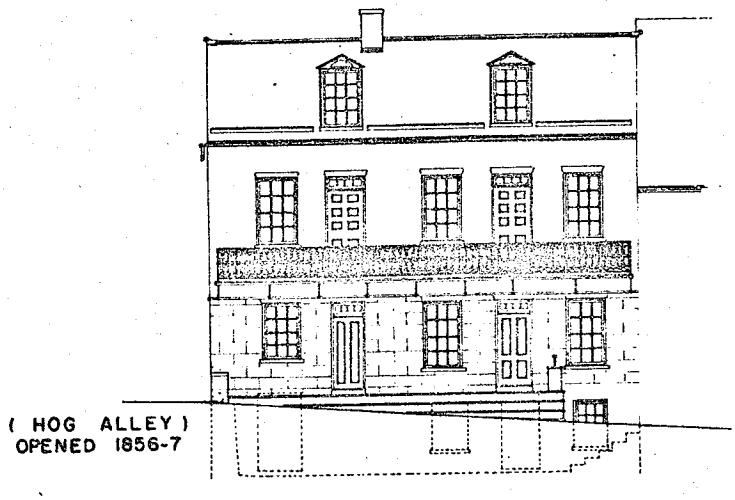
1. Floor Plans
2. Perspective Sketch



AS CONSTRUCTED IN 1844-5



ALTERATIONS OF 1848-9



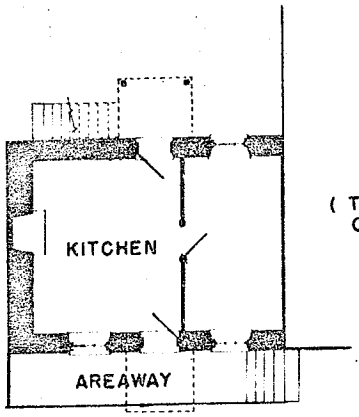
ALTERATIONS OF 1856-7

SCALE
0 1 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32

EVOLUTION OF HIGH STREET ELEVATION

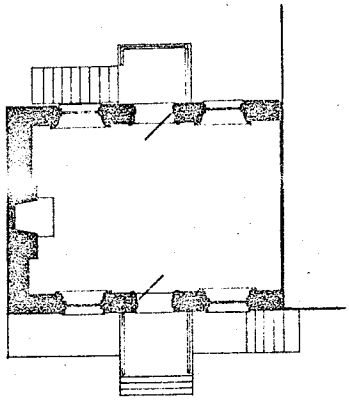
ILLUSTRATION "D"

(STABLE - CONSTRUCTED 18-37-41)

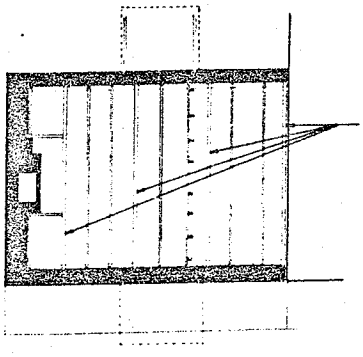


(THE DOWNEY HOUSE CONSTRUCTED 1838-9)

BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR



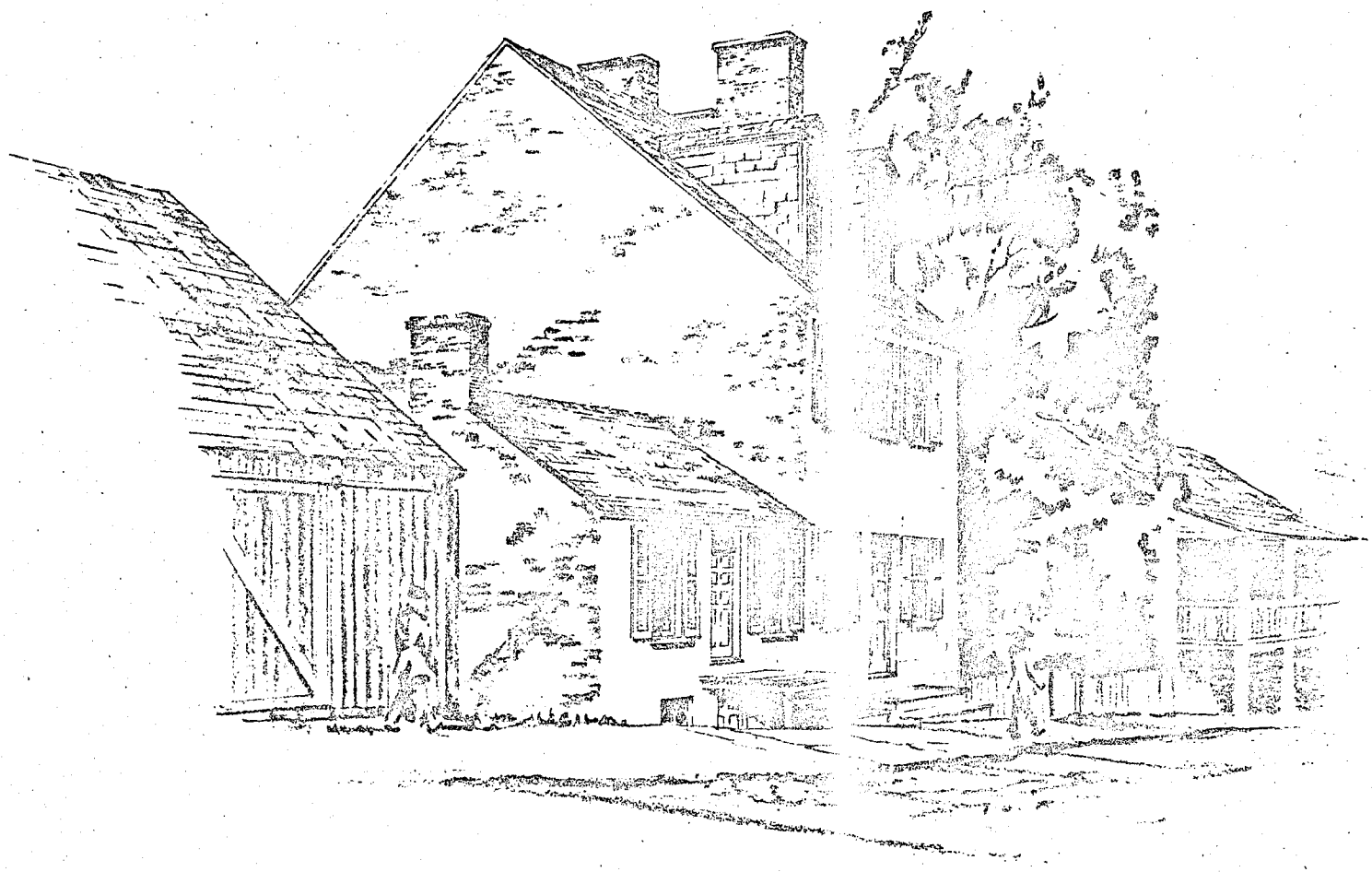
5" x 10" BEAMS - APPARENTLY RECLAIMED FROM A TIMBER BRIDGE.

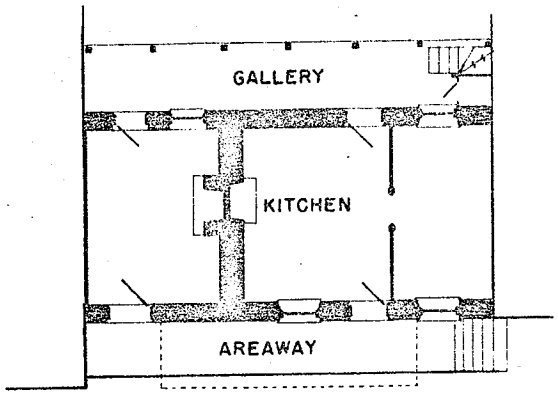
FIRST FLOOR FRAMING

SCALE
0 1 4 8 12 16

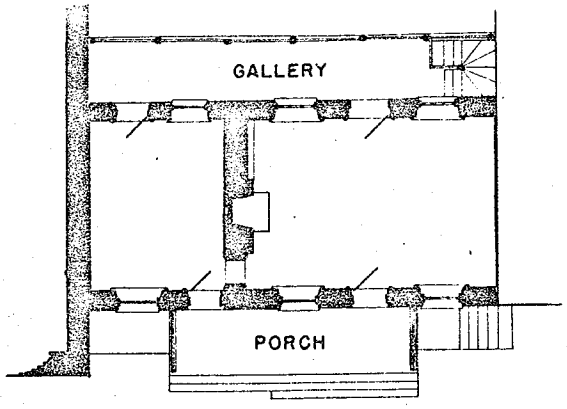
FLOOR PLANS AS CONSTRUCTED IN 1844-5

ILLUSTRATION "A"





BASEMENT

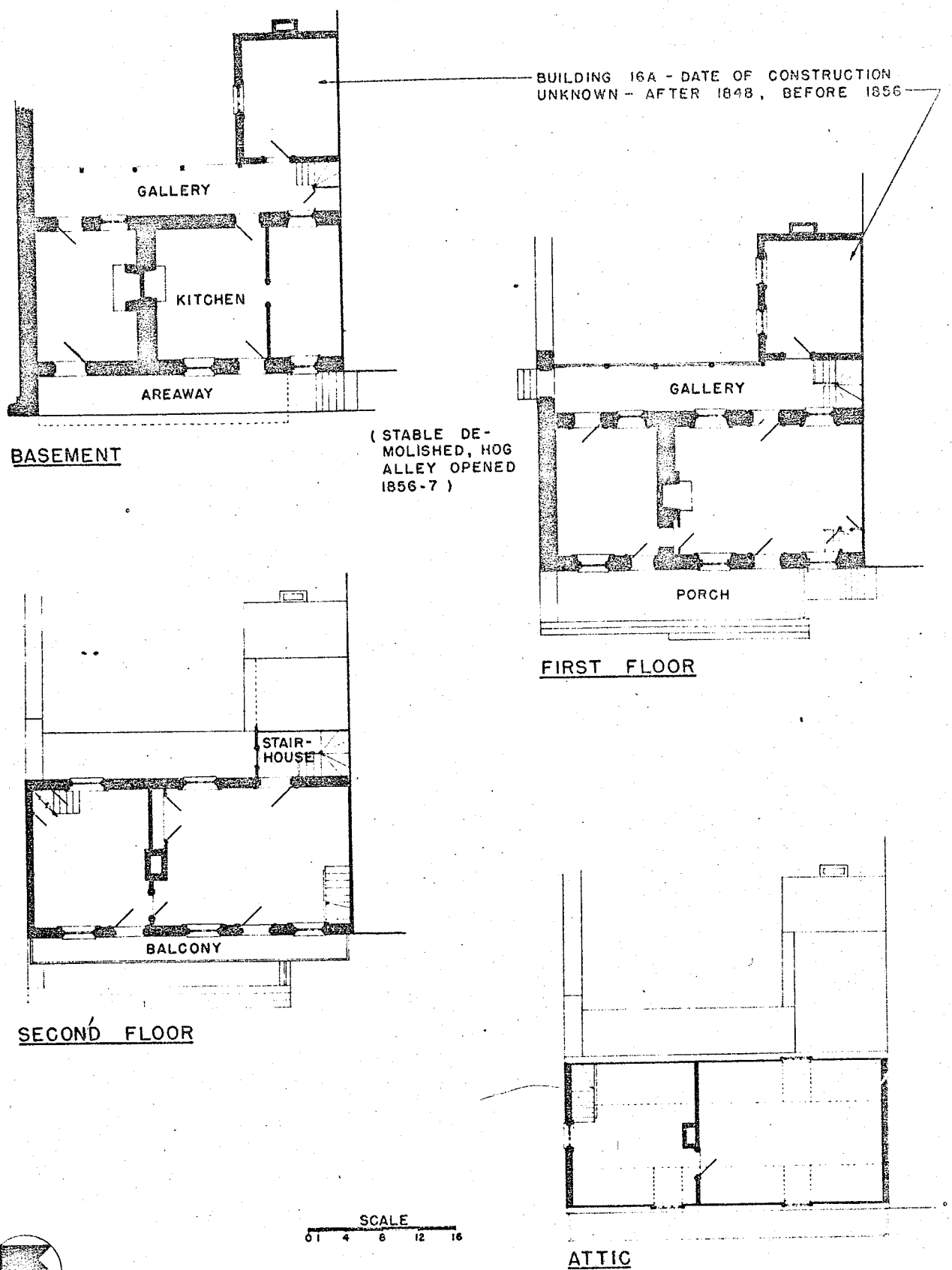


FIRST FLOOR

SCALE
0 1 4 8 12 16

FLOOR PLANS – ALTERATIONS OF 1848-9

ILLUSTRATION "B"



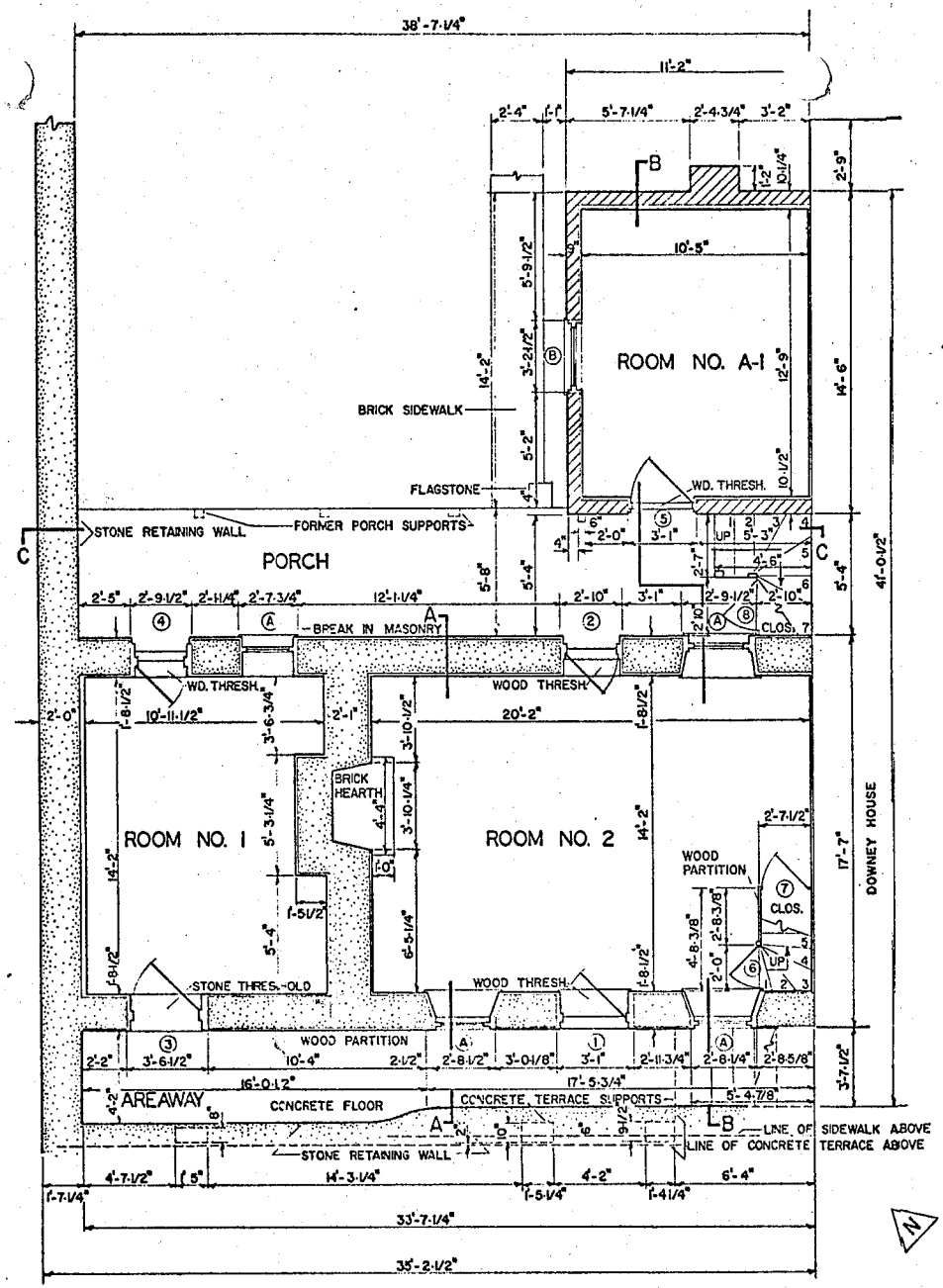
FLOOR PLANS - ALTERATIONS OF 1856-7

ILLUSTRATION "C"



