

D-164

PARK BUILDING 40 - THE WILLIAM RICHARDS BUILDING

SPECIAL HISTORY STUDY

[Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Prepared By:

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National Park Service/University of Maryland
Cooperative Agreement

HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

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Note on references . . .

The following terms apply throughout the report:

_____ Census	refers to Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census records for 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920, as well as certain special Censuses (such as Slave and Manufacturing); almost all referenced material is available on microfilm at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park; some data is only accessible in hardcopy or through the History Database
HFD...	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Document No. . . documents, manuscripts, maps, etc. in HAFE Library
HAFE	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
HF-_____	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Photograph Collection numbers
JCC	precedes references to records at the Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia
NA RG	National Archives & Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Record Group . . .
Reel _____	references microfilm reels in HAFE library
Reel __, Vol.____	refers to binders in HAFE library of National Archives material photocopied from microfilm
Building Numbers	<u>Park Building</u> _____ indicates current HAFE identification <u>H</u> & <u>AD</u> are prefixes from the park's 1859 base map; <u>H</u> signifies "Dwelling House" <u>AD</u> signifies "Armory Dwelling"
WL	Wager Lot; refers to lot numbers in 1835 property division of Wager Reservation

Preface

Former Park Supervisory Historian Charles W. Snell prepared historic structures reports for Park Building 40 in 1958, and in October 1979 he updated those reports to reflect subsequent research. Because the park's interpretive philosophy then remained couched in John Brown Raid and Civil War themes, and because funding in 1979 had not extended to the examination of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century newspapers, Snell was unable fully to develop post-Civil War aspects of properties. His 1979 report, nevertheless, represents over 20 years of research and reflects a familiarity with Harpers Ferry's cultural resources unequalled before or since. As there is little or no debate with Snell's pre-Civil War history of Park Building 40, the 1979 report (appearing herein as Appendix D) serves as the authoritative source for the current study and should be consulted for early nineteenth-century background on the structure.¹

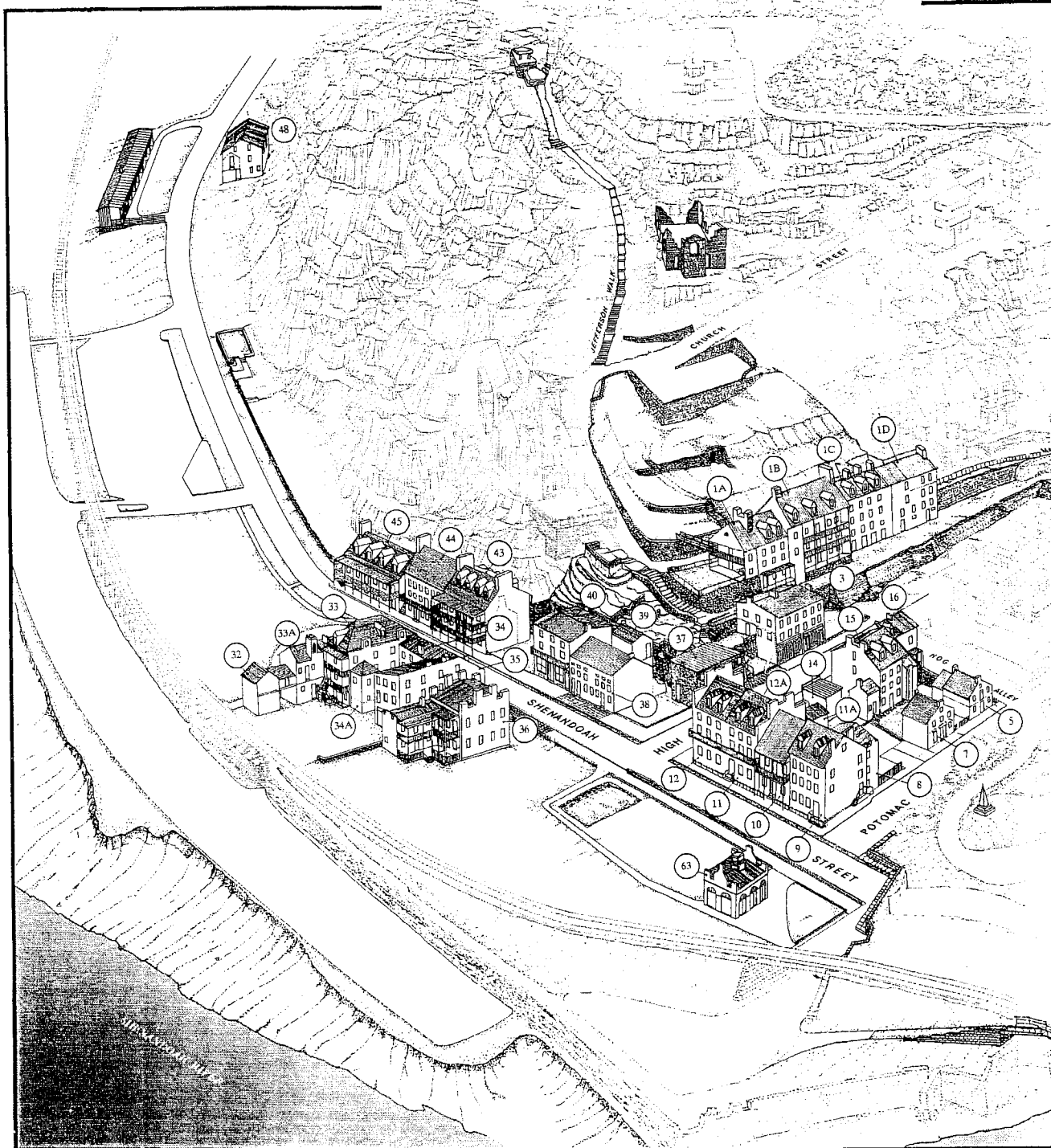
When considering the period of the Civil War through 1880s, however, research subsequent to 1979 has produced two major conclusions at variance with Snell's earlier reports. Evidence located in the National Archives revealed the true cause of the ruin of Park Building 40 during the Civil War. Additionally, research for the Park's History Database and for the Photo Index project yielded a different time frame for the structure's

¹Charles W. Snell, "HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT, THE William Richards Building, Bldg. No. 40, on Wager Lot No. 49, Historical Data, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia," Denver Service Center, National Capital Team, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Final Draft, October, 1979. Transcribed in Appendix D.

rebuilding. In the event the Historic Structures Report for this building is redone, the information herein could provide the basis for the History Section.

The current study first presents a 200-year "timeline" chronicling the site and the building from 1752 to 1952, then a brief summation of Building 40s pre-Civil War history. A detailed account of the structure follows, beginning with the early 1864 destruction of the building and continuing to park acquisition in 1953.

FIGURE 1: Location of Downtown Buildings



Prepared by
 District Service Center-Eastern Team
 from historic and current photography
 Second Edition January 1981

Drawn by L.L. Boudin

I. PARK BUILDING 40 - TIMELINE
(see text for references)

- 1751 **Robert Harper** purchased land on part of which Park Building 40 eventually stood from Lord Thomas Fairfax.
- 1782 Site of Park Building 40 passed to **Sarah Harper Wager**, wife of **John Wager, Sr.** of Philadelphia, and **Robert Harper's** niece; **Sarah Harper Wager** died in 1786
- 1796 **John Wager, Sr.**, sold 117½ acres of his late wife's Harpers Ferry inheritance to the U. S. Government for establishment of an armory and arsenal, reserving six and three-quarters acres (known as the Wager Reservation and Ferry Lot) from the sale
- 1803 **John Wager, Sr.**, died; **John Wager, Jr.**, who inherited the Wager Reservation and Ferry Lot, became the first Wager to reside at Harpers Ferry
- King and Harbaugh map indicated Park Building 40's future site was either undeveloped land or part of the Wager garden located on present Wager Lots (hereinafter WL) 50 and 51
- 1813 On death of **John Wager, Jr.**, his widow **Catherine** and four children inherited his estate
- 1824, Feb. **Catherine Wager** (guardian of **Gerard B.**, **Sarah Ann**, and **James B. Wager**--another son had died a year earlier) leased to **Daniel A. Weed**, HF merchant:

. . . the said Wagers . . . agree that the said Weed shall have a lot of ground situated between Dr. Godfrey Weise's shop and Jacob R. Thomas's stone stable about thirty five feet in front and forty five feet extending backwards for the purpose of a store house to be built thereon by said Weed said house to be thirty three feet in front (having two two feet between said store house and Dr. Weise's for a passage, said Weed to have the use of said passage during the time of occupancy and thirty five feet extending backwards, the house to be built of stone, two story high and shelved and fitted for a store house the apartment of the understory are to be three in number and the upper floor to be divided into three apartments. - The said D. A. Weed doth covenant . . . agree to and with the said

Wagers to erect the said house above mentioned which house he is to have the use of for ten years by paying the . . . Wagers . . . the sum of \$50 per annum for the first five years payable annually at the end of each year and the last five years of said term to be held by said Wager for the annual rent of one shilling if demanded . . .

And D. A. Weed binds himself to erect a double portico or piazza, i.e., one opposite the lower story and the other opposite the upper story connected by a stair case on the outside. and he further binds himself . . . to dig a cellar underneath the house and he is also to lath and plaster the rooms on the upper floor . . .

1825, July **Daniel Weed** sold **Otis Dudley** for \$1,400 an undivided moiety and equal share of the lease to the building; **Weed** stated he had leased "the lot of ground and the tenament, thereon afterwards erected by the said Daniel A. Weed . . ." the bill of sale goes on:

The said Weed and Dudley, having formed a copartnership in the mercantile business - it is agreed between said parties, - that said leasehold building, during the term of said lease, shall not be disposed of - or otherwise appropriated, than as the store house of said copartnership, without the consent of both parties . . .

1827, Feb. **Weed & Dudley** sold to **Isaac Newton Carter** for \$1,100 their rights under the lease from the Wager family for the remaining seven years of the lease "to have and to hold the said store and dwelling house".

Weed & Co. may have moved to property **William Graham** owned, as in

August **William Graham** offered a store house for rent:

The undersigned will rent the Store House at Harpers Ferry, on the Shenandoah, lately in the occupancy of M. K. Wartman and formerly occupied by D. A. Weed & co. At this stand, it may with truth be said, more mercantile business has been done than at any other situation at Harpers-Ferry. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to

Wm. Graham,

Harpers Ferry, Aug. 15

the description "on the Shenandoah", and the fact that Graham placed the advertisement, suggest the property in question was Lot C11, government land where (with permission) the Potomac Navigation Co. had erected a storehouse which had by then passed to William Graham's possession; the reference may alternatively be to one of the buildings Graham erected without government permission on Lot C1

1827 to
1831

Isaac Newton Carter operated store in Park Building 40 selling dry goods & groceries; Snell stated Carter lived over the store

1829

Catherine Wager died; property passed to 3 living children

1831, Oct.

Isaac Newton Carter sold the remaining 3 years of his leasehold to **Henry Crampton**

1831 to
1835

Henry Crampton operated dry goods store in Park Building 40

1834-1835

James B. Wager, son of **John Wager, Jr.**, and with his brother **Gerard B.** and sister **Sarah Ann (Swayne)** inheritor of the Wager lands at Harpers Ferry, encountered financial difficulty which resulted in division of Wager property among the heirs and sale of his share; Court awarded Wager Lot (hereinafter WL) 49 with Park Building 40 to **Gerard B. Wager**

1835, August
to
1836, April

Bushrod S. Pine operated dry goods store under a one-year lease; occupying the second floor as a boot & shoemaking establishment were **William Avis & Joseph Lemox**; in April 1836 Avis announced dissolution of the partnership & that he would continue "the BOOT AND SHOEMAKING AT HIS SHOP IMMEDIATELY OVER MR. PINE'S STORE ON MAIN STREET."

Sept.

Charles Staley opened new dry goods store in Park Building 40 & his wife **Mrs. Martha A. Staley** moved her millinery & fancy store (from Park Building 45) to the same location

1837, March

Gerard B. Wager sold Park Building 40 to **Thomas Hughes**; the **Staleys** continued operating their store until the lease expired on August 31, 1837; deed to **Hughes** read in part:

. . .all that House and Lot at Harpers Ferry

Va., now in the possession and Occupancy of Charles Staley, situated on Shenandoah Street, fronting thirty three feet on said street and extending back to the alley leading past the Catholic Church. Said Lot being designated on the map or plat of the Lands of the heirs of John Wager decsd as No. 49 and is the same heretofore occupied by Daniel A. Weed . . .

G. B. Wager, Andrew Kennedy & Joseph T. Daugherty as trustees took a deed of trust from **Hughes**

Sept. **Thomas Hughes** announced he removed his store "from Potomac Street, to the stand on Shenandoah Street, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Staley, next store West of Messrs. Wm. & S. B. Anderson" (Snell located the Andersons on WL 51; intervening WL 50 held only a stone stable which had served the Harpers Ferry Hotel and then was used by the Andersons); **Hughes** sold clothing, groceries, dry goods at Park Building 40 location until **July 1841**

1841, March **Thomas Hughes** executed deed of trust to **Gerard B. Wager**

July **Hughes** apparently defaulted on trust; **Gerard B. Wager** as Trustee sold Park Building 40 to **William Chambers**

?? store occupied by **Joseph L. Russell & Co.** until ??

1843, March **Chambers** advertised:

FOR RENT

The large store House formerly occupied by Thomas Hughes, and more recently by Jos. L. Russell & Co., situated on Shenandoah Street, opposite the Pay Office. Also two rooms and a kitchen over the store.

it is not known who occupied the property from March 1843 to November 1844, although Snell speculated it could have been **Righter Levering** who advertised (without disclosing the location) in May 1844 a new store in Harpers Ferry; why Snell located **Levering** on the north side of Shenandoah Street is undetermined

1844, Dec.
to May '46

David Koonce announced store "opposite the Pay Office"; Snell concluded this referred to Park Building 40 as the stores in new Park Building 38 (erected during 1844 and the only other structure which fit the description) were otherwise occupied;

although examination of **David Koonce's** store journal for 1844-1846 revealed no reference to either rent payment or an account for **William Chambers**, Snell's hypothesis remains valid

David Koonce was jailed in Baltimore in late 1846 on charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses; 50 to 60 "respectable" citizens of HF raised \$200 for his defense; he was acquitted

1846, June to 1850, Feb. **William Chambers** informed public he had left Armory employment & was operating store "on the west side of the well known stand last occupied by **P. O. Littlejohn**"; Snell stated **Littlejohn** had been in Park Building 38

1850, Feb. **William Chambers** sold Park Building 40 to **William Richards**.

May **William Richards** offered store "recently occupied by **Wm. Chambers**, on Shenandoah Street, opposite the Old Pay Office" for rent

May to

1853, March Dry Goods & Ready made Clothing & Grocery Store, probably operated by **John G. Ridenour**

(although Snell located Ridenour "along the north side of Shenandoah in this vicinity" none of Ridenour's advertising described his location)

April to

1858, March Ready Made Clothing Store, operated by firm of **R. Walter & Brother**; then **R. Walter, Bro. and Company**; then (after 1856) by **Walter, Bro. and Company**

1858, April to

1860, Jan. Ready Made Clothing Store, operated by **Frankel Bro., Levitoch, B. D. Hirsh & Co.** Store sign at time of John Brown Raid read "**Philip Frankel & Co.**" Snell stated **Wm. Richards** & family resided on the second floor during the period

Feb. to

1861 (Civil War) Ready Made Clothing Store, operated by **Bernard Hirsh**

CIVIL WAR:

William Richards and his wife, sometime after the 1860 census, left Harpers Ferry to reside in Georgia.

An 1862 sketch of Civil War troops at Harpers Ferry (HF-67) depicts the north side of Shenandoah Street from High Street west to Park Building 43. It shows the building's roof gable facing the street, as does a much less detailed 1854 engraving (HF-1768), and photo HF-68, in which the roof is just visible below St. Peter's church. In the 1862 sketch depicts the building appears in good condition.

The only other data on the building during the Civil War is derived from from U. S. Treasury Abandoned Property reports. As **William Richards** owned two "abandoned properties" (Park Buildings 40 and 44), chronologies of both are included here to enable clear identification of each structure. Rents shown on the reports are interpreted as follows: an \$8 rent is the monthly installment on an annual rent of \$96, \$96 being 10% of the estimated value of the building--therefore the building is worth \$960; a \$10 rent therefore translates to \$120 a year, \$1,200 value of the building; when Saunter was in 44 he paid \$10, and when Trail/Potterfield were in 44 they each paid \$5.

Feb. 1864 2 story stone building occupied by soldiers; store (40) by **Chas. Trail**, rent \$8

(44) 3 story stone; store by **Philip Saunter**, rent \$10, troops on second floor; Masonic Hall above

Mar. 1864 government granted lease on 2 story stone building (40) to **Thomas H. Percival** (Purcival); report shows lease to **Percival**, but occupancy by military who "will not give it up" therefore **Percival** not liable for rent until he occupies premises; annual rent \$96 (12x\$8--the same as February '64)

(44) report shows **Charles H. Trail** & **Truman W. Potterfield** occupying "rooms" at rent (annual) of \$60 each; both had paid \$5 (the monthly rent)

May 1864 ditto of March 1864; note that each tenant paid \$10 (44) on May 4, likely payment for April & May; by Trail entry is note "Now repairing the upper part and wants the use of it (upper part) for a time as an offset to cost)"

(40) "The roof has fallen into the house leased to **Thomas H. Purcival**, caused by the Soldiers removing the supports. It cannot be occupied, untill roof is replaced." The fact that **Trail** was recorded in

February 1864 in Richards' 2-story building at a rent of \$8, and that beginning in March he was in a Richards' building paying \$5 (as was the other tenant, Potterfield), and that Trail continued in the same juxtaposition to Potterfield, at the same rent, through all of 1864, suggests that Trail moved from the 2 story building (Park Building 40) in March 1864, when the lease was granted to Purcival; the government would not have granted a lease on an uninhabitable building; soldiers occupied Park Building 40 and would not give it up; Purcival's rent never appeared on the lists; therefore sometime after March 1864, and before May 1864, the roof damage to the 2-story building occurred.

Monthly reports contained no further mention of Park Building 40

CONCLUSION:

The Treasury Agent's report that the roof fell in after soldiers removed supports thus refuted a major point in previous studies--that Park Building 40 suffered severe fire damage between October 1862 and July 1865; instead, the roof collapse rendered the building uninhabitable; this scenario is more logical in light of archeologists' investigations which revealed no fire damage.

POST-CIVIL WAR

1866, Apr. Sarah Ann Richards died of pneumonia & typhoid fever while visiting friends in HF; husband travelled from Augusta Ga. on learning of her illness but arrived too late

?? - pre
1871

Photograph HF-35 shows Park Building 40 roofless & unoccupied; adjacent Park Building 38, right bay, has G. L. Myers double front store; time frame established by evidence St. Peter's Church was painted white before September 1871

1872, Apr. Edward Tearney as Agent advertised Wm. Richards' property for sale; Park Building 40 described as:

House No. 2.

This consists of the ruins left by the War of one of the oldest and well adapted business houses in the town. It is in the centre of

the Town, two doors from the corner of High and Shenandoah Streets, with a front of 33 feet on Shenandoah Street, running back to a 12 foot Alley. With a moderate outlay, this can be made the most desirable Business site in the town, it having the advantage of being above high water mark, and yet in the centre of business.

William Richards granted WL 49 with unspecified dwelling to **Patrick Hagan** as agent for **Edward Tearney**

- 1873, Jul. **William Richards** sold WL 49 with unspecified dwelling to **Edward Tearney**
- 1874, Jan. **Cornelius Hagan & John Hagan** quit-claimed WL 49 to **Edward Tearney**; deed noted grantors are heirs of **Patrick Hagan**; the property was sold by **Richards** to **Patrick Hagan** as agent for the grantee; **Patrick Hagan** subsequently died before property was conveyed to grantee; heirs therefore quit claimed property
- 1881, Sept. **Levi Baker** of Charles Town was repainting & improving the unoccupied stone building of **Ex-Sheriff Tearney** opposite the Post Office on Shenandoah Street, putting on a brick front & raising it to 3 stories (the Post Office was in Park Building 36, which had replaced the Paymaster's Office opposite Park Building 40 in 1858)
- 1882, Nov. **G. L. Myers** began operating his Clothing Emporium in Park Building 40
- 1885, Nov. **J. H. Myers** apparently succeeded his brother **G. L.**, operating the "Baltimore Clothing House" presumably in the same location
- 1889, May **J. H. Myers** was among merchants suffering damage to store goods and property in the flood
- Dec. **V. Kaplon & Co.** of Hagerstownm Naryland, succeeded **J. H. Myers**, who relocated to McKeesport, PA.
- Kaplon** (either **V.** or his brother, **Abraham**) remained in Park Building 40 until building they erected on WL 48 was complete in 1901 or 1902 (no date for the move has been found but the WL 48 building was under construction during 1901)

- 1892 **Edward Tearney** referred to Park Building 40 as the **Myers** house in will wherein he bequeathed structure to his daughter **Mary Jane Tearney**
- 1894 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park Building 40 as "Clo."
- 1901/2 **Kaplons** moved to WL 48
- 1902 **Edward Tearney** died, leaving "brick store house and dwelling and lot on Shenandoah Street . . . known as the **Myers House**" to his daughter **Mary Jane Tearney**
- Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park Building 40 as "Vac.S.3"
- 1907 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park Building 40 as "Vac.S."
- 1908, Apr/May **Chas. Smith** and **Gordon Bready** opened a meat and produce store in the **Tearney** building adjoining V. **Kaplon & Bro.** (Park Building 40)
- 1910 "**Demory Brothers**" from Loudoun County opened a general merchandise store in the **Tearney** building adjoining **Kaplon's** store (Park Building 40)
- 1912,13 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park Building 40 as "Gen'l S."
- Demory** advertisements revealed continued store operation on Shenandoah Street, presumably in Park Building 40
- 1913, Dec.28 **Fire in Miles'** store in building on northwest corner High and Shenandoah streets damaged "building owned by **Tierney** (sic) estate" to extent of \$200; reference is to Park Building 38, but another account stated
- "**Demory Bros.** store [next door to the damaged [emphasis ours] **Tearney** building] was broken open by interested friends in their absence and the safe rolled out upon the pavement as a precautionary step. The boys were phoned for at their home in Loudoun and was (sic) on the scene about 1 o'clock having walked 3 miles to get there. They found a guard at their door to prevent looting."
- 1914, Apr. Miss **Mamie Larue** formerly a clerk in **Miles & Sons'**

store (which was destroyed in the December 1913 fire) took a position with **Demory Brothers**

1915,16 **Demory Brothers** advertising and news items continued in press

1917, Aug. **Charles Demory** and wife who had been living with family in Loudoun began housekeeping in flat above **Doran's** department store (Park Building 33) that item eliminates **Charles Demory** as possible tenant of residence portion of Park Building 40; no data on tenants has emerged; soon thereafter **Charles Demory** purchased the "old **Doran Stand**" (Lot C1) from **Buchanan Larue** and moved in **Demory Brothers** still advertised Christmas goods that December

1918, Apr. **Charles Demory** advertised he had opened general merchandise business for himself in the "**old Doran Stand**"

 May **W. W. Demory** "formerly" **Demory Brothers** had interior of store (presumably Park Building 40) painted and stocked with goods

1919, Feb. **W. W. Demory** store advertisement;
 C. W. Demory announced partnership of **Demory Brothers** was dissolved

 Nov. **William Demory** rented property of Miss Jennie Tearney in which he was keeping store and proposed to move his family there from Loudoun (presumably to Park Building 40 upper floor residence)

1920, July **Mary Jane Tearney** sold WL49 to **William W. Demory**; **Demory** granted Deed of Trust to **Edward M. Tearney**

1922 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park Building 40 as "S."

1923, Aug. **Mary J. Tearney** released WL49 to **William W. Demory**

Note: No **W. W. Demory** advertising appeared from 1920 to 1929

 3

1925, Apr. A new porch and balcony was erected in front of **W. W. Demory's** store on Shenandoah Street

1929, Jan. **W. W. Demory** advertised storeroom and dwelling for sale

 Apr. **W. W. Demory** moved merchandise from store on Shenandoah Street to new location in Purcellville,

VA; family planned to move the following week; Mr. Larue of Piedmont WV was to occupy the residence of the store building

May	W. W. Demory offered his "old stand" on Shenandoah Street for rent noting he had been 19 years in business
1930, May	W. W. Demory storeroom on Shenandoah Street was leased by H. C. Mullen who planned to open a furniture store
1931, Apr.	Howard Mullen of Mullen & Hardy meat shop at Harpers Ferry purchased a farm in Neersville, VA; same newspaper stated George Kellison of Bolivar bought Howard Mullen's share of the Mullen & Hardy meat market; the Mullen & Hardy meat shop was likely in Park Building 44, not Park Building 40; therefore the May 1930 report of H. C. Mullen's proposed furniture store in Park Building 40 may have been part of an effort by Mullen to extend his local business interests; it is not known if Mullen actually opened his second store
1933 Building 40 as	Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park "S."
1946, May	William W. Demory & Effie Demory granted WL 49 to Briscoe Smith
1952, Nov.	Briscoe E. Smith granted WL 49 to State of West Virginia

II. PRE-CIVIL WAR CONSTRUCTION AND OCCUPANCY

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Building 40 stands on ground which was part of the large tract eponymous settler Robert Harper obtained by patent from Lord Thomas Fairfax in 1751. Upon Harper's death in 1782 the Harpers Ferry portion of that land passed to his niece Sarah Harper Wager, first wife of John Wager, Sr., of Philadelphia. In 1796, ten years after Sarah Wager died, John Wager, Sr., sold 117½ acres at Harpers Ferry to the United States Government for the establishment of a national armory and arsenal, reserving two parcels of the original 125 acre tract to the Wager family. This reservation of private enterprise surrounded by Government works and housing gave the Wagers a virtual monopoly which lasted for forty years over the leasing of commercial and residential property in the town.

In 1824 Catherine Wager, widow of John Wager, Jr., (who had inherited his father's property, and who moved to Harpers Ferry in 1803, the year John Wager, Sr., died) granted Daniel Weed a ten-year lease to ground which later became Wager Lot 49. Under terms of the lease Weed erected Park Building 40 as a two-story stone structure with lower floor for store and upper floor for residence purposes. Over the term of the lease several different merchants occupied the store space; some may have lived in the apartment above.²

Catherine Wager died in 1830, and the "Wager Reservation" passed to her three heirs. By mid-decade one of the heirs, James

²Snell, Bldg. 40, 1979, pp.3-12.

B. Wager, was insolvent. To protect the property of the other heirs, and to facilitate sale of James' portion for satisfaction of his creditors, the Court ordered the Wager Reservation plotted and divided into lots. It then apportioned the property among the three heirs, and assigned Wager Lot 48 with Park Building 40 to Gerard B. Wager.³

When Gerard B. Wager sold Park Building 40 to Thomas Hughes in March 1837, Charles Staley and his wife Martha had been operating stores there for about six months. Hughes moved his business to the building when the Staley's lease expired in August 1837.⁴

Hughes executed a Deed of Trust to Wager at the time of purchase and did so again in March 1841. When Hughes defaulted on the second Trust, Wager sold the property at auction to William Chambers, who leased the property to various merchants for about four years. A January 1846 advertisement placed by David Koonce for his "Cheap Store . . . opposite the Pay Office" almost certainly refers to Park Building 40. Examination of David Koonce's store ledger for the period 1844-1846 revealed no record of rent payment, but affirmed he was in business from late 1844 to mid-1846.⁵

In June 1846 William Chambers announced he would open his own

³Snell, Bldg. 40, 1979, pp.4,5.

⁴Ibid, p.19.

