

D-165

PARK BUILDING 43: MCCABE-MARMION BUILDING  
SPECIAL HISTORY STUDY

L Harpers Ferry National Historical Park  
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Patricia Chickering

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National Park Service/University of Maryland  
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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 __, Vol. __ | refers to binders in HAFE library of National Archives material photocopied from microfilm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Building Numbers | <u>Park Building</u> _____ indicates current HAFE identification<br><br><u>H</u> & <u>AD</u> are prefixes from the park's 1859 base map; <u>H</u> signifies "Dwelling House"<br><u>AD</u> signifies "Armory Dwelling"                                                                                                                                                              |
| WL               | Wager Lot; refers to lot numbers in 1835 property division of Wager Reservation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

## PREFACE

For most of its first thirty years, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was interpreted in the context of the 1859 John Brown Raid and the ensuing Civil War. Beginning in 1958 and continuing over the next several years, exhaustive research into the town's history focussed on the time span from eighteenth-century settlement to the Civil War. Thus, until fairly recently, little documentation existed of Harpers Ferry's history beyond the Civil War.

The Park's 1987 Resource Management Plan recognized a broader set of interpretive themes and expanded the park's time frame to the early twentieth century. To support the new interpretation philosophy and to legitimize renovation and restoration decisions, a team of research historians began work on a comprehensive history database in February 1989.

The database employs sophisticated computer indexing to facilitate retrieval of demographic, newspaper and property information. Some of this information was available to earlier researchers, but as computer data storage capacity, organization, and retrieval capability allow consideration of massive body of data within broad contexts, historians can now, with confidence, substantiate or refute earlier hypotheses or conclusions.

Utilizing the database, historians are reviewing Historic Data Sections of Historic Structures Reports written in the late 1950s and are preparing special history reports which extend the time frame to the 1950s. These reviews sometimes affirmed and sometimes

refuted earlier theories and often resulted in new theses. The following report draws on both earlier research and recently developed data to present a comprehensive, authoritative history of Building 43. In the event the Historic Structures Report for this building is redone, the information herein could provide the basis for the History Section.

## LOCATING HARPERS FERRY BUSINESSES AND RESIDENTS

From early in the nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century, even during the forty-year period when the Wager family held a monopoly on privately-owned land, businessmen played (in the words of Charles W. Snell) a game of "musical mercantile chairs" at Harpers Ferry. The intensity of the game increased with the end of the Wager family monopoly in the 1830s because merchants, when leases expired, were then free to negotiate terms, either with the owner of their present location or with owners of other buildings in the lower town business district. Thus, merchants may have remained in business at Harpers Ferry for a number of years, but they often occupied several different "stands."<sup>1</sup>

Reading through the local press has yielded advertisements and articles which identify local businessmen, the types of goods or services that they sold, and occasionally their exact location, their neighbors, and their time of occupancy. Legal transactions also sometimes named neighboring businesses or residents. This information often made it possible, by process of elimination, to limit potential business locations to two or three adjacent buildings. All too frequently, however, references identified

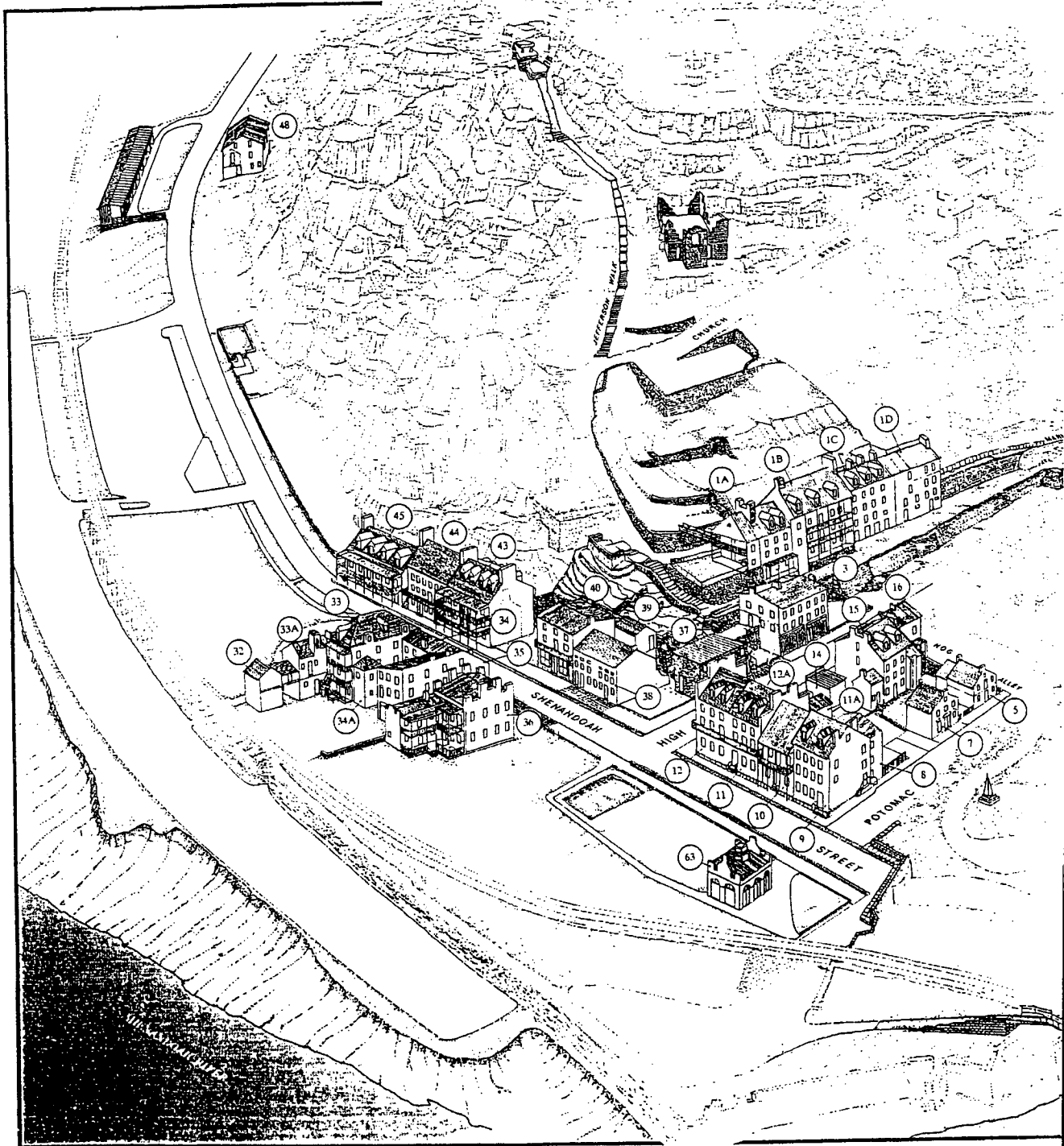
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<sup>1</sup>Charles W. Snell, "HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT, The Edward Tearney Buildings, Bldgs. No. 38 and 39 on Wager Lot No. 50, Historical Data, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia, Denver Service Center, National Capital Team, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado, October 1979, p.21. (Transcribed in Patricia Chickering, "HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT, HISTORY SECTION UPDATE, BUILDINGS 38 AND 39: THE EDWARD TEARNEY BUILDINGS, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, National Park Service/University of Maryland Cooperative Agreement, Historical Research Project, December 1994, Appendix D.)

businesses simply by naming the proprietor--Koonce's meat market or Myers' store--omitting location because local citizens were well acquainted with that information.

This report takes advantage of every resource available in attempting to place occupants in structures, but makes no assumptions without some factual grounding. One resource in which earlier studies placed credence was juxtaposition of households on census rolls. More recent experience has revealed pitfalls in that practice. There is no way to know exactly how a census enumerator proceeded from residence to residence--in some cases, judging by the order observed on the census roll, it is obvious the enumerator criss-crossed the street, or perhaps visited two houses in a row and then, finding no one at home at the next, proceed to another street, returning later to record the house missed. The census taker also sometimes visited a business address and recorded family data there--when it is known the family lived in another part of the town. For these reasons, many residence assumptions made in earlier studies have been discarded herein.

**FIGURE 1: LOWER TOWN BUILDINGS**



Prepared by  
 Historic Jamestown Foundation, Inc.  
 from historical and current photographs  
 by David L. Hunter January 1991

Drawn by L.L. Hunter

I. BUILDING 43, WAGER LOT 47 (WL 47) TIMELINE  
[see text for references]

- 1796 Site of Park Building 43 was part of property withheld by Wager family from the sale of Robert Harper's lands to the U. S. Government for establishment of the Armory
- 1835 Court-appointed commissioners assigned vacant Shenandoah Street Wager Lot 47 (among others) to James B. Wager in the division of the Wager property among the three heirs
- 1836 (June)  
Commissioners sold much of James B. Wager's assigned property; WL 47, advertised as "vacant" was not listed in subsequent sale advertisements; no deed for that sale has been found but presumption is that Dr. Nicholas Marmion and Martin Grace bought the lot
- 1845 Dr. Marmion (presumably in partnership with Martin Grace) erected Park Building 43 as a duplex structure on WL 47; evidence of erection of Park Building 44, which utilizes the southwest wall of Park Building 43 for its northeast closing, and advertising in December 1845 of "Dr. Marmion's new building" on Shenandoah Street support the hypothesis the structures were built concurrently; sale of Grace's property in 1853 specifies his was the northeast half
- [hereinafter references will be to northeast--right--half as #1 and southwest--left--half as #2]
- (Dec.) #2 Arnold S. Stephens announced opening a line of boots, shoes, hats, caps, trunks, etc., "in the new House recently erected by Dr. Marmion, on SHENANDOAH STREET, a few doors west of the Pay Office, opposite side . . . "
- #1 no evidence of an occupant of Martin Grace's half of the building at this time has been found, although Snell believed it may have been F. J. Conrad, who first advertised in March 1848
- 1848 (Mar.)  
#1 F. J. Conrad advertised "500,000 herring & shad" for sale "on Shenandoah Street, Opposite the Market House" (Market House was between WL 47, site of Park Building 43, and the Shenandoah River, on the river side of the railroad trestle)
- 1849 #1 Martin Grace, part owner of WL 47 and Park Building 43 died

(June) #1 Will Book 13 contains account of Martin Grace estate by Mary Grace, Executrix

1849 (Sept.) to

1850 (Aug.) #1 Account of Martin Grace estate indicates \$73 received from Catharine Mooney, for rent of house on Shenandoah Street from September 1849 to August 1850 (1 year); no further information on Catharine Mooney has been found

(Mar.) #2 N. Marmion offered storeroom where A. S. Stephens had business for several years for rent [note: Stephens was apparently in Building 43 for over four years, a remarkably long tenure by local standards]

A. S. Stephens advertised himself in a new location stating he could offer lower prices because of reduction in rent from "exorbitant" advance in rent of room owned by Dr. Marmion which he lately occupied

(May)

#2 Louisa Evans advertised services: offered to cleanse & renovate cloth clothes, renew colors or change them to deep or light, repair gentlemen's wearing apparel; at Dr. Marmion's house, Main Street nearly opposite Market House, HF

1850s

(exact date unknown)

#2 Thomas Kirwan billed Dr. Marmion for building a cross walk and culverts at his Shenandoah House

1851 #1 Martin Grace estate account is inexact for first half of year but Catharine Mooney is credited with paying \$11; a Wm. Buckingham also paid rents totalling \$25

(July/  
Aug.)

#1 Martin Grace estate account shows Benjamin Ott paid rent on Shenandoah House & continued to do so through March 1852; in May 1851 Ott advertised fancy and useful goods; Wm. Buckingham paid rent of room in Basement of Ware House; Muria (or Minna) Walker paid rent for room in ware house and continued to rent the room through November 1851

1852

(Mar.) #1 Mary Grace advertised all of #1 for rent, business and residence

(April

to June) #1 Martin Grace estate account shows T. D. Hammond paid \$15--3 months' rent for "Basement of Shenandoah house"; John R. Zimmerman paid \$3.75 for room in ware house; Samuel Dimany paid \$2 for 2 months rent of basement room

in ware house; John R. Zimmerman paid \$.30 rent for storage in stable loft; Israel Russell paid \$18.75 for 3 months rent of basement of Shenandoah House

[Account of Martin Grace estate regarding Shenandoah Street property stops here]

1853 (Aug.) #1 Commissioners in chancery cause of Thomas Sexton and others vs. Mary Grace advertised sale of real estate late the property of Martin Grace including (among others):

"The large WARE HOUSE and DWELLING on Shenandoah Street now occupied in part by Mr. Israel Russell."