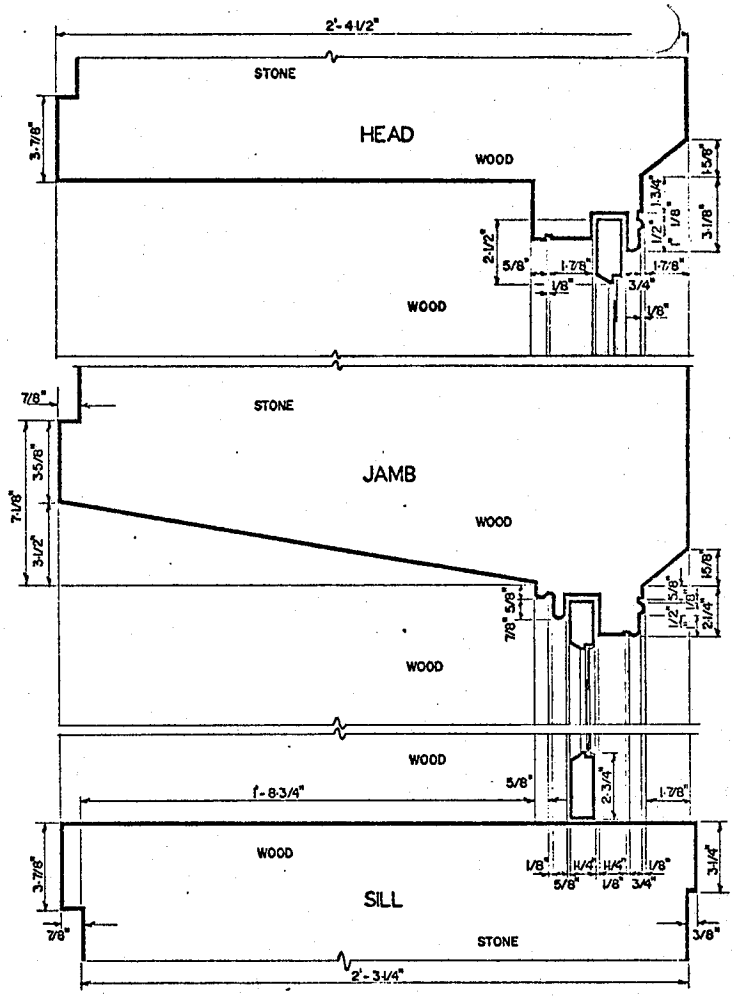
HIGH STREET - HARPER'S FERRY

WELMER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



DETAIL OF WINDOW A

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



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PERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

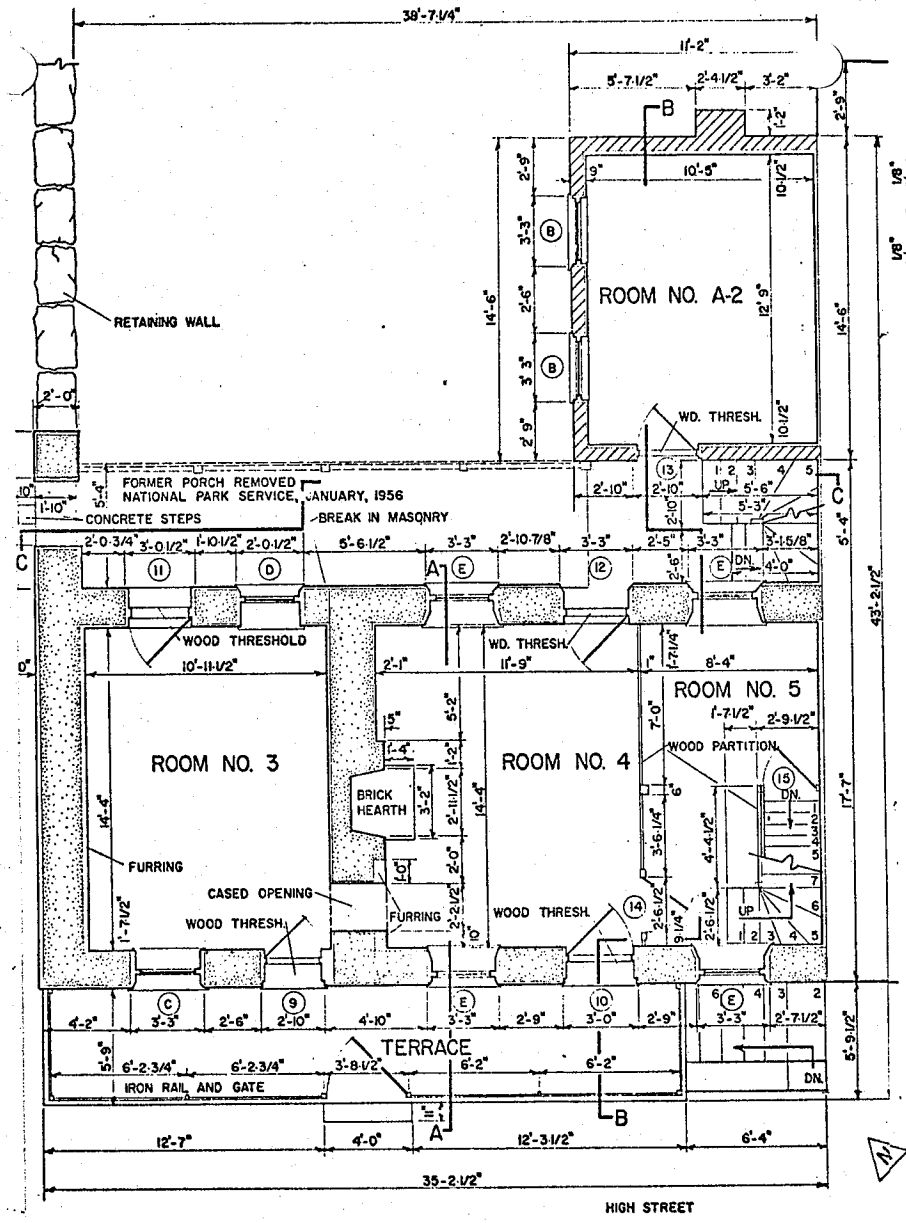
THE ROEDER HOUSE

HIGH STREET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV—18

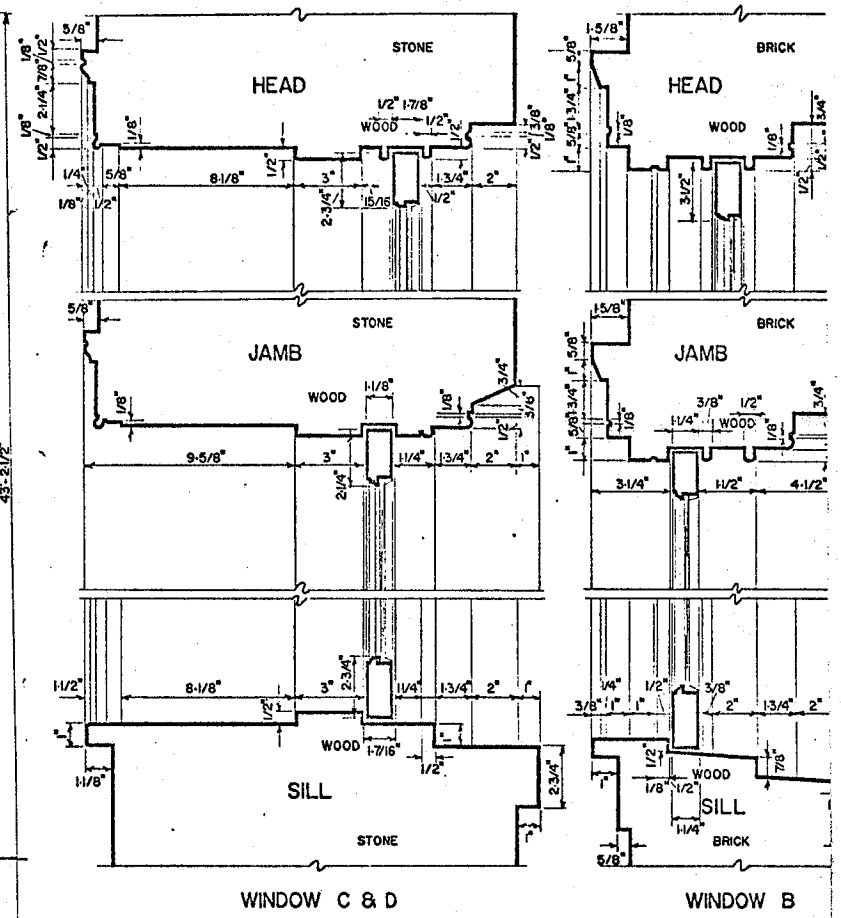
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



WINDOW C & D

WINDOW B

WINDOW DETAILS

SCALE 3"=1'-0"

J. F. BARR, C. F. BUTTS, JAS. N. KISE, W. A. WISNER, DEL. 1937

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

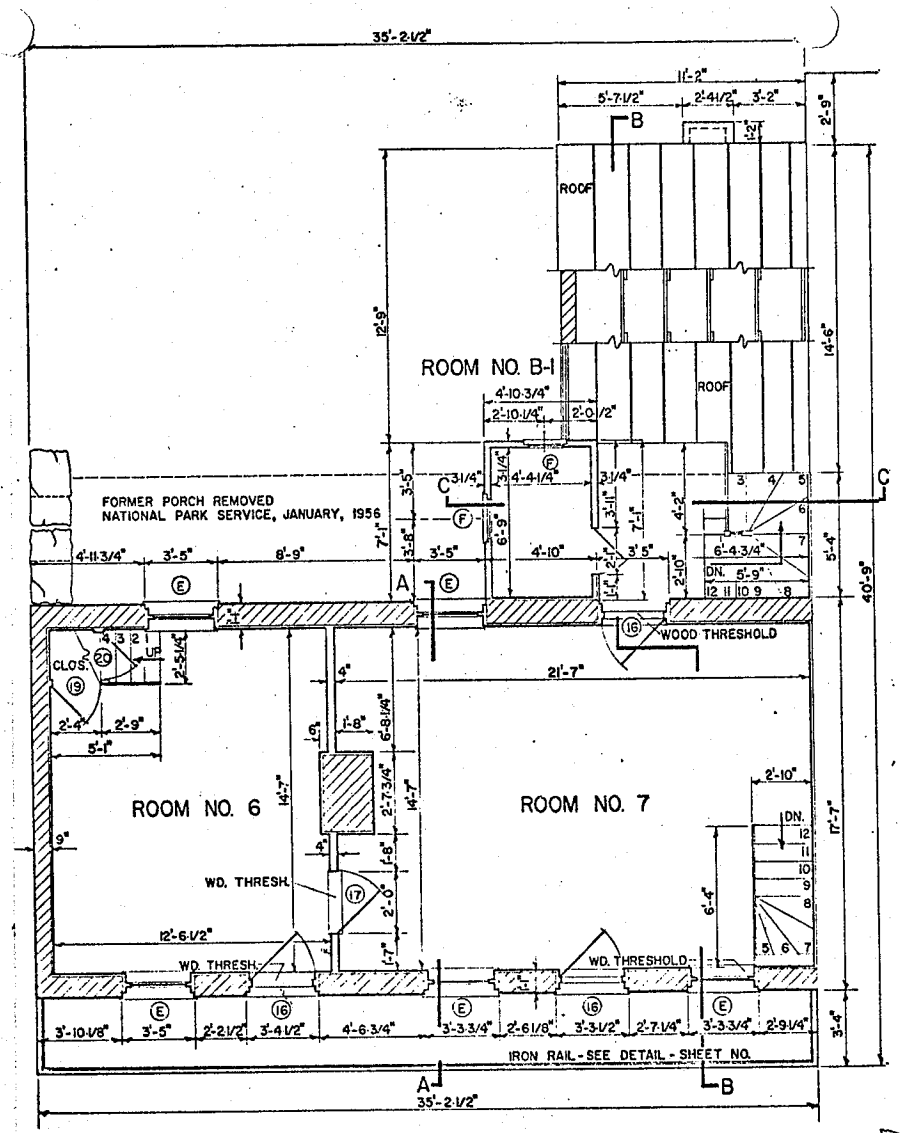
THE ROEDER HOUSE

HIGH STREET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV—18

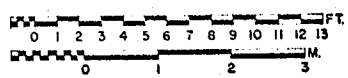
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

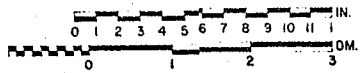
SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS

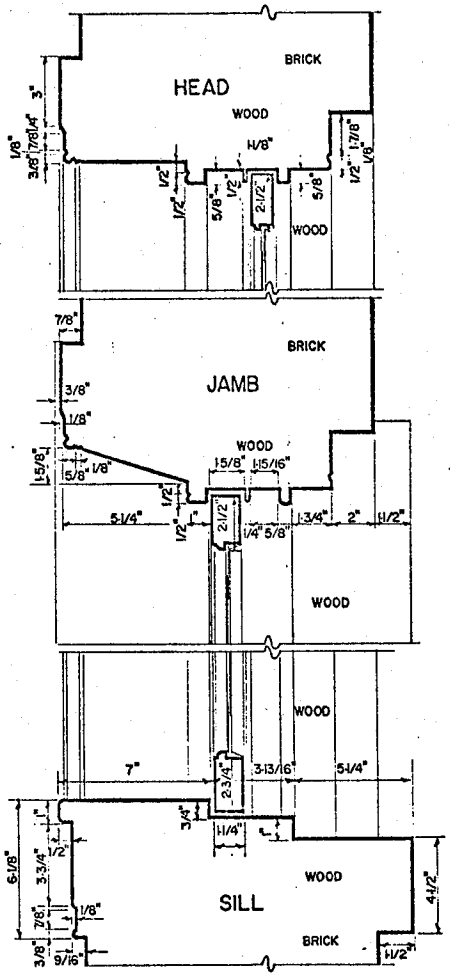


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

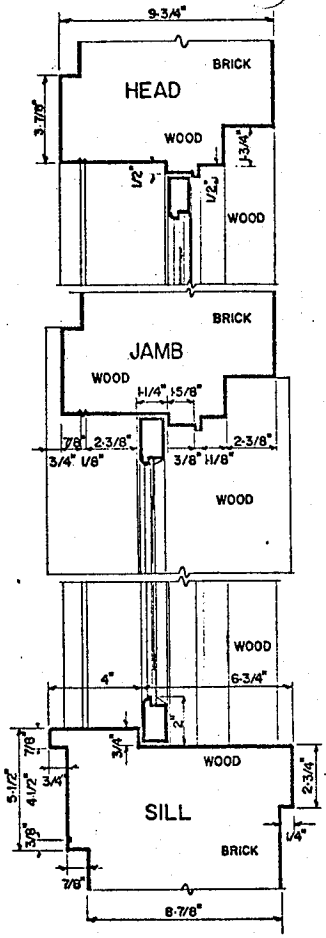
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"