⁵Virginia Free Press, January 22, 1846, p3c2; June 4, 1846, p3c3;

Snell, Bldg. 40, 1979, pp.19-21;

Reel 254, "Ledger of General Store, 1844-1846, Harpers Ferry, West [sic] Virginia," F-6534, Manuscript Collections, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, N.C.

store. This may have coincided with an intriguing episode in which David Koonce was jailed in Baltimore charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. News reports in February 1847 stated the citizens of Harpers Ferry raised \$200 for Koonce's defense and Koonce was acquitted.⁶

In February 1850 Chambers sold Park Building 40 to William Richards, and three months later Richards offered the building for rent. A chain of advertisements reaching to the Civil War attests to Richards' success in finding tenants for the Park Building 40 store.⁷

Tracking tenants in the second-floor residence of Park Building 40 throughout its history, however, has been difficult if not impossible. Only one pre-Civil War reference positively identifies a second-floor tenant--not a resident but the 1835-36 boot and shoemaking business of William Avis and Joseph Lemox.⁸

III. PARK BUILDING 40 AND THE CIVIL WAR

Park Building 40 owner William Richards left Harpers Ferry at some time after the 1860 census and spent the remaining 17 years of his life in Georgia. The last tenant of record in Park Building 40, clothier B. D. Hirsh, continued advertising his store through

⁶Spirit of Jefferson, June 5, 1846, p2c5;
Virginia Free Press, February 18, 1847, p1c7;
Spirit of Jefferson, February 19, 1847, p2c5;
Snell, Bldg. 40, 1979, pp.19-21.

⁷Ibid, pp.20-26.

⁸Ibid, pp.17,18. Mr. Snell's assumptions about several residents of the building's second floor were based on juxtaposition on census rolls.

April 18, 1861. No subsequent record of Hirsh has been found.⁹

An 1862 sketch (HF-67) published in "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" provides some clues to Park Building 40. The structure's roof was pitched perpendicular to Shenandoah Street, not parallel to the street as were the roofs of its neighbors. An 1854 etching, HF-1768, is less detailed but quite clearly shows the same roof configuration. The 1862 sketch appears to depict Park Building 40, with its two-story porch, in good condition. See Appendix C.

No written record of Park Building 40 is known to exist from the Civil War's beginning until early 1864, when government documentation (located in 1993 in National Archives Record Group 56, General Records of the Treasury Department, Division of Cotton and Captured and Abandoned Property) furnishes detail on the building's fate. The data from RG 56 appear in detail in the Civil War section of this report's Timeline.¹⁰

In March 1864 the U. S. Government through the Treasury agent at Harpers Ferry granted Thomas H. Percival a lease to the 2 story stone building (Park Building 40), abandoned property of William Richards (Richards owned another structure at Harpers Ferry, Park Building 44, but it had three stories). Percival never occupied

⁹Virginia Free Press, April 18, 1861, p4c4. Hirsh's advertisement first appeared on October 4, 1860. This is the last complete Virginia Free Press available until after the Civil War as the paper published only sporadically in the early War, then ceased entirely. Publication resumed in August 1865 (Ibid, August 24, 1865, p2c1).

The 1860 census (Reel 250, p.197 of Harpers Ferry) listed Bernhard Hirsh, a 28-year old merchant, as a native of Hesse-Castle. His listing immediately preceded that of William Richards.

¹⁰Reels 242 & 244, RG 56.

the structure, however, as the March 1864 "Statement of Abandoned Property . . ." noted the military "occupy it & will not give it up." In May a special note stated:

The roof has fallen into the house leased to Thomas H. Purcival, caused by the Soldiers removing the supports. It cannot be occupied, untill the roof is replaced.¹¹

This document, coupled with the 1989-90 archeological investigation which found no evidence of a building fire, refutes the earlier hypothesis that the building had burned. No further written account of Park Building 40 has been found for the ensuing eight years.¹²

The building's fate is not completely unrecorded, however, as two pictures confirm the damage it suffered during the Civil War. Close examination of photograph HF-40 (a panoramic view of Harpers Ferry from the Maryland shore), dated May or June 1865, shows Park Building 40 a mere two-story shell, roofless and with part of its former two-story porch missing. A subsequent view, photograph HF-35, dated as early as 1871 and providing a much closer look at the structure, shows the building missing even the remnant of its porch, still roofless and desolate.¹³

¹¹Ibid.

¹²John W. Ravenhorst, "Building 40 Archeology," Chapter 3 in John W. Ravenhorst, Editor, and Paul Shackel, Principal Investigator, Building 40 Archeological Excavations, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Report Submitted to the National Park Service, National Capital Region, Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1992, p.23.

¹³Photographs HF-40 and HF-35 are found in Appendix C. HF-35 dates as early as 1871 because the first record of St. Peter's Catholic Church, visible in the background, being painted white appeared in September 1871 (Virginia Free Press, September 2, 1871, plc5,6,7), and because G. L. Myers, whose business sign is visible in the adjacent building (park Bldg. 38) first appeared in the local record in the 1870 Census (Reel 138, Page 1 of Harpers Ferry).

POST CIVIL WAR TO 1952

William and Sarah Richards did not resume residence in Harpers Ferry after the Civil War. Sarah Richards returned to visit in April 1866, and while staying with friends at Harpers Ferry she died of pneumonia and typhoid fever. Her obituary stated her husband had travelled from Augusta, Georgia, when informed of her illness, but arrived after her death.¹⁴

Little information has emerged on Building 40 in the period 1865 to 1872. The structure was apparently abandoned after the roof fell in. Archeological excavation in the winter of 1989-1990 revealed the cellar had been filled in with material dating from the Civil War to 1881, including the 1870 flood.¹⁵

The building was still a ruin in March 1872 when agent Edward Tearney advertised William Richards' Harpers Ferry property for sale:

House No. 2

This consists of the ruins left by the War of one of the oldest and well adapted business houses in the town. It is in the centre of the Town, two doors from the corner of High and Shenandoah Streets, with a front of 33 feet on Shenandoah Street, running back to a 12 foot Alley. With a moderate outlay, this can be made the most desirable Business site in the town, it having the advantage of being above high water mark, and yet in the centre of business.¹⁶

At auction held in April 1872 Patrick Hagan, agent for Edward

¹⁴Virginia Free Press, May 10, 1866, p2c5.

¹⁵Ravenhorst, "Building 40 Archeological Excavations," pp.viii,12,13. The report notes that only one flood deposit was found, in Megastratum 4, and concludes that because of Megastratum 4's low elevation the deposit dates to the 1870 and not the 1877 flood.

¹⁶Virginia Free Press, March 16, 1872, p2c5.

Tearney, bought WL 49 with its ruined building. In July 1873 William Richards granted Edward Tearney the property by a Deed of Bargain and Sale. Hagan died before transferring his deed, hence the 1873 Richards/Tearney deed transaction. Hagan's heirs executed a quit claim to Tearney in January 1874. Thus, in early 1874 Edward Tearney held clear title to Wager Lot 49 with Park Building 40.¹⁷

Park Building 40's new owner, Edward Tearney, apparently allowed the structure to remain a ruin for seven years after he bought it. Photograph HF-35 shows that Park Building 40 was a ruin at the time G. L. Myers operated his store in adjacent Park Building 38, raising the question when Myers occupied Park Building 38 and of dating the photo. HF-35 could have been taken in 1871, or even earlier, because an account of Harpers Ferry written that year noted St. Peter's Catholic Church was "white." The church was painted white sometime between 1865 (see photo HF-40) and 1871. HF-35 could also, of course, have been taken several years after that. Likewise, just when Myers began running his hat and cap shop is unknown, but the census showed he was in Harpers Ferry in 1870, engaged in the retail clothing trade.¹⁸

Edward Tearney had become a man of note, not just in Harpers Ferry but in Jefferson County affairs by the 1870s. After being

¹⁷JCC Deed Book 7, p.113, April 27, 1872, Bargain and Sale, Richards to Hagan; Deed Book A, p.269, July 15, 1873, Bargain and Sale, Richards to Tearney; Deed Book A, p.427, January 2, 1874, Quit Claim, Hagan heirs to Edward Tearney.

¹⁸Reel 137, Ninth Census (1870), p.21 of Harpers Ferry.
For a biography of G. L. Myers see Appendix A;
Virginia Free Press, September 2, 1871, plc5,6,7.

elected Sheriff in 1872, he moved his family from their Bolivar home, Rose Cottage, to the Sheriff's residence adjacent to the jail in Charles Town. The same year he was elected to the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Jefferson and he served on the County Resources Committee of the new Jefferson County Industrial Society. From 1873 to 1875 he was also caretaker of the U. S. Armory property at Harpers Ferry. See biography of Edward Tearney in Appendix A for details.¹⁹

The complexity of Tearney's business and civic activities, combined with national economic uncertainty which culminated in the downturn of 1873, may explain why he allowed Park Building 40 to remain a ruin for so long. Other factors which likely discouraged investment in capital improvements were the disastrous floods of 1870 and 1877, and disappointment when hopes for revitalization of local industry did not materialize due to prolonged legal controversies centered on water rights and on the B&O Railroad right of way.

By September 1881, with the Armory property legal issues resolved, the local business picture brightened, and work was underway to reconstruct Park Building 40. The Spirit of Jefferson reported:

Mr. Levi Baker, of this place, is repairing and improving the unoccupied stone building belonging to ex-sheriff Tearney,

¹⁹Virginia Free Press, January 13, 1872, p3c1; August 24, 1872, p2c1; December 14, 1872, p2c3;

Spirit of Jefferson, March 13, 1900, p2c1. This item revealed that Congressman Dayton introduced a bill to provide payment of \$2,401.90 for Tearney's services to the U. S. Government in taking care of the Armory property during the 1870s.

opposite the post-office, Shenandoah street, Harper's Ferry--
putting in a brick front and raising it to three stories.²⁰

Fourteen months later the same paper stated the new building of Edward Tearney on the upper side of Shenandoah Street was complete and occupied by G. L. Myers. Myers thus moved from Park Building 38 to Park Building 40 in 1882, and Park Building 40 once again housed a mens' furnishings store, as it had in the decade before the Civil War.²¹

At some time before January 1885, J. H. Myers succeeded his brother Gabriel as proprietor of the Park Building 40 store. J. H. Myers advertised the "Baltimore Clothing House," and offered a stock of mens', boys' and childrens' clothing, "gents'" furnishings including boots, shoes, as well as hats and caps, all "manufactured by themselves." The latter statement, coupled with the absence of G. L. Myers after 1882, may mean that the Harpers Ferry store was a branch of a family business headquartered in Baltimore. No effort has been made to trace G. L. Myers in Baltimore, and no subsequent data on him has been found.²²

It has not been possible to substantiate positive identification of nineteenth-century residents in Park Building 40's upper floor(s). Juxtaposition in the censuses of 1870 and 1880 may indicate the Myers brothers lived on Shenandoah Street, but if they lived "over the store" they would have resided in Park

²⁰Spirit of Jefferson, September 6, 1881, p3c1.

²¹Ibid, November 14, 1882, p2c1.

²²Ibid, January 13, 1885, p2c4.

Building 38 because Park Building 40 was not renovated until 1882. When Edward Tearney wrote his will in 1892 he identified Park Building 40 as the "Myers House," but the phrase can as easily mean business "house" as it can "residence." Additionally, neither Myers brother still lived in Harpers Ferry in 1892.²³

J. H. Myers was in business in Park Building 40 when the flood of 1889 struck Harpers Ferry, and he served on the flood relief committee. Perhaps discouraged by flood damage, later that year he relocated to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, after selling his business to Hagerstown, Maryland, merchants V. Kaplon & Brother.²⁴

Some uncertainty surrounds the Kaplons. Although the firm name was "V. Kaplon & Brother," and references exist to Victor Kaplon and Abram (or Abraham) Kaplon, two years after opening their business at Harpers Ferry the brothers advertised they were dissolving their partnership and selling out everything in their stores in Brunswick (Maryland) and Harpers Ferry. However, the name "V. Kaplon & Bro." continued in mention of the Harpers Ferry store through the turn of the century and well into the first decade of the twentieth century, when the Farmers Advocate reported the partnership again dissolved.²⁵

²³Snell, Bldg. 40 (Appendix D), p.27.

²⁴Spirit of Jefferson, June 4, 1889, p2c2; June 11, 1889, p2c3; December 3, 1889, p3c3; January 7, 1890, p3c1.

²⁵Ibid, January 5, 1892, p3c6;
The Saturday Sentinel, September 3, 1892, p2c3; July 4, 1896, p3c6;
July 16, 1898, p2c6;
Spirit of Jefferson, May 1, 1900, p2c2;
Farmers Advocate, January 11, 1908, p3c3. This item documents the partnership between Victor and Abram Kaplon, stating they had started a business at Harpers Ferry about 12 years earlier and later opened a store at Brunswick

When the Kaplons succeeded J. H. Myers in Park Building 40 they began a Harpers Ferry business tradition which lasted over fifty years. The Kaplon clothing store remained in Park Building 40 until completion of the new store the Kaplons erected on adjacent WL 48, probably in 1901. Mention of the "new" Kaplon store in the newspaper fortunately helps locate subsequent tenants in their former site, Park Building 40. Additionally, the position of Abram Kaplon in the 1900 census suggests he may have lived over the store in Park Building 40.²⁶

Soon after the Kaplon store moved to WL 48, Edward Tearney who owned Park Building 40 on WL 49 died. Under his will (dated 1892) Park Building 40 "known as the Myers house" passed to his daughter Mary Jane Tearney, who no doubt continued leasing the structure for commercial and residential occupancy.²⁷

An information gap of about seven years exists from when the Kaplons moved to their new store on WL 48, until the next mention of Park Building 40 in the local press. The Sanborn-Perris Fire

with Victor Kaplon in charge and Abram operating the Harpers Ferry business. In March 1907 by oral agreement they allegedly dissolved the partnership, with the store and real estate at Harpers Ferry to pass to Abram Kaplon.

²⁶Spirit of Jefferson, May 1, 1900, p2c2. This item reports on the building's cornerstone-laying; no account of its completion has been found. By May 1901, however, several suits had been brought against Victor and Abram Kaplon to enforce mechanics liens against the firm's property (Ibid, May 11, 1901, p3c7).

Reel 139, Twelfth Census, (1900), p.79B; "Abraham" Kaplon headed a household consisting of his three sisters (Dora, 22; Ida, 19; and Rachel 16), and Samuel W. Kaplon, a bookkeeper who was listed as unrelated to Kaplon. The 1900 census is the only one which gives street names, and the Kaplons are located on Shenandoah Street, and in proximity to known occupants of both sides of the street in the block west of High Street. However, Kaplon also eventually owned a substantial house with a stable on Block E, Lot 1, farther west on Shenandoah Street.

²⁷Snell, Bldg. 40, p.27.

Insurance Map of 1902 lists the building as "Vac.S.3."²⁸

In April 1908 the Farmers Advocate reported that Chas. Smith and Gordon Bready would open a meat store in the Tearney Building formerly occupied by V. Kaplon & Bro. Four weeks later the same paper gave more detail:

Another business house, and a very essential one is added to the trade of Harpers Ferry. A meat and produce store has been opened in the Tearney building adjoining V. Kaplon & Bro., under the firm name of Smith & Bready. They will handle meats of all kinds and the best which can be gotten, and in any quantity. They do their own slaughtering and their ample cold storage facilities will insure their goods always fresh.²⁹

The phrase "adjoining V. Kaplon & Bro.", coupled with the earlier statement referencing the Tearney Building as formerly occupied by V. Kaplon & Bro., assures the structure in question is Park Building 40.

The Smith & Bready meat market lasted less than two years, and in January 1910 the Farmers Advocate announced that "Demory Brothers" from Loudoun County opened a general merchandise store in the Tearney building adjoining Kaplon's store. William W. and Charles W. Demory, 29 and 27 years old respectively, operated their store jointly in Park Building 40 for the next eight years. In December 1913 a fire which destroyed the structure on the northwest corner of Shenandoah and High Streets, and damaged adjacent Park Building 38, also threatened Park Building 40. The Farmers Advocate reported:

²⁸Abbreviation is as it appears on Sanborn map; no interpretation has been attempted.

²⁹Farmers Advocate, April 11, 1908, p2c3; May 9, 1908, p3c3.

Demory Bros. store was broken open by interested friends in their absence and the safe rolled out upon the pavement as a precautionary step. The boys were phoned for at their home in Loudoun and was (sic) on the scene about 1 o'clock having walked 3 miles to get there. They found a guard at their door to prevent looting.³⁰

In 1918 Charles Demory advertised he had opened a general merchandise business for himself in the "old Doran Stand" (on Lot C1). He announced the partnership of Demory Brothers was dissolved in February, 1919.³¹

It is not known who occupied the residence in Park Building 40 while the Demory's conducted their joint store, but it was not either brother. In 1917 Charles Demory and his wife, who had been living with family in Loudoun, began housekeeping in a flat above Doran's department store (Park Building 33). William Demory moved his family from Loudoun to the apartment in Park Building 40 in 1919.³²

Ten months after he began renting the residence in Park Building 40 (in addition, of course, to the store) William W. Demory bought the structure from Mary Jane Tearney, and executed a Deed of Trust on the property to her brother, Rev. Edward M. Tearney. The trust was released in August 1923.³³

³⁰Ibid. January 3, 1914, p4c6.

³¹Farmers Advocate, January 22, 1910, p2c3; October 12, 1912, p3c6; October 18, 1913, p2c3; November 15, 1913, p2c2.

³²Ibid. August 25, 1917, p2c3; November 29, 1919, p1c1.

³³Ibid, September 18, 1920, p1c2;
Snell, Bldg. 40, p.6;
JCC, Deed Book 119, p.202, July 1, 1920, Deed of Trust, William W. and Effie Demory to Edward M. Tearney;
JCC, Release Book 14, p.410, August 14, 1923, Release, Mary J. Tearney to

The 1922 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows Park Building 40 simply as "S." In 1925 W. W. Demory added a new porch and balcony to his store, features clearly visible in photo HF-304, ca. 1930. Although no advertising appeared for William Demory's store, he remained in business and residence in Park Building 40 until 1929 when he advertised the structure for sale. On April 4, 1929, the Spirit of Jefferson reported that:

Mr. W. W. Demory, who has been in the mercantile business in Harpers Ferry for several years, will move to Purcellville, Va., some time in the near future, where he will enter the same business. He will have a sale on April 15, when he will sell most of his household goods also store goods and fixtures.³⁴

Two days later the Farmers Advocate noted:

Mr. W. W. Demory has moved the merchandise from his store on Shenandoah Street to his new location in Purcellville, Va. His family will follow the first part of next week. Mr. _ B. Larue, of Piedmont, W. Va., will occupy the living rooms in the store building.

Mr. Larue did not remain in residence long, as in June 1929 the Farmers Advocate reported that he had moved to Buffalo.³⁵

It is not known if Demory found a tenant when he offered the store for rent in May 1929, but in May 1930 both the Farmers Advocate and Spirit of Jefferson reported that H. C. Mullen leased it and planned to open a furniture store. A month later the Farmers Advocate stated the room "long used as a meat market" in

William W. Demory.

³⁴Farmers Advocate, January 19, 1929, p4c4;
Spirit of Jefferson, April 4, 1929, plc1.

³⁵Farmers Advocate, April 6, 1929, plc1; June 8, 1929, plc1.

the same neighborhood as the Kaplon Building had been taken by H. C. Mullen for a meat market, and the Spirit of Jefferson said Howard Mullen and Robert Hardy of Loudoun County had opened a meat market on Shenandoah Street in the building formerly occupied by J. W. Coulter of Maryland. The last two reports confuse the issue, as Demory had not run a "meat market" in Park Building 40, but a general merchandise store. The site of J. W. Coulter's business (which Coulter sold in 1928) is likewise unknown, but it could not have been in Park Building 40 as W. W. Demory was still in business then. It is more likely, therefore, the room "long used as a meat market" was in Park Building 43, the structure on the other side of the Kaplon building. Park Building 43 was the site of meat markets beginning in the 1920s and continuing for twenty years. It is possible, of course, that Howard Mullen operated both a furniture store (in Park Building 40 as the May 1930 reports suggest) and a meat business in Park Building 43.³⁶

No further information on Park Building 40 tenants has been found. In the 1933 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map the building still showed as "S."

William W. and Effie Demory sold WL 49 with Park Building 40 to Briscoe Smith in May 1946. Briscoe Smith granted the property

³⁶Patricia Chickering, "HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT, PARK BUILDING 43: MCCABE-MARMION BUILDING, HISTORIC DATA SECTION," HAFE Package 115, National Park Service/University of Maryland, Cooperative Agreement, Historical Research Project, December 1994, pp.23-25 (details of the Frye & Koonce and Frye & Littleton meat businesses in Bldg. 43).

Farmers Advocate, May 17, 1930, plc1;

Spirit of Jefferson, May 22, 1930, plc4;

Farmers Advocate, June 21, 1930, plc1;

Spirit of Jefferson, June 26, 1930, plc1.

to the State of West Virginia in 1952.³⁷

³⁷Snell, Bldg. 40, p.7.

APPENDIX A

BIOGRAPHIES: Gabriel L. and Joseph H. Myers
 William Richards
 Edward Tearney

By Patricia Chickering

GABRIEL L. and JOSEPH H. MYERS

Gabriel L. Myers first appeared in the Harpers Ferry historical record with his 1870 census listing which showed him to be 20 years old, a native of Prussia and engaged in the retail clothing trade. In 1872 he married Miss Emma F. Gannon of Bolivar. Photograph HF-35, which shows a "G. L. Myers" sign in Park Building 38, dates perhaps as early as 1871, placing Myers in business for himself at an early age.³⁸

Although no advertising has been found for Myers's store until 1877, he appeared frequently in newspaper items about Harpers Ferry. He was elected an officer of Logan Lodge No. 25 of the Masons in 1874, played with the Harpers Ferry Cornet Band in 1875 and 1876, was elected to the town council in 1877 (the same year the newspaper noted he and companions S. V. Yantis and W. A. Winters survived a "shipwreck" on the Potomac River). He clearly operated a store by 1875, as the obituary of Isaac Heilstein of Baltimore (who had been found dead in bed of heart disease), noted the deceased had been a clerk at Myers' dry goods store.³⁹

An account of the 1877 flood reported G. L. Myers among those suffering damage. His business recovered, however, and the following April the newspaper noted Myers had returned from the "East" with a stock of hats, caps, boots, shoes etc. Two weeks later Myers' advertisement stated his Harpers Ferry establishment was a "branch of the Great Broadway Clothing House, Baltimore." In June 1878 the Virginia Free Press noted Clothier Myers had enlarged his storeroom, and throughout the remainder of 1878 Myers continued advertising his "clothing emporium."⁴⁰

In 1879 Myers was an active member of the Harpers Ferry Bridge Company and that year served as an election commissioner. He was elected a director of the Harpers Ferry Bridge Company in 1880.⁴¹

By the 1880 census the Myers household had grown to eight, including Gabriel L., 30, a merchant and native of Hesse-Darmstadt; Emma F., 26, his wife; Charles C., 4, a son; Lena, 7, a daughter;

³⁸Reel 137, Ninth Census (1870), p.21 of Harpers Ferry;
Virginia Free Press, February 24, 1872, p3c2.

³⁹Ibid, July 4, 1874, p2c1; June 19, 1875, p3c1; October 23, 1875, p3c4; June 24, 1876, p3c2; January 6, 1877, p3c1; March 31, 1877, p3c2; November 10, 1877, p2c4 (this the first advertisement of G. L. Myers "the clothier" and offers men's furnishings).

⁴⁰Ibid, December 1, 1877, p3c2; April 13, 1878, p3c1; April 27, 1878, p2c6; June 8, 1878, p3c2; October 5, 1878, p2c6; December 21, 1878, p2c4.

⁴¹Ibid, February 25, 1879, p2c3; August 2, 1879, p2c6; January 17, 1880, p3c1.

Eta, 2, a daughter; Flora, less than 1, a daughter; Joseph H., 19, a clerk in the store and native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Gabriel L.'s brother; and Fannie Titus, 19, a servant.⁴²

G. L. Myers was a member of the Harpers Ferry fire department in 1881 and the same year was elected Bolivar school board president. In 1882 he was appointed to a committee of five to take action on development of waterpower at Harpers Ferry by establishment of a cartridge belt factory.⁴³

A November 1882 Spirit of Jefferson account of Harpers Ferry building activity stated that the new building of Edward Tearney on the upper side of Shenandoah Street (Park Building 40) was complete and occupied by G. L. Myers. Myers had thus moved from Park Building 38 to the rebuilt Park Building 40.⁴⁴

How long Myers remained as proprietor of his new store is unknown as no advertising appeared during the next two years. In January 1885 J. H. Myers (identified as G. L. Myers' brother in the 1880 census) began advertising the "Baltimore Clothing Store" under his own name. J. H. Myers continued advertising his store through 1888, and at some time during the 1880s he evidently married, as in March 1888 the Spirit of Jefferson noted that Miss Belle Myers of New York had visited Mrs. J. H. Myers of Harpers Ferry. A clue to the whereabouts of G. L. Myers and family is found in an August 1888 news item noting that "Mrs. Lewis Myers" of Baltimore had visited her mother Mrs. A. E. Gannon (G. L. Myers' wife Emma was a daughter of Henry and Ann Gannon of Bolivar).⁴⁵

J. H. Myers suffered damage in the May 1889 flood, and was a member of the town's flood relief committee. In December 1889 the Harpers Ferry Sentinel announced V. Kaplan and Co. of Hagerstown, Maryland, had succeeded Myers as "the town clothier," and a month later the Spirit of Jefferson noted that J. H. Myers had sold his Harpers Ferry business to the Kaplons and had relocated at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. It is not known if a Spirit of Jefferson report of October 1893 that "A former citizen of Jefferson (Mr. Geo. W. Myers, brother of Mr. Joseph Myers of this county) has been appointed postmaster at Negley, Antelope county, Neb." refers to Gabriel L. and Joseph H. Myers. No further reference to J. H.

⁴²Reel 138, Tenth Census (1880), p.1 of Harpers Ferry.

⁴³Spirit of Jefferson, February 22, 1881, p2c4; May 24, 1881, p2c2; February 28, 1882, p2c2.

⁴⁴Ibid, November 14, 1882, p2c1.

⁴⁵Ibid. January 13, 1885, p2c4; March 27, 1888, p3c2; January 8, 1889, p1c4; Reel 251, Eighth Census (1860), p.229 of Bolivar; Reel 137, Ninth Census (1870), p.46 of Harpers Ferry P.O./Bolivar Township; Reel 138, Tenth Census (1880), p.14 of Bolivar.

Myers has been found.⁴⁶

In 1898 G. L. Myers and his wife Emma Frances were listed among defendants in a suit to convene the creditors of the late W. H. Gannon (likely Emma Myers' brother). The legal notice stated G. L. and Emma Myers were non-residents of West Virginia. Emma Gannon Myers died July 18, 1926, at the Chicago home of her daughter, Mrs. Lena Kerngood. The obituary stated Emma Gannon Myers was the wife of "Lewis Myers, former resident of Harpers Ferry" and that her husband, two sons and three daughters survived her. The last mention of G. L. Myers was a note that two daughters of "G. L. Myers of Chicago" visited Harpers Ferry in September 1926 and stayed at the Hilltop House.⁴⁷

⁴⁶Spirit of Jefferson, June 4, 1889, p2c2; June 11, 1889, p2c3; December 3, 1889, p3c3 (quotes Harpers Ferry Sentinel); January 7, 1890, p3c1; October 10, 1893, p3c1.

⁴⁷Ibid, September 6, 1898, p2c5;
Farmers Advocate, July 31, 1926, p1c1; September 4, 1926, p1c1,2.