1853 (Sept.)

#1 Special Commissioner Andrew Hunter sold the Martin Grace estate property advertised in August, including northeast half of WL 47 with a large warehouse, to William McSherry in behalf of Francis McCabe

[note: at some time--but prior to March 1856--Israel Russell moved from #1 to #2; during ensuing years Dr. Marmion retained his half of WL47]

1856 (Mar.)

#2 Dr. Nicholas Marmion granted Margaret Ann Krepps (a boarding-house keeper) lease to rooms in #2 over the store of Israel Russell; Mrs. Krepps held the lease until Spring 1862, at least

1857 (July)

Deed given to heirs of Francis McCabe for northeast half of WL 47

#2 James McGraw advertised he had moved his grocery and liquor store from High Street to the storeroom on Shenandoah Street formerly occupied by Israel Russell [note: Russell apparently moved to #2 from #1 where he had been in August 1853 because McGraw assumed a lease Russell had from Marmion]

1858 (April) to

1861 (July)

#2 Dr. Marmion's account showed James McGraw owing for rent of store from April 1858 to July 1861, 3 years, 3 months at \$100 a year

CIVIL WAR:

1861-65

#2 (rooms over the store) Mrs. Krepps retained her lease until at least the spring of 1862; the only other record

of Marmion's property during the Civil War is a brief account for 1864 wherein Marmion notes paying Leo W. Cox \$30 for 7½ days carpentry work repairing "house on Shenandoah Street"

1865

- (May) #2 Rent receipt indicates Joseph Edwards rented store room and house for month ending April 30, 1865
- (Sept.) #2 James McGraw resumed store on Shenandoah Street, likely in Park Building 43, #2; McGraw resumed advertising in November 1865
- (Nov.) James McGraw erected a "large & commodious" livery stable on Shenandoah Street; site would have been WL 48 which McGraw had just bought & which was adjacent to his business in Park Building 43

1870 (May) #2 Robert Rion Lucas was granted a license to "retail spirituous liquors in the Marmion property Harper's Ferry"; Lucas likely succeeded McGraw who at about that time moved to Park Building 34/35 which he bought at the Government sale in 1869  
Newspaper items note Robert Rion Lucas' Shenandoah Street store through April 1872; Dr. N. Marmion's account with R. Rion Lucas shows rent payments of \$8.33 a month through 1872.

1871 (May) #1 Alexander McCabe sold WL 47 property [the northeast half] to Nicholas Marmion

1872 (April)

#2 Robert Rion Lucas' store goods & fixtures advertised for sale; Lucas announced intention to close "all my business of the kind" at Harpers Ferry

1873 (July)

#1 Apparently the 1871 sale of the northeast half to Marmion was set aside, as Special Commissioner H. H. Blackburn advertised a Commissioner's Sale for July 18, 1873, in case of Daniel O. Burley, et als, vs. N. Marmion and others, of "THE HOUSE AND LOT, With the premises of the late Francis McCabe, deceased, situated on Shenandoah Street, Harper's Ferry aforesaid. This House is built of Stone, has three Stories and an Attick (sic), with a fine Store-Room in the basement."

[note: "basement" in this 19th century context meant "lower story" (ground or base floor) of a building, within the foundation walls; this would apply to Building 43 which has no cellar, but is built on solid rock]

1874 (April)

#1 Virginia Free Press reported the Shenandoah Street storehouse of the late Francis McCabe was sold to Daniel

Ames by W. E. Anderson Auctioneer

1875 (April)

#1 Special Commissioner H. H. Blackburn granted property to Daniel Ames in settlement of chancery suit of Daniel O'Burley vs. Alexander McCabe; deed reserved a vendor's lien

1882 (Mar.) Dr. Nicholas Marmion died

1888 (Jan.)

#2 Carpenter J. L. Dailey billed Miss A. P. Marmion for "alterations on front of Store new frame & transom"

1890s

#2 W. E. "Chubby" Harrell operated a fix-it shop; he moved to Park Building 44 sometime after the turn of the century

1894

Sanborn map shows "D" (dwelling) for entire building

1898 (Feb.)

#1 Daniel Ames' will bequeathed WL 47 property to his widow, Margaretta Ames

1900s

#2 Mary Murphy rented space in the building (purpose unknown)

1900 (Aug.)

#2 Heirs of Nicholas Marmion executed power of attorney over house & lot on Shenandoah Street (WL 47) to Adrian G. Wynkoop

1902 (Sept.)

#2 James M. Mason, Jr., Trustee, advertised sale of one-seventh undivided coparency interest of Wm. V. Marmion in (among other listed property):

"1. A parcel of realty lying in Harper's Ferry, fronting on Shenandoah street about 40 feet, more or less, between the properties of Daniel Ames on the east and Walsh heirs on the west, and extending back between said properties northward to an alley; said lot being improved by a  
**Stone or Rough-Cast Building."**

Sanborn map shows "Vac.S." (S. for store) for #2, "Jewl'y" for #1

1906

#2 V. Kaplon & Bro. rented space from Miss Annie Marmion

1907

Sanborn map shows "W.Rm." (presumably ware room) for #2, "D" (dwelling) for #1

- 1909 (June)  
     #1 M. E., Evelin & Mary Ames sold WL 47 with stone three-story dwelling to Eugene Shugart and W. A. Winters
- (July)  
     #1 Shugart & Winters sold property to E. B. Fry
- 1912      Sanborn shows "Ware'm" 1st. "D.abv." (dwelling above) for #2, "D" (dwelling) for #1
- 1913      B&O Map shows business & store use
- 1914 (Nov.)  
     #2 Special Commissioners James M. Mason, Jr., & Forrest A. Brown granted property to Annie P., Isabel P., and Mary S. Marmion "for their joint lives with remainder in fee to the last survivor" in chancery case of Annie P. Marmion vs. William V. Marmion
- 1918-1920 #2 W. E. "Chubby" Harrell, who operated a fix-it shop, moved from Park Building 44 back to Park Building 43 at some time
- 1922      Sanborn shows "Ware R'm" 1st, "D. abv." for #2, and "S." (store) for #1
- 1923 (Nov.)  
     #1 E. B. Fry sold property to Trustee F. L. Bushong for purpose of "later vesting in and immediately conveying the title . . . to [Fry, Minnie F.] the wife of said [Fry, E. B.]"  
     (same day) F. L. Bushong sold property to Minnie F. Fry
- 1930 (June) #1 News report stated the room "long used as a meat market" in same neighborhood as the **Kaplon** Building (WL 48) had been taken by **H. C. Mullen** of Loudoun County for a meat market; a subsequent report stated **Howard Mullen** and **Robert Hardy** of Loudoun County opened a meat market on Shenandoah Street in the building formerly occupied by **J. W. Coulter** of Maryland
- 1932 (April)  
     #2 William V. Marmion & Mary Hyde Marmion sold WL 47 to Ellie Gallaher  
     (next day) Ellie Gallaher sold same property to William V. & Mary Hyde Marmion
- 1933      Sanborn map shows "St'ge" (presumably storage) #2 and "S" (store) #1
- 1942 (April)  
     #2 William V. Marmion Jr. & Mary Hyde Marmion placed

property in trust to James M. Mason III

1952 (May) #2 F. J. Beckwith (Deputy Commissioner of Forfeited and Delinquent Lands) sold the State of West Virginia property "described under State Auditors Certification #270" portion of lot (WL 47)

(Dec.)

#1 William V. Marmion & Mary Hyde Marmion conveyed portion of WL 47 to State of West Virginia

## II. PHYSICAL HISTORY

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Building 43, the McCabe-Marmion Building, stands on Wager Lot (hereinafter WL) 47 on the "north" side of Shenandoah Street, bound on the east by the vacant lot where the demolished Kaplon Department Store Building stood, and on the west by Building 44. The property is part of a large grant of land at the juncture of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers which English millwright Robert Harper obtained by patent from Lord Fairfax in 1751.<sup>2</sup>

### Ownership of the Land

Future WL 47, site of Park Building 43, was part of the land John Wager, Sr., retained for his family's use in 1796 when he sold to the Federal Government for establishment of the United States Armory most of the property his late wife Sarah Harper Wager had inherited from her uncle Robert Harper. The reserved property, known as the "Wager Six Acre Reservation and Ferry Lot," descended from John Wager, Sr., to his son John Wager, Jr. who, with his wife Catherine, resided at Harpers Ferry, and thence to their heirs, James B. Wager, Gerard B. Wager, and Sally Ann Wager Swayne.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>For early history of the site, see Charles W. Snell, "HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT, PART I for BUILDING NO. 43, The MCCABE-MARMION BUILDING," Harpers Ferry National Monument, July 9, 1958, HF-20.

Compass references at Harpers Ferry are sometimes confusing. For consistency in this report Shenandoah Street will be considered to run from the Potomac River on its east towards Charlestown to the west. Buildings which back on the Cliff are therefore on the north side, and those on the side nearer the Shenandoah River are on the south side of Shenandoah Street.

<sup>3</sup>Snell, Building 43, p.14. Snell believed John Wager, Jr., was the first Wager to reside at Harpers Ferry. Current research has revealed that John Wager, Sr., certainly frequented the town and may have lived in it in the early 1790s.

By 1835 James B. Wager, a son of John and Catherine Wager and the eldest surviving heir, was in financial difficulty. The Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, appointed commissioners to divide the Wager reservation and ferry property into three equal parcels for distribution among the heirs. It then named a special receiver for the share assigned to James B. Wager to administer rents or sales of the land for the benefit of James Wager's creditors. WL 47 was part of that share.<sup>4</sup>

In March 1836 the commissioners advertised James B. Wager's property for sale, describing "Nos. 13 and 14" (WL 46 and WL 47) as "vacant lots on Shenandoah Street." WL 46 and 47 may have been sold at the June sale, as descriptions fitting those lots did not appear on the advertisement for a second sale, to be held in November 1836, of property unsold at the first sale.<sup>5</sup>

Although nothing has been found identifying who purchased WL 47, or exactly when, ownership over the next years can be reconstructed in at least two ways:

#### Scenario No. 1

Dr. Nicholas Marmion and Martin Grace purchased WL 47 in

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<sup>4</sup>Deed Book 29, p.140, plat "The Wager Six Acre Reservation, Drawn by James M. Brown, S.G.C." See Appendix B.

<sup>5</sup>Virginia Free Press, March 24, 1836, p4c1; September 22, 1836, p3c5. The two vacant lots on Shenandoah Street, by process of elimination and by consulting the James Brown map of Wager lands (see Appendix B) identified as WL 46 and WL 47, do not appear on subsequent sale advertisements. The advertisement for the second sale (Ibid, September 22, 1836, p3c5), is puzzling, however, as it lists "Lot 48," fronting 40 feet on Shenandoah Street and running back about 100 feet, although the commissioners had assigned that lot, not to James B. Wager, but to Noah H. Swayne, and therefore it would not have been subject to the bankruptcy sale. Lot 48 was not mentioned in the first advertisement or in the third and fourth series of advertisements. Three sale advertisements are transcribed in Appendix D.

1836, probably for a total of \$600. The men divided the lot in two portions, each fronting about 20 feet on Shenandoah Street, with Marmion taking the southwest portion and Grace the northeast. Grace died in 1849, and Francis McCabe purchased Grace's portion from the Grace estate in 1853.<sup>6</sup>

#### Scenario No. 2

Martin Grace purchased WL 47 in 1836 for \$600. He leased or sold half the lot to Dr. Marmion, who erected Building 43 in 1845. Francis McCabe purchased Grace's portion of the lot and building from the Grace estate in 1853.<sup>7</sup>

Dr. Marmion retained his share in the property and eventually it passed to his estate. In August 1900 his heirs executed power of attorney over their share of the house and lot to Adrian G. Wynkoop. Two years later attorney James M. Mason, Jr., advertised the one-seventh undivided coparcency interest of William V. Marmion in the property. In November 1914 Special Commissioners James M. Mason, Jr., and Forrest A. Brown granted the property to Annie P., Isabel P., and Mary S. Marmion for "their joint lives with remainder in fee to the last survivor" in settlement of a chancery case of Annie P. Marmion vs. William V. Marmion. William V. Marmion and Mary Hyde Marmion executed several transfers involving the property in 1932 and 1942. In 1952 they conveyed it to the

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<sup>6</sup>Snell, Building 43, pp.4,5. There is no deed on record for the 1830s sale. Snell couched Dr. Marmion's 1840s connection to WL 47 solely in an advertisement placed in December 1845 by Arnold S. Stephens which referenced the "new House recently erected by Dr. Marmion, on SHENANDOAH STREET, a few doors west of the Pay Office, opposite side" (Virginia Free Press, December 25, 1845, p3c4).