WINDOW E



WINDOW H

WINDOW DETAILS

SCALE: 3"=1'-0"

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ERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

R DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE

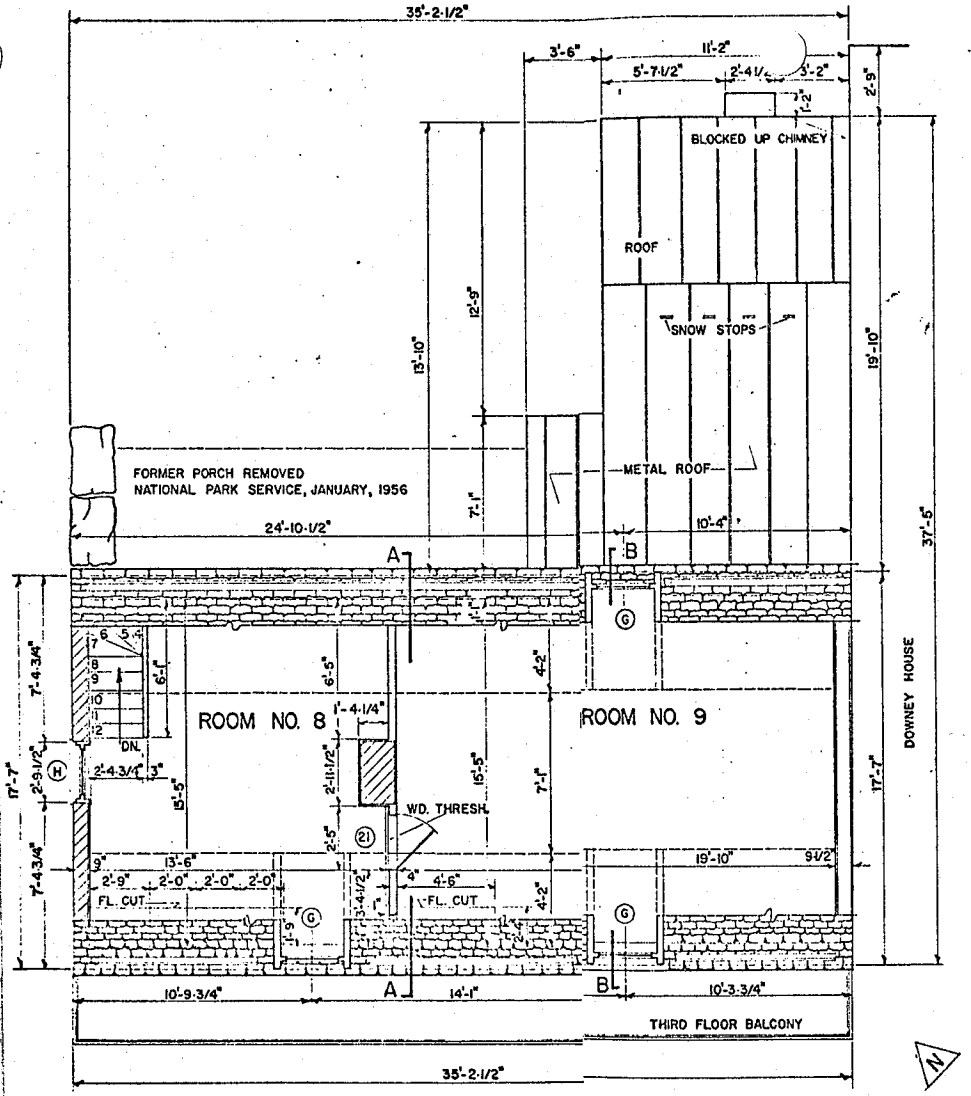
THE ROEDER HOUSE

HIGH STREET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV-18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM NO.	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING
1	CONCRETE	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL PLASTER ON 4" WOOD FURRING	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
2	3-1/2" x 7/8" T. & G. ON 5-1/2" x 2" SLEEPERS 2'-0" O.C. LAID ON EARTH FILL	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL PLASTER ON LATH - 7/8" FURRING WAINSCOTING 3/4" T.& G. 3'-5 1/2" HIGH	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
A-1	6"- 13" RANDOM BOARDS ON 2"x6" JOISTS 2'-0" O.C.	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
3	4-1/2"- 6" RANDOM BOARDS ON 2"x6" JOISTS	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
4	ORIGINAL WD. FLOOR 11" PLANK - 2"x7" JOISTS	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4 WALL 3-1/4" T. & G. PARTITION	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH
5	ORIGINAL WD. FLOOR 11" PLANK - 2"x7" JOISTS	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL 3-1/4" T. & G. PARTITION	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH
A-2	5"- 7-1/2" RANDOM WD. 2"x7" JOISTS 2'-0" O.C.	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
6	7-1/2" BOARDS	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
7	5-3/4" BOARDS	PLASTER ON MASONRY	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH
B-1	3" BOARDS	3 WALLS, 3-1/2" T. & G. 4th WALL PLASTER ON MASONRY	3-1/4" T. & G.
8	3-1/2"- 5 1/2" RANDOM BOARDS	3 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 4th WALL PLASTER ON WD. LATH	PLASTER ON WD. LATH
9	5-1/2"- 8-1/2" RANDOM BOARDS	2 WALLS PLASTER ON MASONRY 2 WALLS PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH	PLASTER ON SPLIT OAK LATH

ABBREVIATIONS:
WD. THRESH. = WOOD THRESHOLD
CLOS. = CLOSET
FL. CUT = FLOOR CUT
DN. = DOWN

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PERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT

R DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
THE ROEDER HOUSE
HIGH STREET, HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

SURVEY NO. WV—18

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

No. 59

WAGER LOT NO. 17

Location: Now the east-west street leading from High Street to Potomac Street, known as Jones Alley.

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government, 1848-1869.

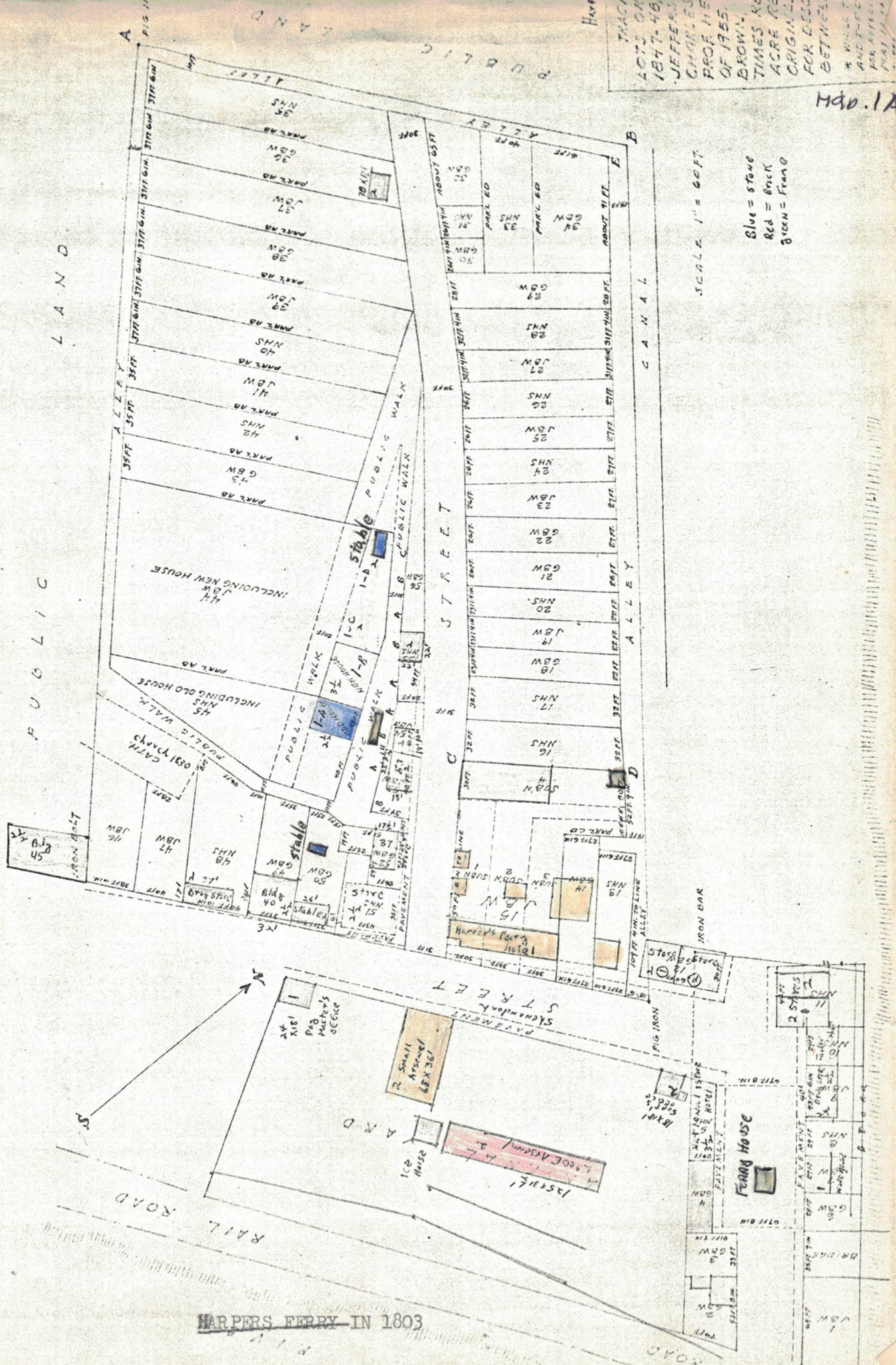
Use in 1859: Unpaved town street.

History, 1835-1856:

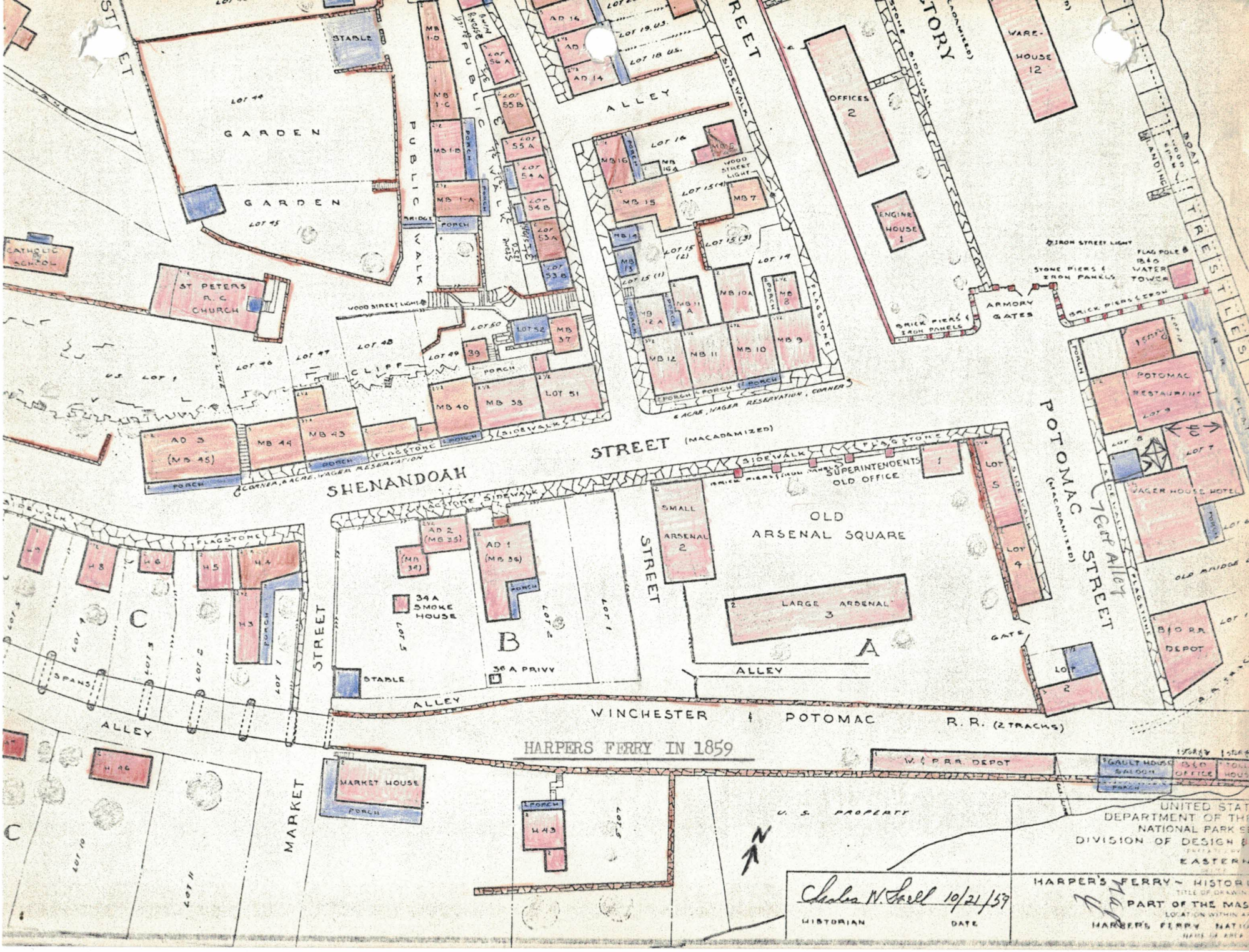
Site of a 100 by 40 feet frame stable erected by John G. Wilson under a leasehold in 1837-40. The property was owned by Noah H. Swayne from 1835 to January 1848. Lot 17 was acquired by Frederick A. Roeder in January 1848, who owned the lot until August 1856. At this later date the U. S. Government purchased Lot No. 17 from Roeder, demolished the stable as a fire hazard and converted the lot into a street.

Source of Information:

Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782 to 1869," February 18, 1959. revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, 6 maps and 2 photos. Pages 72 to 74. (HF-30A).