WILLIAM RICHARDS

Little is known of the personal life of William Richards, although for twenty years during the 1840s and 50s he was a person of note on the Harpers Ferry scene. He is of particular interest because he owned Park Bldgs. 40 and 44 for some time.

The first instance of the name "William Richards" in the available historical record is on an 1818 list of letters at the Harpers Ferry Post Office. That may not be the subject Richards, who died at age 70 in 1877, and would therefore have been only eleven years old in 1818. Richards' name next appeared in an 1834 list of letters at the Harpers Ferry Post Office.⁴⁸

A "William Richardson" appeared on the 1840 census, heading a household of two free white males (between ages 30 and 40, and 40 and 50) and one free white female (between age 20 and 30). That census shows two persons in the household employed in manufacture and trade. This may be the "William Richards" who placed a notice in the newspaper in April 1835 informing that he had taken the smith shop lately occupied by Lewis Wernwag on Virginus Island. In December 1837 William Richards married Miss Sarah Shoemaker, daughter of Joseph Shoemaker of Harpers Ferry (Joseph Shoemaker, in the 1830 census, resided on Virginus Island).⁴⁹

Armory rent rolls show that in 1841 William Richards occupied House No. 168 (a two-story stone structure renting for \$8.57 a quarter) and 1849-1851 House No. 156 (a two-story brick structure renting for \$18 a quarter), both on Hall's Island. The houses were rented to other tenants in the mid-1840s, and no record of where Richards lived in the interim has been found. The Armory withheld both houses from the 1852 sale, at which Richards bought Lot 1 of Block I on Camp Hill.⁵⁰

On the 1850 census William Richards, age 41, born in Ohio, listed his occupation as "armorer"; the only other person in the household

⁴⁸Farmers Repository, April 1, 1818, p3c4;
Virginia Free Press, April 3, 1834, c3c2.

⁴⁹Reel 257, Sixth Census (1840), p.242 of Harpers Ferry;
Virginia Free Press, April 30, 1835, p3c3; December 7, 1837, p3c3.

⁵⁰Charles W. Snell, "A Descriptive Catalog . . ." pp.204,207,287. Union troops destroyed Houses 168 and 156 in 1864 to make way for the railroad being built to supply Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. No rent rolls after 1852 are available as Treasury accounts covering the late Armory period were among documents National Archives declined to accession in the early 1950s. The fate of the records is unknown, but they are presumed destroyed.

Reel 24, Vol. 7, p.683; Reel 25, Vol. 10, p.962-964.

was Sarah A. Richards, 31, born in Pennsylvania.⁵¹

During 1839 and 1840 William Richards served as a director of the Harpers Ferry Savings Institution. No other information on his activities during the 1840s has surfaced, however.⁵²

Richards purchased two prime Harpers Ferry commercial properties during the 1850s. In February 1850 he bought WL 49 with a dwelling from William and Amelia Chambers. Park Building 40 stands on that lot. Five and a half years later he purchased WL 46, with stone dwelling and the Free Mason Lodge (Park Building 44), from Philip and Anne Coons. It is not known if he lived in the dwelling portion of either building, but he certainly rented out the store space in both. In May 1850 he advertised the store house "recently occupied" by William Chambers on Shenandoah Street as a desirable location for a general country business; that property was Park Building 40. Less exact is an advertisement of 1859 wherein Richards offered the store room formerly occupied by Mr. Newton for rent, but because of a subsequent link between Newton and a bakery in Richards' property the store offered was likely in Building 44. Richards' first known association with a bakery was an advertisement of August 1859 in which he assured all who might attend a camp meeting near Harpers Ferry of being supplied with fresh bread and cakes. Completing the bakery/Newton/Richards connection was Richards' advertisement in October 18, 1860, offering the store room adjoining the bakery on Shenandoah Street--Park Building 44.⁵³

Perhaps it was income from these properties that enabled Richards, at age 52, to declare on the 1860 census his occupation as "retired gentleman." Also listed in his household on that census are Sarah A., 42 (white, female, born in Pennsylvania), and Sarah Griggs, 19 (white, female, born in Virginia), a domestic.⁵⁴

During the 1850s William Richards' name surfaced in connection with civic concerns (although he should not be confused with "Col. William Richards" of Winchester, who was a prominent participant in a huge celebration held near Harpers Ferry to honor Charles J.

⁵¹Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.403B of Harpers Ferry; Richards appeared on a January 1850 Armory payroll (NA Reel M1678, R-60, Frame 194).

⁵²Virginia Free Press, May 2, 1839, p2c4; January 23, 1840, p3c1.

⁵³JCC, Deed Book 31, p.109; Deed Book 35, p.9; Virginia Free Press, May 9, 1850, p3c2; August 4, 1859, p3c1; September 1, 1859, p2c6; October 18, 1860, p3c1. Because the advertisement implies two commercial spaces, the property must have been Building 44; Richards' other Shenandoah Street property, Building 40, only had one store and in 1860 was occupied by Philip Frankel & Co.

⁵⁴Reel 250, Eighth Census (1860), p.197 of Harpers Ferry.

Faulkner in April 1853). The local William Richards served on the first Harpers Ferry town council in 1851 and was elected again in 1858 and 1859. He was a School Commissioner for District 24 in 1859, and in May 1860 the Jefferson County Court appointed him one of six Commissioners of Election for District 8.⁵⁵

At the government property sale of September 1852 William Richards purchased Lot 1, Block I, on Camp Hill; he completed payment of \$325 by December 1856. The lot did not hold a structure at that time.

Richards left Harpers Ferry sometime in the early 1860s, perhaps with the outbreak of War in April 1861. During the Civil War his lower town Harpers Ferry property was considered as "abandoned," with the owner believed to be in Georgia. Although Richards had come to Harpers Ferry from Ohio, apparently his sympathy lay with the Southern cause. His name, however, has not been found on lists of Harpers Ferry armorers who went to work for Confederate armories.⁵⁶

In February 1864 Charles Trail occupied the store part of Richards' two-story stone building (Building 40) and soldiers the remainder, and Philip Saunter occupied the store part of his three-story stone building (Building 44). The government granted Thomas Purcival a lease to the two-story stone building in March 1864, but the report on rents collected that month showed military forces occupied the structure and refused to give it up. Two months later government agent E. C. Parkhurst reported that "The roof has fallen into the house leased to Thomas Purcival, caused by the Soldiers removing the supports. It cannot be occupied, untill roof is replaced." Park photograph HF-35 dated to as early as 1871 clearly shows Park Building 40 missing its roof, therefore repairs were not made while the building was in government custody. Building 44, however, remained occupied in 1864 and 1865, with the stores initially leased to Charles Trail and T. W. Potterfield, and later with Trail also renting the dwelling above. Potterfield was succeeded by Leisingring & Son in 1865, and rents were paid up through July that year.⁵⁷

William Richards did not resume residence in Harpers Ferry after the Civil War. It is not known how long Trail remained in Building 44, but "Leisingring" apparently remained. When Edward Tearney as

⁵⁵Virginia Free Press, May 9, 1851, p2c2; May 6, 1858, p2c2; May 5, 1859, p2c5; March 10, 1859, p2c7;
Independent Democrat, May 8, 1960, p2c7.

⁵⁶Reels 242, 244, NARG 56, Treasury Department, Records of Cotton and Captured and Abandoned Property; when property was adjudged "abandoned," rents collected went to the U. S. Treasury.

⁵⁷Reel 242, Frames 2, 21, 25, 28, 30, 34, 46, 69; Reel 244, Frames 1-9.

agent for William Richards advertised all Richards' Harpers Ferry property for sale in 1872 he stated B. F. Leisenring, Merchant, occupied both the store room and adjoining warehouse, and was doing "a splendid business" in the "stand, being one of the best in town for town and country trade." The deed conveying WL 49 with Park Building 40 stated Richards was of "Hall County, Georgia."⁵⁸

William Richards' wife Sarah Ann died in April 1866 of pneumonia and typhoid fever while visiting friends in Harpers Ferry. Her husband travelled from Augusta, Georgia, when informed of her illness but arrived too late. William Richards died eleven years later, in December 1877, at the home of Mr. W. S. Shuttles in Atlanta, Georgia. His remains were interred in Baltimore beside his wife.⁵⁹

⁵⁸Virginia Free Press, March 16, 1872, p2c5. The advertisement also offers the ruins of park Building 40, and two vacant lots on Camp Hill adjacent to the Methodist parsonage (perhaps the property Richards purchased at the 1852 Armory sale).

JCC, Deed Book 7, p.198, April 27, 1872.

⁵⁹Virginia Free Press, May 10, 1866, p2c5; December 22, 1877, p3c1.

EDWARD TEARNEY and Family

Edward Tearney, a prominent figure in Harpers Ferry for two-thirds of the nineteenth century, was born in Ireland in 1819 and travelled to America with his parents, John and Mary, in 1822. John Tearney was a stone mason, and after settling his family at Hagerstown, Maryland, he supervised stone work on the C & O Canal and at Harpers Ferry built the stone piers for the Potomac River Bridge and erected the first St. Peter's Catholic Church. John and Mary Tearney also brought two daughters, Sarah and Mary, when they emigrated, and a son, John, was born on the voyage to America. Several children, C. Leonidas, Michael, and James A., were born to the family in their American home. When John and Mary Tearney returned to Ireland (where John died in 1840) they left their son Edward to care for his younger brothers and sisters. Edward thus assumed the role of patriarch at an early age.⁶⁰

The 1892 Voter Registration roll lists Edward Tearney as 74, born in Ireland, naturalized at Charles Town, and indicates he had been in Jefferson County sixty years. Thus, although no mention appeared of him in the local press until 1850, he came to Jefferson County as a youth in the 1830s. In his early years he was known as a stone mason, and eventually held contracts for building the heavy masonry for the government works at Harpers Ferry.⁶¹

Edward Tearney did not appear in the 1840 census, but by 1850 he headed a household consisting of himself, age 30, a stone mason born in Ireland; Jane Tearney, age 26, born in Pennsylvania; Mary J. Tearney, age 6, born in Virginia; Kate Tearney, age 3, born in Virginia; Mary Carlile, age 14, born in Virginia; and Philip Baker, age 30, a mulatto born in Virginia, a laborer. The 1860 census listed Edward Tearney as a "government contractor," and his household included Jane E., 37; Mary J., 15, Laura C., 13, Eliza, 8, Joseph P., 6; Edward M., 3; Mary Moriarty, 20; John Redmond, 15, a mulatto; and Jane Piper, 9, a black. In 1860 Edward Tearney owned two male slaves. By 1870 two more sons, George, 10, and

⁶⁰Herman Ochs, "Tearney," 1984, manuscript on file Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, pp.5, 6, 8. It was Edward Tearney (1819 to 1902) who standardized spelling the family name "Tearney."

⁶¹1892 Voter Registration Roll, Oak Grove/Harpers Ferry District Precinct No. 4, T. T. Perry Collection, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va, copy on file Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Figures should be taken under advisement that they are not always accurate but are usually reliable in defining a time frame.

Virginia Free Press, March 14, 1850, p3c3;

Spirit of Jefferson, November 12, 1850, p4c3;

Farmers Advocate, February 22, 1902, p3c3. This obituary for Edward Tearney noted he had spent almost his entire life in America.

Albert, 6, had increased the family to nine.⁶²

His absence from the 1840 census suggests Edward Tearney either was still living in Hagerstown then or if at Harpers Ferry he lived in someone else's household. Sometime in the 1840s he married Mary Jane McGonigle and began his family. His first recorded association with property now in Harpers Ferry National Historical park occurred in 1844, when, with partner Peter Little (or Lytle) he purchased the southwest portion of WL 50; purchaser of the northeast half of the lot was Patrick Kelly.⁶³

Not much is known about Tearney's associates Little and Kelly. The 1840 census listed Peter Little with a household of six free white males and two free white females. In 1846 Peter Little married Miss Catharine Byrne, daughter of Patrick Byrne of Washington County, Maryland. Three years later Peter Little died at the age of "about 45." Little bequeathed his half interest in the southwest portion of WL 50 to Edward Tearney, who was Little's executor. The nature of the Tearney/Little relationship is not known.⁶⁴

Three of Edward Tearney's brothers were in Harpers Ferry before the Civil War. Michael Tearney, 31, a merchant born in Maryland, and Leonidas Tearney, 33, a clerk born in Maryland, in 1860 lived in a Harpers Ferry household headed by Laura Tearney, 38, born in Maryland. Laura Tearney was the widow of Edward Tearney's brother John (born 1822 at sea en route to America), whom she married at Harpers Ferry in 1845. After John died in Hagerstown in 1855, Edward brought Laura and the children (Ben Franklin, Maria, and Annie) to Harpers Ferry, where he owned Park Building 38. He established his brothers Michael and Leonidas in the store, and Laura Tearney, with her children and brothers-in-law, likely

⁶²Reel 247, Sixth Census (1840) (no listing for Tearney);

Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.416B of Harpers Ferry;

Reel 250, Eighth Census (1860), p.240 of Bolivar;

Reel 251, 1860 Slave Census, p.172B of Bolivar. The two slaves were accommodated in one "slave house;"

Reel 137, Ninth Census (1870), p.480 of Harpers Ferry. The "Albert" listed in 1870 is likely "Thomas A." Tearney who died in 1900, aged 35, at the home of his father (Spirit of Jefferson, October 30, 1900, p3c2).

⁶³Snell, Bldgs. 38 & 39, 1979, p.7;
Ochs, Tearney, p.6.

⁶⁴Reel 247, Sixth Census (1840), p.240 of Harpers Ferry. As Edward Tearney did not appear on that census, it is possible he lived in Little's household; Virginia Free Press, January 29, 1846, p3c2; March 8, 1849, p2c7.

occupied the structure's upper floors as a residence.⁶⁵

After the Civil War Edward set up Michael Tearney (who married while still conducting the store at Harpers Ferry, but after the 1860 census) in business in Cumberland, Maryland, where he prospered. Leonidas Tearney, who never married, served in the 12th Virginia Cavalry during the Civil War and after the War joined brother Michael in business in Cumberland. In October 1877 the Virginia Free Press reported that Leo Tearney, Esq., of Cumberland had visited his brother Edward Tearney, Esq., of Harpers Ferry. By 1900 Leonidas had returned to Harpers Ferry, living in Edward's household. He died, aged 90, at Harpers Ferry in October 1916.⁶⁶

A fourth brother, James Andrew, married twice. He served in the Confederate Army (rising to the rank of Captain and later serving as Executive Officer at Andersonville Prison). After the Civil War James moved his family to 160 acres of land in Kansas he bought from his brother Edward.⁶⁷

In 1844 Edward Tearney, with partners Little and Kelly erected a 2½ story duplex building (Park Building 38) containing store space on the first floor and residence space above, on WL 50 and immediately rented out the store space. By 1860 ownership of the building was consolidated in Tearney.⁶⁸

By mid-nineteenth century Edward Tearney had begun converting the proceeds from his masonry contracting business into a portfolio of local real estate and business interests. He amassed a fortune which, when he died in 1902, was estimated at about \$100,000.⁶⁹

In the 1850s he began a life-long active involvement in local democratic politics. By 1858, in fact, his political leanings prompted a fellow democrat to complain to the Virginia Free Press that Tearney, who held a valuable contract for building a stone wall for the Federal Government at Harpers Ferry, had told his workers that anyone who had voted for Mr. Campbell (successful

⁶⁵Spirit of Jefferson, February 21, 1845, p3c3;
Ochs, Tearney, p.6;
Reel 250, Eighth Census (1860), p.197 of Harpers Ferry.

⁶⁶Ochs, Tearney, p.8;
Virginia Free Press, October 13, 1877, p3c3;
Reel 139, Twelfth Census (1900), p.87A of Bolivar Town;
Reel 252, Thirteenth Census (1910), p.187 of Harpers Ferry;
Farmers Advocate, October 21, 1916, p3c4.

⁶⁷Ochs, Tearney, p.10.

⁶⁸Snell, Bldgs. 38 & 39, pp.26, 27.

⁶⁹Farmers Advocate, April 5, 1902, p3c4.

candidate for Sheriff) would be fired.⁷⁰

Little is known of Edward Tearney's endeavors during the Civil War, although Senator Scott introduced a bill in 1900 to pay Tearney \$4,243.61 for stores he furnished to the Federal Army. Tearney family tradition, however, holds that Edward Tearney, a slave owner, "truly believed in the South," but knowing the South could not win the conflict, took his family across the Atlantic and spent the duration of the War in England and Ireland.⁷¹

Edward Tearney's post-war conduct and endeavors suggest he survived the conflict with fortune and reputation intact. He also weathered the local political storms of the late 1860s and early 1870s. He was a conservative candidate for Bolivar Township magistrate in 1871, and a year later was elected Jefferson County Sheriff.⁷²

Beginning in 1870, and continuing for about 30 years, the Jefferson County sheriffalty was controlled by a small group of conservative Democrats. These men, known as the "Old Sheriffalty," maintained their control by trading the offices of Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff among themselves, thus circumventing State law forbidding a sheriff to succeed himself. Three prominent Harpers Ferry residents--Tearney, his son-in-law James Garland Hurst, and Charles Trail--were prominent in the Old Sheriffalty. Hurst went on to be elected to the State Legislature but ran unsuccessful for the State Senate in the 1900 primary election. In November 1900 he was again unsuccessful in his bid for the post of State Treasurer. It was with the November 1900 election that the Old Sheriffalty came to its end when J. Davis Billmeyer won the office of Sheriff.⁷³

While Edward Tearney's political career was flourishing in the 1870s, he continued active in several business enterprises. The Virginia Free Press reported in April 1870 that he had employed 60 or more "hands" as contractor for masonry work on the canal of the old Armory works--likely for F. C. Adams who had placed the

⁷⁰Virginia Free Press, November 18, 1858, p2c4.

⁷¹Ochs, Tearney, p.10;
Virginia Free Press, March 8, 1873, p3c2.

⁷²Farmers Advocate, April 5, 1902, p3c4;
Spirit of Jefferson, October 3, 1871, p2c2,3,4;
Virginia Free Press, August 24, 1872, p2c1.

⁷³Diane L. Fenicle, "The Ties That Bind: A Social History of Block B, Lots 2 and 3," in Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District, Paul A. Shackel, Editor, Susan E. Winter, Principal Investigator, U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical park, 1993, Pages 3.4, 3.5.

Virginia Free Press, May 2, 1900, Page 2, Col. 7;
Spirit of Jefferson, November 13, 1900, Page 2, Cols. 3 & 4.

successful bid for the Armory waterpower at the 1869 government sale. Five months later the same newspaper stated the local Duke quarry property had been sold to F. C. Adams who intended to work the quarries extensively and ship stone to New York and Washington, and that the quarries were to be under the direction of Edward Tearney.⁷⁴

Soon after the October 1870 flood the Virginia Free Press noted that Edward Tearney would supervise work to repair the waterpower at Shenandoah City, including the dams and walls. In January 1872 Edward Tearney was elected to the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Jefferson, and in December that year served on the County Resources Committee of the new Jefferson County Industrial Society. Between 1873 and 1875 he took care of the U. S. Armory property at Harpers Ferry, including making repairs.⁷⁵

Changes occurred in Edward Tearney's family during the 1870s. His daughter Kate married John Walsh of Cumberland, Maryland, in February 1871. Sadly, in October 1873 both Kate Walsh and her infant son died. At the time Edward Tearney and his family resided in Charles Town (where as Sheriff he occupied the residence at the jail). Another daughter, Elizabeth, married James Garland Hurst in 1876 at her father's Charles Town residence. As noted, James Garland Hurst followed his father-in-law's footsteps into local democratic politics. The oldest daughter, Mary Jane or "Miss Jennie" never married.⁷⁶

In 1877, former Sheriff Edward Tearney removed his family from Charles Town back to their Bolivar home, Rose Cottage, which he renovated and "subjected to the art of the painter and upholsterer." The house was on the outskirts of Bolivar overlooking the Shenandoah River, surrounded by ornamental and fruit trees and flowers. That same year his son Joseph F. was graduated from Mt. St. Mary's College and began the study of

⁷⁴Virginia Free Press, April 25, 1870, p3c1. This report came amid the flush of optimism that enveloped the local business community with the sale of the U. S. Armory property at Harpers Ferry to a developer (F. C. Adams) who promised to revitalize the waterpower and bring in new industry. Intense litigation during the 1870s between Adams and the B. & O. Railroad over the railroad's right of way stalled development, Adams' enterprise failed, and it is doubtful Tearney's "60 or more hands" ever labored on the old Armory canal.

⁷⁵Ibid, September 17, 1870, p1c5. It is interesting to speculate on the nature and extent of Edward Tearney's involvement in Adams' ventures. Unfortunately no further details are known.

⁷⁶Ibid, November 12, 1870, p3c3; January 13, 1872, p3c1; December 14, 1872, p2c3;

Spirit of Jefferson, March 13, 1900, p2c1. This news item reported that Congressman Dayton had introduced a bill to provide payment of \$2,401.90 for Tearney's services in the 1870s.

⁷⁶Ibid, February 11, 1871, p3c3; October 18, 1873, p3c3; May 23, 1876, p3c3.

medicine in Baltimore, and another son, Edward M., entered the American College in Rome in preparation for the catholic ministry.⁷⁷

An account of the 1877 flood revealed that Edward Tearney had superintended building the buttresses (which had survived the deluge) of the bridge from the mainland to Virginus, or Herr's, Island. He was active in the distribution of supplies for flood relief at Harpers Ferry.⁷⁸

During the post-Civil War years Edward Tearney frequently served as executor, commissioner or agent in property matters, and apparently often benefitted from these duties. He also secured numerous loans with deeds of trust. He was Director of the Jefferson County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and in 1880 was president pro-tem of the Shenandoah River Navigation Co.⁷⁹

All was not business, however, for the Tearneys. News items reveal that Edward Tearney was a successful bass fisherman. The family often entertained distinguished visitors--including a Maryland college president and visiting clergymen. Mrs. Jane Tearney managed the Catholic Ladies' Fair and Festival in 1877, and the next year her daughters Mrs. J. G. Hurst and Miss Jennie Tearney were active participants in the event.⁸⁰

During the 1880s Tearney's son Edward M. was ordained a Roman Catholic Priest and his son Joseph became a physician. Their mother, Mrs. Jane Tearney, died at Rose Cottage on March 1, 1885. Two younger sons remained in the Harpers Ferry area. Albert (Thomas A.) Tearney attended Mt. St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg,

⁷⁷Spirit of Jefferson, April 3, 1877, p3c1;
Virginia Free Press, June 9, 1877, p3c2; June 30, 1877, p3c1; September 29, 1877, p3c1.

⁷⁸Ibid, December 15, 1877, p3c2;
Spirit of Jefferson, December 18, 1877, p2c1.

⁷⁹Virginia Free Press, March 16, 1872, p2c5. The item is a sale notice placed by Edward Tearney as agent of William Richards, an Armory artisan who had retired before the Civil War to pursue the life of "gentleman" (Reel 250, Eighth census (1860), p. 197 of Harpers Ferry). Richards owned two Shenandoah Street structures (Bldgs. 44 and 40). He moved to Georgia some time after 1860, never to resume residence in Harpers Ferry. Through the 1872 sale Tearney acquired Bldg. 40.

Ibid, September 6, 1873, p2c5; February 12, 1876, p2c6; July 15, 1876, p2c5;

Spirit of Jefferson, February 5, 1878, p2c3;
Virginia Free Press, April 26, 1879, p3c1;
Spirit of Jefferson, December 23, 1879, p2c3;
Virginia Free Press, August 28, 1880, p2c4; December 11, 1880, p2c4.

⁸⁰Ibid, June 9, 1877, p3c2; September 8, 1877, p2c2; September 1, 1877, p2c3; June 8, 1878, p3c2; August 31, 1878, p3c2.

Maryland, and then went into the dry goods business in Harpers Ferry. George Tearney began a career as teller of the First National Bank of Jefferson and settled in Charles Town. In September 1887 Dr. Joseph P. Tearney married Miss Belle J. Burton, daughter of former Armory Master Armorer James H. Burton.⁸¹

Edward Tearney was critically ill in 1892, and wrote his will that year. He was "dangerously ill" in May 1894, and again was unwell for some time in 1895. He recovered sufficiently, however, for the Virginia Free Press to note in 1898 that he had visited "The Ferry" (from his Bolivar home) and was "well-preserved," looking in his 70s rather than his 80s.⁸²

In July 1901 Edward Tearney crowned a life-long association with St. Peter's Catholic Church (which his father, John Tearney, had helped erect in the 1830s, and Edward Tearney assisted in rebuilding in the 1890s) by donating five stained-glass windows on the birthday of his late son Albert (Thomas A.), who had died on October 29, 1900 at the age of 35. The center window depicted St. Peter, and those on either side symbolized the Holy Eucharist, grapes and wheat, the cross, and the anchor of hope. The windows remain in the west wall, behind the altar of the church, in 1994.⁸³

Edward Tearney died at age 84 in February 1902. His brother Leonidas (Michael Tearney had died in 1898), four of his children, and four grandchildren (offspring of his son Dr. Joseph Tearney) survived him.⁸⁴

⁸¹Ibid, June 28, 1883, p3c1; March 12, 1885, p3c3; January 20, 1887, Supplement; September 29, 1887, p3c4;

Spirit of Jefferson, July 2, 1889, p2c1;

Farmers Advocate, June 28, 1902, p3c4. This obituary for George Tearney, who died at the age of 42, stated he had been teller for the First National Bank of Charles Town for 18 years before resigning a year and a half earlier due to failing health. Therefore he likely began working for the bank in 1882/3. Neither of Edward Tearney's younger sons enjoyed long life. Thomas A. (Albert or "Bertie") died in 1900 at the age of 35 (Spirit of Jefferson, October 30, 1900, p3c2).

⁸²JCC, Will Book C, pp.41-43, January 16, 1992.

Spirit of Jefferson, January 19, 1892, p3c2; May 22, 1894, p3c2;

Virginia Free Press, July 17, 1895, p3c2.

⁸³Virginia Free Press, July 24, 1901, p2c6;

Fenicle, "Ties that Bind . . .", p.3.6.

⁸⁴Virginia Free Press, August 24, 1898, p3c3; February 27, 1902, p2c6; Reel 252, Thirteenth Census (1910), p.187 of Harpers Ferry.