<sup>7</sup>Snell, Building 43, pp.4-6. About the only certainty is that at least half the lot and building was in Grace's possession when he died in 1849.

State of West Virginia for inclusion in Harpers Ferry National Monument.<sup>8</sup>

Francis McCabe, who bought the northeast half of WL 47 and its share of Park Building 43 from the Martin Grace estate, died in a railroad yard accident in November 1855 whereupon his share of Park Building 43 passed to his heirs. In May 1871 one heir, Alexander McCabe, attempted to sell the northeast property to Dr. Marmion, but the transaction was evidently set aside, as a year later Special Commissioners advertised for sale:

THE HOUSE AND LOT, With the premises of the late Francis McCabe, deceased, situated on Shenandoah Street, Harper's Ferry aforesaid. This House is built of Stone, has three Stories and an Attick (sic), with a fine Store-Room in the basement."<sup>9</sup>

Continuing litigation evidently postponed that sale and a later advertised sale.

Daniel Ames finally bought the northeast portion of WL 47 and its half of Park Building 43 in April 1874, and although legal action continued for another year, the Ames sale prevailed. In February 1898 the property passed to Ames' widow, Margaretta, and in June 1909, M. E., Evelin and Mary Ames sold it to Eugene Shugart and W. A. Winters. Shugart and Winters a month later sold it to E. B. Frye. Through transactions on November 15, 1923, E. B. Frye

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<sup>8</sup>JCC, Deed Book 89, p.187, August 2, 1900;  
Virginia Free Press, September 4, 1902, p2c7;  
JCC, Deed Book 111, p.488, November 28, 1914; Deed Book 137, p.285, April 18, 1932; Deed Book 137, p.287, April 19, 1932; Deed Book 156, p.514, April 4, 1942; Deed Book 191, p.19, December 8, 1952.

<sup>9</sup>Virginia Free Press, June 15, 1872, p2c7; the sale was scheduled for July 12, 1872, but apparently did not take place until April 1874 (Ibid, April 11, 1874, p3c1).

transferred title to his wife, Minnie F. Frye. The deed record is silent from then until F. J. Beckwith, the Deputy Commissioner of Forfeited and Delinquent Lands, sold the property to the State of West Virginia in May of 1952.<sup>10</sup>

#### Construction of Park Building 43

WL 47 was vacant in 1836 and, because Park Building 43 was described as new in 1845, speculation on whether the lot remained vacant for the intervening nine years is inevitable. No record of a structure preceeding Park Building 43 on the lot has been found, and little information on the erection of Park Building 43 has emerged. A receipt dated April 1849, however, indicates that George W. Cox had executed \$620.76 worth of carpentry work on the structure, and by that date had received payment of \$439.36 from Dr. Marmion. He accepted Dr. Marmion's promissory note for the remainder due.<sup>11</sup>

Although the lot's history from 1836 to 1845 remains obscured, it is possible to develop a construction/occupation synopsis based on an 1845 advertisement and the known history of adjacent Park Building 44 on WL 46. On December 25, 1845 Arnold S. Stephens announced opening a new business:

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<sup>10</sup>JCC, Deed Book C, p.72, April 19, 1875; Will Book B, p.316, February 8, 1898; Deed Book 103, p.9, June 16, 1909; Deed Book 103, p.50, July 19, 1909; Deed Book 124, p.5, November 15, 1923; Deed Book 124, p.6, November 15, 1923; Deed Book 189, p.52, May 19, 1952.

<sup>11</sup>Reel 29, Vol. 13, p.1345,6.

ARNOLD S. STEPHENS  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,  
Trunks, &c., &c.,

I am now receiving and opening in the new House [emphasis ours] recently erected by Dr. Marmion, on SHENANDOAH STREET, a few doors west of the Pay Office, opposite side, an entire new and extensive Stock of Gentlemen's Ladies', Boys', Youths, Misses', and Children's  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.,  
Of Philadelphia and Eastern Manufacture, of superior quality and workmanship, which I can and will sell at prices as low as can be purchaed in the Eastern Cities. I respectfully invite the Citizens of HARPERS FERRY, BOLIVAR, and surrounding country, to call and examine my Stock.  
Dec. 25, 1845

A. S. STEPHENS<sup>12</sup>

The only property Dr. Marmion owned fitting that description was WL 47, therefore the advertisement refers to Park Building 43. Additionally, Park Building 44, on adjacent WL 46, must have been erected concurrent with, or soon after, Park Building 43, because the southwest wall of Park Building 43 forms the northeast closure of Park Building 44. As the Masonic Hall on the third floor of Park Building 44 was dedicated in November 1845, Park Building 43 must have been in place on WL 47 before that--which the A. S. Stephens advertisement confirms.<sup>13</sup>

Nicholas Marmion and Martin Grace erected Park Building 43 as a duplex commercial/residential three-story structure, without a cellar. The building remained essentially unchanged throughout its useful life, although porches came and went from the facade at

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<sup>12</sup>Virginia Free Press, December 25, 1845, p3c4. This is the only time the advertisement appeared.

<sup>13</sup>Archie W. Franzen, "HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT, PART I ON THE PHILIP COONS BUILDING SOMETIMES CALLED THE MASONIC HALL BUILDING (Building #44)," Harpers Ferry National Monument, Architectural Data Section, October 1962, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Office, Design and Construction, p.2.

different times. In the 1850s (document is undated) stonemason Thomas Kirwan billed Dr. Marmion for building a cross walk and culverts in the structure. During the Civil War it sustained some damage, as in 1864 Dr. Marmion paid Leo W. Coxe \$30 for 7½ days carpentry work repairing the "house on Shenandoah St."<sup>14</sup>

### III. OCCUPATION

#### 1845 through the Civil War

The aforementioned 1845 advertisement of Arnold S. Stephens and the account of Mary Grace as administrator of the estate of Martin Grace comprise the early occupation record of Park Building 43. Because Park Building 43 was a duplex, for the following chronology Martin Grace's half (northeast) is referenced as #1, and Nicholas Marmion's half (southwest) as #2.<sup>15</sup>

#1: In March and April 1848 F. J. Conrad advertised his mercantile business "on Shenandoah Street, Opposite the Market House," which was the location of Park Building 43, but also possibly referred to Park Building 44. No connection has been established between F. J. Conrad and "D." Conrad who had advertised in April 1848 a store quite clearly located in Park Building 44, but considering their respective ages in census listings they may have been father and son. D. Conrad did not appear in the local census for 1850, which showed Fayette J. Conrad (25) heading a six-person household, but in 1860 David

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<sup>14</sup>Reel 33, Marmion Papers; Reel 29, Vol. 10, p.994.

<sup>15</sup>JCC, Will Book 13, pp.136,138,330.

Conrad (68) and Sarah Conrad (65) were in the eleven-person household of Fayette J. Conrad (35).<sup>16</sup>

Sometime after May 1848 F. J. Conrad moved from his location opposite the Market House (either Building 43 or 44), as in January 1851 James A. Beckham advertised a store room "recently occupied" by P. O. Littlejohn and adjoining the store of F. C. [sic] Conrad for rent. At that time P. O. Littlejohn had been conducting a store on WL 11 (just south of the Armory, at the east end of Shenandoah Street) since January 1848. Apparently he again leased that store in 1851 and 1852.<sup>17</sup>

In March and April 1848 advertisements, F. J. Conrad requested persons indebted to him to make settlement "as I am desirous of closing my former business," thereby revealing he was not new to the Harpers Ferry business scene. Exactly where he had been located and for how long is not known, but it could have been #1 of Park Building 43. F. J. Conrad sold everything from "500,000 herring and shad" to dry goods, groceries, drugs, and liquor.<sup>18</sup>

According to the Martin Grace estate account (see Appendix E), Catharine Mooney paid \$73 for rent of the house (the

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<sup>16</sup>Virginia Free Press, April 8, 1848, p3c1;  
Snell, Bldg. 43, pp.10,11.  
Reel 248, Seventh Census, 1850, p.410 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 250, Eighth Census, 1860, pp.196,197 of Harpers Ferry.

<sup>17</sup>Virginia Free Press, January 5, 1848, plc4; January 24, 1851, p3c2; March 11, 1852, p3c4.

<sup>18</sup>Spirit of Jefferson, March 14, 1848, p3c5.

estate account did not always distinguish between the residence floors and the store space) from September 1849 to August 1850, and \$11 for rent in 1851. No other data on Catharine Mooney had been found.<sup>19</sup>

In the first half of 1851 Wm. Buckingham also paid rent of \$25. The account for the second half of 1851 suggests three tenants occupied the building: Benjamin Ott, Wm. Buckingham, and Muria or Minna Walker. By Ott's name the reference was to "Shenandoah House"; by Buckingham's, "rent of room, Basement of Ware House"; and by Walker, "room in ware house." Research revealed no information on either Wm. Buckingham or M. Walker. The 1850 census listed Benjamin Ott as a 48-year-old armorer heading a household of three adults and three children. He had married Nancy McBride of Harpers Ferry in 1838, and his house was among those mentioned as decorated in celebration of the victory of Zachary Taylor in 1848. In May 1851 he advertised "New Goods" for sale--without mentioning the nature of the goods. Nothing further is known of Benjamin Ott.<sup>20</sup>

In March 1852 Mary Grace as Executrix of Martin Grace advertised:

**FOR RENT**

A large and commodious stone house on Shenandoah Street

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<sup>19</sup>JCC, Will Book 13, p.138.

<sup>20</sup>JCC, Will Book 13, p.330;  
Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.406 of Harpers Ferry;  
Virginia Free Press, January 18, 1838, p3c3; May 9, 1851, p3c1.

in the business part of the town and near to the Market House. It is calculated from its position for public business and would also be a convenient residence . . . If the above property is not rented privately it will be offered publicly to the highest bidder for rent for the term of one year to commence on the 1st April next, before the door of my present residence on High Street, Saturday, 27th inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.

MARY GRACE, Executrix  
March 11, 1852, -3t. of Martin Grace, dec'd<sup>21</sup>

Evidently Mrs. Grace was successful in finding tenants, as in April 1852, T. D. Hammond paid 3 months rent for "Basement of Shenandoah House"; John R. Zimmerman rented a room in "ware house"; and "storage in stable loft" (the stable loft may have been at another Grace property, on High Street near the upper end of the Wager Reservation); Samuel Dimany paid for "basement room in ware house" and Israel Russell paid for 3 months rent of the "basement of Shenandoah Hs." T. D. Hammond was an apothecary, druggist, and chemist in Harpers Ferry from 1849 to 1855, but in the 1850 census was listed in Shepherdstown. Beginning in 1847 John R. Zimmerman advertised a "furniture depot," and the 1850 census listed him as a cabinet maker. He evidently left the area sometime in the mid-1850s. No information has been found on Dimany. Israel Russell had a long and involved history as a local merchant (see brief biography in Appendix A).<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Virginia Free Press, March 11, 1852, p3c1.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid, p.330. The Hammond payment (\$15) probably covered January, February, and March 1852, and the Russell payment (\$18.75) would therefore have been for April, May, and June 1852. Russell perhaps occupied more of the space than Hammond.

Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.311B of Shepherdstown; Thomas Hammond is listed as a 51 year old physician, born in Maryland, with \$5,000 personal

Israel Russell was still occupying the premises in August 1853, as the Commissioners in a chancery cause involving the Grace estate advertised sale of "The large WARE HOUSE and DWELLING on Shenandoah Street now occupied in part [emphasis ours] by Mr. Israel Russell." Russell subsequently moved next door into Dr. Marmion's half (#2) of the building, as in 1857 James McGraw advertised he had taken over Russell's space and it is known McGraw rented from Dr. Marmion (see this report, pages 3, 20).<sup>23</sup>

Charles Snell hypothesized that J. J. Mathews, followed by Lawrence Kirwan, operated grocery stores in #1 after Russell left, and that Kirwan remained until 1861. Kirwan had advertised a Shenandoah Street location, and Mr. Snell felt all other possible sites were otherwise occupied.<sup>24</sup>

No subsequent record of #1 occupation through the end of the Civil War has been found.