HARPERS FERRY IN 1803


HARPERS FERRY IN 1859
SHENANDOAH STREET (MACADAMIZED)
POTOMAC STREET
WINCHESTER & POTOMAC R. R. (2 TRACKS)
OLD ARSENAL SQUARE
SMALL ARSENAL 2
LARGE ARSENAL 3
SUPERINTENDENTS OLD OFFICE
ENGINE HOUSE 1
OFFICES 2
WARE-HOUSE 12
ARMORY GATES
ST PETERS R.C CHURCH
CATHOLIC SCHOOL
GARDEN
STABLE
PUBLIC WALK
ALLEY
CLIFF
POTOMAC RESTAURANT
WAGER HOUSE HOTEL
B & O R.R. DEPOT
MARKET HOUSE
MARKET STREET
34A SMOKE HOUSE
36A PRIVY
U. S. PROPERTY
Charles W. Snell 10/21/59
HISTORIAN
DATE

Public Law No. 289, approved March 4,1915, appropriated [2]
$ 320.00 for the payment of the Frederick A. Roeder claim.

The only recorded accounting for the F.A. Roeder estate, with J. W. Garader acting as administer [3] reads as follows:

April 28,1916:

July 17,1915 T o cash, paid Geo. W. Hott, on Account of Attorney fee prosecuting Civil War claim against U.S..... $ 64.00

Nov.11,1915 same, balance of fee..... $ 16.00

January 1916. 5% commission on Collection of $ 320.00 ..... $ 16.00
Paid cost of settlement, J.J.Kern 18.32

June 1915: Cash from U.S. Government for Payment for property taken by the military force from F. A. Roeder, Public Act No. 289. approved March 4,1915..... 320.00

Balance left January 1,1916 of $ 205,68 left to be divided up among heirs of F. A. Roeder:

Jan. 1916

To Cash James R. Roeder, a son, his 1/7th interest in $ 205.68..... $ 29.38.

To Cash, Mary L Kern, daughterm 1/7th interesst $29.38

To Cash (A). Herman Roeder, s on, 1/7th interest $29,38.

" " Julia A. Cole, a daughter, 1/7th " $ 29.38

" " Joseph A. Roeder and Laura Porter, each " $ 14.69, being 1/2 of the 1/7th interest of a son, Albert T. Roeder, deceased.....$ 29.38

" To Joseph A. Sutton and Mary Gellham, children of deceased daughter Matilda E. Sutton..... $ 29.38. each $ 14,69.

" To seven children of deceased daughterr Mrs. Amelia A. Shewbridge, each $ 4.20..... $ 29.40

Total paid to heirs: $ 205. 68.

2. U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 38, Part I, p.994.
3. Account Fiduciaries, Book O(1915), p.155-156, Jefferson County Court House, Charles Town, W.Va.

From August 18,1861 until February 25,1862 Harpers Ferry was a no man's land. Neither army made any real effort to hold the town, but both the Federal and Confederate patrols, each in their turn, moved back and forth through the town; numerous skirmishes and sniping occurred, thus making life miserable for any civilian inhabitants who attempted to live in the village. On December 7,1861, General Banks reported: "I returned last evening from a visit to Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry. The town is a picture of desolation."[41] Historian Joseph Barry also note: " All that winter— '61-6 '62— Harper's Ferry presented a scene of the utmost desolation. All the inhabitants had fled, except a few old people, who ventured to remain and protect their homes, or who were unable or unwilling to leave the place and seek new associations."[42]

On February 25,1861 , the Union Army, under the command of Major General George B. ~~McClellan~~ McClellan, acrossed the Potomac and reoccupied Harpers Ferry in force . By the evening of the 26, 8,500 infantrymen had passed through the town and many of the troops were quartered in the empty houses in the village. Harpers Ferry was to remain in Union hands until September 15,1862. Confederate forces captured and held Harpers Ferry from September 15 to 21,1862. Union armies then held Harpers Ferry from September 21,1862 to June 30,1863, from July 19,1863 to July 4,1864; and from July 8,1864 until the end of the Civil War

41. Banks to Brig. Gen. R.B. Marchy, Dec. 7,1861,Offical Records, Series I, Vol. V, 676.
42. Barry,The Strange Story of Harpers Ferryp.121.

APPENDIX II

DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATING EVOLUTION OF FLOOR PLAN [illegible]

The drawings and sketches included in this appendix are a graphic interpretation of data gathered and conclusions reached during the investigation of the building and the preparation of this report.

A. Evolution of Ilich Street elevation

B. As Constructed 1844-5

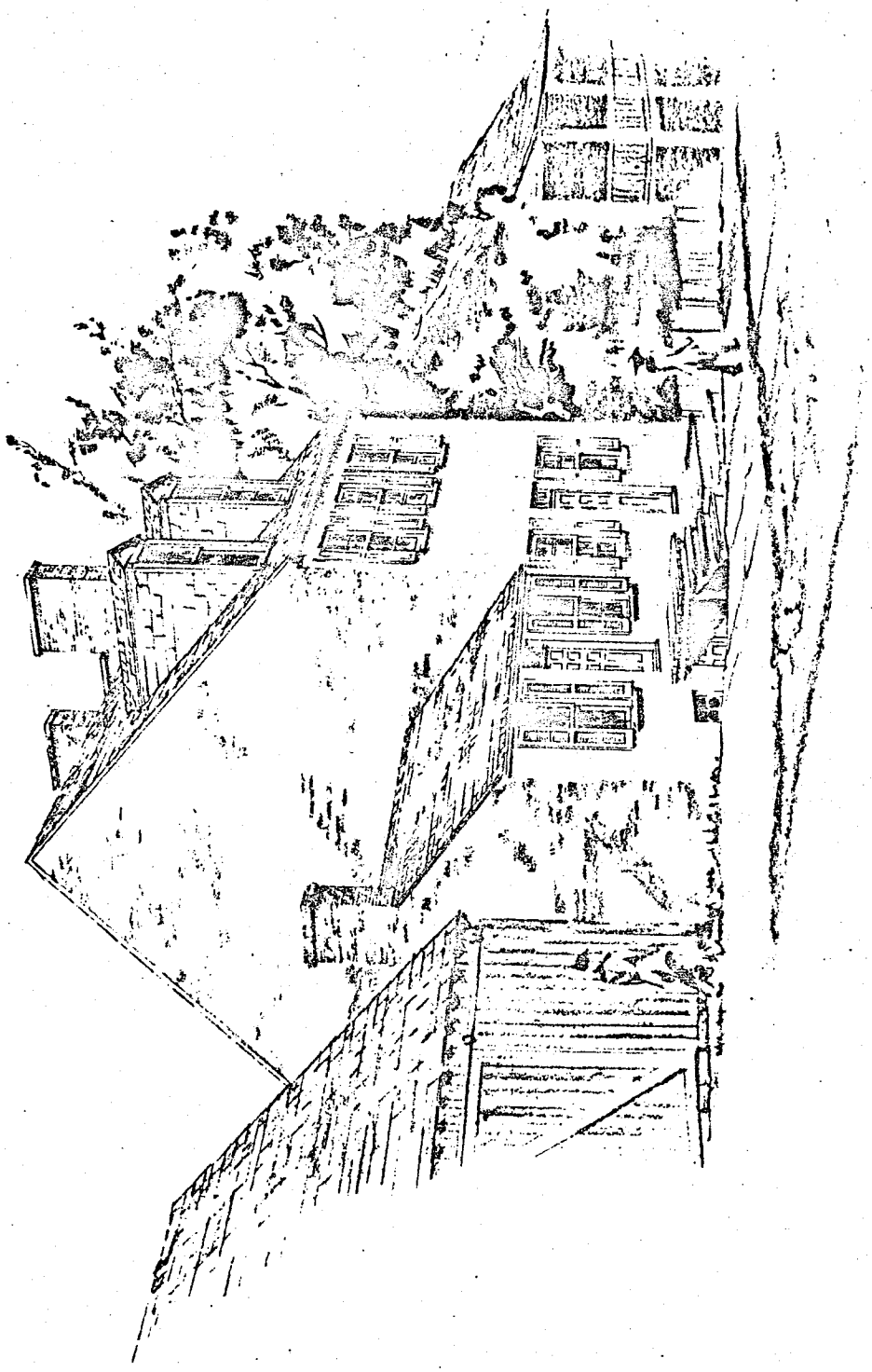
1. Floor Plans
2. Perspective Sketch

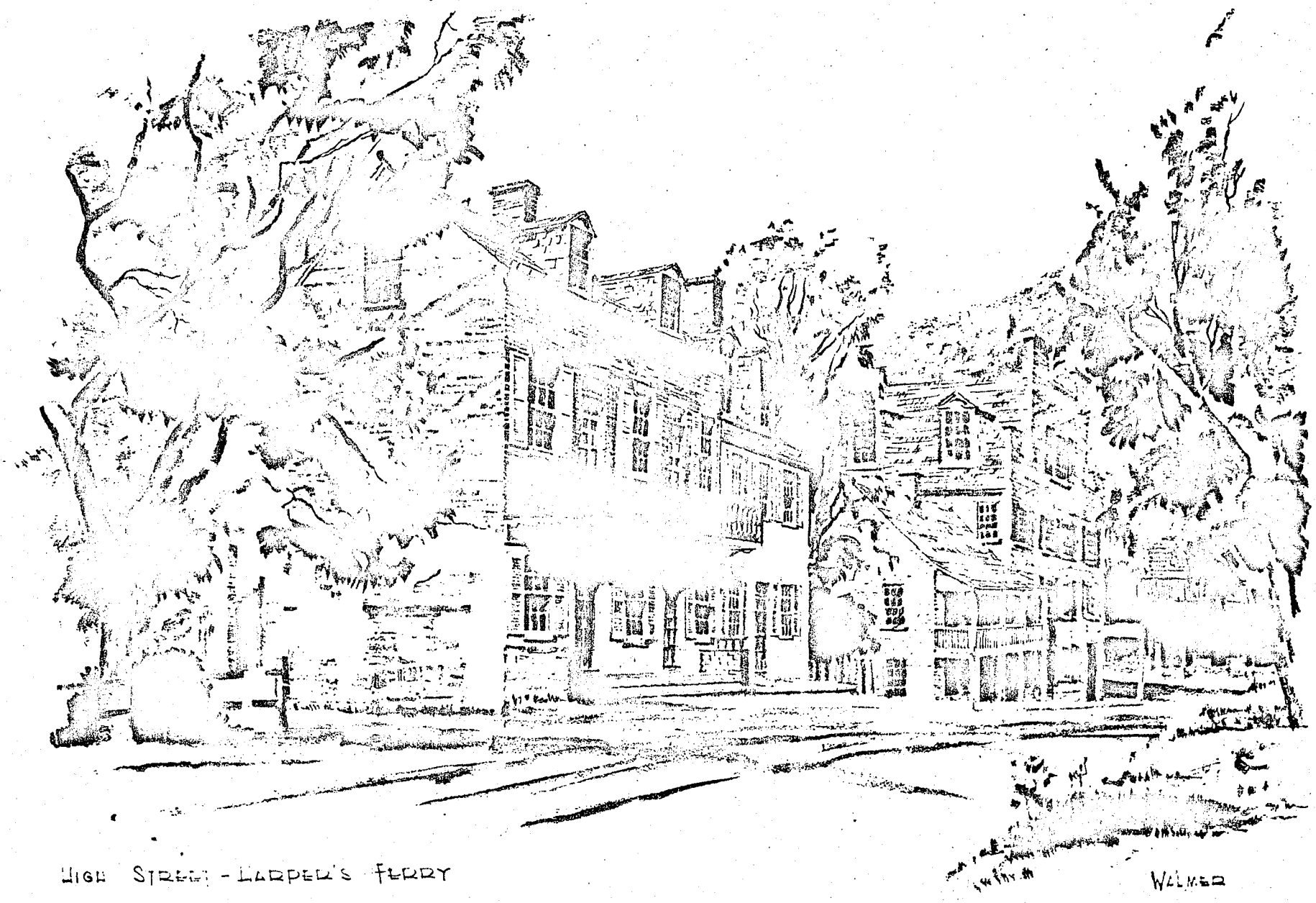
C. Alterations of 1848-9

1. Floor Plans

D. Alterations of 1856-7

1. Floor Plans
2. Perspective Sketch





HIGH STREET - HARPER'S FERRY

WALKER

From Furhishing ~~Plan~~ Study for Bldgs. No. 7(White Hall Tavern) and Bldg. No. 5(Roeder's Store)

August 1975

CAHPTER III

FREDERICK A. ROEDER, BAKER, TAVERN OWNER, AND LANDLORD, 1810-1861

The business records, personal papers, and the family Bible of Frederick A. Roeder, the owner and builder of extant Harpers Ferry Buildings Nos. 5, 7, 16, and 16A , were destroyed during the Civil War.[1] Despite this loss of records, the surviving documentary and structural architectural evidence clearly indicate that Roeder was an industrious and enterprising businessman whose rise from modest means to relative affluence was rapid and steady until his life and career were abruptly terminated on July 4,1861 by a sniper's bullet during the first year of the Civil War .

A. Life of Roeder, 1810 to 1860.

Frederick Augustus Roeder and his wife, Anna Maria, were both born in Saxony, Germany: he on September 12, 1810 and she on November 13,1820.[2] Their four girls and three boys were seven children, all born in Harpers Ferry, were as follows:

1. Mary L.(Kern), eldest child, born Harpers Ferry in 1843.[3] Died at Harpers Ferry after 1916.

1. National Archives Record Group No. 123- U.S. Court of Claims, Claim CJ (Congressional Jurisdiction) 11803-"Estate of Frederick A. Roeder,decd. vs. The United States, Claimants Brif on Loyalty and Merits, Request for finding of Fact, and Abstract of Evidence, Filed May 4,1906,p.5-testimony of Mary L. Kern, oldest daughter of Roeder re destruction of family bible and records.(Hereafter referred to as JC 11803-Abstract of Evidence). Also interview with Mrs. Mae Kern Ramey, June 17,1975, great grandaughter of F.A. Roeder: There are no extant Roeder or John J. Kern family papers.

2. Birth dates are from their grave stones in the Bolivar Cemetery, courtesy of Mrs. Mae Kern Ramsey. Also National Archives Record Group No. 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules of the Eighth (1860) Census of the United States, Vol. 13, Jefferson County, Va., on Harpers Ferry NHP Microfilm Reel No. 10, Vol. 2, p.170. Roeder gave his age as 50 in 1860 and she as 39. (Hereafter referred to as Census of 1860).

3. Census of 1860 indcates Mary was born in "Virginia" in 1843; also JC-11803, Abstract of Evidence, p.5. Mary L. Kern, the daughter, says she was born in 1843.

2. Matilda E.(Sutton),born 1845. Died ca. 1905-15,Baltimore,Md.

3. Augustus Herman Roeder,born 1847. Died ca. 1905-15,Brunswick,Md.

4. James R. Roeder, born 1849. Died after 1916, Harpers Ferry.

5. Amelia A.(or Emma A.)(Shewbridge),born 1852. Died Ca. 1905-15, Sandy Hook, Md.

6. Albert T.Roeder,born 1857. Died ca. 1890-93, Brunswick, Md.

7. Julie A.(Cole), born in 1859. Died after 1916, Sandy Hook,Md.

Frederick A. Roeder and his wife came to Virginia from Europe as early as 1843 because, as has been mentioned, their first child was born in that State during that year. [illegible] in the [illegible] 1844. He had Roeder arrived in Harpers Ferry at a favorable time. The Wager family land monopoly had begun to crumble in 1836-37, an age of effective competition has commenced, and it was now possible for a individual to acquire land in the business heart of Harpers Ferry, provided that one had the money, for the lots were not cheap. On January 29,1844, Roeder entered into a 24 year lease for the use of Wager Lot No. 16 in the Wager Six Acre Reservation with Noah H. Swayne, an Absentee Landlord and a wager heir, the husband of Sarah Ann Wager, and an absentee landowner.