APPENDIX B

MAPS

1803 King & Harbaugh Map of Harpers Ferry

Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Maps: 1894

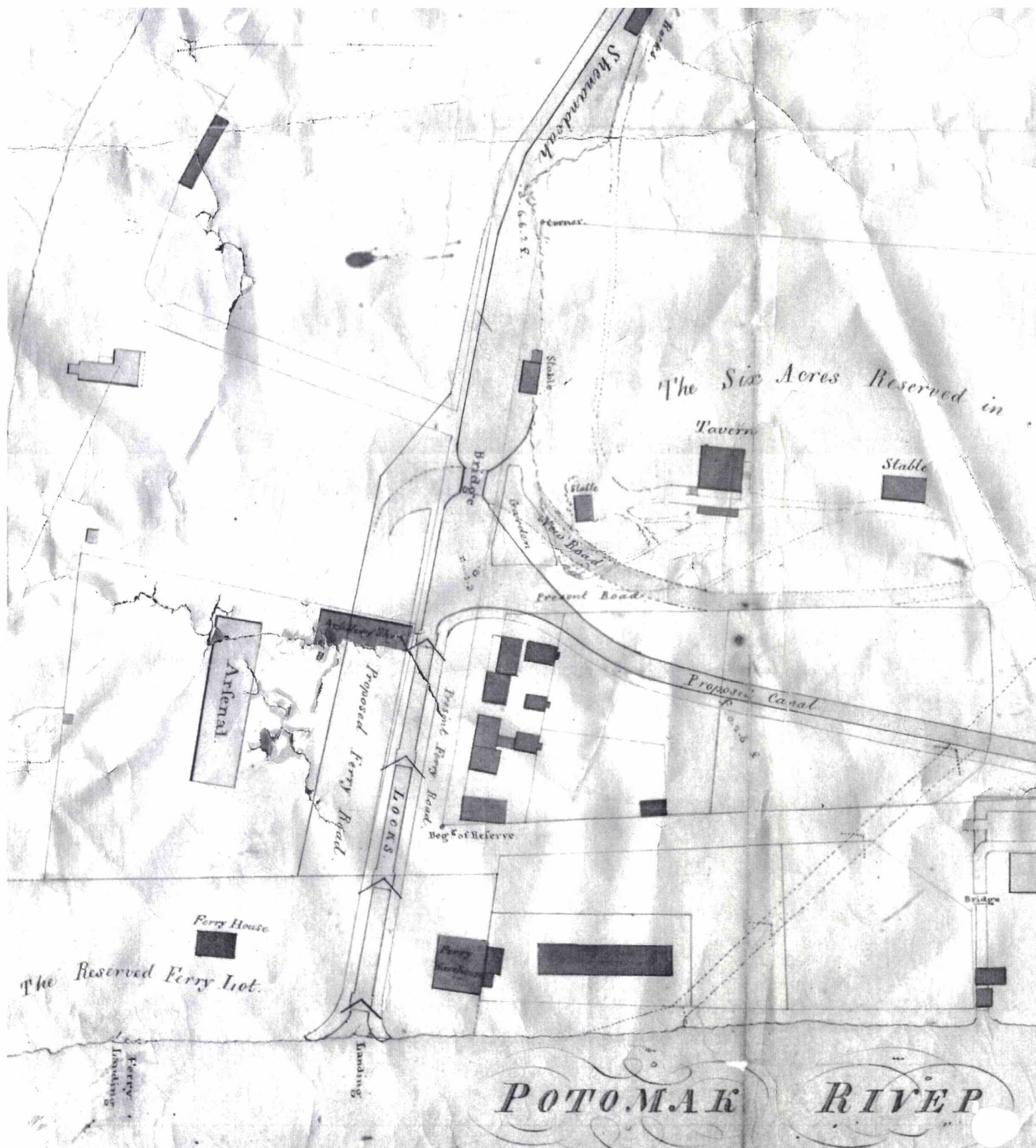
1902

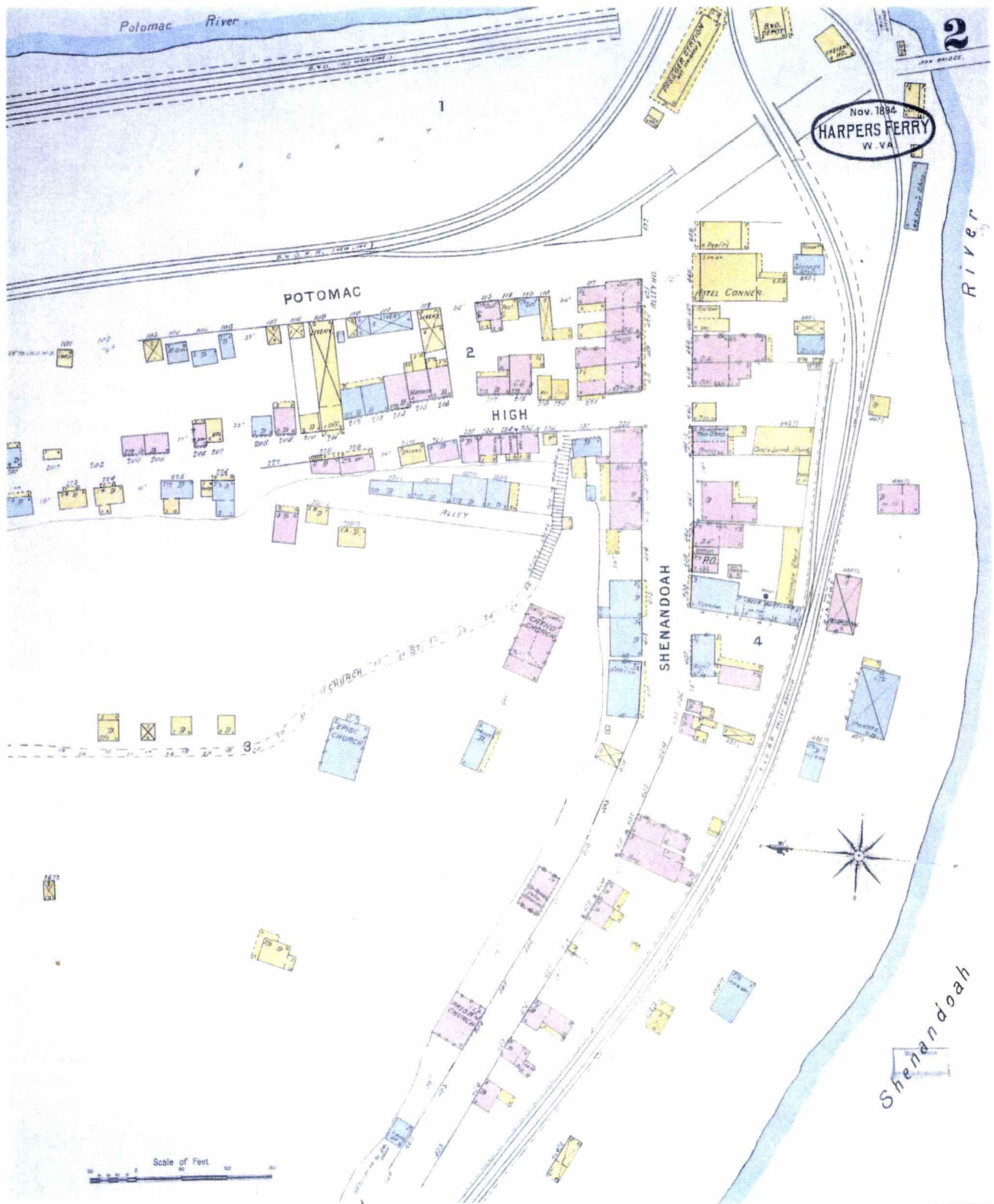
1907

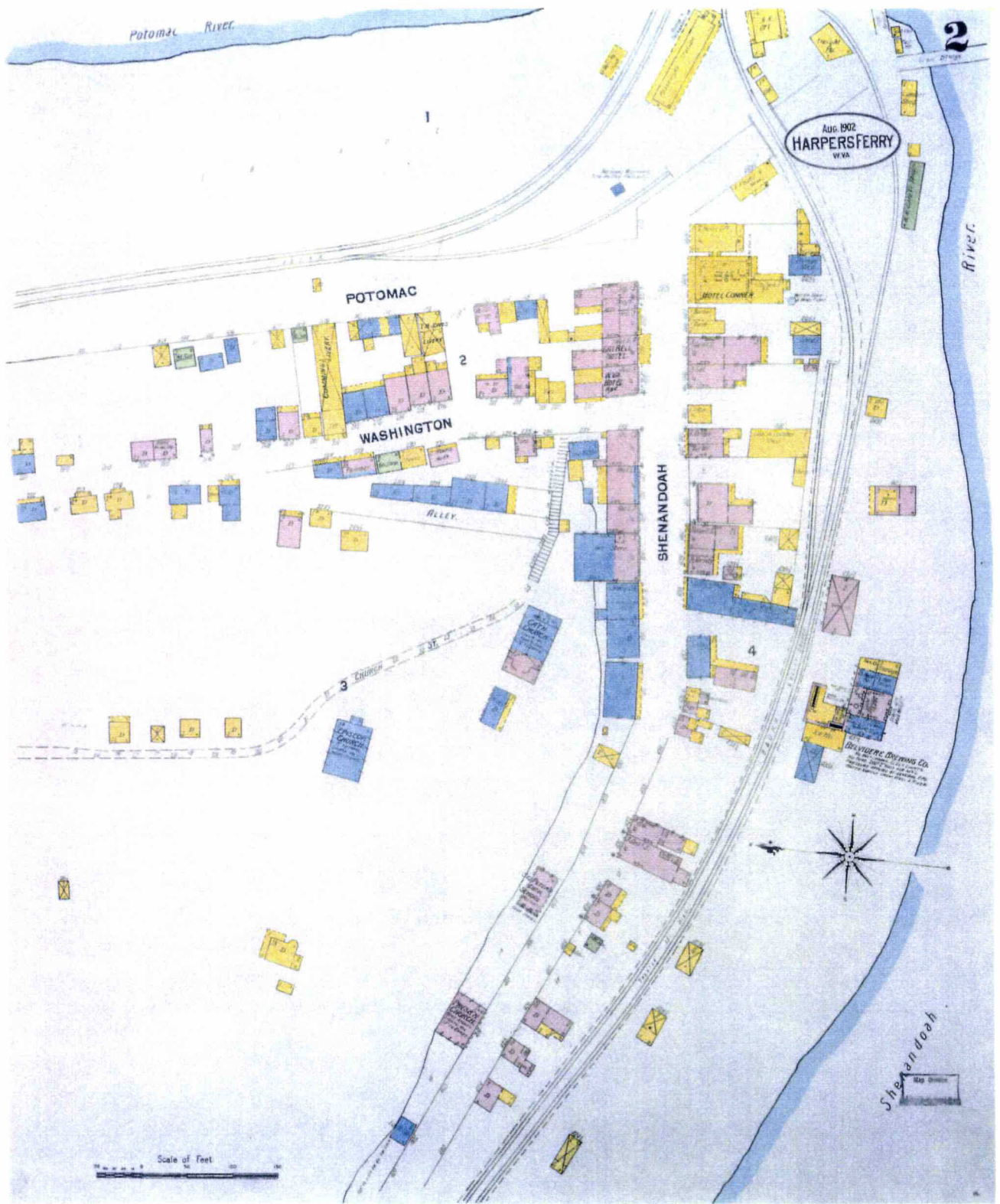
1912

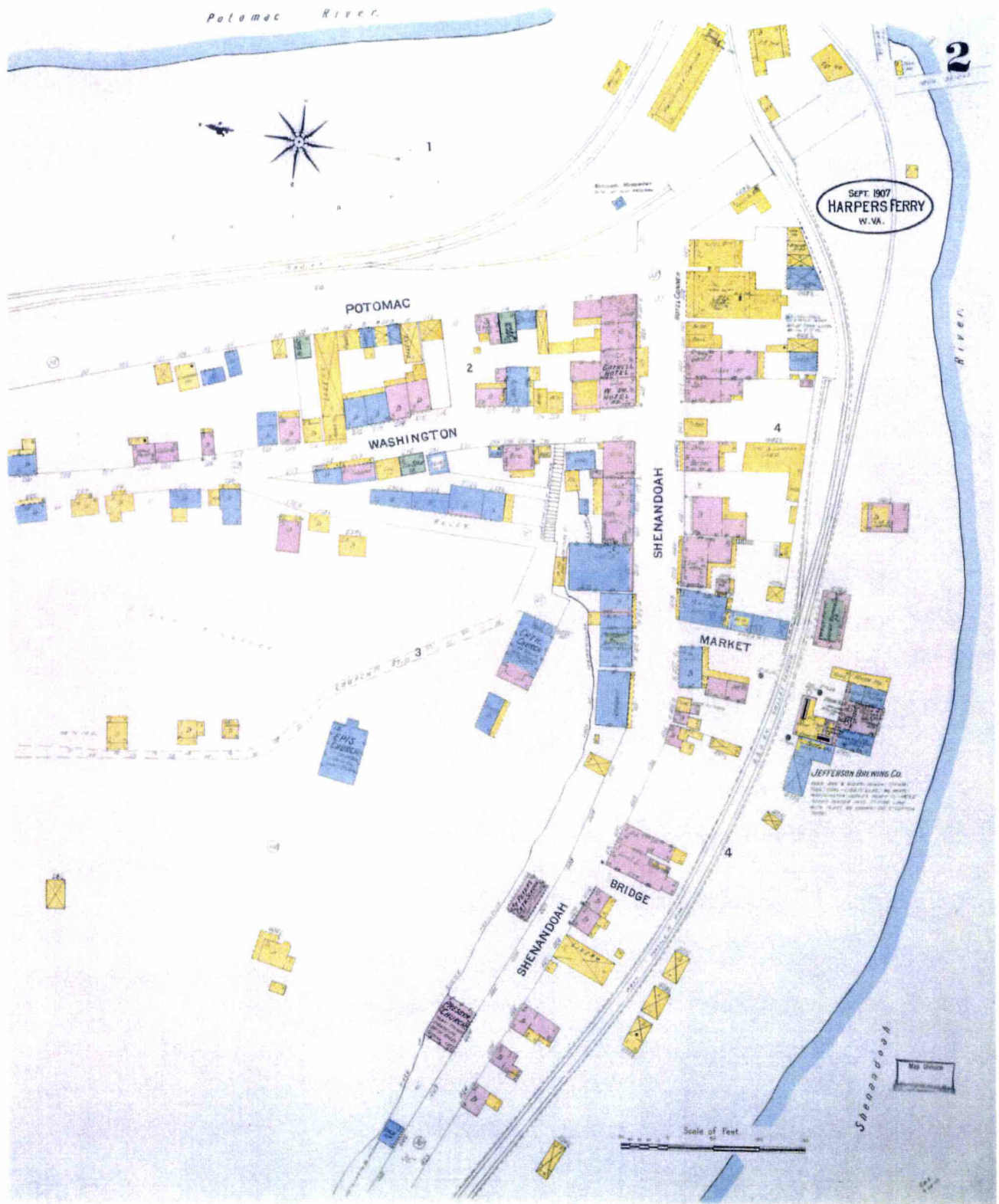
1922

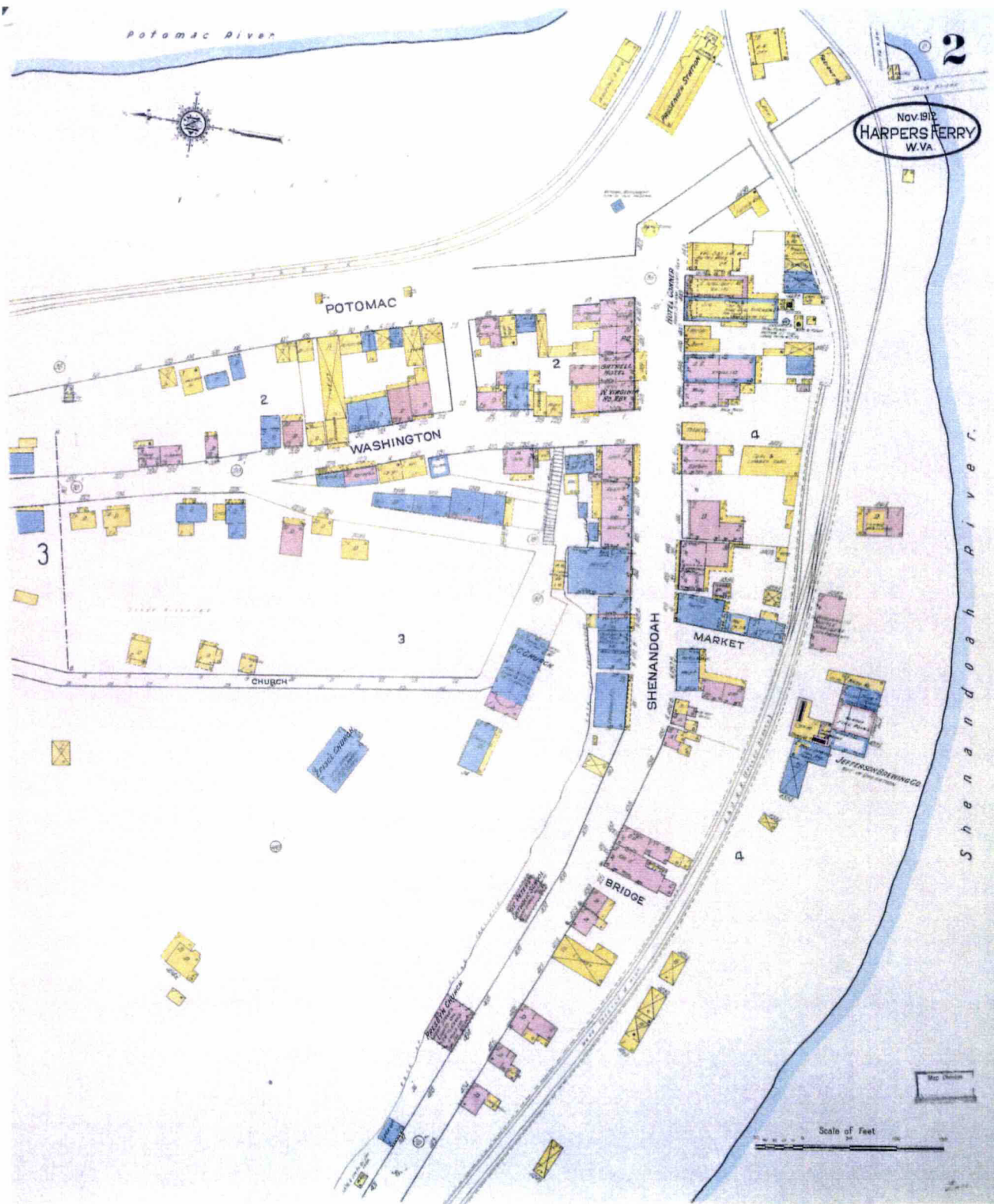
1933

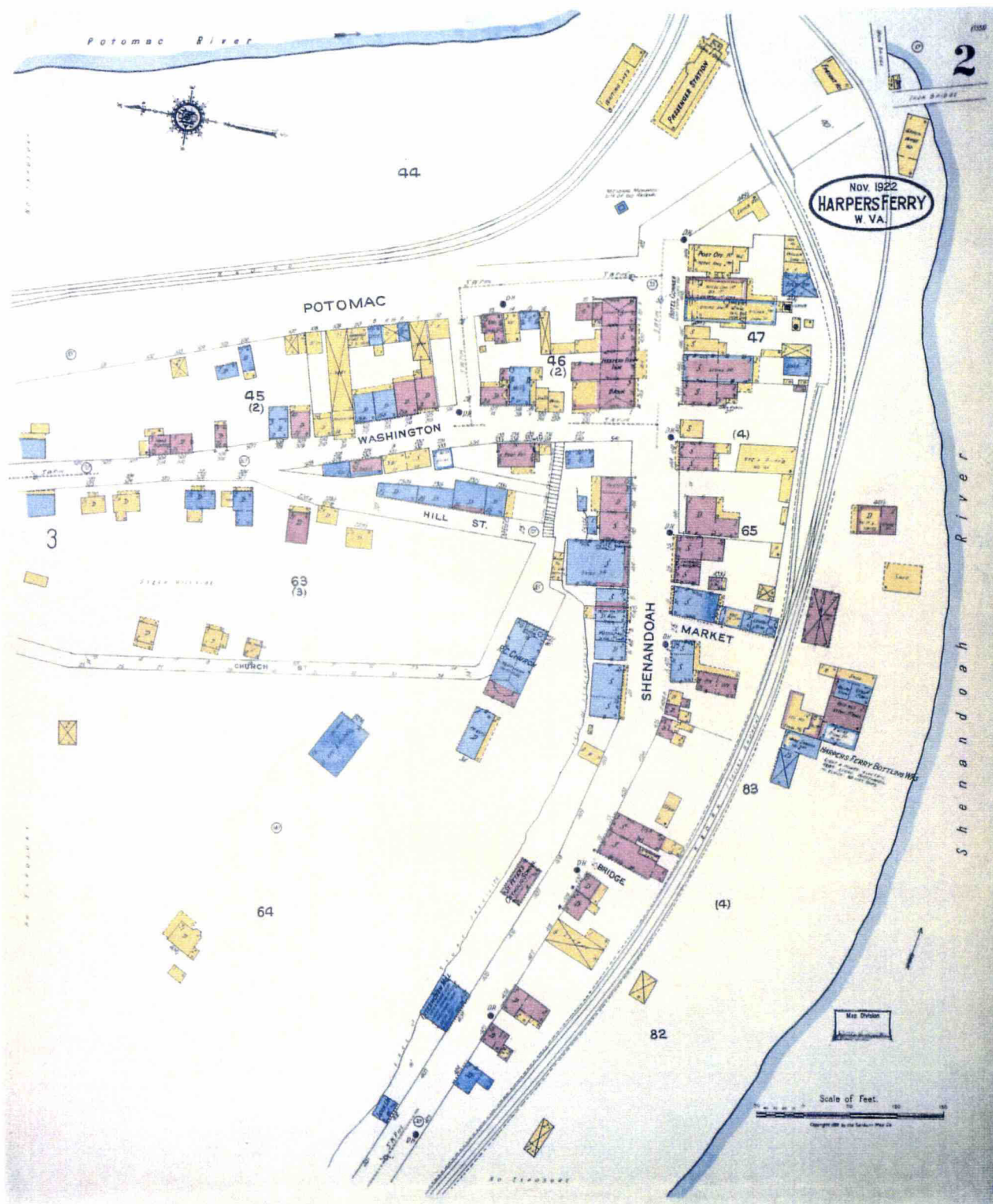












HARPERS FERRY, W VA
MAY 1933



PHOTOGRAPHS & ILLUSTRATIONS

HF-1768

HF-67

HF-40, HF-377

HF-35

HF-1749

HF-99

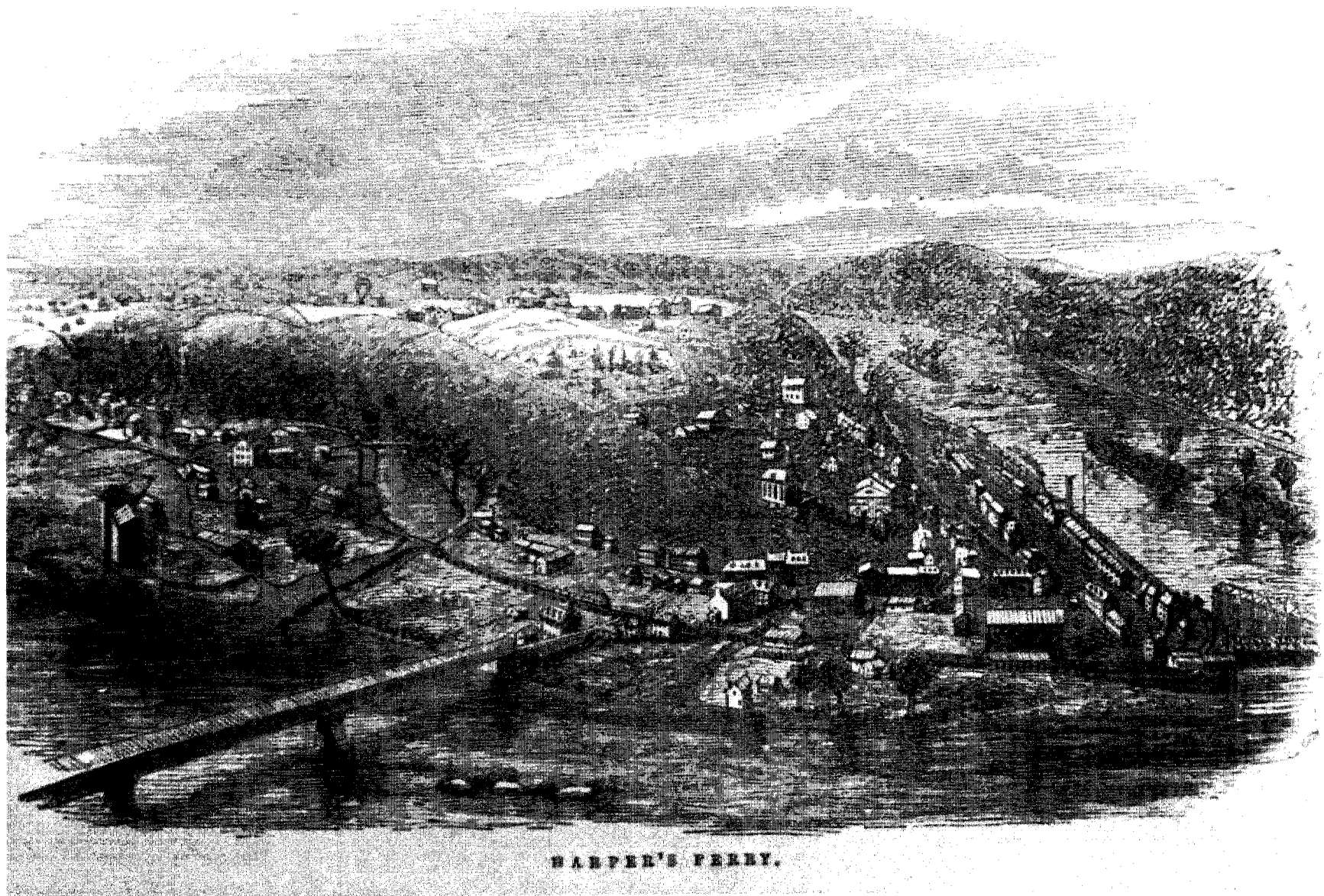
HF-1444

HF-1542

HF-304

ca. 1854; engraving reprinted from Eli Bowen,
Rambles in the Path of the Steam Horse, (Philadelphia:
Bromwell & Smith, 1855), p. 191

Park Building 40 is in the lower right quadrant, the end
structure in the group of three buildings above the first
tree from right at river edge; its gable end faces
Shenandoah Street.

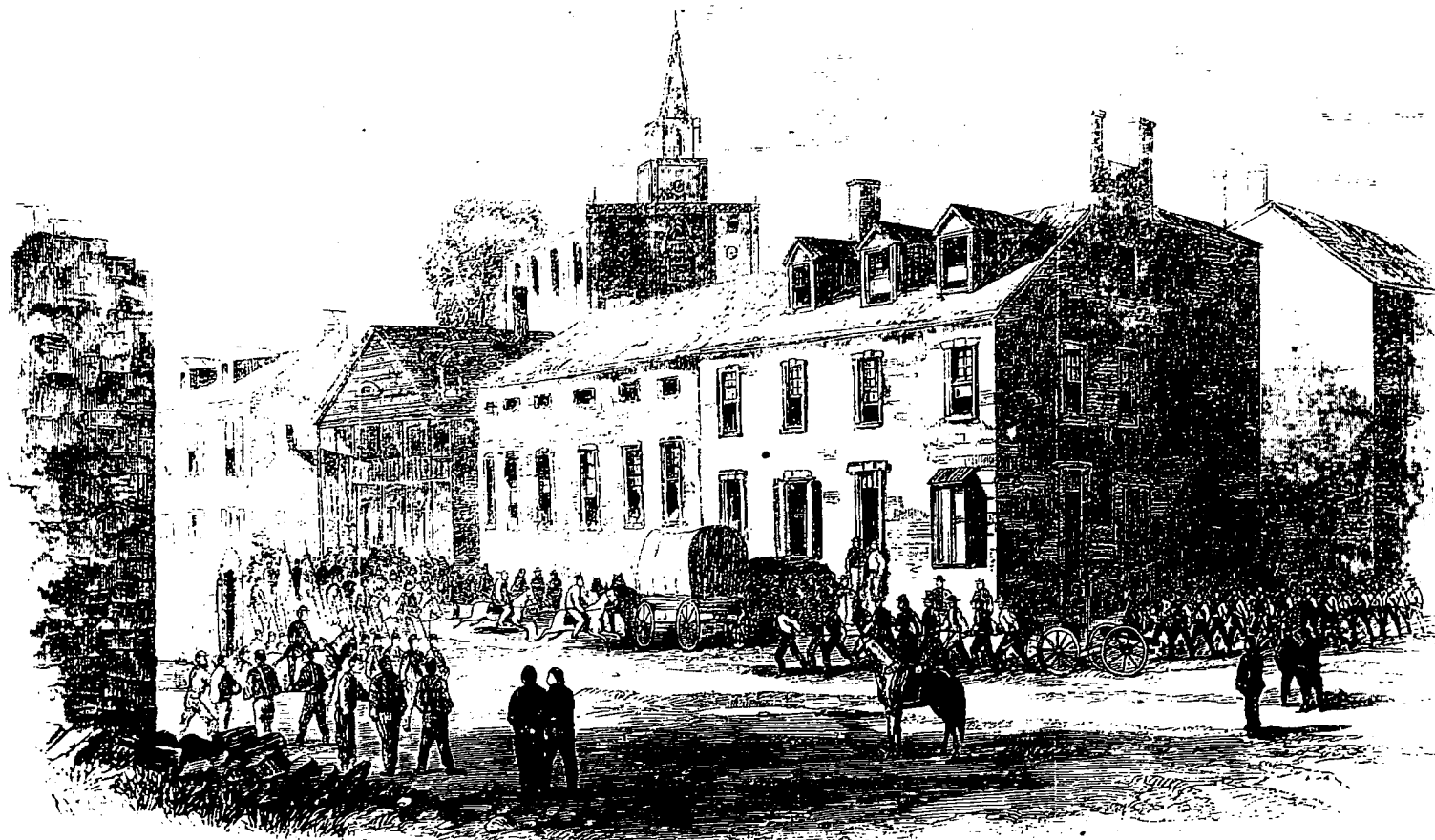


HARPER'S FERRY.