#2        Arnold Stephens announced his store in Dr. Marmion's new house on Shenandoah Street in December 1845. He remained there until March 1850 when he moved to a building on WL 5. Who followed Stephens into the ground floor store is

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property.

Virginia Free Press, November 15, 1849, p3c3; March 38, 1852, p3c2. N. Marmion as executor of the late R. D. Doran offered storeroom in possession of T. D. Hammond for rent; this preceded by only a month the record of Hammond's payment for the Bldg. 43 space.

Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.415B of Harpers Ferry;  
Spirit of Jefferson, April 30, 1847, p3c6; June 12, 1855, p3c2.

<sup>23</sup>Snell, Bldg. 43, p.12.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

unknown.<sup>25</sup>

In May 1850 Louisa Evans advertised she would clean and renovate clothes at her residence, "Dr. Marmion's House, Main Street, nearly opposite the Market House." The phrasing suggests Ms. Evans lived on an upper floor of Park Building 43. The 1850 census, taken in October, listed Louisa Evans (31) in the household of Ann Evans (52) with six other adults, likely boarders. The position on the census roll, immediately preceeding Jesse Grimes (known tenant of Park Building 45), supports the likelihood of the Park Building 43 location.<sup>26</sup>

Charles Snell felt that the businesses occupying #2 after 1850 either failed to advertise or did so without giving locations, and therefore he believed it impossible to place occupants in the structure. More recent research has revealed, however, that likely Israel Russell, who had rented #1 until at least August 1853 when it was sold to Francis McCabe, moved to #2. Exactly when Russell (who advertised his fish business regularly during 1854, 55 and 56) changed locations is not known, but he had left #2 by July 1857, when James McGraw advertised moving his store from High Street to the space on Shenandoah Street formerly occupied by Israel Russell. Deed records at the Jefferson County Court House revealed James McGraw paid rent of \$25 on the #2 premises for

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<sup>25</sup>Ibid, p.8.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid, p.9;  
Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.418 of Harpers Ferry.

the period to October 1857, and another \$25 for October 1857 to January 1858, evidently having assumed Israel Russell's lease. Dr. Nicholas Marmion's records show that James McGraw owed rent for the "store" from April 1858 to July 1861, totalling \$325. The store, therefore, rented for \$25 a quarter from at least 1857 to 1861.<sup>27</sup>

Current research has revealed yet another tenant in #2 concurrent with Russell/McGraw. On March 31, 1856, Dr. Marmion entered into a one-year lease with Margaret Ann Krepps for the rooms "over the store of Israel Russell." A lease for another year beginning 1858 has been found, as well as a sketchy record indicating Mrs. Krepps paid rent from April 1856 to April 1862. Mrs. Krepps was a known boarding-house keeper at Harpers Ferry, and the leases and receipts establish her location for about six years on the upper floors of Park Building 43.<sup>28</sup>

After a year and a half of the Civil War many local citizens had left Harpers Ferry. Dr. Marmion and James McGraw remained in the town, but McGraw may have moved from Park Building 43 as it is

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<sup>27</sup>Virginia Free Press, June 25, 1857, p2c7; October 8, 1857, p2c7; JCC Deed Book 38, pp.159,161,162; Account of Isaac Fouke, Trustee, of Israel Russell, October 14, 1857, and January 21, 1858. The account recorded the two \$25 cash payments McGraw made, and noted that N. Marmion had received credit on his account for rent of the store from April 1, 1857 to April 1, 1858. Thus, McGraw began occupying the store after Russell left in 1857, and rented it until at least July 1861.

Reel 29, Vol. 7, p.645. Dr. Marmion was apparently a casual record-keeper, so the account, although brief, is valuable. The data (which was not available to Mr. Snell) refutes Snell's conclusion that Russell moved to WL 48, where he was followed by McGraw, because Dr. Marmion did not own WL 48.

<sup>28</sup>Reel 29, Marmion Papers (no frame numbers on reel).

known he lived and kept his store in a house on High Street in October 1862. No information on who occupied the store in #2 (if not McGraw) between 1861 and spring 1865 has been found, although Dr. Marmion's record of paying \$30 for work on the building in 1864 may indicate he was repairing the structure for a tenant. A rent receipt Dr. Marmion gave Joseph Edwards, showing Edwards paid rent on May 23, 1865, for renting the store room and house for the month ending April 30, 1865, is the only evidence of a tenant for the premises at that time.<sup>29</sup>

#### Post-Civil War to 1952

Little post-Civil War information on Park Building 43 has emerged, but a hypothesis can be derived from newspaper advertisements and deed transactions. By September of 1865 James McGraw's store had returned to Shenandoah Street, as attorney Isaac Fouke placed a notice in the newspaper stating he could be found there on Friday and Saturday each week. Lacking evidence to the contrary, it can be assumed McGraw returned to Park Building 43--perhaps even occupying both storerooms. The first post-Civil War advertisement for McGraw's store appeared in November 1865. McGraw advised the public he had erected a large and commodious stable on Shenandoah Street, and offered horses and vehicles for hire. The Shenandoah Street stable was no doubt on WL 48, next door to Park

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<sup>29</sup>Charlotte Fairbairn, Hall-Marmion Papers, HAFE Library F 249 H2H17, p.144.  
HPD 677, Report of Daniel J. Young, U. S. Agent at Harpers Ferry, to Col.  
H. K. Craig, October 1, 1862.  
Reel 29, Vol. 10, p.994.

Building 43, as McGraw bought that lot from Noah and Sarah Ann Swayne in August of 1865. His description of the stable as "large and commodious" suggests whatever structure stood on WL 48 before the Civil War no longer existed.<sup>30</sup>

An advertisement in 1866 for George H. Marmion's drugstore placed that establishment "opposite" the Masonic Hall (which was in Park Building 44), thus not in Park Building 43 which his father, Nicholas Marmion owned, suggesting Park Building 43 was otherwise tenanted, probably by James McGraw. In 1867 James McGraw continued the pre-Civil War practice of marketing fish at his store.<sup>31</sup>

In August 1869 three Harpers Ferry businesses were robbed, including those of James McGraw and his next door neighbor, in Park Building 44, B. F. Leisenring. James McGraw received a license to sell "spirituous liquor" at retail also that August, thus continuing another pre-Civil War practice--selling liquor sale in Park Building 43.<sup>32</sup>

James McGraw purchased Government Lot B3 and buildings (park Bldgs. 34/35, 34A) at the November 1869 sale, and likely soon thereafter moved his store across Shenandoah Street to Park Building 34/35. In the previous year McGraw had been involved in a dispute with Dr. Marmion; McGraw claimed that although he owed

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<sup>30</sup>Virginia Free Press, September 7, 1865, p3c4; November 9, 1865, p3c1 (2 advertisements). A "ghost" of an early WL 48 structure is visible on Bldg. 43's northeast wall.

JCC Deed Book 1, p.182, August 1, 1865, Noah and Sarah Ann Swayne to James McGraw, WL 48.

<sup>31</sup>Virginia Free Press, June 7, 1866, p2c5; June 6, 1867, p3c1.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid, August 10, 1869, p3c3; August 26, 1869, p3c3. It is presumed McGraw retailed bottled liquor and did not run a tavern in Bldg. 43.

Marmion \$629.41 for a combination of medical bills and rent, Dr. Marmion owed him \$1,224.67 for store goods. The outcome of the legal action which ensued is unknown.<sup>33</sup>

In May 1870 Robert Rion Lucas was granted a license to retail spirituous liquors in "the Marmion property" Harpers Ferry. Because subsequent advertising by Lucas located his store on Shenandoah Street, the Park Building 43, #2, location is indicated. In addition, Dr. Marmion's account with R. Rion Lucas covering the period 1870-1872 includes credits for rent on the "store" at the rate of \$8.33 a month until April 1872. Lucas continued his general store until April 1872 when his stock and fixtures were advertised for sale and he announced closing his businesses at Harpers Ferry. Little information has been found on subsequent tenants of #2.<sup>34</sup>

Despite Dr. Nicholas Marmion's efforts to acquire the McCabe half (#1) of Park Building 43, a Special Commissioner sold it to Daniel Ames in 1874. Few clues to how Daniel Ames utilized his half of the structure have been found.<sup>35</sup>

In December 1874 Daniel Ames advertised:

**SALT  
AT HARPER'S FERRY**

200 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT at *less than the Market*

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<sup>33</sup>HFD-199, papers in Jefferson County Court suit, James McGraw, plaintiff, Nicholas Marmion, defendant, 1868.

<sup>34</sup>Spirit of Jefferson, May 3, 1870, p3c2;  
Virginia Free Press, July 16, 1870, p2c4; June 3, 1871, p2c3; April 13, 1872, p2c6.  
Reel 30, Flash 2, account of Dr. N. Marmion with R. Rion Lucas.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid, April 11, 1874, p3c1. For information on Daniel Ames see Appendix A.

Price! for sale by

D. AMES

December 19, 1874-tf.<sup>36</sup>

The advertisement ran four times, and is the only known one Ames placed. Because Daniel Ames had bought the northeast half of Park Building 43 earlier in 1874, and because the advertisement did not specify a location, it can be conjectured that Ames had a store in Park Building 43 with which local people were familiar. The only other clue to possible use of Park Building 43 during the 1870s came in an account of summer visitors to Harpers Ferry. In noting that some visitors brought picnics, and that others were entertained by friends, the writer stated "Mrs. Maria [Ellen] Chambers of the 'Valley House,' [on WL15 SB2, which Ames also owned] finds her dining saloon inadequate to her demands and fits up in her best style the commodious store room of Mr. Ames."<sup>37</sup>

By 1880 Daniel Ames had left Harpers Ferry and was living in the Dakota Territory. In his absence Ames' local property was managed by agent John Koonce, who in 1883 offered both Shenandoah Street sites for rent. By 1888 Ames had returned to Harpers Ferry, but it is not known whether he engaged in business in Park Building 43. Daniel Ames died in January 1898 at Harpers Ferry.<sup>38</sup>

No evidence of tenants occupying Ames' part of Park Building

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<sup>36</sup>Virginia Free Press, December 19, 1874, p2c5.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid, May 12, 1877, p3c3. Mrs. Chambers' "Valley House" was in another building Ames owned (now park Bldg. 11) on WL 15 SB2. The "commodious store room of Mr. Ames" could have been an outbuilding of the "Valley House" or it could have been the store room in Bldg. 43.

<sup>38</sup>See Ames biography Appendix A.

43 through the early twentieth century has been found, and only a few documented clues to occupants of the Marmion half have been found. W. E. Harrell, local tinsmith and handyman, submitted account statements (undated but likely 1890s) to Annie P. Marmion; they indicate he repaired several items in exchange for credit on his rent, presumably on the Shenandoah Street store. Another is an early 1900s receipted bill for taxes which Harpers Ferry Mayor Eugene Shugart sent Miss Marmion, noting that a balance was due from Mary Murphy for rent of the Shenandoah Street house. Finally, V. Kaplon & Bro. paid rent to Miss Annie Marmion for storage space on the lower floor in 1906 and 1907.<sup>39</sup>

The 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance map which showed "D" (dwelling) for the entire structure, and the 1902 Sanborn map which indicated "Vac.S." (presumably vacant store) for #2 and "Jewl'y" (presumably jewelry store, a designation which may have derived from the fact that Harrell repaired clocks and watches) for #1, are consistent with the Harrell and Shugart evidence. By 1907 the Sanborn showed "W.Rm." (presumably ware room) for #2 and "D" (dwelling) for #1. The same designation appeared for #2 on the 1912 Sanborn, with the addition of "D.abv." (dwelling above), and #1 remained "D".<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup>Reel 33, Flashes 2 & 4, Reel 31, Flash 11. Although the Harrell accounts are undated, a charge for repairing a doll for "Edythe" suggests the 1890s, when Dr. William V. Marmion's daughter Edythe was living at Harpers Ferry.  
Reel 32.