The annual ground rent was to be $ 70 per year and the lease provided that upon the termination of the contract " improvements now on said premises & those hereafter placed on the premises by the party of the second part (Roeder), shall be appraised..." and paid for by Swayne. Lot 16, 32 feet wide and about 120 feet deep, fronted on High or

4. Census of 1860, Harpers Ferry Microfilm Reel No. 10, Volume 2, p.170; JC 11803-Abstract of Evidence, pp.3,5,7, statements of James R. Roeder and Mary L. Kern in 1902.

5. Lease, Swayne to Roeder, January 29,1844 in Deed Book No. 27, 102,103, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W. Va.

Washington Street on a level and opened on the rear on a the 15-foot wide Armory Alley that later became known as Potomac Street. ~~Lot No. 16 was probably occupied in 1844, by~~ " A small wooden House, 16 x 14 feet, 1 story " [6] was located on Lot No. 16 in 1844.

In the period 1844-45 Roeder constructed a two-story three-room stone house for his family of four on the High Street end of Wager Lot No. 16. The initial portion of Bldg. No. 16 fronted 22 feet 3 inches on High Street and was 17 feet 7 inches deep. (See Map No. 1) Because it was built on a sloping site on the southwest side of High Street ~~(See Map No. 1)~~, only one story, the second, fronted at ground level on the High Street side. An areaway across the street front provided light, ventilation and access to the first or basement story. Bldg. 16 was built up against Bldg. No. 15, employing the latter ~~that~~ stone structure as its southeast gable end wall. The other three walls of Bldg. No. 16 were of local rubblestone and capped with a brick sawtooth cornice. (See sketches in Appendix No. III, B, illustrattions A and D).

The basement level was divided into two rooms of unequal size by a partition wall. The larger of the two rooms had a large deep fireplace and may have been the kitchen. The smaller room had no fireplace. Access from the basement to the first floor was by means of an outside stair. The first story level consisted of one large room which was heated by a single fireplace. The structural evidence found during the architectural examination of the house indicates that Roeder was " a man of frugal or moderate means" in 1844-46. Bricks and timbers "reclaimed from other construction was incorporated in the building; and the often unorthodox, sometimes crude method of construction and workmanship indicate a certain lack of experience or knowledge of building techinques on the part of the workmen." [7]

(Footnotes for nos 6 and 7 on following page)

Business in the baking industry must have been good during this period because on December 12,1846, Roeder was able to loan Christopher Schuster of Bolivar $ 350.00,-the loan being secured by Schuster placing his house and lot in Bolivar in trust.[8] In a five month period in 1847-48 Roeder spent a total of $ 3,333.32 acquiring title to three pieces of land in the Wager Six Acre Reservation. In the first transaction, on September 13, 1847, he purchased Wager Lot No. 16, on which his new stone residence stood, from Noah H. Swayne for $ 1,166.66.[9] Next, on November 2,1848, Roeder bought Bldg. No. 7, a " certain warehouse property" located on the Armory Alley end of Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision 4, from William Anderson for $ 1,000.00.[10]

6. "Schedule A, of Lots and Improvements thereon owned by individuals, adjoining the Public Buildings at Harpers Ferry Armory, with description of the improvements on each lot, and the price for which the whole can be purchased," prepared by Major John Symington, dated Dec. 12,1844. Harpers Ferry NHP Mircroflim Reel 23, Vol. 3, p.271. Symington was superintendent of the U.S. Armory and wished to purchase this land,or part of it, for armory use. He estimated the value of the house to be $ 18 and that of the land on which it stood at $ 182.

7. Walmer, Alan M.,"Historic Structures Report, Part II Architectural Data Section on The Roeder House (Building No. 16), Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," N.P.S. typescript, Eastern Office of Design and Construction, Philadelphia,, September 1964), 2.

8. Deed Book No. 6, p.109-110, Deed of April 3,1871, recounts the history of this loan, made December 12,1846, which was ~~and originally due due January 1,1847.~~

9. Deed of Bargin and Sale, Swayne to Roeder, September 13,1847, Deed Book No. 29, pp.303-304.

10. Deed of B & S. Anderson to Roeder, November 2,1847, Deed Book No. 29,p.240.

Constructed by Anderson in 1838-39, Bldg. No. 7 was then a one-story stone warehouse with a cellar. The structure fronted 24 feet on the Armory alley and was forty feet deep. (See Map No. 1).

The third of Roeder's real estate transactions occurred on January 2,1848,when he purchased the title to adjacent Wager Lot No. 17 from Noah H. Swayne for $ 1,166.66.[11] (See Map No. 2) John G. Wilson, a Harpers Ferry merchant, held a leasehold for the use of Lot 17 and was required to pay an annual ground rent of $ 70 per year. Wilson had taken out a ten year lease with Swayne for the use of Lot 17, effective April 1, 1838 and about 1841 had constructed " A large wooden stable 60 x 30 feet and loft above," with stone side walls on the High Street end of the lot.[12] On January 19,1848, Roeder borrowed $ 2,000.00 for two years from Abraham H. Herr, the proprietor of the large merchant flour mill located on the Island of Virginius. Roeder secured this loan by putting his newly purchased Wager Lots 16 and 17 into trust.[13] Roeder continued to prosper for he was able to repay this loan on Feb.15, 1850.

12. Continued: Description of stable from "Schedule A, of Lots and Improvements thereon, onwed by Individuals, adjoining the Public Buildings at Harpers Ferry, with description of the improvements on each Lot, and the price for which the whole can be purchased," December 12, 1844, by Major John Symington, Harpers Ferry Microfilm Reel No. 23,Vol. 3,p.271. The Superintendent of the Armory estimated the value of the stable to be $ 218 and that of the land at $ 182, or a total of $ 400.

13.Deed of Trust,Roeder to Isaac Fouke, trustee for Herr,January 19,1848, Deed Book 30,p.83; Release of Trust, Fouke to Roeder, February 15,1850, Deed Book No. 31, p. 94-95. Roeder repaid the loan several months early, as it was not due until May 15,1850.

~~12. "Schedule A, of Lots and Improvements thereon, onwed by Individuals,~~

11.Deed of B. & S., Swayne to Roeder, January 2,1848, Deed Book No.29, pp. 304-305.

12. Lease, Swayne to Wilson, September 7,1837, Deed Book No. 22,p.340-341. John G. Wilson had leased Wager Lot No. 13 from Swayne ~~in~~ July 1,1837 and in1837-38 erected a large three and one half story brick hotel and tavern building on Lot No. 13. His stable on Lot 17 apparently serviced the hotel operations.

On June 6,1848, Roeder received a total of $ 474 from the United States Government by selling to the GOVERNMENT two plots of vacant lands, each 32 feet wide and 25 feet deep, from Armory Alley ends of Wager Lots No. 16 and 17.[14] The U.S. Armory, between June 1847 and May 1849, purchased portions of Wager Lots No. 16 to 34, together with the 26 buildings standing on this land (See Maps Nos. 2 and 3). The Government then demolished many of the buildings fronting on the Armory Alley, and widened that lane from 15 to 40 feet, and named the newly created broad firelane "Potomac Street." (Compare Map No. 3 with Map No. 4)

With money from this sale and perhaps also from his loan, Roeder made extensive improvements to his warehouse, Bldg. No. 7, and also to the residence, Bldg. No. 16, in 1848-49. He added a story and a half stone to one-story his warehouse and leased out the enlarged building, which was apparently white painted during the period 1848-55 as a tavern or "Drinking House, known as the 'White Hall.'"[15] Bldg. No. 7 remained probably. ranged from $ 12 to $15 a month, thus bringing Roeder from $ 144 to $ 180 a year in additional income.

Roeder also enlarged his residence by adding a two-story stone extension 13 feet 3 inches long to the northwest end of the original house, increasing the frontage on High Street from 22 feet 3 inches to 35 feet 6 inches, the present dimension of Bldg. No. 16. He used the southeast stone side

14. Two deeds of B.&. S., Roeder to the United States, dated June 6,1848, Deed Book No. 30, p. 230-231. The United States paid $ 237 for each of Roeder's lots.

15. Armory Superintendent Henry W. Clowe to Col. Henry K. Craig, Ordnance Dept., July 24,1855, Harpers Ferry Microfilm Reel No. 25, Vol. 8, p.748. By July 1855 Roeder was using the first floor of Bldg. 7 as a warehouse again and renting out the upper two floors as a dwelling.

wall
of John G. Wilson's stable on Lot No. 17 as the northwest gable end of
(See Plans, Appendix III, B, Illatrations B and D).
his new addition. The different sizes and detail of the doors and
the
windows in the two room addition indicates that frugal Mr. Roeder was
still using reclaimed material from earlier construction, perhaps
from the structures the Armory was then demolishing on Wagers Lots 16 to 34.
There was one room on each floor in the new addition, thus giving Roeder
a total of five rooms for his family, which by 1849 consisted of
four children, his wife, and himself.
The new basement room in the addition, which contained a
large fireplace set back to back with the fireplace in the adjacent
older room, was probably Roeder's place of business or bakery shop, as
there was no interior passage leading from this room to the rest of
the residence.

built
Roeder also apparently/Bldg. 16A, a detached two-story brick
structure, measuring 14 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 3 inches, which stands
in 16 has
in the rear of Blg. No. 16, 1848-49. Bldg. 16A/one room
on each floor and although its contains no fireplaces, recently discovered
documentary evidence suggests that this building was Roeder's bakery.[17]
With this 1848-49 construction, Roeder had a total of seven rooms in
Bldg. No. 16 and 16A and three of these were apparently used for
his baking business.

17. Continued: Statement of John J. Kern, Roeder's son-in-law, Sept. 5, 1902- "The main building (Bldg. No. 16) with the bakery in back..." from Abstract of Evidence, p.3, 5. See Appenidx No. III, Part A.

16. Walmer, Alan M., "Historic Structures Report...on the Roeder House," p.7-9. The architectural details of the doors and windows suggest that Bldg. No. 16A was also constructed in 1848-48.

17. U.S. Court of Claims, JC 11803- Statement of James R. Roeder, Roeder's son on Sept. 5, 1902; "They (the Union Army) used the bakery to bake bread in. There was (also) a wood house and shed connected with this (Bldg. No. 16). It adjoined the main building (Bldg. No. 16)..."

In 1856 Roeder received a total of $ 2,866.66 from the United States Government by selling it two more portions of his lots and also a part of Bldg. No. 7. That year the Armory revived its project of widening Potomac Street to a 40 foot width along its entire length and undertook to purchase parts of Wagers Lots No. 15, subdivisions 2 and 4, and all of Wager Lots No. 13 and 17 (See Map No. 2) to accomplish this end.

On February 13,1856, Roeder was paid $ 1,700 ($ 700 for the land (part of Lot 17, Subdivision 4) and front $1000 for the 24 foot wide by 25 foot deep portion of Bldg. No. 7 that stood on that plot.[18] ~~for part of Wager Lot 15, subdivision No. 4.~~ The United States demolished their purchased section of Bldg. 7 in 1856 and made the land a part of Potomac Street.

Six months later, on August 26,1856, Roeder sold most of Wager Lot No. 17 to the United States for $ 1,166.66.[19] On the same day the United States paid John G. Wilson $ 300 for his lease and rights to Lot 17 to the 30 by 60 foot stable.[20] Regarded as a great fire hazard, the Armory demolished Wilson's wood and stone stable and made Wager Lot 17 into an alley or street later in 1856.

With the money realized from these two real estate transactions Roeder built (in 1856-57) a new facade on White Hall, Bldg. No. 7, erected Bldg. No. 5 to replace the space lost by the reduction of Bldg. No. 7, and also 19. Continued of the Lot 17 frontage. Roeder therefore retained title to that 3½ foot wide by 95 foot deep portion of Lot 17.

20. Assignment of Lease, Wilson to U.S., August 26,1856, Deed Book No. 36, pp. 133-134. Armory Superintendent Clowe, February 26,1856, described Wilson's stable as "filled with Hay & Straw, under careless attendance day and night,- a mine of danger..." to adjacent U.S. Musket Factory buildings. Harpers Ferry Microflim Reel No. 25, Vol. 8, p.803.

18. Deed of B & S., Roeder to U.S., February 13,1856, Deed Book 35, p.299-330.

19. Deed of B.&. S., Roeder to U.S. August 26,1856, Deed Book 36, p.135-136. Wager Lot 17 fronted 32 feet on High Street and Roeder sold 28 feet 6 inches of this frontage to the U.S. The stone side wall of Wilson's stable, which was incorporated into Bldg. 16, occupied 3½ feet

added a brick story and a half to his residence, Bldg. No. 16, ~~in 1856~~

The reduced portion of Bldg. No. 7, which required a new facade in 1856, fronted 24 feet on Potomac Street and was 20 feet deep. The two and one-half story structure contained a total of five rooms in its final form. White Hall was probably leased out by Roeder as a tavern or warehouse, with a dwelling on the upper floors, for about $ 10 a month or about $ 120 per year during the 1856-1861 Period. 21

To replace the space lost by the demolition of part of Bldg. 7, Roeder constructed Bldg. No. 5 on the Potomac Street end of Wager Lot 16 in 1856. Bldg. No. 5 was a two-and-one-half story brick and stone structure, with first story walls of stone, perhaps salvaged material from White Hall, and second story walls of brick. The main house fronted 24 feet 2 inches on Potomac Street and was 20 feet 2 inches deep. A two-story brick wing, 13 feet by 12 feet 7 inches in size and containing one room on each floor, adjoined Bldg. No. 5 at its southeast (rear) corner. The newly completed Bldg. No. 5, including its wing, contained a total of seven rooms and was probably leased out by Roeder as a tavern or warehouse, with a dwelling on the upper floors, for about $ 15 per month or $ 180 a year during the period 1856-1861 22

The brick story and a half addition to his residence, Bldg. No. 16, contained a total of four new rooms, two on each floor, thus giving Roeder a total of nine rooms in the main house and two more in Bldg. 16A. His family in 1857 was comprised of eight people: six children, his wife, and himself.

21. 22. 01 U.S. Court of Claims, Claim No. JC-11803-Abstract of Evidence, p. 3,4,5.

22. Ibid.,

Architectural study of the 1856-57 addition to Bldg. 16 indicates that Frederick A. Roeder had become a well-to-do businessman by this date. Architect Alan M. Walmer has written in this regard: "The woodwork of the 1856-57 addition (to Bldg. No. 16) is of much finer quality, workmanship, and uniformity that than found on the floorsbelow. Mouldings and joinery are more intrucate, and fitted more neatly. Evidence of the use of reclaimed materials, found on the first floor and basement, is not to be found on the second floor and attic levels."[23] (See Appendix No. III, Part B, Illustrations C and D for 1857 plans of house).

Documentary evidence also supports the conclusion that Roeder was well off by 1856: On November 10, 1856, Roeder granted John and Mary Hofer a loan of $ 400 which was secured by their house and land (Lot No. 4, Block E) on Camp Hill.[24] Similarly, on February 24,1857, Roeder also loaned $ 500 to John C. Schustz,[25] which was secured by land that Schustz owned in Bolivar.