HF-67

ca. 1862; Sketch from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, November 8, 1862.

Park Building 40 is the third structure from the right.



THE MAIN STREET, HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—ZOUAVES ON MULES—CONTRABANDS HAULING GUNS—OFFICERS LOUNGING, &c., OCTOBER 16.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORDER.

summit a wide view can be had of the Virginian scenery. On them is situated the signal station communicating with the Federal signal station on Maryland Heights.

their work by the peculiar and not very musical cry of the tired mules, who kicked and baulked, and squealed to their hearts' content, making a very pandemonium. The inhabitants look like their towns were broken down, a terrible contrast to what they were.

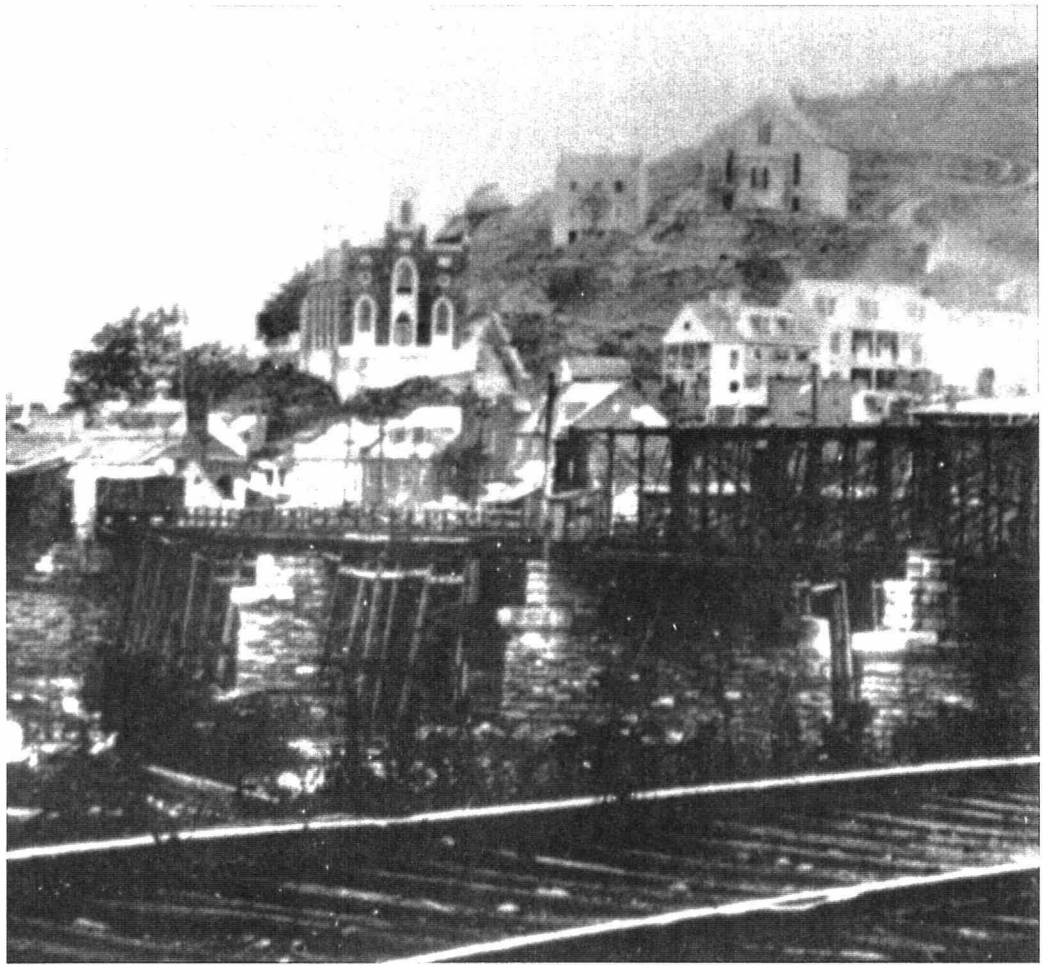
AURORA FLOYD.

HF-40
HF-377

ca. 1865; HF-377 is an enlarged segment of HF-40; attributed to Matthew Brady, May or June 1865.

The ruined Park Building 40 is in the left center of both photos, below and to the left of the church, and abutting the two large buildings immediately below the church.





HF-35

ca. 1870-1880

Park Building 40 is the ruined structure on the left of Park Building 38, which has the "G. L. Myers" sign in the storefront window.



HF-1749

ca. 1870s

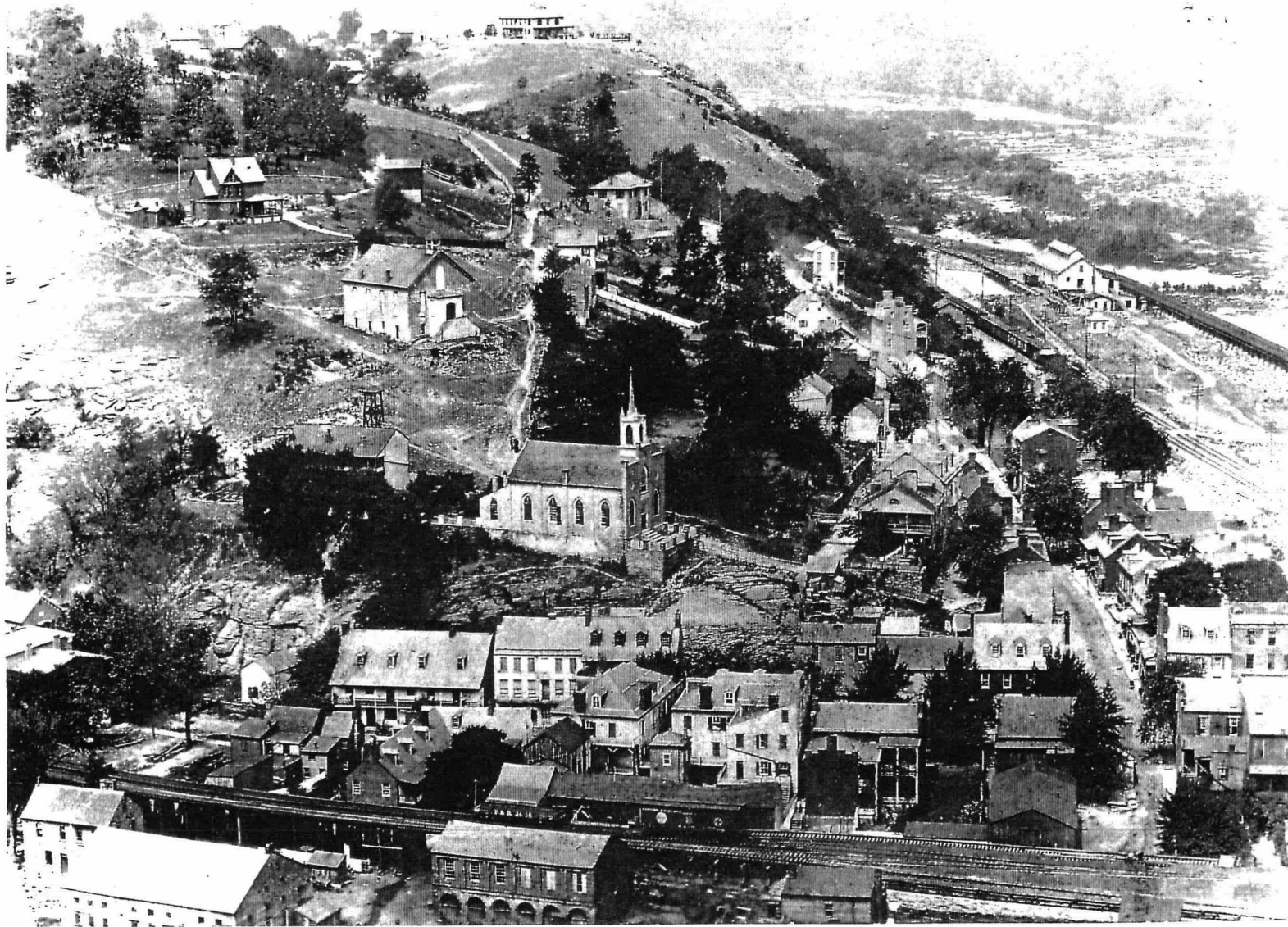
shell of Park Building 40 is visible in lower right



HF-99

ca. 1892-1896

View of Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights; the third story of Park Building 40 is clearly visible in lower right, with two of the windows shuttered and the right window unshuttered.



HF-1444
HF-1542

ca. early 1920s

These photos were taken during the same parade; Park Building 40, with its second story balcony, and "Demory" sign is the brick structure on the right.





HF-304

ca. 1930.

Park Building 40, with its second story balcony, is
to the right of the utility pole



APPENDIX D

TRANSCRIPTION OF CHARLES W. SNELL

1979 REPORT ON BUILDING 40

TRANSCRIPTION

final draft

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

THE William Richards Building,
Bldg. No. 40, on Wager Lot No. 49.

Historical Data

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park,
West Virginia

Prepared by
Charles W. Snell

DENVER SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL CAPITAL TEAM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

October, 1979

PREFACE

The purpose of this report is to update: "The Historic Structure Report: Part I [and II] for Building No. 40, The William Richards Bldg., Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia," prepared by Charles W. Snell and dated June 9, 1958, by tracing the history of this structure from 1865 to 1953 and by also revising the original study on the basis of additional historical, archeological, and architectural evidence that has been discovered since 1958. This project is funded under Account No. 0529-402.

Superintendent John (sic) Campbell and Chief of Interpretation Paul R. Lee, II, of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park greatly facilitated the preparation of this report. Architect Archie W. Franzen and Librarian Hilda E. Staubs, both of the park staff were most helpful. Mr. Franzen provided much information and useful advice and Mrs. Staubs produced maps, photographs and documents from the Park's vast collection of historical material.

I am also indebted to the Architects Tony Donald and Susan Shufelt of the Denver Service Center National Capital Team for valuable assistance and copies of plans.

Finally, it should be noted that the archeologists have not yet been able to excavate the cellar of Bldg. No. 40 so that this phase of the history of the William Richards Building still remains unknown.

Charles W. Snell

Washington, D. C.

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II. HISTORICAL DATA

A. Significance:

The William Richards Building, Bldg. No. 40, is a typical example of a mid-19th century mercantile and residential structure of the Third Order of Significance. Built in 1824 as a two-story stone store and residence, Bldg. No. 40 has formed an important part of the historic scene in the lower town of Harpers Ferry from 1824 to date. A fire burned out the interior of Bldg. No. 40 during the Civil War and the structure was rebuilt with a brick third story added in 1873.

As constructed by Daniel A. Weed in 1824, Bldg. No. 40 fronted 32 feet 9 inches on Shenandoah Street, was 34 feet 2 inches deep, had a cellar, a gable roof covered with wood shingles, was two stories in height, and had walls of stone. A two-story wooden porch with an exterior stairs adorned its street facade. The first floor had store room which was subdivided into three rooms fitted with shelves. The second story, intended for use as a dwelling, had two rooms plus a kitchen and its walls were lathed and plastered. This structure was used as a store and dwelling from 1824 to 1861 and usually contained a ready-made clothing store. During the period of National Significance in the Park, 1859-1865, Frankel Bro; Levitoch, and Bernard D. Hirsh's Ready Made Clothing Store occupied the first story, and William Richards, the owner of the property, resided on the second. The interior of Bldg. 40 was destroyed by fire in the period 1862-1865 and the structure stood as an unoccupied ruin until 1873.

Edward Tearney purchased the property in 1873 and rebuilt the ruin as a three-story brick and stone store and residence. He retained the original two-story side and rear walls and built a new brick third story on top of them. The original first story stone wall was retained but the two windows widened. The second-story stone facade was demolished and rebuilt of brick, as was the new third story facade above. The second story front was adorned with an iron balcony. Bldg. No. 40 as it stands today, with three rooms on the second floor and four more on the third, reflects the 1873 rebuilding.

B. Chain of Title for Wager Lot No. 49 in the Wager Six Acre
Reservation, 1751 to 1953:

The land that was to include the future sites of the Lower Town at Harpers Ferry, Wager Lot No. 49, and the U.S. Armory, was acquired by Robert Harper, a mill-wright from Pennsylvania, on April 24, 1851, in a deed for 125 acres, from Lord Thomas Fairfax.¹ Robert Harper died at Harpers Ferry in October, 1782, and bequeathed this 125 acre estate to his niece, Sarah Harper, the daughter of his brother Joseph Harper and the wife of John Wager, Senior, of Philadelphia.² On June 15, 1796, with the exception of six acres retained in the "Six Acre Reservation" and an additional three-quarters of an acre situated in the "Ferry Lot", John Wager, Sr. sold the balance of the estate, about 117½ acres to the United States Government for \$7,016.66 to be used for the purpose of establishing a National Armory at Harpers Ferry to manufacture arms.³

Wager's inholdings in this sea of Federally owned land were located in the lower town of Harpers Ferry and these gave him a monopoly of all the possible sites for mercantile and commercial development in the growing town. John Wager, Sr. died on September

¹Fairfax Deed to Robert Harper, April 25, 1751, Northern Neck Grants, Book 6, p. 496, for 125 acres, in Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

²Last Will of Robert Harper of Berkeley County, Va., dated 26 September, 1782. Office of the Judge Advocate General, Military Reservation Division, Reservation File, West Virginia, Box 41, Harpers Ferry(ms). National Archives Record Group 153. Deed probated in Berkeley County, Va., Oct. 15, 1782.

³Copy of Warranty Deed, John Wager, Sr. et ux, Berkeley County, Va., to the United States, June 15, 1796. National Archives, R.G., 121, Public Service Building, Harpers Ferry Laminated Material (MS).

21, 1803 in Philadelphia, just as arms production got underway at the new U.S. Armory at Harpers Ferry. John Wager, Jr., who inherited the two reserved tracts, was the first of the family to take up residence in Harpers Ferry, where he settled in 1803. On his death on October 22, 1813, the Six Acre Reservation and the Ferry Lot passed under his will in undivided ownership to his widow, Catherine Wager (who died in 1829), and to their four minor children: James Bates Wager, John William Stein Wager (who died March 22, 1823), Gerard Bond Wager, and Sarah Ann Wager.⁴

The Wager heirs maintained their monopoly of privately owned land in Harpers Ferry from 1796 until 1834, when James Bates Wager suffered a "cash flow" problem and was forced to declare bankruptcy. Accordingly, 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 [Jr.], deceased."⁵ The Six Acre Reservation and the Ferry Lot, with the buildings and improvements upon them, were thus divided into 56 numbered lots and divided equally among the three surviving heirs. On October 10, 1835, the Court awarded Wager Lot No. 49,

⁴John Wager, Jr.'s Will is in Will Book No. 2, (1813-16), 92-94, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W.Va.

⁵Gibson and others, vrs. J. B. Wager, Decree, in Deed Book 29, 140-141. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W.Va. Henceforth all deed books mentioned are located at Charles Town, unless otherwise specified. James B. Wager was thrown into prison for debt on July 7, 1834.

which fronted 33 feet on the north side of Shenandoah Street, to Gerard B. Wager, together with Bldg. No. 40, which had been standing on that land since 1824.⁶

On March 1, 1837, Gerard B. Wager and his wife Ellen Augusta, sold to Thomas Hughes for \$3,000 the following property:

all that House and Lot at Harpers Ferry, Va., now in the possession and Occupancy of Charles Staley, situated on Shenandoah Street, fronting thirty-three feet on said street and extending back to the alley [public walk] leading past the Catholic Church. Said Lot being designated on the map or plat of the Lands of the heirs of John Wager decsd as No. 49 and is the same heretofore occupied [under a leasehold with the Wagers] by Daniel A. Weed . . .⁷

Hughes was unable to meet his payments on the property and on July 31, 1841, acting as trustee for Hughes, Gerard B. Wager sold Lot 49 and Bldg. No. 40 at public auction to William Chambers for \$2,350.⁸ Nine years later, on February 15, 1850, William Chambers and his wife, Amelia, in turn, sold the house and lot to William Richards for \$3,000.⁹ Richards owned this property for 23 years and because he owned and resided in Bldg. No. 40 during the 1859-65 period of greatest historical significance in the National Historical Park, the structure has been named the William Richards Building.

On July 15, 1873, William Richards, who had fled to Hall

⁶Deed Book 29, 140-141--See 1835 Plat, "The Wager Six Acre Reservation--Drawn by James M. Brown," in Deed Book 29 at p.140--for location of Lot 49. The plat is reproduced on page 57 of this study.

⁷Deed of B. & S., March 1, 1837, Deed Book 21, pp. 428-429.

⁸Deed of B. & S., July 31, 1841, Deed Book 25, pp. 215-216.

⁹Deed of B. & S., February 15, 1850, Deed Book 31, p.109.

County, Georgia, during the Civil War, sold Lot 49 and Bldg. No. 40, the latter a burned-out structure with only the stone walls standing, to Edward Tearney of Harpers Ferry, for \$800.¹⁰ Tearney was the owner of adjacent Wager Lot 50, with Bldg. No. 38, which were located on the northeast or right side of Bldg. No. 40. Tearney rebuilt and added a third story to Bldg. No. 40 and held title to the property from 1873 until his death in 1902. Under his will, which was probated on April 2, 1902, he left "the brick store house and dwelling and lot [No. 49] on Shenandoah Street in Harpers Ferry known as the Myers house" to his daughter Mary Jane Tearney.¹¹ Eighteen years later, Mary J. Tearney sold Wager Lot 49 and Bldg. 40 to William W. Demory on July 1, 1920, for \$3,249.99.¹²

On May 7, 1946, William W. Demory and his wife, Effie, sold Lot No. 49 and Bldg. 40 to Briscoe Smith.¹³ Six years later, on November 25, 1952, Briscoe E. Smith sold Lot No. 49 and Bldg. No. 40 to the State of West Virginia.¹⁴ This deed does not mention the sum actually paid for the property, but a survey of Harpers Ferry buildings prepared by National Park Service personnel in 1955 suggests that the price may have been \$3,000. Finally on December

¹⁰Deed of B. & S., July 15, 1873, Deed Book A, p. 269.

¹¹Will Book C, pp. 41-43, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W.Va.

¹²Deed Book 119, p. 201, Deed of B. & S., July 1, 1920.

¹³Deed Book 166, p. 220, Deed of B. & S., May 7, 1846.

¹⁴Deed Book 190, p. 289, Deed of B. & S., Nov. 25, 1952. The deed mentions the payment of \$10.00

19, 1953, the State of West Virginia donated Wager Lot 49 and Bldg. No. 40 to the United States Government to be made a part of Harpers Ferry National Monument.¹⁵

¹⁵Deed of B. & S., Dec. 19, 1953, Deed Book 199, p.41.

C. Early Use of Wager Lot 49, 1803-1824:

"Plan of the Proposed Junction of the Canal at the Lower Falls of Shenandoah with the Public Canal at Harpers Ferry and the Necessary locks for descending into the Potomak River. Surveyed and Levelled by N. King and L. Harbaugh, Feb. 1803 for the Public & the Potomak Company" indicates that the future site of Wager Lot No. 49 in 1803 was (1) either unimproved land, or (2) contained a portion of the garden that was located on Wager Lots 50 and 51, extending westward from the west side of High Street at its junction with Shenandoah Street and along the north side of the latter street. This garden was probably used to provide vegetables for the guests staying at the Wager's Harpers Ferry Hotel, a large frame structure that stood on the northeast corner of Shenandoah and High Streets and the present sites of Bldgs. No. 11 and 12, and perhaps also for the Wager family, who took up residence in Harpers Ferry in 1803.¹

¹1803 map--National Archives, Washington, D. C. Office of the Chief of Engineers, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Drawer 150--a (sic) sheets. Sheet 1 is still in this record group. Sheet 2 has been moved to Record Group 79--Records of the National Park Service. Sheet 1, which is reproduced on page 53 of this study has a scale of 4 perches or 66 feet to one inch.

D. Construction of Bldg. No. 40, 1824.

On February 5, 1824, Catherine Wager, the widow of John Wager, Jr. and guardian of three of their minor children, and John B. Wager, her eldest son, in consideration of \$250, entered into a leasehold and agreement with Daniel A. Weed, a Harpers Ferry merchant, regarding Wager Lot No. 49. This document reads in part:

the said Wager . . . agree that the said Weed shall have a lot of ground situated between Dr. Godfrey Weise's shop [a drug store in a stone house located on Wager Lot No. 48] and Jacob R. Thomas' stone stable [which was located on Wager Lot No. 50 and used in conjunction with the operations of the Harpers Ferry Hotel] about thirty-five feet in front and forty five extending backwards for the purpose of [erecting] a store house to be built thereon by said Weed said house to be thirty three feet [wide] in front having two two feet between the said store house and Dr. Weise's [on Lot 48] for a passage [to the rear of the lot], said Weed to have the use of said passage during the time of occupancy and thirty five feet extending backwards, the house to be built of stone, two story high and fitted for a store house--the apartments of the understory are to be three in number and the upper floor to be divided into three apartments [for use as a residence] . . .

And D. A. Weed binds himself to erect a double protico or piazza, i.e., one opposite the lower story and the other opposite the upper story connected by a stair case on the outside. And he further binds himself . . . to dig a cellar underneath the house and he is also to lath and plaster the [living quarters] rooms on the upper floor . . .¹

The said D. A. Weed doth covenant . . . agree to and with the said Wagers to erect the said house above mentioned which house he is to have the use of for ten years by paying the . . . Wagers . . . the sum of \$50 per annum for the first five years payable annually at the end of each year and the last five years of said term to be held by said Weed for the annual rent of one shilling if demanded.

The Wagers promised Weed the proper use and occupancy of the lot and house for 10 years without disturbance and Weed agreed at the end of ten years to deliver up the house and lot uninjured and

¹Articles of Agreement, Feb. 5, 1824, Deed Book 12, p.513.

in good order and repair, natural decay and fire excepted, to the Wagers.²

Daniel A. Weed completed the construction of Bldg. No. 40 in 1824 and on July 29, 1825 sold to Otis Dudley for \$1,400 one undivided moiety and equal share of the lease to "the lot of ground and the tenant (sic) [tenement], thereon, afterwards erected by the said Daniel A. Weed . . ."³ The general ground plan of his building, as it appeared in 1835 and also its relationship with the stone stable located on Wager Lot No. 50 and with Dr. Weise's Stone House on Wager Lot No. 48, is shown on the "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 - Approved by President Andrew Jackson, 27th January 1835. (for map see page _ of this study)⁴

The actual dimensions of Bldg. No. 40, as erected by Weed in 1824, are 32 feet nine inches on the Shenandoah Street front elevation by 34 feet two inches in depth.⁵ The two-story stone structure had a cellar, a wood-shingle roof, and an end chimney located in the northeast (or right) end wall. A large two-story

²Ibid.

³Bill of Sale, July 29, 1825, Deed Book 14, pp. 29-30.

⁴National Archives, Washington, D. C., Record Group No. 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Map File, Drawer 150--sheet 82--part 2. Scale--100 feet to one inch.

⁵Dimensions from Historic American Buildings Survey: The William Richards Building, Bldg. No. 40, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia." John H. Donahey, Del., 13 sheet. Survey No. WVA-32. No date.

frame porch extended across its Shenandoah Street elevation and projected out over the side walk. Exterior stairs led from the sidewalk to the second floor of the porch. A sketch made in October 1862 (Harpers Ferry NHP Negative HF-67) indicates that the gable roof ran from north to south and that its southern end, extending out over the portico, was treated as a pediment and had a semi-circular window located in its center.⁶ This same sketch also suggests that there were dormer windows in the east and west sides of the gable roof, which if accurate, would have made Bldg. 40 a 2½ story[.]

In his March 1843 advertisement stating that Bldg. No. 40 was for rent, William Chambers described the structure as a "large store House" with "two rooms and a kitchen over the store."⁷

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-377, taken in May or June of 1865, reveals that the interior of Bldg. No. 40 had been destroyed by fire at some unknown date after October 1862 and prior to 1865.⁸ This same view also shows a portion of the two-story frame porch still in place, thus indicating that the portico depicted in the 1862 drawing (HF-67) was not purely a figment of the artist's imagination. Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-35, showing the burned out stone wall in the period 1865-73, before Bldg. 40 was rebuilt, reveals that the Shenandoah Street facade of the structure, on both floors, was divided into four bays. The doorway

⁶For Photo HF-67, see page 39.

⁷Virginia Free Press, March 23, 1843, p.3, c.1.

⁸For Photo HF-377, see page 41.

in the first bay may have been a later revision in the original plan, as the 1824 specifications directed that an exterior stairway must provide access to the second floor of the portico. On the second story there was only one doorway, which located in the third bay from the northeast (right)d corner. The other three bays each had a window.

As completed by Weed in 1824, the first story should have contained three rooms which were shelved and fitted out to serve as a store. The second floor was also to contain three rooms and here the walls were to be lathed and plastered, so as to serve as a dwelling. The Civil War period Photographs, HF-377 and HF-35, reveal that the exterior of the stone walls of Bldg. No. 40 had been pargeted prior to the beginning of that war.

The original cellar, which may after been (sic) filled up after the Civil War, may contain pre-Civil objects and building materials that fell into the basement during the fire. The basement has not yet been archeologically investigated.

E. Rebuilding Bldg. No. 40, 1873:

On July 15, 1873, as has been noted, Harpers Ferry merchant Edward Tearney, who owned adjacent Bldg. No. 38 on Wager Lot 50, purchased Wager Lot No. 49 and the ruins of Bldg. No. 40 from William Richards for \$800.¹ Tearney rebuilt Bldg. No. 40 as a three-story brick and stone structure with a store room on the first floor and with a three room residence on the second floor and with four more rooms on the third floor. The third floor rooms all opened into halls and did not interconnect, suggesting that rooms on this floor were rented out on an individual basis for offices or living quarters.²

A comparison of Photographs HF-35, taken 1865-1873,³ with Photographs NHF-452 and 461, taken in 1956 and 1957,⁴ reveals precisely how Tearney remodelled the exterior of Bldg. 40. He retained the two-story high stone side and end walls and topped them with a new third story built entirely of brick. The new addition was crowned by a very low pitched gable roof. On the Shenandoah Street or front elevation, he retained the original four bay wide fenestration and the stone walls of the first story, with doorway located in the 1st and 3rd bays from the northeast (right) corner, but greatly enlarged the size of the windows that had been

¹Deed of B. & S., June 15, 1873, Deed A, p. 269.