<sup>40</sup>See Appendix B for Sanborn Maps. The 1902 map may have reversed the tenants, for if W. E. Harrell was the jewelry store proprietor, he occupied the Marmion half, #2, not #1. The only known key to the Sanborn maps fails to identify occupation or usage abbreviations found thereon beyond "S" for store,

As noted, little information has been found on tenants for the various occupancies indicated by the Sanborn maps, although the meat business of E. B. Frye, who bought the Ames half of Park Building 43 in 1909, moved to #1 from Park Building 44 by 1921 at the latest. The move may have occurred after Park Building 43 underwent a "thorough renovation" in 1914.<sup>41</sup>

E. B. Frye first appeared in the local news record with an April 1909 report that the meat firm of Smith & Frye had dissolved and that Mr. Chas. Koonce had been named general manager of the business, which was being continued by Mr. Frye. In 1910, when William Clevenger stuccoed the facade of the Walsh property (Park Building 44), Frye & Koontz were occupying that structure.<sup>42</sup>

Precisely when the meat firm moved to Frye's half of Park Building 43 is not known. It was perhaps as early as the 1914 renovation, but they had certainly moved there by 1917 when C. M. Larue began occupying the southwest storeroom of their earlier location, Park Building 44 (Harroll's clock & watch repair or "fix-it" business was at that time in Park Building 44's other shop).

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"D" for dwelling and "F" for flat.

JCC Deed Book 103, p.50, July 19, 1909, Eugene and Maggie D. Shugart and W. A. and Lula C. Winters to E. B. Fry. E. B. Fry(e) was not a Harpers Ferry resident. He owned property on the east/south side of the Shenandoah River, including 386 acres in Loudoun County he purchased in 1913 (Farmers Advocate, October 11, 1913, p2c2), and land at Shannondale Springs (Farmers Advocate, May 15, 1920, p1c2); he also dealt in livestock (Farmers Advocate, October 11, 1913, p2c2; Spirit of Jefferson, October 26, 1915, p5c6; Farmers Advocate, February 2, 1918, p2c3&4).

Farmers Advocate, January 24, 1914, p2c2. The report's identification of the property as belonging to the "Marmion Heirs" likely referred to the whole building and should not be taken as excluding the part Frye had purchased four and a half years earlier.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid, January 24, 1914, p2c2.

<sup>42</sup>Farmers Advocate, April 24, 1909, p2c2; May 21, 1910, p2c3.

The Frye firm was established in #1 of Park Building 43 in 1921 when the Sunday Star of Washington visited Harpers Ferry and published a full-page article on the town, but it no longer including Charles Koonce (see next paragraph for explanation). The text mentioned the Frye & Littleton meat firm and included a photograph (HF-346) of Shenandoah Street with the Frye & Littleton sign prominently displayed on #1 of Park Building 43.<sup>43</sup>

The firm had become "Frye & Littleton" after Frye's partner Charles Koonce committed suicide in the store's office in October 1919, and Frye engaged Francis and Arthur Littleton to help in the business. In March 1920 they purchased the butcher "stand" of Carl Edwards in Bolivar. Frye & Littleton continued the meat business in both locations, and also carried green groceries, bread, etc.<sup>44</sup>

E. B. Frye apparently was in financial difficulty when C. F. Wall of Charlestown bought out the Harpers Ferry Frye & Littleton Meat Market in 1923. Frye announced in October 1923 that the partnership of Frye & Littleton had dissolved in January 1922, and declared he would not be liable for the firm's debts. In November 1923 E. B. Frye transferred the Park Building 43 property (as well as several other holdings) to his wife. His creditors later alleged the transactions were fraudulent and to their detriment.

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<sup>43</sup>Ibid, September 29, 1917, p2c3; April 13, 1918, p2c2;  
The Sunday Star, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1921, p4.

<sup>44</sup>Farmers Advocate, October 4, 1919, p3c2; October 25, 1919, p4c1; March 27, 1920, plc3. Some confusion exists over the "Littleton" part of the firm. News items in 1921 and 1922 (Ibid, November 5, 1921, plc5 and July 22, 1922, plc1) alluded to Francis Littleton, and the Sunday Star June 12, 1921, p4, article named Frank Littleton, but a lawsuit in 1923 (Farmers Advocate, October 6, 1923, plc3) specified "A. M." Littleton.

Legal action continued until 1926. Beginning in 1927 and continuing to park acquisition, the Frye half of Park Building 43 property was on delinquent tax rolls. Nothing more is known of either E. B. Frye or his wife.<sup>45</sup>

In 1918 W. E. Harrell moved his shop from the northeast bay of Park Building 44 to #2 in Park Building 43. How long he remained is not known, but he may still have been there in 1922 when the Sanborn showed "Ware R'm" 1st, "D. abv." for #2.<sup>46</sup>

No subsequent occupant of Park Building 43 has been identified, although the building may not have remained vacant throughout the years, as the 1933 Sanborn map showed "St'ge" in #2 and "S" in #1.

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<sup>45</sup>Ibid, January 20, 1923, plc5; May 19, 1923, plc1; October 6, 1923, plc3; October 27, 1923, p4c3; February 16, 1924, plc1; this item reports that Frye's creditors were charging fraud in the property transfer and identifies Frye as a "Loudoun County farmer."

Ibid, March 15, 1924, p7c4; April 5, 1924, plc1; July 10, 1926, p8c3.

<sup>46</sup>Farmers Advocate, April 13, 1918, p2c2;

Personal communication, Patricia Chickering with Mrs. Rosalie Larue Lloyd, daughter of C. M. Larue, who kept shops and resided in next door in Park Building 44 during the 1918-1923 period, December 1993.

**APPENDIX A**

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES**

**Martin Grace**

**Daniel Ames**

**Nicholas Marmion**

**Israel Russell**

**by Patricia Chickering**

## MARTIN GRACE

The first appearance of the name "Martin Grace" in the historical record is in a list of letters at the post office in 1830. Similar notices appeared over subsequent years. In March 1833 he was among the "worthy and respectable young gentlemen" appointed as officers for the St. Patrick's Day parade and ceremonies.<sup>47</sup>

Martin Grace did not appear in the 1830 census but in 1840 he headed a household consisting of nine free white males, two free white females, one male slave and one female slave. Grace, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, died in April 1849 at the age of 47.<sup>48</sup>

In January 1837 Martin Grace married Miss Mary O'Byrne, daughter of Patrick O'Byrne (or simply "Byrne") of Washington County, Maryland, the owner of the eponymous Potomac River island adjoining Harpers Ferry. In April 1837 Martin Grace placed a newspaper notice warning against trespassing on Byrne's island; that notice also offered "two Tenements with good Gardens attached, and the privilege of fire wood" on the Island for rent. By then Grace may have been in Harpers Ferry for almost seven years. The exact nature of his business, however, remains unknown, although he evidently prospered as he acquired several real properties, including half of Wager Lot 47. His estate appraisal amounted to \$9,677.10.<sup>49</sup>

Two newspaper advertisements suggest Grace's business enterprises: in April 1841 Patrick Hagan advertised potatoes for sale at his residence near the hotel of Mr. Martin Grace, and a year later Martin Grace was selling Cumberland Coal suitable for blacksmiths, and offered two tenements for rent.<sup>50</sup>

Local properties Grace controlled, in addition to the northeast half of Wager Lot 47, included Wager Lots 29, 34, and 36, and leases to Wager Lots 31, 33 and 40. Some of the properties Grace owned held structures--ranging from dwellings to stores, a cabinet wareroom, and a tavern. The account of his widow's administration of Martin Grace's estate covers several pages in Jefferson County Will Book 13 and sheds light on the extent of his interests. In addition, notices of litigation surrounding the settlement of the estate contain several references to a "Tavern Stand," and one to

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<sup>47</sup>Virginia Free Press, July 7, 1830, p3c4; March 38, 1833, p1c2,3,4.

<sup>48</sup>Reel 247, Sixth Census (1840), p.239 of Harpers Ferry;  
Virginia Free Press, May 3, 1849, p3c1.

<sup>49</sup>Ibid, April 27, 1837, p3c3;  
JCC, Will Book 12, Page 224.

<sup>50</sup>Ibid, April 29, 1841, p3c3; April 14, 1842, p3c3.

Martin Grace's "Hotel." In June 1850 Mary Grace offered to the highest bidder, before the door of "her residence [emphasis ours], on Shenandoah Street," the "**Tavern Stand** now occupied by her" as well as two comfortable brick dwellings on High Street. The foregoing implies Mrs. Grace resided on Shenandoah Street--and the only Shenandoah Street property associated with Martin Grace is Wager Lot 47 with Building 43. The phrase "now occupied by her" in reference to the Tavern Stand could refer to Building 43 on WL 47, or to a building on High Street, as the notice for the September 17, 1853, sale of Grace property refers to the "brick house property on High street, recently occupied by Mrs. Grace as a tavern."<sup>51</sup>

By August 1853, however, Martin Grace's widow Mary had married Joseph Deck of Frederick, Maryland. Sale advertisements of household goods and property in March and September 1853 indicate the couple may have planned to remove to Frederick. Joseph Deck advertised a sale on March 28, 1853, at "his residence (formerly Mrs. Mary Grace's) on High Street." Items included household and kitchen furniture, "a first rate carriage and harness," and a "colored boy" for hire.<sup>52</sup>

No further information on Mary Grace Deck has been found.

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<sup>51</sup>JCC, Deed Book 22, p.238; Deed Book 23, p.241 & 411; Deed Book 26, pp.43 & 44; Deed Book 34, pp.339-341; Deed Book 39, p.477;  
JCC Will Book 13, pp.136-139,330;  
Spirit of Jefferson, June 4, 1850, p3c3;  
Virginia Free Press, August 11, 1853, p3c1.

<sup>52</sup>Ibid, March 17, 1853, p3c2.

## DANIEL AMES

Daniel Ames, a native of Massachusetts, came to Harpers Ferry in the early part of the Civil War. It is not known what drew him to the place, but the first local newspaper mention of Ames (a September 1867 editorial about meetings in Bolivar and Charles Town), branded him and N. C. Brackett as "Massachusetts interlopers."<sup>53</sup>

Daniel Ames married Mary Clemmer at some time prior to 1866. Very little is known of Mary Clemmer Ames. An August 1866 letter written by Rev. N. C. Brackett recommended two daughters of "Mrs. Clemmer, a good friend of ours at Harper's Ferry" as teachers of the Freedmen, and noted:

My acquaintance with the family has been but for a year--I regard them as one of the best families of my acquaintance. An older daughter is the 'woman' who has been writing a series of letters from Washington for the Independent the past winter, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames or M. C. A. She also lives at Harpers Ferry.<sup>54</sup>

In November 1874 Daniel Ames was granted a divorce from Mary Clemmer Ames, who was then writing for the Brooklyn Argos. The census of 1870 had listed Daniel Ames sharing a household with Gabriel L. Myers (with no mention of Mary Clemmer Ames), indicating the couple may have separated by then.<sup>55</sup>

A voter registration roll, dated to 1867-1869, listed Daniel Ames as 45, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and a four-year resident of the state and county. Ames listed no occupation on the 1870 census, but declared \$13,000 in real estate and \$7,000 in personal property values. Newspaper items frequently referred to him as "Reverend," although he pursued a variety of interests. He amassed a sizeable property portfolio in the Harpers Ferry area, and by 1879 held 26 local lots, as well as part of WL 47 with Park

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<sup>53</sup>Virginia Free Press, February 2, 1898, p2c2. This obituary stated Ames had come into possession of much property (locally), and had served in the Revenue Service of the government "under a previous administration."

Spirit of Jefferson, September 24, 1867, p2c1.

<sup>54</sup>A.M.A. Archives, Fisk University, 48531, Rev. N. C. Brackett to Rev. Geo. Whipple, Cor. Sec. A. M. A., 6 August 1866.

<sup>55</sup>Ibid, February 26, 1867, p2c3. The item concerns a column Mrs. Ames wrote about the teachers who came to Harpers Ferry to teach the Freedmen. Mrs. Ames may have been related to a Clemmer family listed in the 1870 census.

Ibid, November 17, 1874, p3c2;

Reel 137, Ninth Census (1870), p.460 of Harpers Ferry.