In 1860 Roeder was 50 years old, his wife Anna Maria, 40, and their seven children, three boys and four girls, ranged in age from one to 17.[26] During this period Roeder employed his two oldest sons, Augustus H., 13, and James R., 11, to help him operate his bakery and also occasionally hired other boys to assist him in this task.[27] His eldest child, Mary L. Roeder, was married, either late in 1860 or early 1861, to 24-year old John J. Kern of Harpers Ferry.[28]

25. Story in Deed Book A, p. 336, deed of October 22,1873. Also see Deed Book No. 36, p.434.

26. Census of 1860, Harpers Ferry Microfilm Reel No. 10, Vol. 2,p.170.

27 JC-11803- Abstract of Evidence, Statement of James R. Roeder,p.4.

23. Walmer, Alan M., "Historic Structures Reportm Part II, Architectural Data Section...on the Roeder House," p.11.

24. Story of loan narrated in Deed Book B, p. 161, Feb. 28,1873. Hofer put his property into trust with William H. Truk, Nov. 10,1856, see Deed Book 36,p.276.

Frederick A. Roeder informed the 1860 census taker that his occupation was that of a "confectioner" and estimated that the value of his real estate came to $ 2,000 and that the value of his personal estate amounted to $ 1,850, making a grand total of $ 3,850.[29]

B. The Civil War: Disaster strikes the Roeder Family, 1861-1865.

Tragedy twice struck the Roeder family in 1861: The mother, Anna Maria, died on March 23,1861, in her 41st year; Frederick, in his 51st year, was killed by a sniper's bullet on July 4, 1861; 18-year old Mary L. Roeder and her husband, 25 year old John J. Kern, assumed responsibility for the six orphened Roeder children, whose ages ranged from two to 16. As the contending armies occupied Harpers Ferry during the summer of 1861, the Kerns took the Roeder children with them and fled for safety to Maryland, staying at Middletown and Frederick the remainder of that year.[30] With the family gone, citizens of Harpers Ferry and soldiers looted Roeder's residence, bakery, White Hall Tavern, and Building No. 5, carrying off all of his personal property and furnishings. On or about July 25,1861 to March 25,1862, the Union Army occupied Roeder's buildings; used his residence, Bldg. No. 16, as a post office, headquarters, and officers' quarters; Bldg. 16A, his bakery, was utilized as a bakery; and the first floors of Bldgs No. 5 and 7 served as stables for horses and the uppers floors to store hay and for other warehouse purposes.[31]

28. J.C. -11803- Abstract of Evidence, p. 4. Mary was married after the Census of 1860 had been taken and before the summer of 1861. See Statement of John J. Kern, Roeder's son-in law, Sept, 5,1902: "I lived in the main building (Bldg. No. 16) at the beginning of the (Civil) war..."

29. Census of 1860, Harpers Ferry Microfilm Reel No.10, Vol. 2,p.170.

30. CJ-11802, Abstract of Evidence, John J. Kern,p. 4, James R. Roeder,p. 3/.

31. Claim of J.J. Kern, Admr. E(sic). A. Roeder Estate, Court of Claims, Cong.J. 10537-, Oct. 8,1873.

Like his deceased father-in-law, John J. Kern was also a strong Union man and he returned to Harpers Ferry in March 1862 with his wife and the Roeder children.[32] Kern resided in Harpers Ferry during the remainder of the war, but fled into Maryland during the brief periods when Confederate troops again occupied the town.[33] Roeder left no will and all of his personal property was stolen.[34] In 1863 the Circuit Court of Jefferson County formally appointed Kern as the administrator of the "Estate of Frederick A. Roeder."[35] Augustus H. Roeder, Frederick's oldest son, aged 16 in 1863, enlisted in the Union Army and served three years during the war as a member of the Independent Loudoun Ranger Company.[36] This, in brief form, is the tale of the disasters that occurred to members of the Roeder family during the Civil War.

We will now consider some points in this story in more detail.

Anna Maria Roeder, as has been noted, died on March 23,1861. Cause of her death is unknown and she left no will or personal estate.[37] On April 18, 1861, Harpers Ferry had its first taste of war. About 10 p.m. that evening, Lieutenant Roger Jones of the U.S.Mounted Rifles and his command of 44 Federal soldiers set fire to the two U.S. Arsenal buildings in which were stored about 15,000 muskets and they also burned some of the U.S. Musket Factory buildings.

32. JC-11802- James R. Roeder, p.3, John J. Kern,p.4, Abstract of Evidence.

33. JC 11802 Abstract of Evidence, John J. Kern,p.4.

34. JC-11803, Abstract of Evidence, p.6- James R. Roeder, on Nov.21, 1905, made a statement giving the dates of death of both parents but nothing on the cause of his mother's death. Her name and cause of death are not included in the 1861 Jefferson County list of death and birth book. Similary a check of the Jefferson County Will Book reveals that no personal or real estate for Anna Maria Roeder was recorded or probated.

35. JC-11802-Abstract of Evidence, James R. Roeder,p.6; Also there is no will on file for Frederick A. Roeder in records of Jefferson County, Charles Town,W.Va.

36. JC-11803 Claim of J.J. Kern, Admr E.(sic) A. Roeder Estate for Rent under Act. July 4,1864, filed Sept.25,1873. Kern says he had qualified and filed the necessary bond in the Circuit Court of said County" Judge Balsch Presiding" during the year 1863." A search of the Circuit Court records at Charles Town W.Va., failed to locate this record, probably because they were never recorded due to the war. There are no records for the period 1862-1865.

37. JC 11802-Abstract of Evidence, p.3, also Sworn Statement of John J. Kern, 25 Sept. 1873.

to prevent the weapons from falling into the hands of approaching Confederate militia. The 45 U.S. soldiers then crossed the Potomac River and retreated northward across Maryland into Pennsylvania, reaching safety at Carlisle on the afternoon of April 19.

During the early morning hours of April 19 the Virginia militia under the command of Major General Kenton Harper poured into Harpers Ferry. The national standard was lowered from the flagstaff in the Arsenal yard and replaced with the State flag of Virginia. The Confederate Army was to occupy Harpers Ferry from April 19 to June 15,1861. During this period all U.S. Armory property at Harpers Ferry, including 78 public buildings and the arms manufacturing machinery, was seized and the many families who rented Armory Dwelling Houses from the United States were obliged to vacate their homes at great inconvenience to themselves and forced to procure shelter whereever they could. In addition, "Many, quiet, inoffensive citizens," noted the historian Joseph Barry, who witnessed these events," were dragged from their homes and confined in filthy guard houses, a prey to vermin and objects of insult to the (Confederate) rabble that guarded them."[38] Townspeople who were suspected of being Union sympathizers were not only thrown in jail without a hearing or trial, but their property was destroyed or carried off, and their homes occupied as barracks for the Southern troops.[39] At least one of Harpers Ferry's churches was also utilized as a barracks for

38. Barry, Joseph, The Strange Story of Harper's Ferry (Martainsburg, W.Va.,1903, reprint, Shepardstown, W.Va.,1974),p.101. - 102.

39. Ibid., 103-104.

Confederate artillerymen.

On June 13th 1861 the commanding Confederate general, Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston, ordered the evacuation of Harpers Ferry. During that day and the 14th, the heavy baggage and remaining captured Armory property and machinery were sent to Winchester, Va., via the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and the rolling stock and engines of that Company was then sent south. About 6:30 A.M. on the morning of June 14, the great wooden B & O. Railroad bridge and Toll Bridge across the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry was burned by the Confederates, the seven wooden spans went up in flames and the bridge span on the Virginia shore, adjacent to the Wager House Hotel (on Wager Lots 6, 7, and 8) was blown up to avoid setting fire to the privately-owned buildings in the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation. The Musket Factory Shops along the Potomac were fired by the Confederates, as was the trestle work of the B. & O. Railroad as it ran west through the Armory yard. (See Map No. 5) Fourteen Musket Factory buildings were burned. Having completed this destruction, the Confederate Army then left Harpers Ferry on the morning of the 15th. Little did the Southern soldiers dream as they left town that during the next four years of the Civil War their army was to hold Harpers Ferry again for a total of only 34 days. 40

On June 28 another Confederate force returned briefly to town and burned the wooden toll bridge over the Shenandoah River and set fire to the nine stone and brick factory shops comprising the 9 or 10

40. Snell, Charles W., "The Fortifications at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1861 and Jackson's Attack, May 1862," (N.P.S. typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, February 9, 1960), 5-26.

the U.S. Rifle Factory, which was located on the Lower Hall Island in the Shenandoah River.

On July 3,1861, Federal troops, under the command of Colonel Charles P. Stone, 14th U.S. Infantry, of the Department of Washington, occupied Sandy Hook and Maryland Heights, in Maryland, just across the Potomac River from Harpers Ferry. On July 4th a few Confederates reappeared in Harpers Ferry and skirmishing took place across the Potomac between the opposing forces. Frederick A. Roeder's death was one result of this skirminish. Joseph Barry, historian and a friend of Roeder, has left the following account of Roeder's death.

"On the 4th of July(1861) a lively skirmish took place between Captain John Henderson's company of confederate cavalry and a part of the 9th New York regiment of militia, which a few days before had occupied Sandy Hook in Maryland -one mile east of Harper's Ferry.... the federal soldiers being on the Maryland side and the confederates on the Virginia shore of the river, the games was at "long taw" and comparatively little damage was done. Two men were killed on the Maryland bank and at least one wounded on the Virginia side.... The skirmish, of course, effected little beyond putting the few old people who still clung to their homes at the place into a most incomfortable state of alarm. 41

41 Joseph Barry, the Strange Story of Harpers Ferry,106-107. Also See Sullivan, Arthur L. Sullivan, "Harpers Ferry, April 18-December 31,1861, A Casualty of War(N.P.S.typescript, Harpers Ferry N.M., Feb.17,1960), 61-64, for a fuller account and a map of this skirmish.

In the evening when the fight was over a sad occurrence took place whereby the community lost one of its very best citizens. When the confederates had retired Mr. F. A. Roeder walked towards the railroad office and, while he was sauntering about, a shot was fired from the Maryland side of the Potomac, which inflicted a mortal wound on him, of which he died in half an hour. It is known that the bullet was discharged at Mr. Ambrose Cross who, also, was on the railroad at the time. The man who thus deprived the place of a valuable citizen was an old bummer belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, who had straggled from his command in Pleasant Valley and had become drunk, celebrating the "glorious Fourth" at Sandy Hook. Hearing of the skirmish at Harper's Ferry, he staggered towards that place and arrived after the end of the fight, and, when the enemy had retired. Seeing Mr. Cross on the railroad he fired off his gun at him, swearing that he would kill some d— rebel anyway. The shot missed the object at which it was directed and, striking the end of Fouke's hotel, it glanced and hit Mr. Roeder, who, unfortunately, happened to be then coming 'round the corner of that building. The bullet tore a ghastly hole in his groin through which his intestines protruded. He managed to reach his home unassisted—for there was scarcely an able-bodied man then at the place—when death soon released him from his sufferings. Little did the slayer know and little, perhaps, would he care if he knew—that the man he shot at—Mr. Cross—was one of the sternest Union men in the whole land and that his bullet proved fatal to one of the first men in the State of Virginia who dared to express sympathy with the Republican party. Mr. Roeder was a native of Saxony, but he had resided for many years at Harper's Ferry, where he was very much respected and where by industry he had accumulated a considerable property. He was very much opposed to slavery and his death, especially under the circumstances, was very much deplored. It is singular that the first man killed by John Brown's party was a negro and that the first who lost his life at Harper's Ferry at the hands of the union army was a warm friend to the government and one who would have sacrificed, if necessary, all the property he possessed to preserve the union of the states. Who knows what design an all-wise Providence had in permitting these mistakes, or what good purposes the death of these men may have subserved. Mr. Roeder appeared to have a presentiment of his fate. On the 14th of June, when the confederates retreated, he called the author of these pages into his house and invited him to partake of a cup of "Schnapps," for a similarity of tastes and sentiments on many subjects had bound them for several years in the closest friendship.

[Located on wage Lot No. 6, 7, 8 Wagerhouse Hotel]

[Located on wage Lot 1]

> When they were seated Mr. Roeder remarked: "Well, we have got rid of that lot and have escaped at least with our lives, but what will the next party that comes do with us?" He appeared to be in very low spirits and to look forward to the next party with apprehension. His fears were prophetic for, in a few days, he met his fate at the hands of the first body of federal troops that made its appearance at the place after the evacuation by
>
> by Lieutenant (Roger) Jones (on April 18,1861). [42]

In a claim filed against the United States on behalf of Frederick A. Roeder's Estate on September 5,1873, John J. Kern signed a sworn statement in which it was recorded "That the said Frederick A. Roeder was accidently killed by One of the Members of the 9th Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, ' Colonel Stone Commanding' on the 4th day of July 1861..." [43] In a second sworn statement taken on ~~September 5, 1902~~ May 4,1906, Roeder's son-in-law Cuthe remarked: "The Roeder children were all Union. Their father was a strong Union man and he heard that the Stars and Stripes had been raised on Maryland Heights and he wanted to see the Stars and Stripes up again and when he went out to see them a stray shot hit and killed him." [44]

44CJ-11802- Abstract of Evidence, p.5

42. Barry, Joseph, Strange Story of Harpers Ferry, 107-109.

43.Claim of J.J. Kern, E.A. Roeder Estate , Jefferson Co., W.Va., U.S. Court of Claims, Cong. 10537, under Act July 4,1864.

Joseph Barry, who witnessed these events, provides us with a vivid description of conditions in Harpers Ferry during the 4th of July until July 21,1861, when a Union Army under the command of Major General Robert Patterson finally occupied the town:

> It was sad to see the rapid demorilization of the people at this time and the various phases of corrupt human nature suddenly brought to light by the war. Not only were the government buildings ransacked for plunder, but the abandoned houses of the citizens shared the same fate. Even women and children could be encountered at all hours of the day and night loaded with booty or trundling wheelbarrows freighted with all imaginable kinds of portable goods and household furniture. In many instances their shamelessness was astounding and it appeared as if they considered that a state of war gave unlimited privilege for plunder. Citizens who recognized their property in the hands of those marauders and claimed it, were abused and sometimes beaten and, sadder yet to be related, women were in many instances, most prominent in those disgraceful scenes. Spies were constantly crossing and recrossing the Potomac to give information to their friends on either side, and it frequently happened that the same parties were or pretended to be working in the interests of both armies and, as the phrase goes, "carried water on both shoulders." In the country horse-stealing was prosecuted on a gigantic scale and quite a brisk business was carried on by certain parties pursuing the theives and capturing runaway negroes, for slavery had not yet been abolished by law and many slaves were taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs to make their escape to freedom.