²Detailed measured drawings of the building, as rebuilt in 1873, are in HABS Drawing No. W WA-32, 13 sheets.

³See page 45.

⁴See pages 51 and 53.

located in the 2nd and 4th bays. On the second story he pulled down the original stone wall and rebuilt that facade and also the front of the new third story above entirely of brick. Tearney also revised the original four-bay width of the second story into three-bay wide format, with a doorway located in the 1st or right hand bay, adjacent to the northeast corner, and windows with six over six lights occupying the other two bays. The third story had three windows, each with six over six lights. The second story facade was adorned with an iron balcony which was removed by the National Park Service in 1954 because of storm damage.⁵ The upper two floors and roof of Bldg. No. 40 as it appeared in the 1892-96 period can be seen in Photo HF-99.⁶ The interior woodwork, trim, and plan, of course, all date from the 1873 rebuilding.

A provision of Mary J. Tearney's deed of B. & S. to William D. Demory, dated July 1, 1920, for Lot 49 provides that Demory shall also have "the use of the water in the cistern on the property which is next adjoining the above mentioned premises [that is, the cistern on adjacent Wager Lot 50 for Bldg. 38, which was owned by the heirs of Edward Tearney in 1920]--with the understanding that said party Demory shall not interfere in anyway whatsoever with the use of the same water by any and all tenant which may at any time occupy the same adjoining property."⁷ Demory paid \$3,249.99 for

⁵Explanatory Sheet to Architectural Base Map of Harpers Ferry National Monument, Drawing No. NM-HF-3055, Sheet 4 of 5.

⁶For Photo HF-99, see page 47. The roof on Bldg. No. 40 appears to be sheet metal.

⁷Deed of B. & S., July 1, 1920, Deed Book 119, 201.

Bldg. No. 40 and Lot No. 49 in 1920.

The National Park Service 1955 Survey of buildings in the Monument described Bldg. 40 as a three-story store and dwelling; "Walls: brick; roof: sheet metal; other parts wood. Condition September 1955: Relatively good; some flood damage and neglect."⁸

Harpers Ferry NHP Photograph Negative No. HF-281, taken in 1936, reveals that the flood waters of the great 1936 flood invaded the first story of Bldg. No. 40.

⁸Explanatory Sheets to Architectural Base Map, Sheet 4.

F. Historical Uses of Bldg. 409, 1824-1865

In March 1824, the Harpers Ferry merchant Daniel A. Weed was operating a store located in a large 2½ story stone house situated on United States Armory property at Block C, Lot No. 1, on Shenandoah St. William Graham had built this structure on U. S. land about 1818-20.¹ In this "stand" Weed sold "Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Oranges, Figs, Nails, Powder, Venison, Hams, and Salt."² (See 1835 Railroad Map--Weed's store was located in the building labelled "Globe Inn," at the northwest corner of Globe Inn alley and Shenandoah Street.)

On February 5, 1824, however, Daniel A. Weed signed an agreement with the heirs of John Wager, Jr., that gave him a 10 year leasehold to Wager Lot No. 49 in the Wagers' Six Acre Reservation for \$250 down in cash and for an annual ground rent of \$50- for the first five years. Weed also agreed to erect Bldg. No. 40 as a two-story stone structure with a store on the first floor and a three-room residence on the second.³

Because the Wager heirs held a monopoly of all privately owned land in the lower town of Harpers Ferry where structures for conducting mercantile and commercial businesses could be built,

¹Snell, Charles. W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: History of Lots Nos. 1 to 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street, 1796 to 1865, Harpers Ferry National Monument, Shenandoah Street Studies, No. 1," (Typescript, Harpers Ferry NM, W.Va., January 23, 1958-Harpers Ferry Research Project No. HF-27A, 118 pp) 4-27. The U. S. had leased this lot to the Potomac Company in 1811 and in 1818 the Canal Company had given part of their lot to William Graham, who proceeded to built on it without permission from the U. S. Government.

²Harpers Ferry Free Press, March 31, 1824, p.3, c.4; December 1, 1824, p.1, c.2; available on microfilm, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library.

³Articles of Agreement, February 5, 1824, Deed Book 12, p. 513.

from 1796 to 1835, Weed's leasehold represented an important opportunity and also a valuable asset. Weed constructed Bldg. No. 40 in 1824 and then moved into the new store.

On July 29, 1825, Weed sold to Otis Dudley for \$1,400, one undivided moiety in the lease and lot for the remainder of the ten year lease. Their agreement read in part: "The said Weed and Dudley, having formed a copartnership in the mercantile business - it is agreed between the said parties, - that the leasehold building, during the term of said lease, shall not be disposed of - or otherwise appropriated, than as the store house of said copartnership, without the consent of both parties."⁴

Two years later, on February 28, 1827, partners Dudley and Weed sold to Isaac Newton Carter for \$1,100 their rights to the lease for the remaining seven years of the agreement, "to have and to hold the said store and dwelling house" of the partners.⁵

For four years, from February 1827 to October 1831, Isaac Newton Carter operated a store in Bldg. No. 40 which he called "Cheapside No. 1", and resided in the three-room dwelling above his shop. Carter sold dry goods, groceries, medicines, linseed oil, fish oil, sperm oil, tar, stoves, saddles, harness, books, bar iron, mould boards, steel, and window glass.⁶

⁴Bill of Sale, July 29, 1825, Deed Book 14, pp. 29-30.

⁵Deed of B. & S., February 28, 1827, Deed Book 14, pp. 419-420.

⁶Advertisements in Virginia Free Press, August 28, 1827, p.4, c.4; December 3, 1828, p.4, c.1; June 24, 1829, p. 4, c.1 and c. 3; July 15, 1829, p. 3, c. 2 and c. 3; December 2, 1829, p. 4, c.2; June 2, 1830, p.3; June 16, 1830, p. 3, c.5; July 7, 1830, p.3, c.3; July 14, 1830, p. 4, c.2; October 6, 1830, p.4, c.1; October 13, 1830, p. 3; October 20, 1830, p. 4, c.6; December 8, 1830, p. 4, c.5; January 19, 1831, p.4, c.4; May 12, 1831, p. 3; and October 20, 1831, p.3, c.4.

In October 1831 Carter sold the remaining three-year term of his leasehold to Henry Crampton. On November 24 of that year Crampton advertised that he "opened in Harpers Ferry a supply of Fall and Winter Goods in the well known store room lately occupied by I. N. Carter."⁷

Henry Crampton operated his dry goods store and resided over his stand from November 1831 to July 1835.⁸

In August 1835 Bushrod S. Pine informed the public: "New Concern - Having taken the store room and purchased the stock of goods from Henry Crampton. . .", Pine operated a Dry Goods Store on the first floor, apparently under a one year lease, until August 1836.⁹ During this same 1835-36 period, William Avis and Joseph Lemox conducted a "Boot and Shoe Making Establishment on the second floor of Bldg. 40 until April of the latter year, when Avis announced: "Dissolution of Partnership: William Avis announces he will continue the BOOT AND SHOEMAKING AT HIS SHOP IMMEDIATELY OVER MR. PINE'S STORE ON MAIN STREET."¹⁰

On September 1, 1836, Charles Staley advertised: "having purchased the stock of Goods of Bushrod S. Pine, [Staley] has opened a new [Dry Goods] Store" in Bldg. No. 40.¹¹ On the same

⁷Virginia Free Press, November 24, 1831, p.3.

⁸Virginia Free Press, November 1, 1832, p.3; April 18, 1833, p. 3, c.2; October 17, 1833, p.3, c. 3; October 30, 1834, p. 3, c. 3; May 8, 1834, p. 3, c. 6; May 7, 1835, p. 3, c. 7.

⁹Virginia Free Press, August 20, 1835, p. 3, c.1.

¹⁰Ibid. April 21, 1836, p. 3, c. 1.

¹¹Ibid. Sept. 1, 1836, p. 3, c.5.

date, Mrs. Martha A. Staley, his wife, also announced that she had "removed her Millinery and Fancy Store to the store room recently occupied by Bushrod S. Pine."¹² On March 1, 1837, Gerard B. Wager, one of the Wager heirs who became the owner of this property on October 10, 1835, sold Bldg. No. 40 and Lot No. 49 to Thomas Hughes for \$3,000. The deed for this transaction states that Charles Staley is "now in the possession and Occupancy" of this property.¹³

Staley and his wife operated a dry goods store at Bldg. No. 40 from September 1836 to August 31, 1837, when their lease expired.¹⁴

In September 1837, Thomas Hughes, the new owner of Bldg. 40, notified the public that he has "removed his store from Potomac Street, to the stand on Shenandoah Street, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Staley, next store West of Messrs. Wm. & S. B. Anderson [the Andersons' store was located in a large two-and one-half story brick building on Lot 51, at the northwest corner of High and Shenandoah Street, and intervening Wager Lot No. 50 was then occupied by an old stone stable that was leased to the Anderson brothers]".¹⁵ Residing over his store from 1837 to 1841, Hughes sold ready-made clothing and "cloths, Cassimeres, hats, Boots,

¹²Ibid.

¹³Deed of B. & S., March 1, 1837, Deed Book 21, p. 428-429.

¹⁴Virginia Free Press, January 1, 1837, p. 4, c. 3; April 6, 1837, p. 3, c. 2; May 11, 1837, p. 3, c. 3.

¹⁵Ibid. September 14, 1837, p. 3, c. 5.

Shoes, Hardware, and China."¹⁶ By 1841, however, Hughes was in financial trouble and on July 31, 1841, acting as trustee, Gerard B. Wager sold Bldg. No. 40 and Wager Lot No. 49 at public auction to William Chambers, an Armory machinist, for \$2,350.¹⁷

From 1841 to early 1843, Chambers leased his new acquisition to Joseph L. Russell & Company, ready-made clothing merchants. This use is documented by William Chambers' notice that his property was available for renting in March, 1843 stating: "The large Store House formerly occupied by Thomas Hughes, and more recently by Jos. L. Russell & Co., situated on Shenandoah Street, opposite the [Armory] Pay Office. Also two rooms and a kitchen over the store."¹⁸

Just who rented Bldg. No. 40 from March 1843 to June 1846 cannot be definitely determined on the basis of available evidence. Righter Levering, who operated a dry goods and grocery store on Shenandoah Street in May 1843, in one of the Wager Lot stores fronting on the north side of Shenandoah, may or could have been located in Bldg. 40.¹⁹

From December 1844 to May 1846, Bldg. No. 40 was probably

¹⁶Ibid. February 1, 1838, p. 3, c. 5; October 11, 1838, p. 3, c. 2; May 23, 1839, p. 3, c. 2; November 15, 1838, p. 3, c. 4; April 1, 1841, p. 2, c. 7; May 27, 1841, p. 3, c. 2; July 22, 1841, p. 3, c. 3; Also Harpers Ferry Constitutionalist, May 23, 1839, p. 3. Deed of Trust March 1, 1841, Deed Book 24, p. 507-509.

¹⁷Deed of B. & S., July 31, 1841, Deed Book 25, p. 215-216.

¹⁸Virginia Free Press, March 23, 1843, p. 3, c. 1. For the location of Bldg. No. 40 in relation to the Armory Paymaster's Pay Office, which was located on the south side of Shenandoah Street, see 1835 Railroad Map, page 55.

¹⁹Virginia Free Press, May 16, 1844, p. 3, c.4.

rented by David Koonce, who advertised "New & Cheap Cash Store, Harpers Ferry, Opposite the Pay Office."²⁰ Mr. Koonce sold "Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c."²¹ Koonce must almost certainly have been located in Bldg. 40, because the other two stores opposite the Pay Masters Pay Office, both located in the brand new Bldg. No. 38 on Lot 50, immediately to the northeast (right) of Bldg. 40, were occupied in 1844 by the Grocery Store of P. O. Littlejohn and the Tobacco Shop of Joseph W. L. Carty.²²

In June 1846, William Chambers, the owner of Bldg. 40, advised his friends that he had left the employment of the U.S. Armory and was now "located on the west side of the well known stand last occupied by P. O. Littlejohn. I have not much of any thing, but a little of everything. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES."²³ During the period 1844 to 1846, Littlejohn's shop was located in Store No. 1 of Bldg. 38, immediately east of Bldg. 40. William Chambers operated his store, and resided on the second floor of Bldg. No. 40 from June 1846 to April 1850.²⁴

²⁰Ibid. December 26, 1844, p. 4, c.2.

²¹Ibid. May 15, 1845, p. 3, c. 2; November 27, 1845, p. 3, c. 5; January 29, 1846, p. 3, c. 6; April 9, 1846, p. 3, c. 1.

²²Snell, Charles W., "Historic Structure Report: The Edward Tearney Buildings, Bldgs. No. 38 and 39 on Wager Lot No. 50, Historical Data Section, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia," (Denver Service Center National Capital Team National Park Service, Denver Colorado, October 1979) p.18.

²³Virginia Free Press, June 4, 1846, p. 3, c.3.

²⁴Virginia Free Press, May 5, 1848, p. 2, c. 7; also May 9, 1850, p. 3, c. 2.

On February 15, 1850, William Chambers sold Lot 49 and Bldg. No. 40 to William Richards for \$3,000.²⁵ On May 9, the new owner advertised: "For Rent - The store recently occupied by Wm. Chambers, on Shenandoah Street, opposite the Old Pay Office is for rent."²⁶

William Richards was to own Bldg. No. 40 from 1850 to 1873 and from 1850 until sometime after October 1862 and prior to June 1865 resided on the second floor of his house. On July 17, 1855, Richards also became the owner of Bldg. No. 44 on Wager Lot No. 46, which he purchased (1st two stories) for \$1,830.²⁷ The U. S., Census of 1860 lists William Richards a "52 years old, male, retired gentleman." He had been born in Ohio in 1808. The value of his Real Estate was estimated at \$7,675 and value of his personal estate at \$700. His wife, Sarah Richards, was 42 years old and had been born in Pennsylvania. Also working or perhaps living with the Richards in Bldg. 40 was Sarah Griggs, born in Virginia, a 19 year old female domestic.²⁸

From 1850 to March 31, 1853, the evidence is again not sufficient to state exactly who rented Bldg. No. 40's store. The most likely candidate however, was John G. Ridenour, who operated

²⁵Deed of B. & S., February 15, 1850, Deed Book 31, p. 109.

²⁶Virginia Free Press, May 9, 1850, p. 3, c. 2.

²⁷Deed of B. & S., July 15, 1855, Philip Coons to Richards, Deed Book 35, p. 9-10. The Masonic Lodge owned the third story of this 3 story stone building, which had two stores on the first floor and a five room dwelling on the second.

²⁸National Archives Record Group No. 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. Virginia, Volume 13, Jefferson County (Part), p. 197, Washington, D.C. (Available on microfilm in Harpers Ferry NHP Library)

a shop selling Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, hats, Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationary, Glass and Paint, along the north side of Shenandoah in this vicinity and during that period.²⁹

In April 1853, R. Walter and Brother occupied the first floor store of Bldg. No. 40, when they moved their Ready-Made Clothing Store from Store No. 1 in adjacent Bldg. No. 38 on Wager Lot No. 50 into Bldg. 40. In August 1854 Moses Frank became a partner in the firm and they changed their name to Walter, Bro. & Company.³⁰ By October 1854, they advertised their location as the "Cheap Clothing Hall, Shenandoah Street."³¹ They continued in this business at the same stand until January 1856,³² when Moses Frank announced that he was planning to leave Harpers Ferry for Kansas-Nebraska by April 1, 1856. Hence he was selling off his goods at cost and all people indebted to him should plan to settle their accounts by that date. "The business will still be continued on by R. Walter & Bro." Frank remarked and invited "Come one, come all, come to Walter, Bro. & Co.'s Cheap Clothing Hall, at Harpers Ferry Va . . . N.B. Look out for the large store with large Porch in front on Shenandaoh Street

²⁹Virginia Free Press, February 21, 1851, p. 3, c. 1; April 25, 1851, p. 3, c. 3; October 30, 1851, p. 3, c. 1; January 15, 1852, p. 3, c. 2; May 6, 1852, p. 3, c. 4; January 20, 1853, p. 3, c. 5; February 10, 1853, p. 3, c. 2; and selling out and leaving county, August 18, 1853, p. 3, c. 1.

³⁰Virginia Free Press, April 14, 1853, p. 3, c. 1; April 27, 1854, p. 2, c. 7; August 31, 1854, p. 2, c. 7. In this case the chain of evidence is very strong in the 1858-60 period and must be traced backwards to the 1853 period.

³¹Ibid. October 5, 1854, p.3, c. 3.

³²Ibid. march 29, 1855, p. 3, c. 1; October 11, 1855, p. 3, c. 1.

opposite the old U.S. Arsenal."³³

On April 1, 1856, the firm of R. Walter, Bro. & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Nisan Frank became a new partner and the firm continued its business in Bldg. No. 40 under the name of Walter, Bro., & Co.³⁴

Two years later, on April 1, 1858, the firm gave up their lease to the store in Bldg. No. 40, and removed their shop into Bldg. No. 10, on Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision 3, where they were still doing business at the time of the John Brown Raid in October 1859.³⁵ Their April 1858 notice of their removal stated that their "Great Southern Clothing Hall" was now located "Opposite the U. S. Arsenal," in the store "formerly occupied by Philip Coons," which definitely placed them in Bldg. No. 10.³⁶

William Richards, however, was able to rent the store in Bldg. No. 40 to another Ready Making Clothing Merchant before the end of April 1858. On the 29th of that month "Frankel Bros., Levitoch and Hirsh Respectfully inform[ed] the public that they have just opened a splendid stock of New and Fashionable Spring and Summer READY MADE CLOTHING on Shenandoah Street, in the store room formerly occupied by Walter, Brother & Co., opposite the old Pay Office." In postscript to their advertisement, they also informed their

³³Ibid. January 3, 1856, p. 2.

³⁴Ibid., March 27, 1856, p. 3, c. 2 - legal notice of change in partnership.

³⁵Virginia Free Press, April 1, 1858, p. 2, c. 7; Snell, Charles W. "Historic Building Report: Part I [and II] for Buildings No. 10 and 10-A, the John C. Unseld Buildings, Harpers Ferry National Monument," (Typescript, Harpers Ferry NM, May 28, 1958) p. 22-23.

³⁶Virginia Free Press, April 1, 1858, p. 2, c. 7.

readers: "Mr. Hirsh (now a partner in the above firm) who kept store in Bolivar, especially informs his friends and customers of his removal and promises them in the future, the best bargains they ever had."³⁷

In their fall 1858 notices, the firm reported that their store was located "opposite the new government buildings," that is, across Shenandoah Street from the Master Armorer's new residence, Bldg. No. 36, which was then being constructed on the former site of the Old Pay Office, and warned their readers: "Don't overlook the Store Sign: PHILIP FRANKEL & CO."³⁸ In October 1859 Frankel, Bro., Levitoch & Co., with their store sign "PHILIP FRANKEL & CO.", were still leasing the store in Bldg. No. 40 "on Shenandoah Street, in the Store Room formerly Occupied by John Walter & Bro. opposite the new Government Buildings."³⁹

On February 1, 1860, after two years in business, the partners dissolved their firm.⁴⁰ B. D. Hirsh, however, continued to lease the store in Bldg. No. 40 and to carry on his Ready-Made Clothing business at this site from February 1860 to April 1861, when the outbreak of the Civil War soon put an end to all business operations in Harpers Ferry for almost five years.⁴¹

³⁷Ibid. April 29, 1858, p. 2, c. 6; also July 22, 1858, p. 4.

³⁸Ibid. September 9, 1858, p. 3, c. 1; also October 14, 1858, p. 3.

³⁹Ibid. October 27, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.

⁴⁰Virginia Free Press, January 12, 1860, p. 3, c. 2.

⁴¹Ibid, April 6, 1860, p. 2, c. 7; October 11, 1860, p. 2, c. 2; October 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 6.

The United States Census of 1860 reveals that Bernhard [D.] Hirsh was a 28 year old male who had been born in "Hepeconthe" [sic]. Also that he was a merchant and the value of his personal estate was estimated to be \$1,500. He did not own any real estate. His wife, Hetta Hirsh, also born in Hepeconthe, was 26 years old and the couple did not have any children.⁴² The Census record suggests that the Hirsh family may have been residing in one of the duplex residences over the stores in adjacent Bldg. No. 38 on Wager Lot No. 50 in 1860. William Richards, the owner of Bldg. 40, was apparently residing on the second floor of Bldg. 40 in 1860.

Photo HF-67, a sketch of Shenandoah Street drawn October 16, 1862 and Photograph HF-377, taken in May or June 1865, reveal that the interior of Bldg. No. 40 was destroyed by fire at some undetermined date in this period. The roof and most of the large two-story wood porch on the front are gone; the interior appears gutted and only the stone walls still stood when the Civil War ended in 1865.

⁴²National Archives Record Group 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules of the Eighth Census of the United States 1860, Virginia, Volume 13, Jefferson County(Part), p. 197.

G. Historical Uses of Bldg. No. 40, 1865 to 1953:

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is now in the process of acquiring 37 reels of microfilm of the Spirit of Jefferson, a weekly newspaper that was published at Charles Town, W.Va., during the years 1865 to 1955. When these are available and the money is also programmed to permit the reading through of 90 years of newspapers, it will be possible to reconstruct much of the continuing game of musical mercantile chairs in Harpers Ferry that continued from 1865 to 1953, when the lower town of Harpers Ferry became a National Monument.

In the meantime, however, the documentary evidence that is available is quite sufficient to show that the first floor of Bldg. No. 40 continued to be used as a store and the two upper floors to serve as a residence or residences from 1873 to 1952.

Photographs HF-377 and HF-35, together with William Richards Deed of B. & S., of Lot No. 49 to Edward Tearney for \$800 on July 15, 1873, are sufficient to show that Bldg. 40 stood as an unoccupied ruin for nine years, from 1865 to 1873, so that mercantile use of the structure probably began again in 1874. Newspaper advertisements will probably document the exact date and also who was the first merchant to occupy the new store.

In his will, dated January 16, 1892, Edward Tearney described Bldg. No. 40 and Wager Lot No. 49 as "the brick store house and lot on Shenandoah Street in Harpers Ferry, known as the Myers House."¹ This suggests that a merchant by the name of Myers was apparently

¹Will Book C., p. 41, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W.Va.

associated with Bldg. No. 40 during much of the 1874-1892 period.

The Sanborn-Perris Insurance Map of Harpers Ferry, dated November 1894, indicates that first story of Bldg. No. [40] was occupied by a Clothing Store at that date. The Sanborn Insurance Map of Harpers Ferry, dated September 1907, indicates that the first floor of Bldg. No. 40 in 1907 contained a "vacant store." Six years later, the 1913 B. & O. R.R. "Plan Showing Right of Way, Buildings and Tracks, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.," reveals that the first story of Bldg. 40 was occupied by a "store" but provides no information on that nature of that store.

As has been noted Edward Tearney and his heirs held title to Bldg. No. 40 and Lot 49 from 1873 to 1920.

The explanatory sheets to the Architectural Base Map of Harpers Ferry, Drawing No. NM-HF-3055, prepared in 1955, described Bldg. No. 40 as "Store & Dwelling," thus indicating that structure had continued to be used for its intended purposes from 1913 to 1953.

H. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL DATA

A. Chain of Title, 1751-1953:

1. April 25, 1751 to October 15, 1782, owned by Robert Harper, who purchased the land from Lord Thomas Fairfax.
2. October 15, 1782 to October 10, 1835, owned by John Wager, Sr. and Jr, and by the heirs of John Wager, Jr. (1813-1835).
3. October 10, 1835 to March 1, 1837, Gerard Bond Wager.
4. March 1, 1837-July 31, 1841, Thomas Hughes for \$3,000.
5. July 31, 1841-February 15, 1850, to William Chambers for \$2,350.
6. February 15, 1850 to July 15, 1873, to William Richards for \$3,000.
7. July 15, 1873 to April 2, 1902, to Edward Tearney for \$800.
8. April 2, 1902 to Mary Jane Tearney, his daughter by Will to July 1, 1920.
9. July 1, 1920 to May 7, 1946, to William W. Demory for \$3,249.99.
10. May 7, 1946 to November 25, 1852, Briscoe Smith.
11. November 25, 1952 to December 19, 1953, to State of West Virginia. Purchase price may have been \$3,000.
12. December 19, 1953, to United States Government.

b. Early use of Lot 49, 1803-1824:

Was either unimproved land or part of the Wager's

vegetable garden that occupied Wager Lots 50 and 51 at the corner of High and Shenandoah Streets in 1803.

c. Construction of Bldg. No. 40, 1824:

Under a leasehold with the heirs of John Wager, Jr. for the 10 year use of Wager Lot 49 and in exchange for a total of \$500 in ground rent, Daniel A. Weed, on February 5, 1824, was given the right to construct a store and dwelling on the leased land. The articles of agreement specified the plan of the structure that Weed was to erect. Built in 1824, Bldg. No. 40 was a two-story stone structure that fronted 32 feet 9 inches on Shenandoah Street, had a four bay wide facade, and was 34 feet 2 inches deep. There was a cellar under the house. A large two-story wooden portico extended across the facade and out over the sidewalk. The gable roof, covered by wooden shakes, ran from north to south and projected out over the front porch and side walk. The southern end of the roof was apparently treated as pediment and had a semi-circular window in its center. Exterior stairs on the front led from the sidewalk level to the second floor of the porch.

The first story contained a large store, which was subdivided into three rooms, and their walls were lined with shelves. The second floor, which was to serve as a dwelling, also contained three rooms, one of which was the kitchen. The walls and ceilings of the second floor

rooms were lathed and plastered.

The exterior of the stone walls of Bldg. 40 were also targeted prior to 1861.

The roof, most of the exterior front porch, and all of the interior woodwork of Bldg. No. 40 were destroyed by a fire that took place during the Civil War in the period after October 1862 and before May or June 1865.

c. Rebuilding of Bldg. No. 40, 1873:

Edward Tearney purchased Lot No. 49 and the ruins of Bldg. No. 40 on July 15, 1873 and probably rebuilt the structure during the same year. Tearney retained the original two-story high stone walls of the northeast and southwest side walls and also of the rear wall and topped them with an entirely new brick third story. He covered Bldg. 40 with a very low pitched gable roof. On the Shenandoah Street facade he retained the original stone walls of the first story and also its original four bay wide fenestration, but widened the size of the two windows. He demolished the original stone facade of the second story and rebuilt it and also the facade of the new third story above entirely of brick. The original four-bay fenestration of the second story was also altered to a three bay facade, with the new doorway being located in the northeast or right hand bay. Three windows filled the three bays of the third floor facade. An iron balcony was added at the second floor level. In

1953 the structure was covered with a sheet metal roof.

The first story was designed for use as a large store and the upper floors for use as a residence. The second floor had three rooms and the third floor four chambers.

e. Historical Uses of Bldg. No. 40, 1824-1865 (Period of National Significance in History of Park):

1. 1824-February 1827 - Dry Goods and Grocery Store of Daniel A. Weed and his partner Otis Dudley.
2. April 1827 to October 1831 - Dry Goods and Grocery Store of Isaac Newton Carter.
3. October 1831 to July 1835 - Dry Goods Store of Henry Crampton (ten year leasehold from 1824 expired).
4. August 1835 to August 1836 - Dry Goods Store of Bushrod S. Pine on first floor; Shoe Maker's Shop of William Avis and Joseph Lemox on second floor.
5. September 1836 to August 1837 - Dry Goods and Clothing Store of Charles Staley and his wife Martha A. Staley; she ran a millinery and fancy shop.
6. September 1837 to July 1841 - Dry Goods, Grocery, and Ready Made Clothing Store of Thomas Hughes, who also owned the property.
7. ca. August 1841 to March 1843 - Dry Goods and Clothing Store of Joseph L. Russell and Company.
8. March 1843 to Nov. 1844 - Identity of business located in structure not certain. Possibility: Dry Goods

and Grocery Store of Righter Levering.