Building 43 and WL15 SB2 with Park Building 11.<sup>56</sup>

Daniel Ames was active in the early days of Storer College and was one of its sixteen original incorporators. His name frequently appeared in news stories in the late 1860s and 1870s associated with Storer College affairs and in other matters relating to African-Americans. The Spirit of Jefferson alluded to him, and to his fellow Storer College luminary Nathan C. Brackett, as "carpetbaggers."<sup>57</sup>

The Spirit of Jefferson stepped back from its bias against Ames in reporting on the October 1870 flood when it noted the "heroism" of D. Ames in saving victims from that disaster. Three months later the same newspaper published a full reprint of a Baltimore American story which refuted charges of misappropriation of flood relief funds and included a retraction of statements imputing reputation of flood relief committee members including Daniel Ames.<sup>58</sup>

Daniel Ames was a leader in "Radical" politics in Harpers Ferry in the early 1870s, and despite the negative press coverage he received was selected as a Harpers Ferry delegate to the Grafton convention in May 1872. Soon after that he was elected Harpers Ferry mayor. He was re-elected mayor in January 1873, and was voted town Recorder in 1876.<sup>59</sup>

In 1874 and 1875 Ames was negotiating purchase of the McCabe portion (northeast) of Park Building 43. Whether he kept a store there or not is unknown, but he was in business in 1874, selling salt. A May 1877 letter to the Virginia Free Press noted that Mrs. (Ellen) Maria Chambers of the Valley House at Harpers Ferry (located on WL15 SB2, which Daniel Ames owned), finding her "dining

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<sup>56</sup>Reel 243, 1867-69 Voter Registration Roll, Bolivar Township;  
Spirit of Jefferson, June 14, 1870, p2c3; July 8, 1879, p2c2;  
JCC, Deed Book 1, p.9, June 24, 1865, Deed of Bargain and Sale, William and Sarah Anderson to Daniel Ames, WL15SB2;  
JCC, Deed Book C, p.72, April 19, 1875, Deed of Bargain and Sale, H. H. Blackburn (Special Commissioner) to Daniel Ames.

<sup>57</sup>Reel 116, Flash 4; typed copy of Storer College Charter, October 14, 1867;  
Virginia Free Press, April 11, 1870, p3c1;  
Spirit of Jefferson, June 14, 1870, p2c3; October 25, 1870, p3c1.

<sup>58</sup>Ibid, October 4, 1870, p2c1-3; January 24, 1871, p2c4.

<sup>59</sup>Virginia Free Press, October 14, 1871, p2c2;  
Spirit of Jefferson, October 17, 1871, p2c3;  
Virginia Free Press, October 21, 1871, p2c2. This editorial referred to Ames as a "radical adventurer" and said Ames was equally ready to "mount the pulpit or to tap the whiskey barrel; to harangue a negro league or to make a State Constitution."  
Ibid, May 25, 1872, p2c5; June 8, 1872, p3c1; January 4, 1873, p3c2;  
Spirit of Jefferson, January 11, 1876, p3c2.

saloon" inadequate for large parties of visitors, had fitted up in the "best style" the "commmodious storeroom" of Mr. Ames. As Daniel Ames owned both lower town properties, it is not certain which the newspaper referenced, but the item might mean that Mrs. Chambers utilized Park Building 43 as her temporary dining room.<sup>60</sup>

The May 1877 report also revealed Daniel Ames had left "a few days ago" for the Black Hills, presumably Dakota Territory. Whether Ames emigrated to Dakota, or merely visited frequently to attend to business matters, is not known. He was listed as "Rev. Ames of Harpers Ferry" in a report that he and Rev. Brackett attended a celebration of the Shepherdstown G.T. Lodge ("colored") at Fountain Rock Grove in July 1879, but his return to the area may have been temporary as an October 1879 story said Ames was a "large loser" in a fire at Deadwood City. In July 1880 he married a Miss Schell at Deadwood City. Ames did not appear on the Harpers Ferry 1880 census. He wrote his will, naming his "Dear Wife Margaretta E. Ames" sole heir and executor, in July 1881 in Spearfield, Dakota.<sup>61</sup>

In March 1883 John Koonce as agent for Daniel Ames offered both of Ames' Shenandoah Street properties for rent, an indication Ames was still living elsewhere. He had returned to Harpers Ferry by 1888, however, as he was elected mayor of the town that year. In February 1888 he was active in forming the Jefferson County Republican Club of Harpers Ferry. Over the ensuing ten years he resumed his earlier role in the town's business and politics. In 1896 and 1897 he served as an auditor of Storer College receipts and expenditures.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>60</sup>Virginia Free Press, December 19, 1874, p2c5;  
Spirit of Jefferson, January 5, 1875, p2c5;  
Virginia Free Press, May 12, 1877, p3c3. Ellen Chambers' "Valley House" was in Daniel Ames' WL15 SB2 building; therefore the store referred to was probably in park Bldg. 43.

<sup>61</sup>Ibid, July 26, 1879, p3c1; October 18, 1879, p2c3; July 17, 1880, p2c4. This report of Ames' marriage in Deadwood City began: "One would suppose from intelligence recently received, that Mr. Daniel Ames had been wandering on old Long Island's seagirt shore, or perhaps, the shores of the Pacific . . ."

JCC, Will Book B, pp.316,317, July 25, 1881, written at Spearfield, Lawrence County, Dakota Teratory (sic). The will mentioned "3 houses and lots" in Harpers Ferry (without specifics), together with the furniture of "one room in the house occupied by Mrs. M. Chambers" also at Harpers Ferry. The will's inventory of the room suggested a comfortable bed-sitting room, perhaps where Ames lived before going West. Also evident from the will is Ames' status as a man of means. He owned a property in Deadwood, Dakota, including house and barn, and was living in a substantial house with barn and other appurtenances in Spearfield, Dakota. The will was not witnessed, but "proven by oath" of N. C. Brackett and C. H. Trail (of Harpers Ferry) in February 1898.

<sup>62</sup>Virginia Free Press, March 8, 1883, p2c3;  
Spirit of Jefferson, January 10, 1888, p3c3; February 7, 1888, p3c1;  
Pioneer Press, September 28, 1888, p2c3;  
Spirit of Jefferson, May 12, 1891, p1c6; February 19, 1895, p2c4;

The Harpers Ferry Post Office moved to "newly fitted" up quarters in Ames' WL15 SB2 building in 1897. Citizens again elected him mayor in January 1898, but he died just two weeks after the election. His will conveyed the two present park properties (WL 47 and WL15 SB2) to Margaretta Ames.<sup>63</sup>

In the 1900 census Margaretta Ames (56), widow, and a dressmaker, born in Pennsylvania, headed a household including daughters Eveline (19) born in South Dakota, and Mary C. (17) born in South Dakota. No Amesese were listed in the 1910 census. When Evelyn Ames Burwell died in Henderson, N.C. in December 1918 she was survived by her mother and sister of Washington. Nothing further is known of Daniel Ames' widow, Margaretta. Mary Ames Kennerly, wife of Judge Kennerly of Palatka Florida, visited Harpers Ferry in 1930 to erect a monument to her late father, Rev. Daniel B. Ames.<sup>64</sup>

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Storer College Binders, 1896-1901, HAFE Library.

<sup>63</sup>Virginia Free Press, October 13, 1897, p3c2;  
Spirit of Jefferson, January 11, 1898, p2c1; January 25, 1898, p2c2;  
JCC, Will Book B, p.316.

<sup>64</sup>Reel 139, Twelfth Census (1900), p.81A of Harpers Ferry.  
Farmers Advocate, January 4, 1919, p3c3; July 26, 1930, p1c1&2.

## **DR. NICHOLAS MARMION**

According to his daughter Annie, Nicholas Marmion was born in August 1798 in Rathmullen, County Down, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1817 or 1818. For over a year he served as private tutor in the family of Colonel Hite, a wealthy Englishman living at Belle Grove near Cedar Creek, or Newtown, Virginia. He then moved to Charlestown, Virginia, where he studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Johnson Creamer and also tutored a class of young men in Latin, French and Greek. He completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1827 and began practicing medicine in Charlestown in April that year. He moved to Harpers Ferry in 1829 on invitation of the physicians of that place.<sup>65</sup>

In his historic structures report on Building 1B, Marmion Hall, Herbert Kissling included transcriptions of 1957 correspondence between Edythe Marmion Brosius (a granddaughter of Nicholas Marmion) and "Mrs. Fairbairn" (probably Charlotte Fairbairn, later a historian at Harpers Ferry Park). The letters present family tradition at variance with Annie and William Marmion's account in several aspects, and illustrate some of the pitfalls encountered in relying on personal accounts for research purposes. On one aspect Mrs. Brosius was, however, on fairly firm ground. She stated she had received the University of Pennsylvania medical school's records for Nicholas Marmion and his 3 physician sons, and that according to those records Dr. Marmion was born in Ireland in 1801, graduated at Trinity College in 1821, came to America and entered the University of Pennsylvania medical school in 1822, graduated in 1825 and that year settled in Harpers Ferry. The truth likely lies somewhere between the two accounts.<sup>66</sup>

Although Annie Marmion wrote that her father moved to Harpers Ferry in 1829, evidence places Nicholas Marmion in the town at least two years earlier--lending credence to Mrs. Brosius' account above. In March 1827 Dr. Marmion advertised his services to the residents of Harpers Ferry and vicinity and stated he could be found at Major Stephenson's hotel. Correspondence reveals that in 1828 the government gave Dr. Marmion permission to erect a building on government land for a physician's office and apothecary shop, action which did not sit well with the Wager family who were attempting to preserve their commercial cartel at Harpers Ferry. The Armory was less generous in 1834, however, denying Dr. Marmion

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<sup>65</sup>William Vincent Marmion, Jr. (Ed.), UNDER FIRE - An Experience in the Civil War by Annie P. Marmion, Private publication, Copyright 1959, pp.21-23, Library, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

<sup>66</sup>Herbert Kissling, "Historic Building Report for Building No. 1B, Marmion Hall," Harpers Ferry National Monument, October 30, 1958, pp.51-56.

permission to erect a stable on government land.<sup>67</sup>

The building Marmion erected in 1829 was a stone structure, two stories fronting on the east side of High Street, just above the north end of the Wager Reservation. Work on the house claimed the life of a Mr. Hurley, a native of Ireland, who fell from a scaffold while "rough casting" its front in 1831.<sup>68</sup>

In September 1831 G. W. Cutshaw advertised opening a tailoring business in the room adjoining P. C. McCabe's law office formerly occupied by Dr. Marmion, suggesting Dr. Marmion conducted his practice in private quarters before moving to his building on government land. At that time McCabe occupied a High Street site. Although his early office location is uncertain, Dr. Marmion had become a person of note in Harpers Ferry by the early 1830s. Newspaper notices attest to his serving variously as estate administrator and a "commissioner."<sup>69</sup>

In July 1839 Dr. Marmion married Miss Lydia J. Hall, daughter of Captain John H. Hall. They lived in the stone house he had erected on High Street until about 1847, and four of their children were

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<sup>67</sup>Marmion family papers are on eight reels of microfilm at the HAFE library. Some of the filmed material is available in hardcopy. Unfortunately no frame numbers appear on the reels, and few flash numbers were assigned during filming, making access difficult and tedious. Although the material has not been indexed, nor has an in-depth study of the material been attempted, the dated papers were arranged roughly chronologically and therefore can be accessed for a known date. Material on the first reel (park Reel 28) supports the contention Dr. Marmion was practicing at Harpers Ferry soon after 1825.

Virginia Free Press, March 7, 1827, p3c4;

Reel 14, Vol. 6, p.569,576; Reel 22, Vol. 5, p.421; Reel 14, Vol. 6, p.587; Reel 22, Vol. 7, p.684; Reel 22, Vol. 6, p.576 (June 3, 1829, letter from Supt. Lee to Col. Bomford of the Ordnance Department transmitted a "Lease of a lot of ground to Doctor Nicholas Marmion of this place" with the recommendation that, as most doctors considered Harpers Ferry frequently unhealthy they "retire" a few miles from the place and could not always be found when wanted, and as it was advantageous to have medical aid on the site, doctors be allowed their building lots free of rent or at a reduced price; this may be the basis for Dr. Marmion's non-payment of rent for the entire time he occupied the Government lot).

Reel 14, Vol. 10, Page 936.

<sup>68</sup>Charles Snell, "A Descriptive Catalog and Directory of 187 Armory Dwelling Houses, 1841 - 1852, of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Including Rents Collected, 1823 to 1851," Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia, "A History of Armory Dwelling Houses, Volume II," Denver Service Center, National Capital Team, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Denver, Colorado, September 1981, p.236; Snell numbered the structure AD 20 on his 1859 base map.