[ARMORY]

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Even the arrival of the Union Army, however, did not bring an end to the looting of private and publicly owned property in Harpers Ferry. Barry describes this situation as follows:

> Patterson's army occupied Harper's Ferry for several days and helped themselves to most of what was left by the rebels. Whatever may be said of their exploits on the field of battle their

45. Barry, Joseph, Strange Story of Harpers Ferry, 109,

> achievements in the foraging line are certainly worthy of mention in this and all other impartial histories of that period. The United States army at that time was composed of "three month's men" and certainly, it must be said that if they were not thieves before their enlistment their proficiency in the art of stealing was extraordinary, considering the short time they were learning this accomplishment so necessary or at least so necessary or at least so becoming in a thorough campaigner, especially while in an enemy's country. Hen's teeth are articles the scarcity of which is proverbial in all countries, but it can be safely averred that, when this army left Harper's Ferry, the teeth of those useful fowls were as plentiful at that place as any other part of them, and Saint Columbkill himself could not desire more utter destruction to the race of cocks than was inflicted on them at Harper's Ferry by General Patterson's army. Indeed, every thing movable disappeared before them and, at the risk of not being believed, the author will declare that he learned of their carrying off a tombstone from the Methodist cemetery. What they wanted with it he will not venture to guess, but a regard for the truth of history compels him to relate the fact. It may have been that some company cook wanted it for a hearthstone or it may have been that some pious warrior desired to set it up in his tent as an aid to his devotions, but certain it is that six or eight soldiers of this army were seen by many of the citizens conveying it between them from the cemetery to their bivouac in the armory yard. [LOS July 25, 1861]
>
> When Patterson's men crossed into Maryland on their way home—their three month's term of service having expired—quiet again, and for a comparatively long time, reigned at Harper's Ferry.

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During the interval of July 4, 1861, the day of Roeders death to July 25, 1861 or shortly thereafter, all of Frederick A. Roeder's personal property in Bldgs. No. 5, 7, 16, and 16A was apparently stolen. He left no will; no inventory was ever made or filed of his real or personal property in cpurt and the only accounting ever made of his estate to the court did not take place until 1916.[47]

47. A detailed search of the Will Books and probate records of Jefferson County, 1861-1900 failed turn up any evidence that Roeder's estate was probated:; See Account Fiduciaries Book O, p. 155-156 for April 28, 1916 court accounting for a small part of Roeder's Estate.

46. Barry, Joseph, Strange Story of Harpers Ferry, 109-110.

On July 25,1861 Major General Nathaniel P. Banks took command of the Union Army at Harpers Ferry, holding the town until August 17, with one regiment. Two more regiments were posted on Maryland Heights and the remainder of his command, which totaled about 12,000 men, were camped in Pleasant Valley, Md., to the east of Maryland Heights. From August 18,1861 to February 25,1862, neither army made any real effort to hold Harpers Ferry. Union troops were close by , but Confederate and Federal patrols, each in their turn, moved through the desolated town.

c Evidence on use of the Roeder Buildings during the Civil War:

In October 1873, acting as the administrator of the Frederick A. Roeder Estate, John J. Kern presented a claim against the United States in the total amount of $ 504.00 for the rent of three buildings in the town of Harpers Ferry, W. Va., that were occupied by Federal troops under the command of Colonel Baxter of the 72nd Pennsylvania Fire Zouaves, and others, for militiary purposes on or about July 25,1861 until on or about March 25,1862. The rent claim was calculated as follows:

" For Rent of Brick House (Bldg. No. 16) on Main (High) Street from July 25, 1861 to March 25,1862 (nine monthes) at $ 18.00 per Month.....$ 162.00

" For Rent of Bakery (Bldg. 16A?) on Main (High) Street from July 25,1861 to March 25,1862 at $ 20.00 per Month..... 180.00

(Subtotal, Bldgs., 16 and 16A..... $ 342.00)

"For Rent of two-story Brick House (Bldg. No. 5, with seven rooms) on Potomac Street from July 25, 1861 to March 25,1862 at $ 12.00 per month..... $ 108.00

For Rent of two-story Brick House (Bldg. No. 7, with five rooms) on Potomac Street from July 25,1861 to March 25,1862 at $ 6.00 per Month..... $ 54.00

Total: $ 504.00

The sworn statements of John J. and Mary L. Kern, and James R. Roeder, taken on September 5,1902, indicates that Bldg. No. 16 was used by the Union Army during the 1861-62 period as a post office, headquarters, and quarters for the officers; Roeder's bakery, Bldg. 16A, was utilized by the army to bake bread; and the first floors of Bldgs. No. 5 and 7 served as stables for army horses and the upper floors were used to store hay and as warehouses for military purposes.[49]

D. Settlement of the Frederick A. Roeder Estate, 1866-1916

In the 1870's John J. Kern, acting as administrator of the Roeder Estate began selling off the real property so that money this realized could be divided among the seven heirs.

Roeder's property was liquidated as follows:

Date	Property	Price Received
1. April 3,1871	Christopher Schuster's land in Boliver, 15 perches and house, on which F.A.Roeder loaned $ 350 on December 12,1846. Sold to William H. Wentzell. (50)	$ 376.43
2. February 28,1873	John and Mary Hofer's land and house, Lot No. 4, Block E, Camp Hill, on which Roeder loaned $ 400 on Nov.10, 1856. Sold to Joshua Cavalier. (51)	$ 266.21
3. October 23,1873	John C. Schustz's land in Bolivar on which Roeder loaned $ 500 on February 24,1857. Sold to A.L. and C.L. Hopewood. (52)	$ 500.00
4. May 12,1874	Bldg. No. 7(still known as "White Hall), on Wager Lot 15, part of subdividion 4, sold to Charles L. Hopewood. (53)	$ 321.43

49. JC 11803, U.S. Court of Claims, Abstract of Evidence, p. 3,4,5,6.

48. Claim of J.J. Kern for Rent,504, Power of Attorney, Dated October 8,1873, to N.M. Macrae, National Archives Record Group No. 123.

Date	Property	Price Received
5. January 3,1881:	Wager Lot 16, with Bldgs. No. 5, 16, and 16A, sold to Bridget Burleigh and Thomas J. Burleigh. (54)	$ 1,000.00
Total: (1871-1881)		$ 2,464.07

On October 8,1873, acting as administrator of the Frederick A. Roeder Estate, John J. Kern also pressed a claim against the United States Government in the amount of $ 504.00 for the rent of Bldg. 16, 16A, 7 and 5 by Union troops during the period July 25,1861 to March 25,1862 The claim was presented to the U.S. Quartermaster General under terms of the Act of July 4,1864 and was disallowed by the Third Auditor of the U.S. Treasury Department seven years later on June 1,1880, for want of jurisdiction, the auditor giving as the reason for rejection: "that this property was in Jefferson Co., West Va., one of the counties declared in insurrection, and settlement of the claim is therefore barred by Act of Feb, 21st 1867 (Section 300 "R" Appendix Rev. Stats. U.S.) which denies settlement of claims for occupation of real estate in a State or part of State declared in insurrection, during the rebellion."

Kern, 20 years later, took the same claim to Congress. On March 11,1902, the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on War Claims referred the Roeder Estate claim to the U.S. Court of Claims to be considered under the Bowman Act of March 3,1883. The Court dismissed the claim in January 1904, again for want of jurisdiction. But Kern persisted.

50. Deed Book No. 6, p.109-110, J.J. Kern to Wentzell, April 3,1871
51. Kern to Cavalkiery February 28,1873, Deed Book B, p.161.
52. Kern to Hopwood, October 23,1873, Deed Book A, p.336.
53. Kern to Hopwood, May 12,1874, Deed Book B, p. 153-154.
54. Kern to Burleigh, January 3,1881, Deed Book I, p.104-105.

On March 3, 1905, a resolution of the U.S. Senate again referred the Roeder Estate claim to the U.S. Court of Claims, this time to be considered under the terms of the Tucker Act of March 3,1887. The case was brought to hearing on loyalty and merits on May 28, 1906. G. W. Hott appeared as attorney for the Roeder Estate and assistant attorney general F. De. Faust represented the interests of the United States. The Court of Claims made the following findings of fact on June 8, 1906:

I. "It appears from the evidence that the claimant's decedent (Frederick A. Roeder) was loyal to the Government of the United States during the late war of the rebellion.

II. "During the war for the suppression of the rebellion, the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, took possession of and occupied, for military purposes, certain buildings belonging to the claimants' decedent, situate at Harper's Ferry, State of West Virginia. That the reasonable rental value of said buildings during the period of said occupancy, together with the repairs incident to such occupation, was the sum of Three hundred and twenty dollars ($320) for which no payment appears to have been made."

The U.S. attorney had recommended that the $ 504.00 Roeder rent claim be reduced to $ 200.00. The U.S. Court of Claims apparently split the difference.[55]

55. All of the Frederick A. Roeder Estate Claim papers from 1873 to 1906 are now filed in National Archive Record Group No. 123, at Suitland, Md., under U.S. Court of Claims JC (Congressional Jurisdiction) No. 11803.

Kern, now in his 70th year (1906), had won his point, or at least half a point, but 10 more years were to pass before the heirs actually received any of the money. Public Law No. 289, approved March 4, 1915, appropriated $ 320 to pay the Frederick A. Roeder claim.[56] This money was received from the Government by J.W. Gardner, acting as administrator of the Roeder, in June 1915. Of the $ 320.00, $ 114.32 went to pay the fees of the lawyer and administrators, leaving a total of $ 205.68 to be divided among the seven Roeder heirs. On January 1,1916 each of the heirs received a equal share of $ 29.38. Four of the seven Roeder children were still alive, namely, Mary L. Kern, Augustus Herman Roeder, James R. Roeder, and Julia A. Cole; the shares of the three deceased children, Albert T. Roeder, Matilda E. Sutton, and Amelia A. Shewbridge, were divided among 11 their children.[57]

A grand total of $ 2,669.75 was salvaged from the Frederick A. Roeder's rent claim and real estate from 1871 to 1915, thus indicating that each of his seven children inherited about $ 381.39 from his estate.

CHART No. III, which follows, summarizes Frederick A. Roeder's Real Estate transactions, from 1847 to 1861.

56. U.S.Statutes at Large, Vol. 38, Part I, p.994.

57. Account Fiduciaries Book O (1915), p. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W. Va., p.155-156.

CHART III FREDERICK A. ROEDER'S REAL ESTATE, 1847-1861

Property	Description	Date of Purchase	Purchase Price	Improvements Made	Estimated value, 1860	Sold date	sale price
1. Wager Lot 16 (Lease Lot 16 on Jan. 29, 1844)	Lot 32 feet by 120 feet, vacant lot.	Sept. 7, 1847	$1,166.66	1844-45 erects 2-story house, Bldg. No. 16.	$ 2,000	35½ feet by 95 feet with 3½ story Bldg. 16 in 1860	See Item 7 -
2. Wager Lot 17	Lot 32 feet by 120 ft., occupied by a stable owned by J. G. Wilson.	Jan. 2, 1848	$1,166.66	0	0	0	See items 5 and 6
3. Wager Lot 15-4	24 by 40 feet, Bldg. 7, 1 story	Nov. 2, 1847	$1,000.00	1848-49 1½ story added to Bldg. 7	0	0	see item 8
4. Wager Lot 16	Piece of Lot 32 by 25 foot, vacant piece to U.S.	Sold -	-	none	0	June 6, 1848	$ 237.00
5. Wager Lot 17	Piece of Lot 32 by 25 foot, vacant piece, to U.S.	Sold -	-	none	0	June 6, 1848	$ 237.00
6. Wager Lot 17	95 feet by 28½ feet, balance of lot to U.S.	Sold -	-	none	0	August 26, 1856	$ 1,166.66
7. Wager Lot 16	On Potomac Street end of lot:	-	-	1856 erects Bldg No. 3, 2½ story, 24 by 20 feet-new.	$ 500.00	(January 3, 1881)	($ 1,000.00)
8. Wager Lot 15-4	24 by 25 piece of lot including that portion of Bldg 7 to U.S.			Bldg. 7, 2½ story, 24 by 20 feet. (reduced in size)	$ 500.00	Feb. 13, 1856 (May 12, 1874)	$ 1,700.00 ($ 321.43)
TOTALS: 1860	Lots 16 and 15-4	1860	$ 3,333.32	3 Buildings	$ 3,000.00		$ 3,340.66

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V. Furnishings of White Hall, Bldg. No. 7, and Roeder's Store, Bldg. No. 5, 1859-1861

Roeder died on July 4,1861 without leaving a will. All of his personal property in Bldgs. No. 16, 16A, 5 and 7, was apparently stolen during July and August 1861, when the Roeder family fled for safety to Maryland and the Roeder building were occupied and used by the Union Army. It is certain that no inventory of personal property was ever taken of Roeder's belonging in 1861 and filed for probate, as was required by the laws of Virginia at that time. Because of the lack of a will and inventory, or any other such documents, it is impossible to provide a list of the actual items of furniture that were in any of Frederick A. Roeder's four buildings during the period 1847 to 1861.

To assist the planners in preparing the Furnishing Plans for Buildings No. 7 and No.5, the following data has been included in the appendixes of this report:

Appendix I: A. New data on the use and number of rooms in Bldg. No. 7, White Hall Tavern, in 1861 and 1862, and B. measured drawings of the building, 8 sheets.

Appendix II: A. New Data on the use and number of rooms in Bldg. No. 5, Roeder's Store, in 1861-62, and B. measured drawings of the building, five sheets.

Appendix III: a. New Data on the use and number of rooms in Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A, Roeder's Residence and Bakery.

Detailed lists of furnishings of from two similiar Harpers Ferry taverns of the 1849-1859 period will be found in Chapters V and VI, that follow.

APPENDIX NO. I

A, Architectural Description of and Plans of Building No. 7, White Hall Tavern, 1859-61, B

B, New Data on the use of and nature of the structure in 1861-62.

C, Copies of Measured Drawings for Bldg. No. 7, courtesy of Architect Archie W. Franzen, Harpers Ferry National Historic Park.

a. Architectural Description of
White Hall Tavern, Bldg. No. 7

In 1859-61, Bldg. No. 7, was a two-story half story stone structure, with a cellar, slate-covered gable roof and a small chimney centered in each gable end. Set with the east gable end fronting on Potomac Street, the building was 24 feet or three bays wide and 20 feet deep. On the first story there was one window located in the right-hand (or north) bay and this was adorned by an exterior louvered shutters. A wide door in the center bay led into the large tavern or drinking room that occupied the first floor. In the left-hand bay was an taller door topped by a rectangular transom, which provided access to the interior stairs that led to the living quarters on the upper floors. The second story of the front elevation had three windows and one more window was centered in the attic story. All of these windows had six over six lights. The first exterior story stone walls of Bldg. No. 7 were painted white, thus probably resulting in the name "White Hall". In 1861 the building had a total of five rooms and these were probably distributed as follows: first floor, one large room; 2nd floor, two rooms; three floor or garret, 2 rooms. Built in 1838-39, Building No. 7 was remodelled in 1848 and again a second time in 1856.

No Architectural Data Historic Structure study has ever been prepared for White Hall Tavern.

1. See Harpers Ferry Photo No. HF-55, taken in 1865, and No. HF-379, taken ca. 1882-86.

C. New evidence on the nature and use of Bldg. No. 7, White Hall, in 1861-62.

B. White Hall Tavern, Building No. 7.

a. John J. Kern's claim, October 4, 1873, for rent on behalf of the Estate of F. A. Roeder from the U.S. Government:

for Rent of two story Brick House on Potomac Street from July 25, 1861 to March 25, 1862 at $ 6.00 per Month - $ 54.00.

rented to Col. Baxter Commanding Baxter Philadelphia Fire Zouaves.

b. John J. Kern, 66 years old, statement of Sept. 5, 1902:

"There was one building (No. 16) on Washington (or High) Street and two (Bldgs. No. 5 and 7) on Potomac Street.