9. Dec. 1844 to May 1846 - Probably the Dry Goods and Grocery Store of David Koonce.
10. June 1846 to April 1850 - the Dry Goods and Grocery Store of William Chambers, retired Armory machinist, who also owned Bldg. 40.
11. May 1850 to March 1853 - possibly the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready made Clothing Store of John G. Ridenour.
12. April 1853 to March 1858 - Ready Made Clothing Store of R. Walter and Brother; also known as R. Walter, Bro., and Co., and after 1856 as Walter, Bro. and Company.
13. April 1858 to January 1860 - Ready Made Clothing Store of Frankel, Bro., Levitoch, and Bernhard D. Hirsh. Their store sign: "PHILIP FRANKEL & CO." William Richards, the owner of Bldg. 40 and Lot 49, and his family resided on the second floor of Bldg. 40, 1850-1861.
14. January 1860 to April 1861 - Ready Made Clothing Store of Bernhard Hirsh.
15. In period after October 1862 and prior to May or June 1865, Bldg. No. 40's interior was destroyed by fire.
- f. Historical Uses of Bldg. 40, 1865 to 1953 (Park's post historically significant period)

Uses not established in detail.

1. Unoccupied ruin, 1865 to July 1873.
2. Probably rebuilt in 1873, by new owner Edward Tearney.
3. First floor used as store; upper floors as residences.
4. Period ca. 1874-1892 - apparently leased to merchant by name of Myers.
5. 1894 - store first floor used as clothing store.
6. 1907 - 1st floor - a vacant store.
7. 1913 - 1st floor occupied by a store, but nature not explained.
8. still being used as store and residence in period 1920-1950.

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Park, West Virginia (Denver Service Center, National Capital Team, National Park Service, Denver Colorado, October 1979), updated study of the physical history, 1751-1953, of the lot and buildings that adjoin Bldg. No. 40 on the northeast, or right, side.

- e. Snell, Charles W. "Historic Buildings Site Survey Report for Buildings No. 41 and 42 [parts I and II] on the James McGraw Lot, Wager Lot No. 48, Harpers Ferry National Monument," (Harpers Ferry Research Project No. HF-36, Typescript produced in six copies, Harpers Ferry National Monument, w. Va., July 28, 1958), 31 pages, 4 maps and 8 photos. A detailed physical history of Lot 48 and its building, 1751 to 1865. Lot 48 stands immediately to the southwest or left side of Bldg. No. 40.

HISTORICAL PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

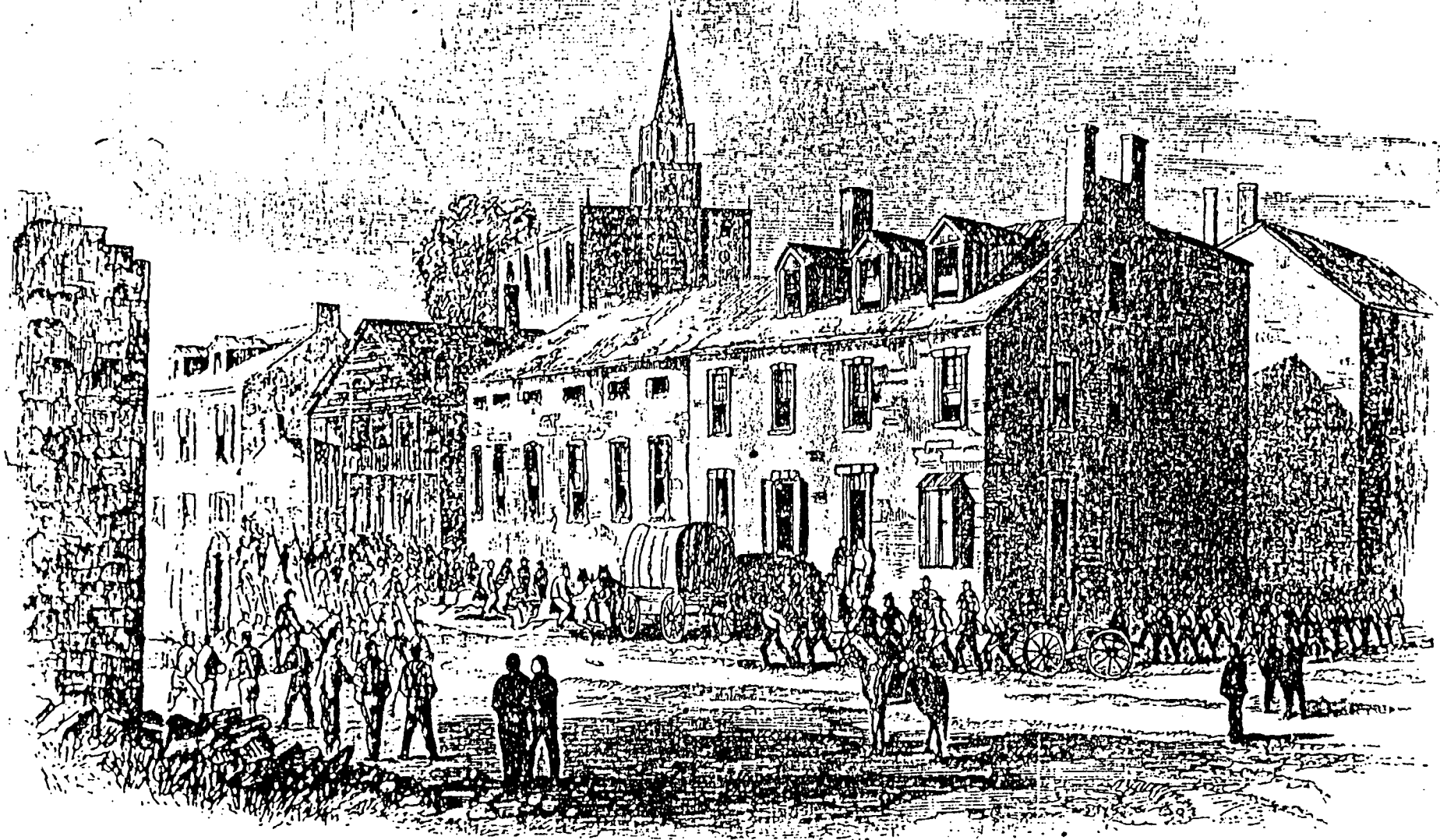
Photograph No. 1

"The Main Street [Shenandoah St.] Harper's Ferry--Zouaves [Union Soldiers] on Mules--Contrabands [blacks] Hauling Guns - Officers Lounging, &c., October 16 [1862], Sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. Edwin Forbes."

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, p. 109. Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-67

This, the earliest known view of the facades of Bldgs. Nos. 38, 40, and 43, is not accurate in many of its details yet still manages to convey an overall impression of this section of Shenandoah Street that is generally accurate. Reading from left to right: Ruined brick wall and corner of burned out Small Arsenal; crossing to the north side of Shenandoah Street, the northeast half of Bldg. No. 43 on Wager Lot 47; the small one and one-half story stone house that was located Wager Lot No. 48; then Wager Lot 49 with Bldg. No. 40; next Bldg. No. 38 on Lot 50, and the 2½ story brick house at the corner of Shenandoah and High Streets is situated on Wager Lot 51. At the extreme right, located on Wager Lot 52 and fronting on High Street, is a portion of Bldg. No. 37.

The house on Lot 48 is not correctly depicted--its gable end walls actually abutted on the end walls of Bldgs. No. 43 and 40. The general character of Bldgs. No. 40, 38, and the corner house on Lot 51, however, are correctly portrayed, although not all of the details have been sketched in. One important use of this print, however, is the dating of subsequent photographs taken of this same scene during the Civil War. Bldg. No. 40 in This October 16, 1862, is intact and Civil War photographs showing the structure as a burned-out ruin therefore must have been taken after this 1862 date.



THE MAIN STREET, HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—SQUADS ON MULES—CONTRABANDS HAULING GUNS—OFFICERS LOUNGING, &c., OCTOBER 10.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES

summit a side view can be had of the Virginian scenery. On them is situated the signal station communicating with the Federal signal station on Maryland Heights.

their work by the peculiar and not very musical cry of the tired mules, who kicked and bawled, and squealed to their hearts' content, making a very pandemonium. The inhabitants look like their

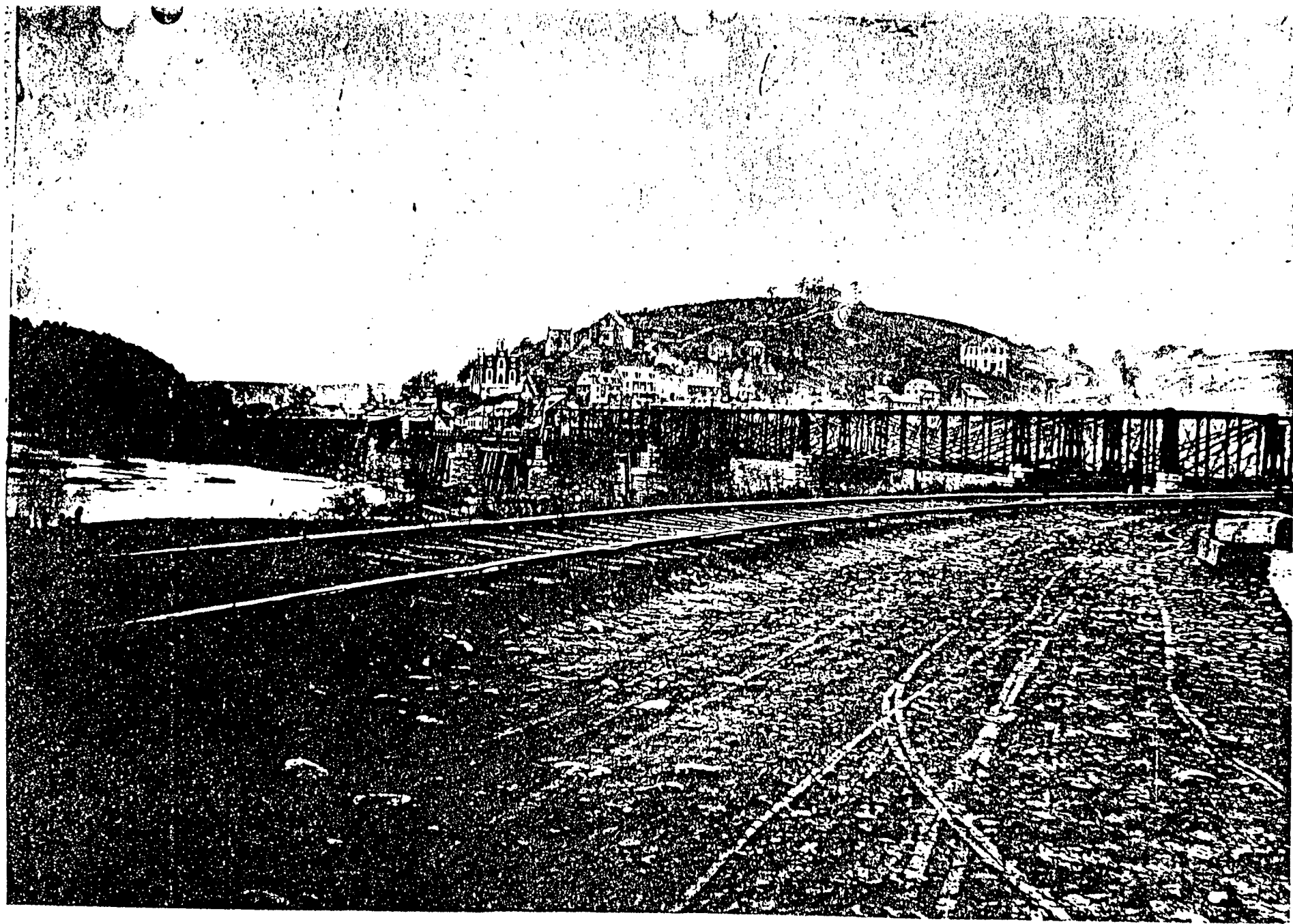
AURORA FLOYD.

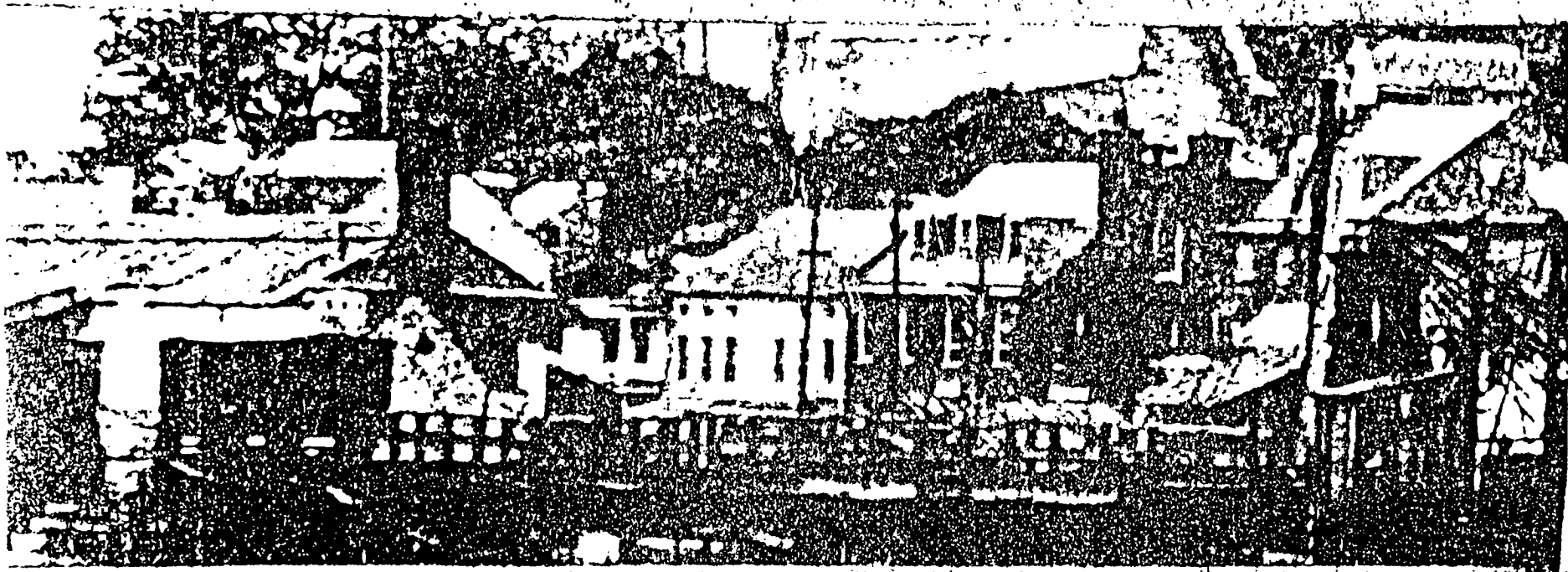
Photograph No. 2

"Harpers Ferry and Potomac [Railroad] Bridge from Base of
Maryland Heights [in Maryland] below [east] of the
Bridge." 1865

Original Glass Negative at Gettysburg N.M.P.--copied as Harpers Ferry NHP Neg. No. HF-40. This view was taken by the noted photographer Brady and was probably made in May or June 1865, based on the state of the B. & O. R.R. Company's great iron bridge across the Potomac. The view reproduced here is an enlargement or blowup of the left-hand portion HF-40 and is numbered as HFNHP Negative No. HF-377.

Reading from right to left, beginning at iron span at right: Portion of Burned-out interior of Bldg. No. 11, then Bldg. No. 12. Crossing High Street, the High Street end and Shenandoah Street facade of the 2½ story brick building on Wager Lot No. 51, next Bldg. No. 38 on Lot 50, then burned out Bldg. No. 40, then to the west of Lot 48, the northeast end of Bldg. No. 43. The large brick structure with a temporary roof on it, visible in the left-hand corner, is probably the old burned-out Large Arsenal, located on Old Arsenal Square and reroofed by the Union Army to serve as a supply warehouse. With regards to Bldg. No. 38, at the second floor level on the Shenandoah Street facade there appears to [be] a wooden trellis framework for a porch to afford shelter to the windows of the first story shops or shop. Also note that portion of the two-story wooden porch on the facade of burned-out Bldg. No. 40 appears to have survived that fire. This photograph, HF-40, together with HF-67, indicates that the fire in Bldg. No. 40 took place after October 1862 and prior to June 1865.





Photograph No. 3

Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry, Va.

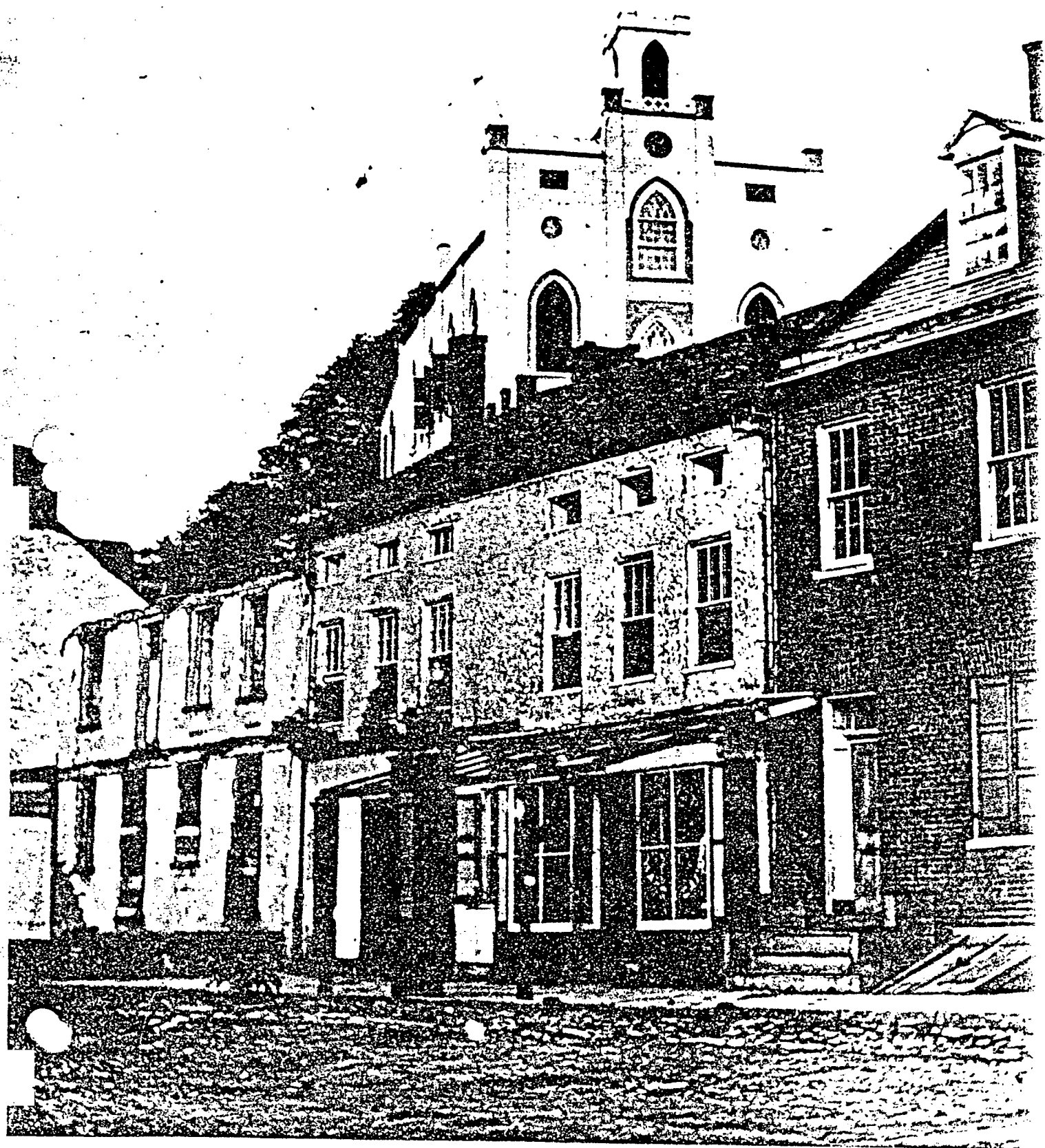
[1865-1873].

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-35, made from the original glass negative at Gettysburg NHP.

This view was made after June 1865, because the remains of the two-story wooden porch on the front of Bldg. 40--still visible in HF-377), have been removed and prior to 1873, when Edward Tearney began rebuilding No. 40

Reading from right to left: 2½ story brick building at right located on Wager Lot 51 and erected in 1832; next, Bldg. No. 38, located on Wager Lot No. 50 and erected by Edward Tearney, Peter Lytle, and Patrick Kelly in 1844. Bldg. No. 38 was owned by Tearney from 1860 to 1902. Next: the two-story stone walls of Bldg. No. 40, erected by Daniel A. Weed on Wager Lot 49 in 1824 and its interior destroyed by fire in the period 1862-1865. Next, Wager Lot 48, with its stone house not visible, and at the extreme left, the high northeast gable end wall of Bldg. No. 43 on Wager Lot No. 47.

Note the original fenestration of the four-bay wide facade of Bldg. 40 with two doors and two windows on the first story and one door and three windows on the second. When Tearney rebuilt Bldg. 40 in 1873, he retained the 1824 stone walls and four-bay fenestration of the first story, but widened the two windows. On the second story he torn (sic) down the old stone walls, rebuilt that facade and also of the new third story above, entirely of brick. He also reduced the four-bays of the original second-story facade to three and repeated the three bay plan on the third story. A comparison of this photograph with Photos No. 5 and 6, will reveal the most changes made by Tearney in the exterior appearance of Bldg. 40 in 1873.



Photograph No. 4

"Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights," 1892-1896.

National Geographic File No. 140321-A.

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. HF-99.

This view from Loudoun Height was taken after 1892, when the B. & O. R.R. tracks across the U.S. Armory site were relocated from their original to their present location, and prior to 1896, when the Roman Catholic Church building was remodelled.

At the right High Street comes down the hill and intersects Shenandoah Street. Reading from that junction from right to left. North side of Shenandoah Street, on Wager Lot 51 at corner, 2½ story brick building erected by the Andersons in 1832; next Bldg. No. 38, roof of Bldg. No. 39 in rear of 38; then Bldg. No. 40, with a third story added to the original two. Rebuilt in 1873, Bldg. No. 40 appears to have a metal roof. The gap is Wager Lot No. 48 with no building visible, then Bldg. No. 43 on Wager Lot 47, Bldg. No. 44 on Wager Lot 46, and Bldg. 45. Crossing to the south side of Shenandoah, there are a group of houses on U.S. Block C, Shenandoah Street. In the lower left hand corner, standing on Block C, Lot 11 and fronting on the Shenandoah River, can be seen the large stone "Jefferson Brewing Company" Building. Moving to the right and crossing Market Street, the long two-story brick structure with arches on the first story is the town market house which was erected in 1846-47. Moving north to the south side of Shenandoah Street, are the rear elevations of Bldg. No. 33, at the corner of Market and Shenandoah Street, then Bldgs. No. 34, 35 and 36. On the southwest corner of Shenandoah and High Streets is Bldg. No. 26, then Nos. 23 and 24. On the north side of Shenandoah Street, opposite the last two named structures, are Bldg. No. 12 at the corner and rebuilt Bldg. No. 11, with a fourth floor added to the old 3½ story structure.

Bldgs. No. 23, 24, and 25 were all erected after 1879 and stand on former U. S. Armory property and the Arsenal tract.



[photo on this page; typed caption: HF-281 Harpers Ferry in 1936 Flood. Bldg.
No. (sic) Three Story structure in distance at far right center.



HF- 281 Harpers Ferry in 1936 Flood. Bldg. No. Three story structure in distance at far right center.

Photograph No. 5

Shenandoah Street Elevation of

the William Richards Bldg., Bldg. No. 40 in Feb., 1956

Harpers Ferry NHP Negative No. NHF-453. Name of photographer not listed.

This view shows the facade of Bldg.No. 40 (center) in 1956 before the National Park Service did any stabilization work on the structure. To the right can be seen a portion of Bldg. No. 38, which was erected in 1844, and to left a section of the four-story Bldg. No. 41, which was erected by Abram and Victor Kaplon in 1900. Bldg. No. 41 was demolished by the National park Service in 1956-57.

The William Richards Bldg., Bldg. No. 40, on Wager Lot No. 49, was built by Daniel A. Weed, a merchant, under a leasehold with the Wager heirs in 1824 as a two-story stone store and residence with a large two-story wooden porch on its front elevation. During the Civil war, after October 1862 and prior to June 1865, the interior of Bldg. No. 40 was destroyed by fire. Edward Tearney purchased the lot and ruin from the owner, William Richards in July 1873. Using the original stone walls of the sides and rear, he added a brick third story to the structure and the 2nd and 3rd stories of the Shenandoah Street facade were also rebuilt in brick, as is visible in this photo. The 1824 four-bay wide fenestration of the second story facade was reduced to three and repeated on the new third story by Tearney in 1873. Tearney also adorned the second story facade with an iron balcony. The National Park Service took down the balcony because [of] storm damage in 1955. Compare this Photo with Photo No. 3, taken 1865-73, to see how Tearney altered the 1824 facade of Bldg. No. 40 in 1873.



Photograph No. 6

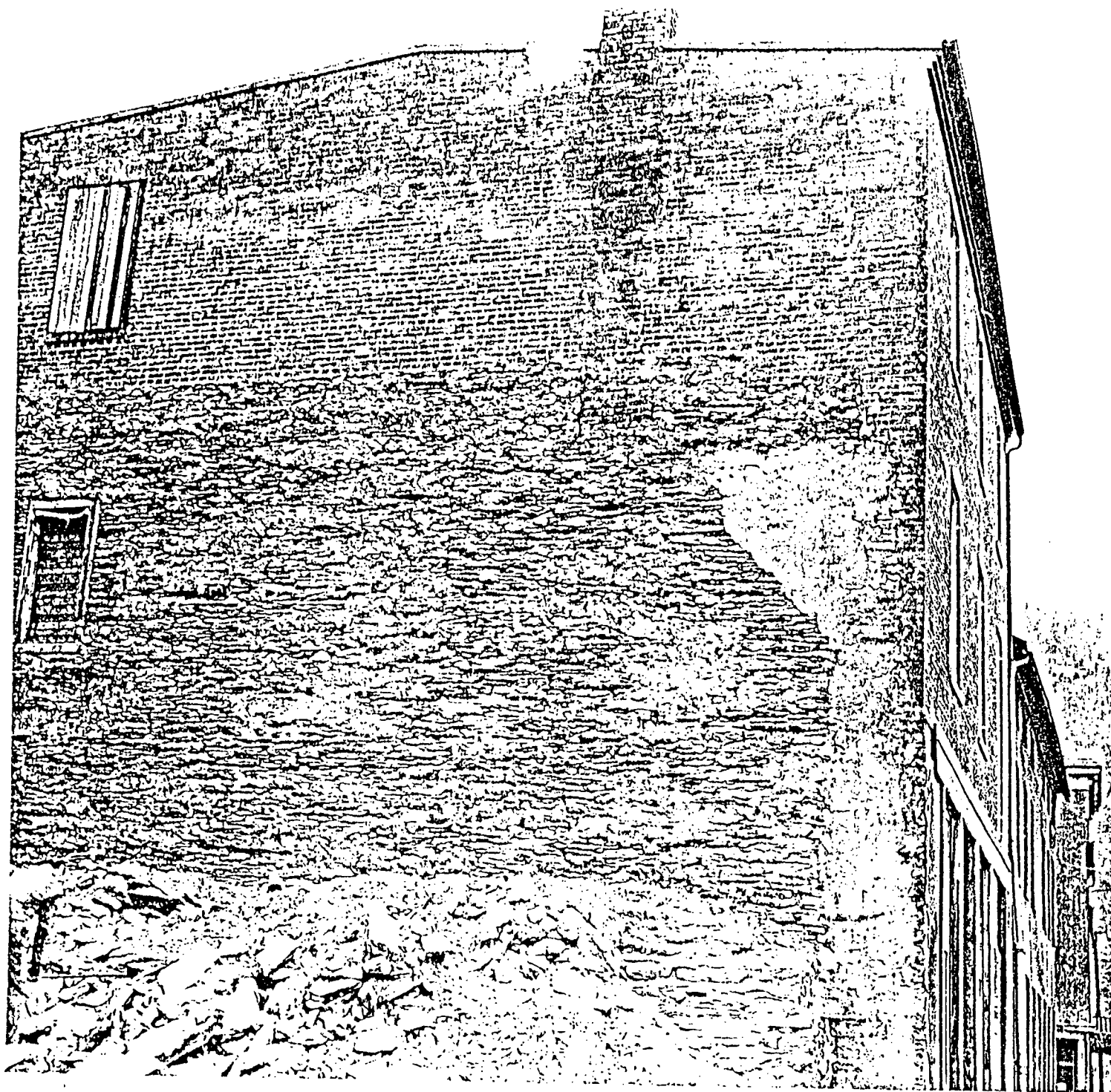
Southwest End wall of Bldg. No. 40,

The William Richards Building, 1957.