Virginia Free Press, September 1, 1831, p3c1.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid, September 1, 1831, p3c4; April 19, 1832, p3c3; February 9, 1832, p3c3; March 29, 1832, p2c6.

born there.<sup>70</sup>

During the 1830s the government appraised structures erected by private citizens on Armory land, preparatory to buying their claims. Although most such claims were settled by 1840, Dr. Marmion and the government did not come to terms until 1844. The principal stumbling block was the doctor's failure (or refusal) to pay rent on the property as stipulated in the 1829 lease agreement, which required rent of \$.50 a foot per annum for the 35 feet the lot fronted on High Street--amounting to \$17.50 a year. Although the claim was settled in 1844, Dr. Marmion probably continued to occupy the house until 1847 when the government finally paid him \$2,000 for his building.<sup>71</sup>

It was apparently then that Dr. Marmion purchased the "new" Wager house, a structure James B. Wager erected in 1832-1834 on property later designated Wager Lot 44, adjoining the historic "Harper House." Over the years Dr. Marmion expanded and improved the house, which he called "Marmion Hall," a play on words which combined his name and his wife's maiden name to create a house appellation in the grand tradition. In May 1858 the Virginia Free Press reported a fire had partially destroyed the "dwelling house" of Dr. Marmion--the blaze consuming the roof and upper story, but citizen efforts had prevented further damage. The newspaper estimated the damage loss at \$600 or \$700, and noted the structure was not insured. Two weeks later Dr. Marmion placed a notice in the paper acknowledging his debt of gratitude to citizens for their efforts in rescuing his house from the fire on May 1, 1858, and noting assistance from officers at the Armory and efforts of Edward Tearney who superintended the safekeeping of the furniture.<sup>72</sup>

Many newspaper items attest to Dr. Marmion's prominence in the community during the 1830s, 40s, and 60s--in fact continuing until his death in 1882. He served variously as estate administrator or executor, as commissioner of election, as physician for the poor, as a school commissioner, and as town councilman, all the while conducting a busy medical practice and engaging in numerous business and financial ventures. The latter were evidently successful, as he maintained a comfortable life style which

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<sup>70</sup>Ibid, July 18, 1839, p3c2;  
Kissling, "Marmion Hall," pp.32-34.

<sup>71</sup>Ibid, p.29. Kissling hypothesized that Marmion long desired to buy the "new" Wager House (now Park Building 1B, Marmion Hall), but was unable to effect the purchase until he had cash in hand from sale of his High Street building; this argument must be countered with fact that in the years preceding 1847 Dr. Marmion purchased other local sites, including Wager Lot 47 on which he, in 1845, erected a very substantial stone building, Park Building 43.

<sup>72</sup>Ibid, p.8;  
Virginia Free Press, May 6, 1858, p2c3; May 20, 1858, p2c6.

included hiring tutors and governesses for his children, and eventually seeing three sons through medical school.<sup>73</sup>

The family remained at Harpers Ferry throughout the Civil War, during which Marmion Hall came under fire from both sides in the conflict and from heights on either side of the town. Dr. Marmion's descendants claimed he had been "strictly Anti-slavery," but the 1840 census showed he held a male and a female slave, and in 1850 he owned three slaves. The 1850 census records the following Marmions in the household: Nicholas (50) born in Ireland, Lydia (33) born in Maine, William (10) born in Virginia, George (9) born in Virginia, Robert (7) born in Virginia, Mary (4) born in Virginia, Isabella (<1) born in Virginia; there were also George Davenshire (35) a black born in Virginia, John Lucas (20) a black born in Virginia, and Ellen Mallory (25) born in Virginia. In 1860 the family still had three slaves; William was not listed (he may have been away at school), but Anna (9), Nicholas (6) and Rosalie (3) all born in Virginia had joined the family, as well as Mary Hall (32) born in Virginia, and Thomas Brien (14) a mulatto born in Virginia. In 1870 the family consisted of Nicholas and Lydia and daughters Mary, Isabella, Annie and Rosilla, along with servants Maria Manning and Norman Gouvern.<sup>74</sup>

A "Special Correspondent" to the Spirit of Jefferson in August 1867, in discussing the scene at Harpers Ferry, described Dr. Marmion as "Xenophon of the Ferry; the participator in much, and the historian of everything of interest that has taken place here for half a century." The writer, identified only as "E.N.," (standing for *Entre Nous*), unfortunately contributed only a few columns to the paper, and never elaborated on the enigmatic description.<sup>75</sup>

Lydia Hall Marmion died in December 1871 at the age of 54. Family tradition held that Lydia married Doctor Marmion at age 16 in 1841; however the newspaper record shows the marriage in 1839, and the three censuses in which she is enumerated indicate she was born in

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<sup>73</sup>Ibid, November 9, 1843, p3c2; March 28, 1844, p3c2; June 9, 1845, p3c4&5; July 3, 1846, p3c3&4; December 22, 1847, p3c2; March 4, 1848, p3c7; April 12, 1849, p3c3;

Spirit of Jefferson, September 30, 1851, p3c3; May 12, 1857, p2c3; Kissling, "Marmion Hall," Edith Marmion Brosius letter, p.52.

<sup>74</sup>William Marmion, "Under Fire," pp.21-23;  
Reel 247, Sixth Census (1840), p.241 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 249, Slave Census (1850), p.314 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 251, Slave Census (1860), p.172 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.410 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 251, Eighth Census (1860), p.218 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 137, Ninth Census (1870), p.461 of Harpers Ferry.

<sup>75</sup>Spirit of Jefferson, August 13, 1867, p2c7.

1817 or 1818; therefore Lydia Hall was about 21 when she married, thus substantiating the age listed in the obituary.<sup>76</sup>

William, George and Robert Marmion followed their father into the medical profession. George offered medical services at Harpers Ferry in March 1866, with an office in his father's residence, but by June that year he kept Marmion's Drug Store on Shenandoah Street opposite the Masonic Hall (which was in Park Building 44). In 1868 Dr. Robert Marmion was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy. William was a specialist in eye and ear diseases. The young Nicholas never again appeared after the 1860 census. No evidence of any of the Marmion daughters marrying has been found.<sup>77</sup>

The 1880 Census showed Dr. Marmion, daughters Mary, Isabella, Annie and Rosalee, and son Robert (a physician). Dr. Nicholas Marmion died in March 1882. An obituary stated he had been "one of the oldest, best known, and most respected citizens of Jefferson County."<sup>78</sup>

By 1900 Mary Marmion headed the household, consisting of herself, her sisters, her niece Edith (perhaps later the Mrs. Edith Brosius referenced above) and her nephew William V. Marmion, Jr., as well as Ellen Brooks, the family cook. In 1910 William V. Marmion, Sr. was head of a household consisting of himself and his sisters. By 1920 there were just Mary, Isabelle and Annie Marmion, as well as William Marmion (son of Dr. William V. Marmion), a lawyer, in the household.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>76</sup>Virginia Free Press, December 16, 1871, p3c3;  
Kissling, "Marmion Hall," Edith Marmion Brosius letter, p.52.

<sup>77</sup>Virginia Free Press, March 29, 1866, p2c6; June 7, 1866, p2c5; April 23, 1868, p3c1.

<sup>78</sup>Spirit of Jefferson, March 14, 1882, p3c1.

<sup>79</sup>Reel 138, Tenth Census (1880) p.5, p.10 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 139, Twelfth Census (1900) p.81A of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 252, Thirteenth Census (1910) p.189 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 253, Fourteenth Census (1920) pp.191B & 192A of Harpers Ferry.

## ISRAEL RUSSELL

Israel Russell's name first appeared in the available historical record in 1837 as a committeeman and participant in the "First Celebration of the Independent McIvor Clan" at Harpers Ferry. In May 1838 he married Miss Amie Marie Littlejohn, eldest daughter of "Col. John Littlejohn of Baltimore" (all later references to Col. Littlejohn state he was from New York). The marriage notice identified Israel Russell as a Harpers Ferry merchant.<sup>80</sup>

Another Harpers Ferry businessman, Joseph L. Russell, appeared in the local press beginning in 1829. Joseph and Israel were identified as brothers in an 1889 obituary for P. O. Littlejohn, a merchant at Harpers Ferry in the 1840s and 1850s, whose first wife was their sister. P. O. Littlejohn's wife Ruth died in 1842 at the age of 26. It is interesting to note that Israel Russell married a Miss Littlejohn (who censuses reveal was born in New York), and that P. O. Littlejohn also was born in New York. Speculation of a connection between "Miss Littlejohn," (daughter of Col. John Littlejohn of New York) and P. O. Littlejohn is therefore not only inevitable but mandated. Col. John Littlejohn and a son, Rudolph, were the subject of Armory correspondence concerning work on the river wall at the armory in 1837-1839. No other information on Col. John Littlejohn has emerged.<sup>81</sup>

Both Russell brothers were merchants, but they usually operated separate businesses. The economic vicissitudes of the early 1840s caught up with the Russell brothers, as with many other Harpers Ferry businessmen, and in 1842 they separately declared bankruptcy. The reversal was apparently temporary, as Joseph had recovered his resources sufficiently by the following March to buy out the stock of his brother Israel's dissolved business.<sup>82</sup>

The first census Israel Russell appeared in is 1850, which lists

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<sup>80</sup>Virginia Free Press, February 16, 1837, p3c4; March 2, 1837, p2c5-7; May 17, 1838, p3c3. Mrs. Russell's 1895 obituary stated her father was of New York (Spirit of Jefferson, October 8, 1895, p3c4).

<sup>81</sup>Virginia Free Press, June 24, 1829, p4c5; January 20, 1842, p3c2; January 24, 1889, p3c3;

Spirit of Jefferson, October 8, 1885, p3c4; this item, the obituary of Mrs. A. M. Russell, widow of the late Israel Russell, stated she was the daughter of Col. John Littlejohn of New York;  
Reel 24, Vol. 5, Pages 449-461.

<sup>82</sup>Virginia Free Press, March 31, 1842, p3c3. Others declaring bankruptcy at the same time were John M. Barns, Jerome B. Wright, Joseph McKee, John Burke, John Krepps, John Avis, David Koonce, Archibald M. Kitzmiller, John Chambers, Thomas Lewellyn, Samuel J. Lindsay, Elias Arvin, Thomas Sturdy, William McCluer, John Dickey, John H. Cooke, John F. Price, Henry Stipes, Albert Beal, Henry Ward, Carey Thompson, and Hugh L. Gallaher.

Ibid, March 23, 1843, p3c3.

"Isaah" Russell (37), born in Virginia, heading a household including Maria (29), born in New York, Charles (11), born in Virginia, and Gertrude (6), born in Virginia. "Gertrude" may be the "Eleanor G." Russell, daughter of Israel Russell, who died in March 1851 at the age of seven.<sup>83</sup>

Israel Russell first promoted his own store at Harpers Ferry in an April 1839 advertisement which stated he was grateful for previous patronage. As he was identified as a merchant in his 1838 marriage notice, it can be postulated he went into business for himself in 1839 after working in someone else's store--perhaps that of his brother Joseph L. Little additional advertising appeared over the next few years, and, as noted, in 1842 Israel Russell found himself in bankruptcy.<sup>84</sup>

By the mid 1840s Israel Russell was again in keeping a general store. In November 1849 he began advertising fish for sale, and soon thereafter John A. Gibson offered stoves manufactured in Alexandria and stated Israel Russell would act in Gibson's absence. Through the 1850s Russell advertised fish, usually as agent for Gibson. In August 1853 his business was in the Shenandoah Street "warehouse and dwelling" owned by Mary Grace Deck, the northeast part of Park Building 43.<sup>85</sup>

Israel Russell was a prominent figure in local civic affairs. In 1849, 1850, and 1852 he served as an Overseer for the Poor for Jefferson County. He was elected Recorder for the Corporation of Harpers Ferry in 1852, and the following year was voted a Magistrate for District 8, Harpers Ferry. He continued as an Overseer of the Poor that year. In September 1853 he served as a Justice of the County Court, and was a Magistrate in January 1854. An 1854 advertisement for the "Barleywood Academy for Boys" across the Potomac River near Knoxville, Maryland, included Israel Russell's name as a reference.<sup>86</sup>

Through the 1850s Russell continued advertising fish and salt, and

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<sup>83</sup>Reel 248, Seventh Census (1850), p.410 of Harpers Ferry;  
Spirit of Jefferson, March 18, 1851, p3c1.

<sup>84</sup>Constitutionalist, April 20, 1839, p3c7;  
Virginia Free Press, March 31, 1842, p3c3.