"They were all used by Col. Baxter's Zouaves... The two brick buildings on Potomac Street were used for stables and other purposes.

They took possession shortly after Mr. Roeder was killed...

They (the Union Army) held it continuously until Baxter left and they used them off and on during the entire war. I think Baxter left sometime in the spring of 1862... The other two (buildings) on Potomac street were worth $ 10.00 each (in rent per month) and did bring $ 15.00 at one time.

The buildings were in good condition when the U.S. first took possession, and he (Roeder) always kept them in good repair. They were in a bad condition when the U.S. left them. The windows had been taken out and removed to Camp Hill to build quarters with. I guess it would have cost $ 1,000.00 at that time to restore the (three) buildings to the condition in which they were before the U.S. authorities used the same.

Cross-examination of Kern:

"...One of the buildings on Potomac Street had five rooms (Bldg. No. 5) and the other (Bldg. No. 7) three.... I can't say who (what Union officers) used the buildings on Potomac Street. They were in and out all the time... The other two (buildings) on Potomac Street (were worth) about one thousand dollars (at the time the army occupancy commenced)."

c. Mary L. Kern, 59 years old, oldest child of Frederick A. Roeder, statement of Sept. 5, 1902:

"I know the U.S. authorities occupied buildings belonging to my father's estate during the war, -- our home place (Bldg. No. 16) and two (Bldgs. No. 5 and 7) on Potomac street..... One (Bldg. No. 5) on Potomac Street (contained seven (rooms) and the other (Bldg. No. 5) five (rooms).

Our father was killed July 4, 1861, and the troops took possession of the house (Bldg. No. 16) that month. They gave up the home building (16) and we took possession in March, 1862. The other two they used after that at different times during the war. They were brick buildings. (The Union Army used) The Potomac street buildings for stables and warehouses for storing feed, etc.

Cross-examination of Mary L. Kern:

The two buildings on Potomac Street were two and one-half stories high. I think it was Col. Baxter who had control of the home house (Bldg. 16) and it was the same troops had the other two."

~~#3~~

Building No. 7 Continued: 113

d. James R. Roeder, 54 years old, second oldest son of Frederick A. Roeder's three sons, statement of Sept. 5,1902:

"The Union army used three houses (Bldgs. No. 5,7, and 16) and a bakery (Bldg. No. 16A) belonging to my father's estate...
The other two buildings were on Potomac Street. They were built of brick. One (Bldg. No. 5) had seven rooms and the other (Bldg. No. 7) five. They used the lower part for horses and had forage in the upper part. The larger building (No. 5) was worth $ 10 per month (in rent) and the other (Bldg. No. 7) $ 6.00.

They (the Union Army) took possession not quite a month after my father died, July 4,1861. I could not say for sure but I think they (Col. Baxter of the 72 Penn. Fire Zouaves) remained there that winter.

Cross-examination of James R. Roeder:

The same officers (Mr. Baxter and his staff) had control of the buildings on Potomac Street."

e. Thomas J. Burleigh, past 50 years of age, owner in 1902 of Bldg. No. 16, statement of Sept. 5,1902:
"I dont remember about them (the Union Army) occupying the two buildings (Nos. 5 and 7) on Potomac street, but I remember they were very much damaged by some one."

f. Summary of evidence by Attorney G.W. Hott, May 4,1906:

"One (building No. 5) contained seven rooms and one (Bldg. No. 5) five. The buildings were used for a ... a stable, and warehouses."

Data from National Archives Record Group No. 123, Circuit Court of Claims, Claim File No. JC- 11803 Congressional Jurisdiction. Abstract of Evidence.

~~3/10/75 G.W. Snell~~

APPENDIX NO. II

A. Architectural Description of and B. Plans of Bldg. No. 5, Roeder's Store, 1859-61; and C. New Data on the use and nature of Bldg. No. 5, in 1861-62.

A. Architecture Description of Bldg. No. 5, Roeder's Store., 1859-61

Built in 1856, Bldg. No. 5 was a two-story plus attic brick and stone structure with a small chimney centered in each gable end. The gable roof was covered with slate and there was no cellar. The east gable end, which fronted on Potomac Street, was about 24 feet or three bays wide and the house was 20 feet deep. The first story walls were built of stone and the second of brick. The eaves along the side elevations were marked by corbelled brick cornices. The entrance door was located in the center bay of the Potomac Street facade and was flanked on either side by a window adorned with exterior panelled shutters. A second door, centered in the brick second story and topped by a rectangular transom, opened out on to a small one-bay-wide wooden balcony. On either side, flanking the door and balcony, was a one window topped by a flat brick arch. A single widow was centered in the third or attic floor above the doors. All windows contained six over six lights. There were also two windows, separated by the end chimney, in the attic story of the rear gable end wall.

The first floor of the main house was designed for use as a tavern, or a store, or a warehouse, and consisted of one large rooms. The upper floors, intended for use as a dwelling, probably had two rooms on each level.

A two-storybrick wing with a sloping shed roof adjoined the main house at the southwest(rear left-hand) corner. The wing, 12½ feet wide and about 13 feet deep, contained one room on each floor. The first floor room, which as it contains a fireplace, may have served as a kitchen, and the

the room above as a bedroom. Windows in the brick wing had six over six lights and flat brick arches. In 1861 Bldg. No. 5 contained a total of seven rooms.[1]

No architectural data historic structure study has ever been prepared for Bldg. No. 5

1. See Photo No. 2, Harpers Ferry Negative No. 379, taken 1882-86; Photo No. 3, Negative No. 190, taken 1886-89, and No. 4, Negative No. 100, taken in 1889.

Appendix NO. III

A. New Data on the use and nature of Bldgs. No. 16 and 16A in 1861-82.

and

B. Architect Alan M. Walmer's Drawings Illustrating the Evolution, 1844-1861, of the Floor Plans and Elevations of Frederick A. Roeder's Residence, Bldg. 16, and Bakery, Bldg. 16A. (September, 1964). 4 sheets.

Four

Historical Photographs of the Exteriors of Bldgs. No. 5 and 7,

Taken 1865-1889.

Note: There are no known Interior photos of the ~~Interiors~~ of any Harpers Ferry buildings taken prior to 1890.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1

John Brown's Fort, Harper's Ferry, 1865

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-55.

Left foreground: Gates and fence of ~~Armory~~ Main entrance to the U.S. Musket Factory. Above Armory brick wall at left, north gable wall of Bldg. No. 9 and rear wing (Bldg. 8). and beyond it, the Catholic School House. Above Bldg. No. 8 is St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. Returning to center foreground the in Musket Factory Yard, is the John Brown Fort or Armory Fire Engine ~~House~~ House built in 1847-48 (with cupola on roof) and immediately to the right is the Armory Offices or Headquarters Building (1848—1861). Between the Fort and Offices, and beyond the musket Factory brick wall, can be seen part of Bldg. No. 7, the White Hall Tavern (note that its first story is painted white). Above the roof of Bldg. 7, in the second tier of structures, can been seen the rear elevation of Bldg. No. 15 (with two dormers in its roof), and to ~~the~~ 15 right, the rear facade of Bldg. No. 16, Frederick A. Roeder's Residence. In the third tier of buildings, beginning above the cupola on the Fort, is Bldg. No. 1A- The Harper House, once (1782-1803) a tavern, and moving to the right, Bldg. No. 1B- Dr. Nicholas Marmion's residence, and then Bldg. 1C, one of Dr. Marmion's two tenant houses. Above Bldg. ~~1C~~ 1C, in the fourth tier, is Bldg. 48A, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church and the structure to its left, visible ~~beyond~~ above Bldg. 1B, is U.S. Armory Dwelling House No. 21.



John Brown's Fort,
Harper's Ferry.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2

John Brown's Fort, 1882-1886

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-379.

In foreground, at left, entrance gate to U.S. Musket Factory Yard, moving right within the yard, John Brown's Fort(the Armory Fire Engine House), and the Armory Office or Headquarters Building. Returning to the left and beyond the Armory brick wall, the north gable end of Bldg. Nos. 9 and 8, above 8, is St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Returning to the second tier of structures, Bldg. No. 7, White Hall Tavern(notice both stories are painted white) is visible between the Fort and Armory Offices. A portion of Bldg. No. 5 rises above the Armory Office Building. In the third row, beginning by the cupola on the fort and moving right, the rear elevation of Bldg. No. 15 (largely concealed by trees) and to its right a portion of Bldg. No. 16. The next structure(with white facade) is actaally located on the opposite side of High Street on Wager Lot No. 55B, as is the house with two dormers immediately to its right, on Wager Lot No. 56A. The structure below the Lot 56A House is Armory Dwelling House No. 14, which was situated on Wager Lot No. 18. In the third tier, returning to the left and above the cupola is Bldg. 1A, the Harper House; and moving to the right, Bldg. 1B- Dr. Nicholas Marmion's residence, and Bldgs. 1C and 1D, the First and Second Marmion Tenant Houses. The dwelling above Bldg. 1D is located on Wager Lot No. 43. The large structure on the hill beyond Bldg. No. 1B and 1C, is St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Bldg. No. 48A, built 1851-52.


JOHN BROWN'S FORT
NT FOR THE TEETH

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3

JOHN BROWN'S FORT, 1886-1889

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF- 190.

Left to right: North wall of Bldg. No. 8, then John Brown's Fort(or Armory Fire Engine House), and then, beyond the Armory brick wall, the facade of Bldg. No. 5, Roeder's Store(note that the first story is painted white). Above and beyond Bldg. 5 can be seen the rear of Armory Dwelling No. 14, located on Wager Lot No. 18; above this is Bldg. 1D, one of Dr. Marmion's two tenant houses. Above Bldg. 1D can be seen part of the house situated on Wager Lot 43, and the building to its right stands on Wager Lot No. 42.

Returning to the center, the two dormers visible above the fort and to the right of the cupola are in the roof of Bldg. 1B, Dr. Nicholas Marmion's residence. The gable end of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bldg. No. 48A, rises above the roof of Bldg. 1B. The house at the top of the hill, to the right of the church, is a new residence dating from the 1880's.

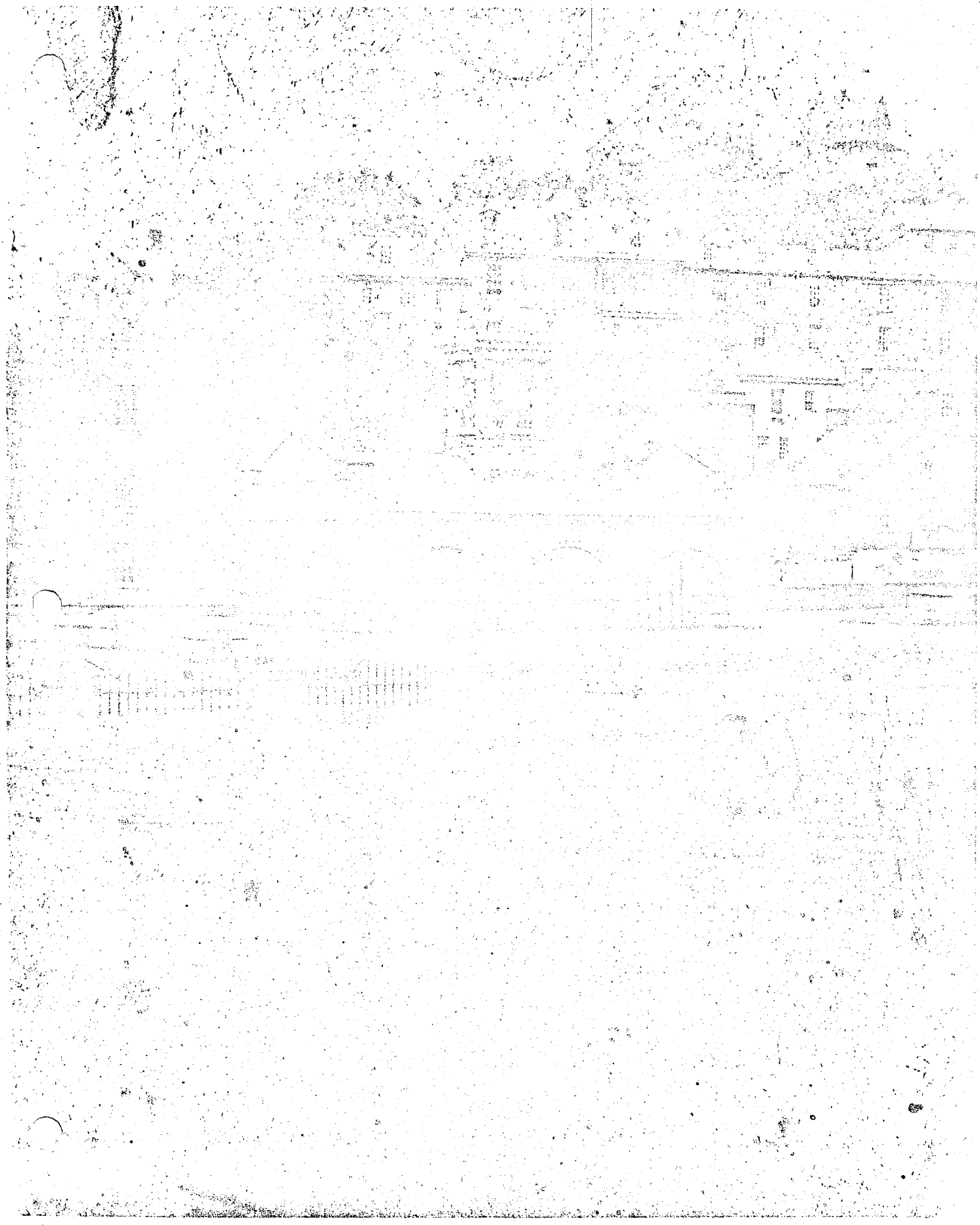
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4

John Brown's Fort in the 1889 Flood

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-100.

Left to right: In foreground, Armory fence and gate, then John Brown's Fort(or Armory fire engine house), and at the right, beyond the brick Armory fence or wall, the front elevation of Bldg. No. 5, Roeder's Store. Note that the first story of Bldg. 5 is painted white. Returning to the left, beyond the Armory brick wall is the north wall of Bldg. No. 8. On the hill, above the fort's cupola, is Bldg. 1A, the Harper House, then 1B, Dr. Marmion's Residence, and Bldgs. 1C and 1D, the First and Second Marmion Tenant Houses. Above 1D, is the house standing on Wager Lot No. 43. The large building visible above Bldgs. 1B and 1C is St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bldg 48A. The house at the top of the hill and right of the church dates from the 1880's.

Returning to John Brown's Fort, part of White Hall, Bldg. No. 7 (note the second story is painted white) is visible above the right end of the Fort. Part of the rear elevation of Bldg. No. 16 is to be seen above Bldg. No. 7. The house visible to the right of Bldg. 16 is located on Wager Lot 55A and the structure to its right, and rising above Bldg. No. 5, is Armory Dwelling House No. 14, which was situated on Wager Lot No. 18.



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