Photo by Architect Archie W. Franzen, Taken February 18, 1957.

Harpers Ferry National HP Negative No. NHF-461.

Bldg. 41, the Abram Kaplon Building, erected in 1900, has been demolished. Debris from the four story structure can be seen in the foreground. The removal of the Kaplon Building opened up to view for the first time in 57 years the southwest end wall of the three-story William Richards Bldg. Built as a two-story stone store and residence in 1824, note that the first two story walls are still of stone and how a brick third story was added to the original walls. This addition was made by Edward Tearney, who purchased Bldg. No. 40 in 1873, when the structure was still a burned-out ruin. At the right-center, near the southwest corner (or street front) of Bldg. No. 40 note the "ghost outline" or "shadow" of the pre-Civil War stone house that stood on Wager Lot 48 and whose northeast gable end wall abutted against the southwest end wall of Bldg. 40. Kaplon demolished the old house on Lot 48 in order to clear the land to erect his large Bldg. No. 41 in 1900. (Kaplon also blasted a huge amount of rock out of the cliffs at the rear of Lot 48 to enlarge his building site.) In 1824, when Bldg. 40 was constructed, the specifications in the leasehold stated that an alleyway at least two feet wide must be left between Bldg. 40 and the old stone house then standing on Lot 48. Two windows in the end wall of Bldg. 40, latter closed up with stone, indicate that the 1824 specifications were implemented at that time. At some date after 1835 and prior to 1860, the old stone house on Lot 48 was enlarged by extending it to the northeast so that its new northeast end wall abutted against the southwest end wall of Bldg. 40, thus creating the shadow on the stone. A second story window in 40 was probably walled up at that time.



HISTORICAL MAPS

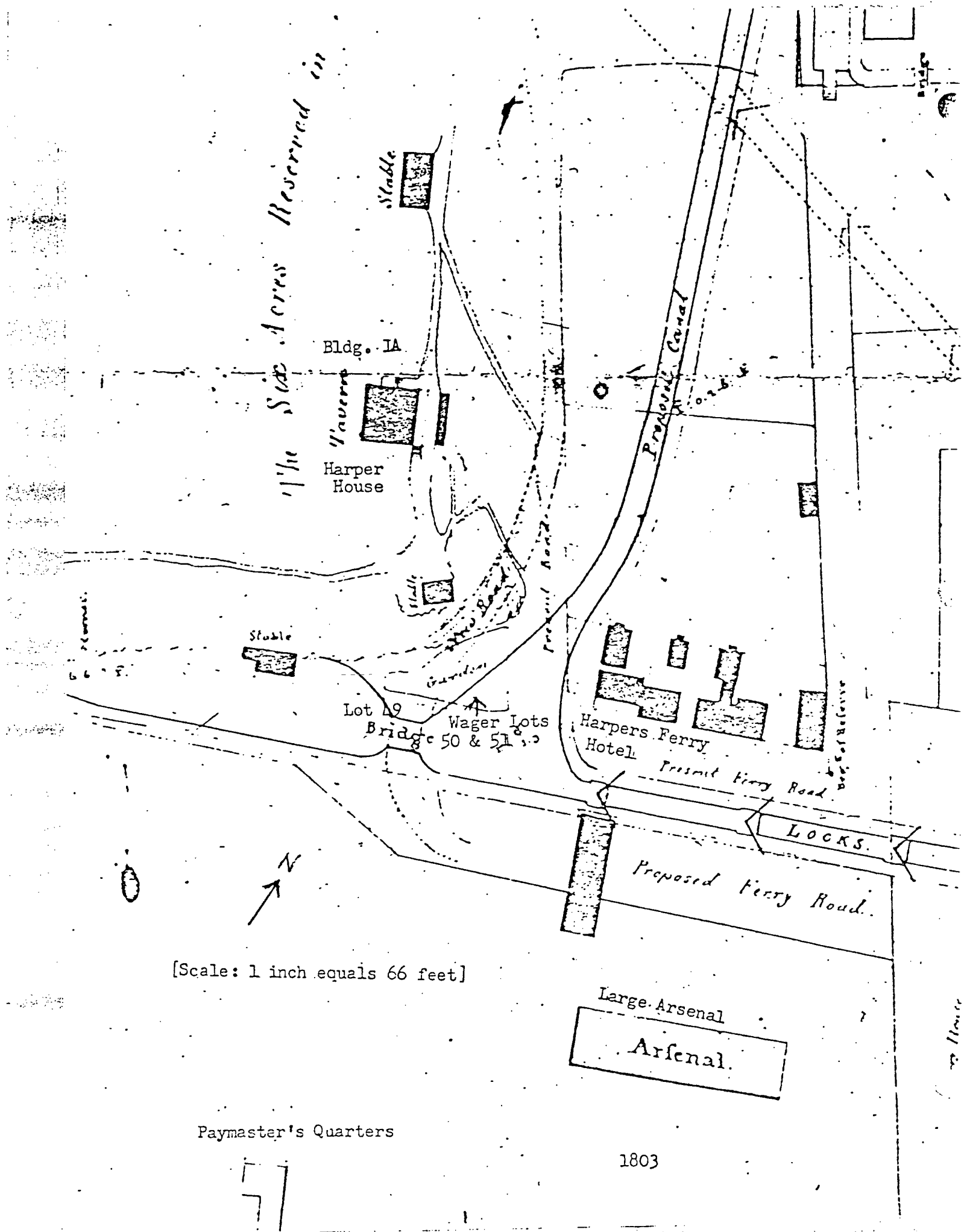
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MAP NO. 1 - Drawer 150 - Sheet 1

"Plan of the Proposed Junction of the Canal at the Lower Falls of Shenandoah with the Public Canal at Harpers Ferry and the Necessary locks for descending into the Potomack River. Surveyed and Levelled by N. King and L. Harbaugh, Feb. 1803 for the Public & Potomak Company." Sheet 1, National Archives, Washington, D. C.--Record Group 77--Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification File, drawer 150--two sheets. Scale--four perches to one inch, for sheet 1.

This map indicates that the area on the northwest corner of High and Shenandoah Streets, later known as Wager Lots No. 50 and 51, and including also the future site of Bldg. No. 38 on Lot 50, were being utilized as a garden in 1803. Wager Lot 49 lay immediately to the southwest (left) of Lot No. 40. If Wager's garden did not extend on to Lot 49, then that plot was unimproved land in 1803. No building appear to have been located on Lot 49, until Daniel A. Weed constructed Bldg. No. 40 on the lot in 1824.

Part of this 1803 Map has been reproduced as part of Harpers Ferry National Monument Master Plan as Drawing No. NM-HF-3004.



MAP No. 2

"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 No. 2. Scale 100 feet to one inch. Approved by President Andrew H. Jackson, on 27th January 1835."

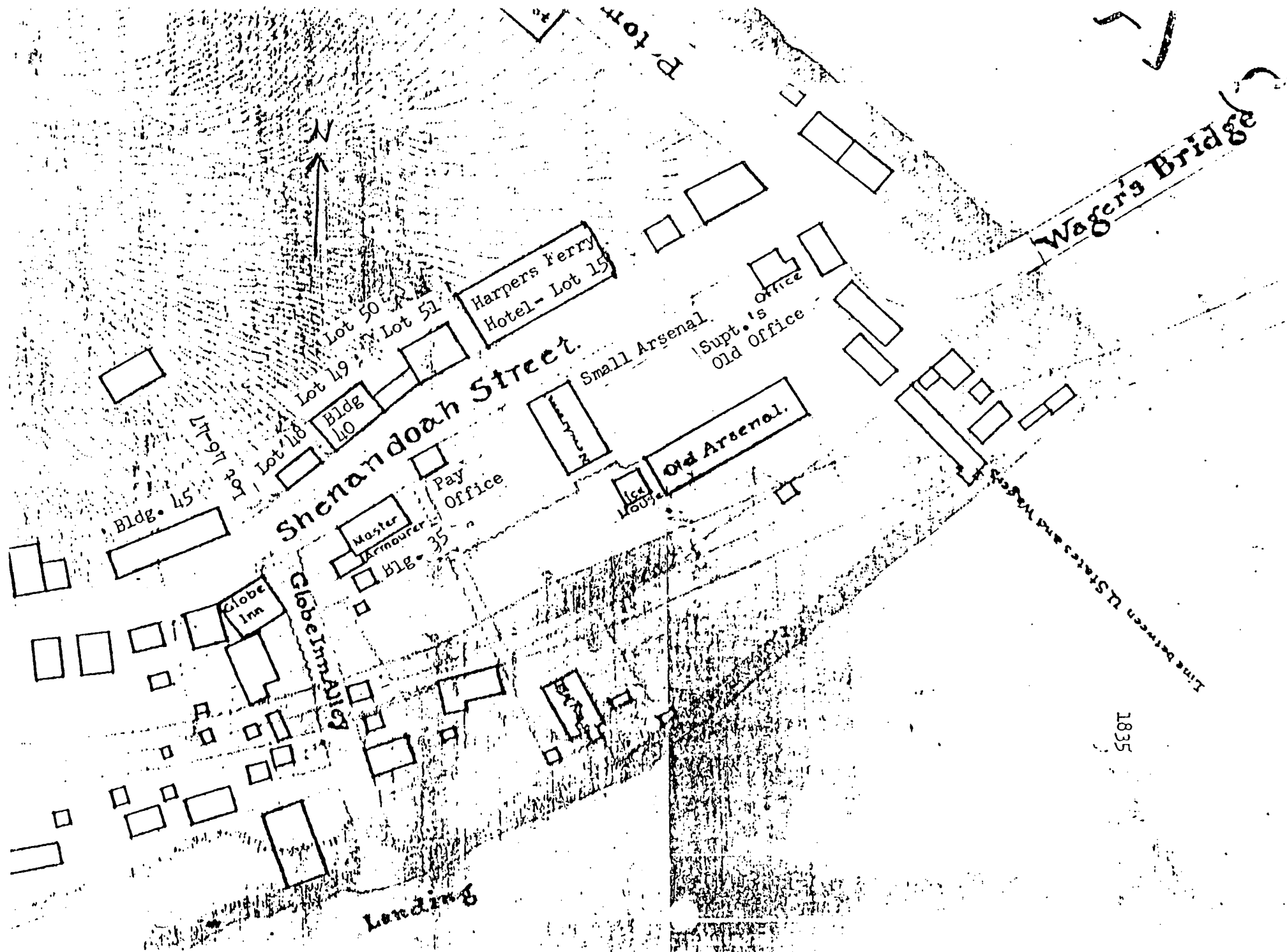
Record Group 77--Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Map File, Drawer 150--sheet 82--part 2, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

This map has been reproduced as part of Harpers Ferry National Monument Master Plan as Drawing No. NM-HF-3002.

On Wager Lot 51, across High Street to the left of the Harpers Ferry Hotel, is the 2½ story brick house erected by William and Samuel B. Anderson in 1832. This structure fronted 43 feet on Shenandoah Street and 35 feet on High Street. Next, moving left (west); the old stone stable on Wager Lot No. 50. This building was about 32 feet long and 17 feet. There was actually an eight-foot wide alley between the northeast end wall of the stable and the southwest end of the house on Lot 51. At the west end of the stable is Bldg. No. 40, located on Wager Lot No. 49. Bldg. 40 fronts 32 feet 9 inches on Shenandoah Street and is 34 feet 2 inches deep. Next, on Lot 48 is the stone drug store of Dr. Weise. Wager Lots 46 and 47 are vacant.

Note the location of the "Pay Office", on the south side of Shenandoah Street, across the street from the buildings on Lots 49 and 50. This was the office of the Paymaster of the U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry. It stood on this site until 1857, when it was removed to make way for the construction of Bldg. No. 36--the Master Armorer's new house.

Many merchants renting stores in Bldgs. 38 and 40 often advertised that they were located directly, or nearly, opposite to the Pay Office.



1835

MAP NO. 3

Plat of the Wager Six Acre Reservation and the Three-fourth acre Ferry Lot Reservation, showing the subdivision of this land of John Wager, Jr. among his three heirs, October 10, 1835. Original drawing by James M. Brown, S. G.C. Scale: One inch equals 60 feet. original plat in Deed Book No. 29, at Page 140, Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W.Va. Tracing made by Prof. Henry Edwards from original during summer of 1955. Plat retraced from original by Architect Archie W. Franzen, July 11, 1957 and numbered as Harpers Ferry National Monument Master Plan Drawing No. NM-HF-3076.

Wager Lot No. 49, fronting 33 feet on the north side of Shenandoah Street, became the property of Gerard B. Wager on October 10, 1835. At that date, Bldg. No. 40 erected by Daniel A. Weed in 1824 under a ten-year leasehold with a total ground rent of \$500 for the period, also became the property of G. B. Wager. Bldg. 40, a two story-stone store and residence, fronted 32 feet 9 inches on Shenandoah street and was 34 feet 2 inches deep. An old stone stable stood on Wager Lot 50 to the east of Lot 49, which was also owned by Gerard B. Wager. An old stone house, which served as the drug store of Dr. Weise in 1824, was located on Wager Lot 48, immediately to the west of Lot 49 in 1835. Lot No. 48 was owned by Noah H. Swayne, a brother-in law of G. B. Wager, in 1835. The rear (north) portions of Wager Lots 46 to 50 inclusive are comprised of high steep cliffs on which it was impossible to build.

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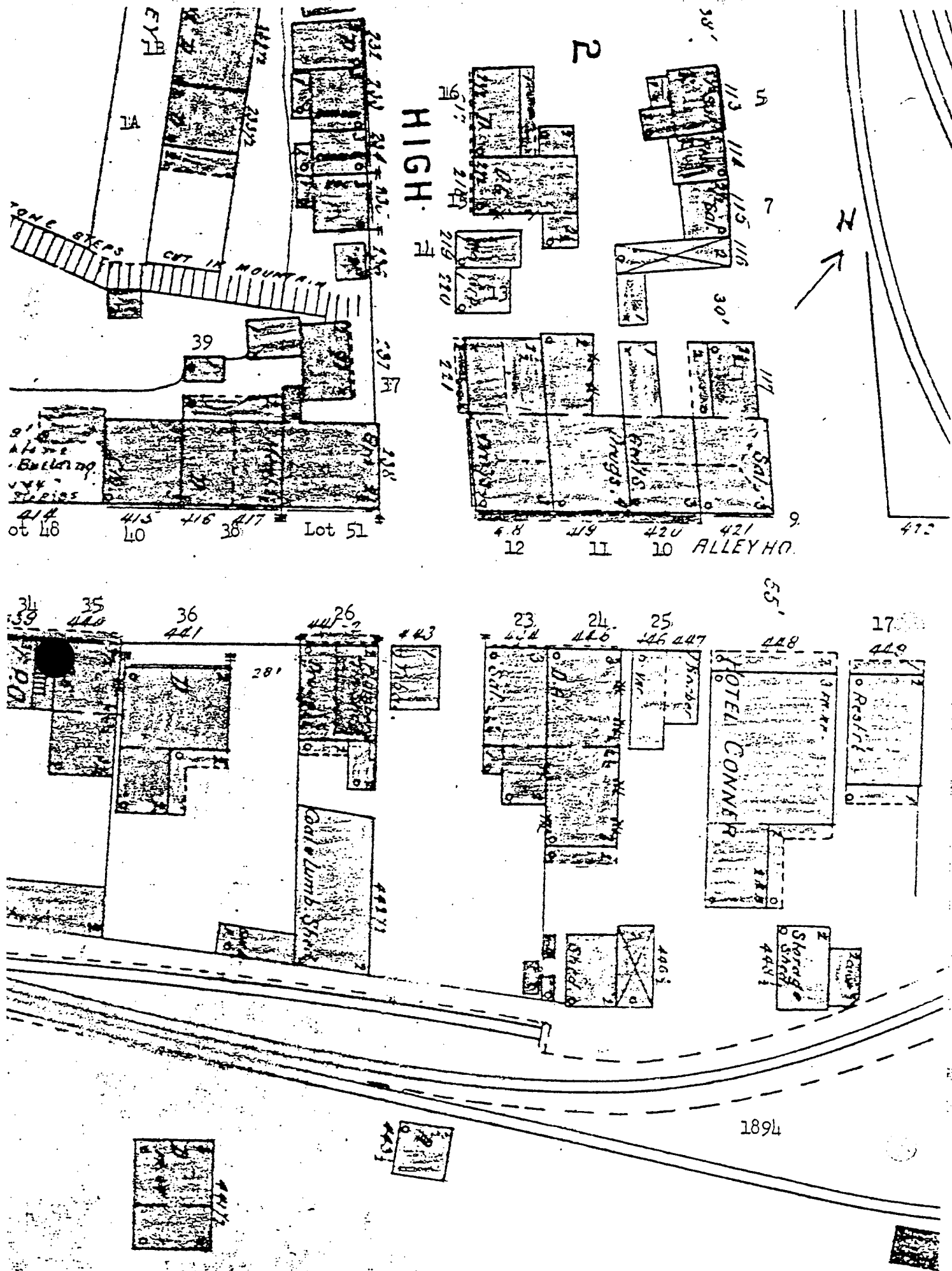
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MAP NO. 4

"The Sanborn-Perris Map of Harpers Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia, November, 1894." scale: 50 feet to one inch. Original edition of this set of insurance maps in Map Collections of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 1955-1973. At some undetermined date after 1973 the sections of the maps showing the lower town of Harpers Ferry have been removed from the file case with no notice of borrowing. (this copy made from an xerox of the original.)

This map documents the fact that Bldg. No. 40's first floor in 1894 was being utilized as a "clothing store."



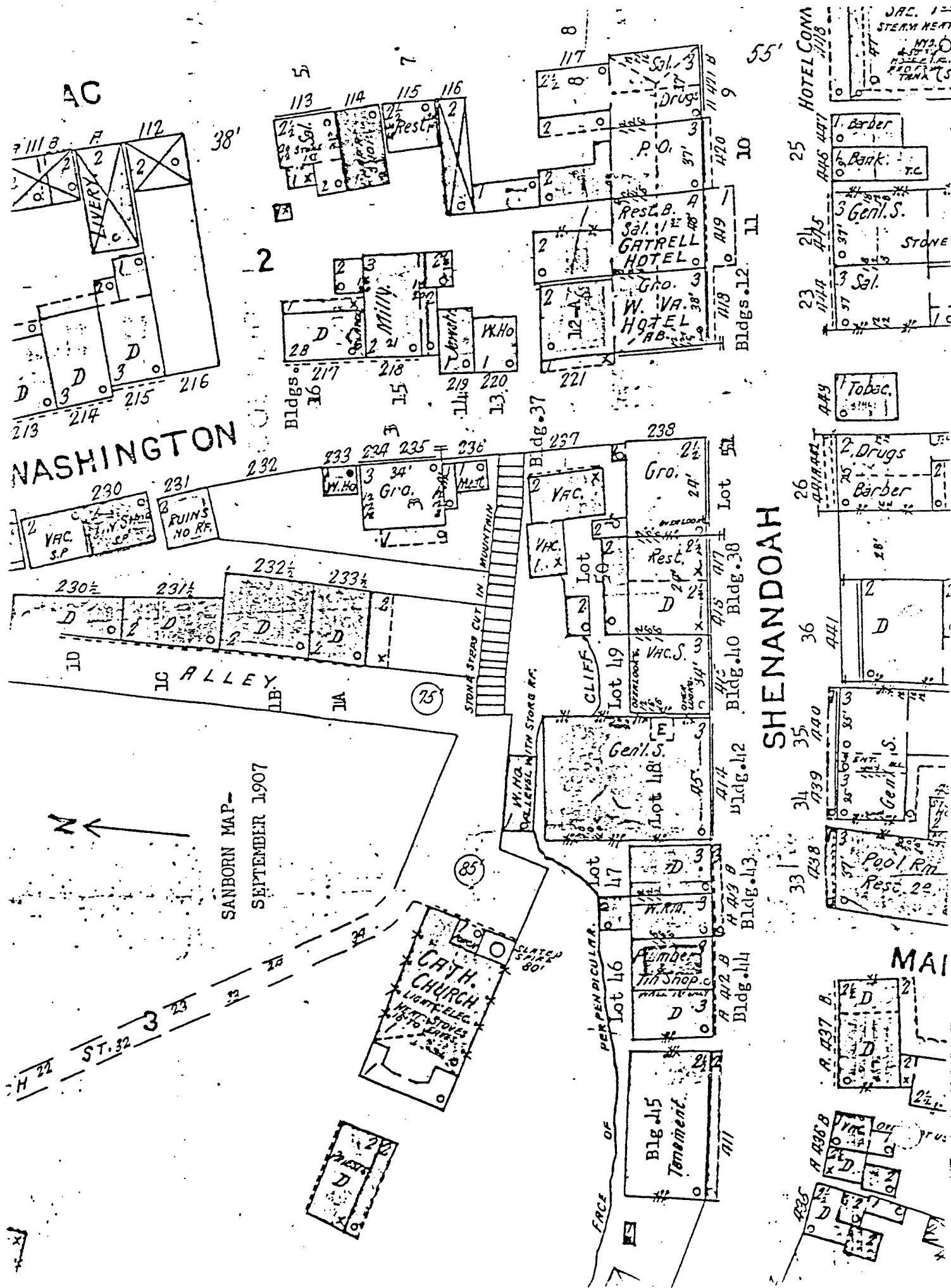
MAP NO. 5

"Sanborn Map of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

September 1907." Scale: 50 feet to one inch

An original edition of these sets of insurance maps are in the
Map Collections of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

This map shows that the first floor of Bldg. No. 40 in
September 1907 was a "vacant store."



MAP NO. 6

"B & O R.R. Main Line District"

Shenandoah Division Main Line

PLAN SHOWING RIGHT OF WAY, BUILDING AND TRACKS

HARPERS FERRY, W.Va.

Office of Dist. Engr. M. of W. Baltimore, MD.

February 19, 1913

Note Books C-31 & 35

1 - 7 - 5 ."

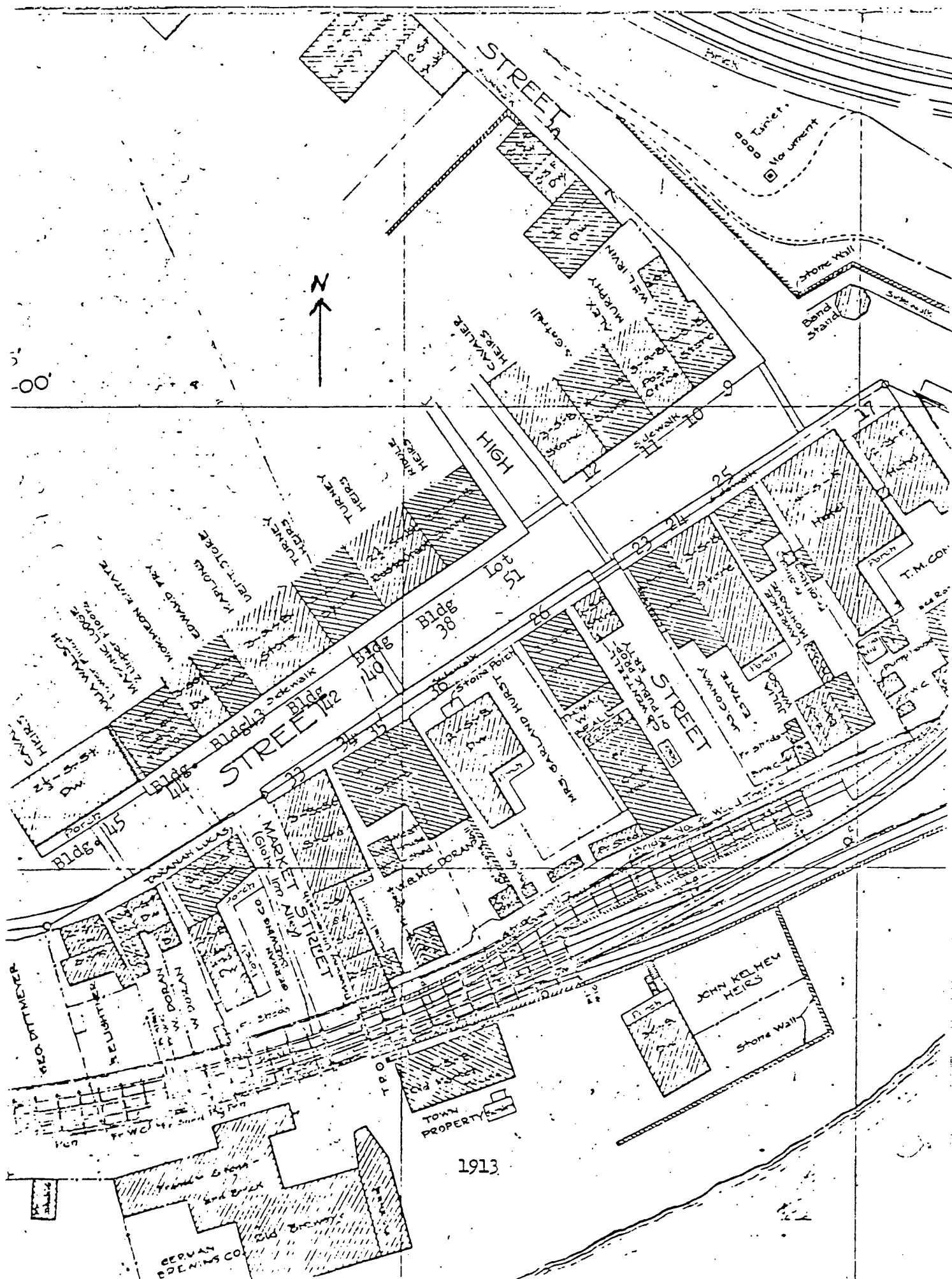
Scale 1 inch equals 50 feet [original scale]

Part of Harpers Ferry National Monument

Master Plan - Drawing No. NM-HF-9003

This map shows that the first floor of Bldg. No. 40 was being utilized as "store" in 1913, however, the nature of the business is not recorded on the map.

[end Snell report transcription]



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