<sup>85</sup>Virginia Free Press, August 22, 1844, p3c3; April 10, 1845, p3c2; November 22, 1849, p3c1; October 4, 1850 p3c4; May 27, 1852, p3c3;  
Spirit of Jefferson, August 23, 1853, p3c7.

<sup>86</sup>Virginia Free Press, June 21, 1849, p3c3,4; September 13, 1850, p3c1,2; March 18, 1852, p2c3;  
Spirit of Jefferson, May 11, 1852, p2c1; May 10, 1853, p2c1;  
Virginia Free Press, July 14, 1853, p3c1; September 15, 1853, p2c1; January 26, 1854; November 16, 1854, p2c7.

he apparently had an interest in canal operations, as in 1857 a trustee's sale of Russell's property--including boats, fish tubs, barrels, ropes, block & tackle and boat gears--was held at the Brown & Gibson warehouse on the C&O Canal  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below Harpers Ferry; on the same day (March 7, 1857) a sale of other property belonging to Russell--horses, dray cart, harness, scales, and stock of the Hillsboro and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Co.--was to be held in front of his storeroom at Harpers Ferry. Despite the proposed property sales, Russell still advertised his business in May 1857. At some time the store had moved next door to the southwest bay of Park Building 43, as court records indicate he owed rent to Dr. Nicholas Marmion in 1857, and James McGraw assumed Russell's lease that summer. No further commercial notices were placed by Russell until 1860.<sup>87</sup>

Israel Russell was one of John Brown's prisoners during the abortive Raid in October 1859, but he and Joseph Brua were sent from the Engine House on "missions of compromise." Russell evidently overcame the trauma of that experience, and once again was advertising his businesses--both fish and building supplies--in 1860.<sup>88</sup>

The 1860 census listed Israel Russell heading a four-person household; he was not found in the 1870 census, but in 1880 had a three-person household. No advertising for an Israel Russell store was found after 1860, but in 1880 a suspect in a robbery of "Israel Russell's store" at Harpers Ferry was apprehended on the B&O Railroad bridge.<sup>89</sup>

Israel Russell died in August 1886 at Harpers Ferry at the age of 74, the victim of a "disease of the jaw, caused by the extraction of a defective tooth" according to Harpers Ferry Chronicler Joseph Barry. The Spirit of Jefferson obituary noted he was a "retired Harpers Ferry merchant." His widow, Mrs. A. M. Russell, died in

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<sup>87</sup>Spirit of Jefferson, May 24, 1856, p3c4;  
Virginia Free Press, October 23, 1856, p2c7; February 19, 1857, p2c7; April 16, 1857, p2c3; May 28, 1857;  
JCC, Deed Book 38, pp.159, 161,162 (account of Isaac Fouke, Trustee, of Israel Russell, October 14, 1857 & January 21, 1858). The account reveals James McGraw assumed Russell's lease to Dr. Nicholas Marmion's half of park Bldg. 43 in July 1857.

<sup>88</sup>Virginia Free Press, October 27, 1859, p2c2,3,4; May 3, 1860, p3c1; August 9, 1860, p3c1.

<sup>89</sup>Reel 250, Eighth Census (1860), p.205 of Harpers Ferry;  
Reel 138, Tenth Census (1880), p.2, p.3 of Harpers Ferry Town;  
Spirit of Jefferson, March 2, 1880, p3c1.

October 1895 in Sharpsburg, Maryland.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>90</sup>Joseph Barry, The Strange Story of Harpers Ferry, 1st Printing by Thompson Brothers, Martinsburg, W. Va., 1903, 7th Printing Published by the Woman's Club of Harpers Ferry District (Printed by The Shepherdstown Register, Inc., Shepherdstown, W.Va.), 1974, p.92

Spirit of Jefferson, August 17, 1885, p2c2; October 8, 1895, p3c4.

## APPENDIX B

### MAPS

WAGER LANDS AT HARPERS FERRY\*\*

SANBORN-PERRIS FIRE INSURANCE MAPS:

1894, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1922, 1933

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\*\* The map is in the library of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. It bears the following legend [exact transcription]:

TRACING OF 1835 PLAT OF WAGER LOTS. ORIGINAL IN DEED BOOK NO. 29, 1847-48\*, PAGE 140. LOCATED IN THE JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN CHARLES TOWN, WEST VIRGINIA BY PROF. HENRY EDWARDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1955. ORIGINAL DRAWN BY JAMES B. BROWN, S.G.C. LARGER POLYGON SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE WAGER SIX ACRE RESERVATION. REFER TO COPY OF ORIGINAL DEED DATED OCTOBER 10, 1835 FOR DESCRIPTION OF DIVISION OF LOT BETWEEN THE WAGER HEIRS.

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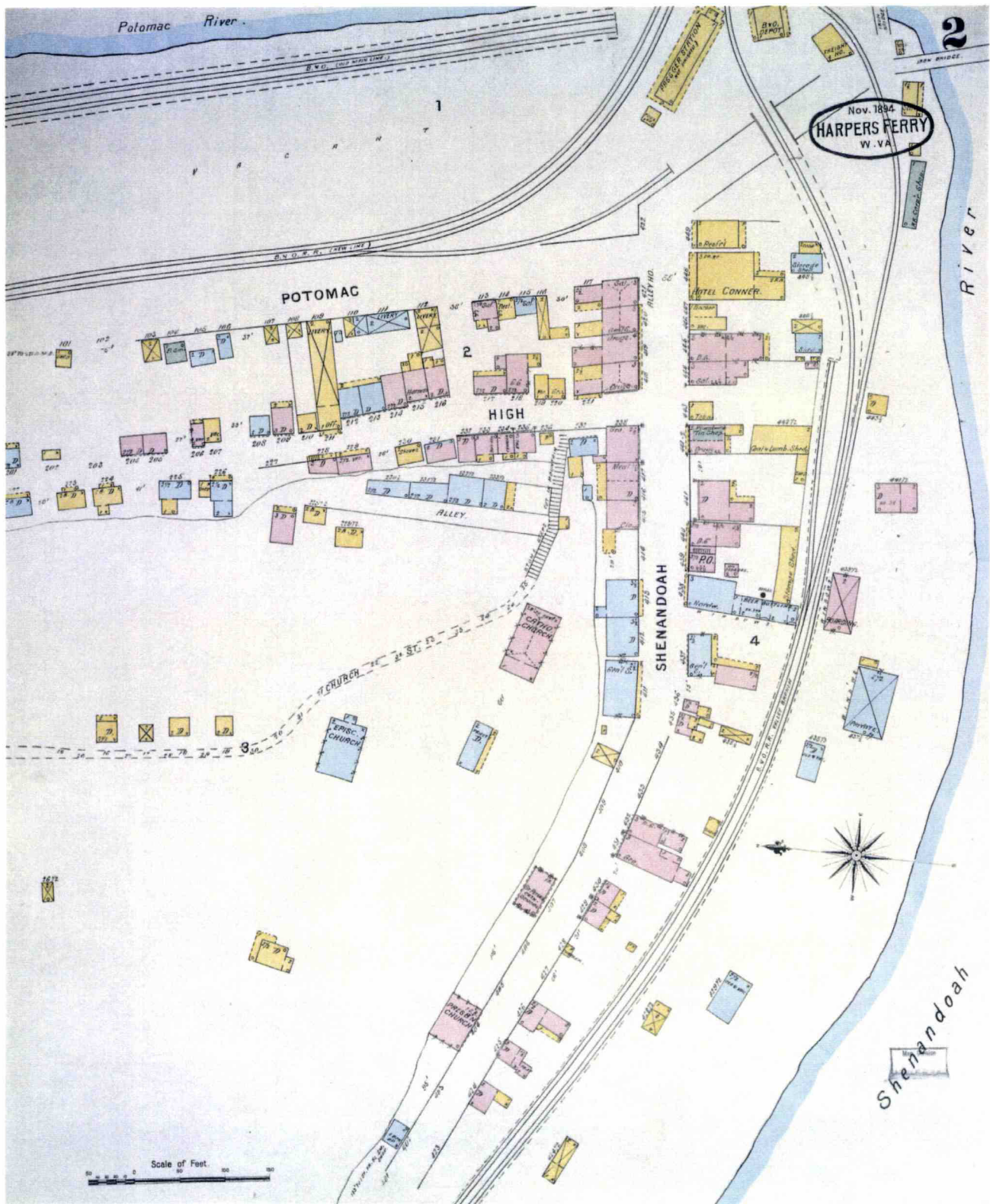
\*While there is a disparity between these dates and the date of the deed these dates are correct for reference to finding the original. The original plat is pasted into the deed book and folded three times. It is torn on some of the folds and has been poorly patched making it difficult to photograph [sic] or trace.

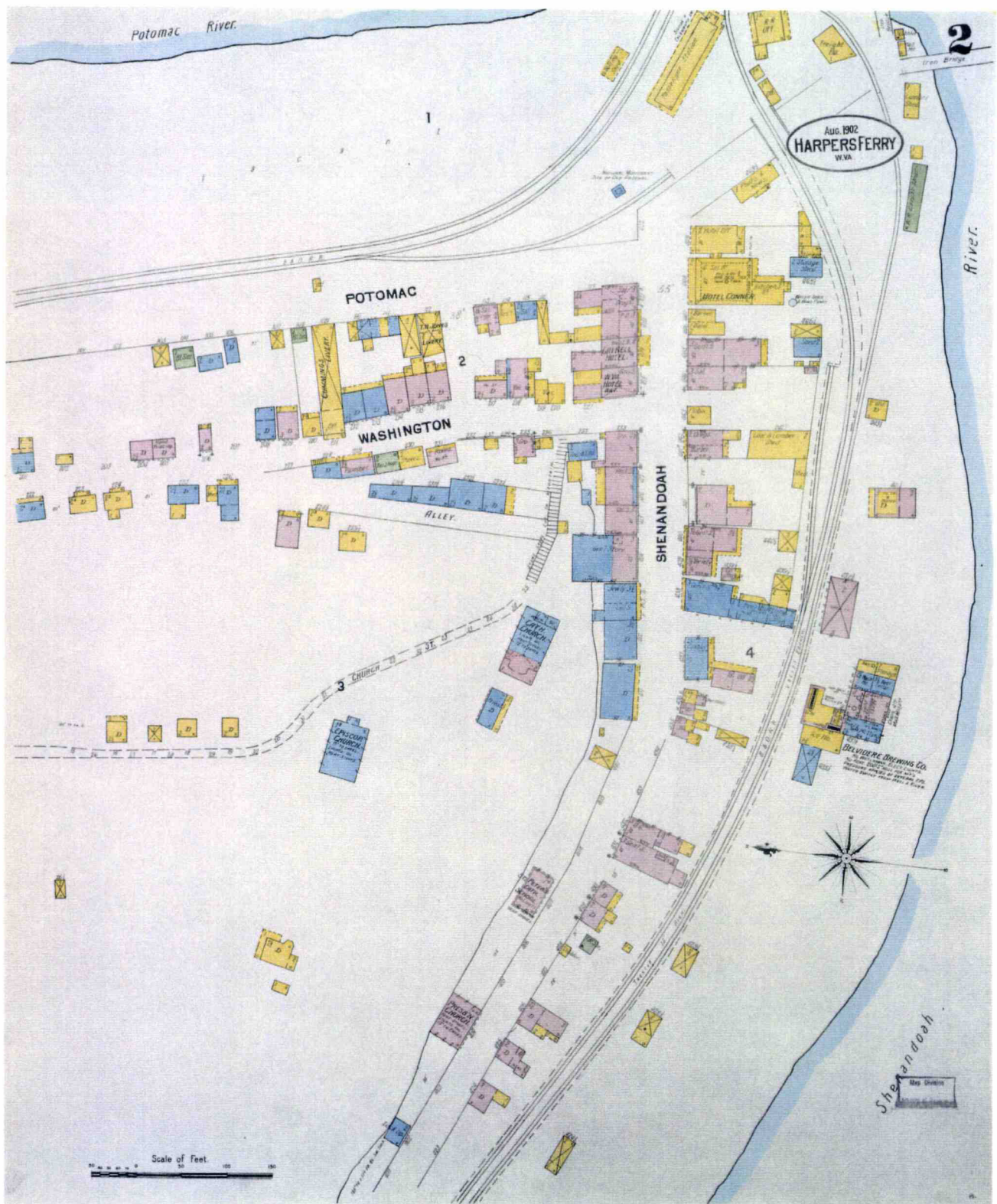
Note also discrepancy between overall dimension and lot dimensions of line extended.

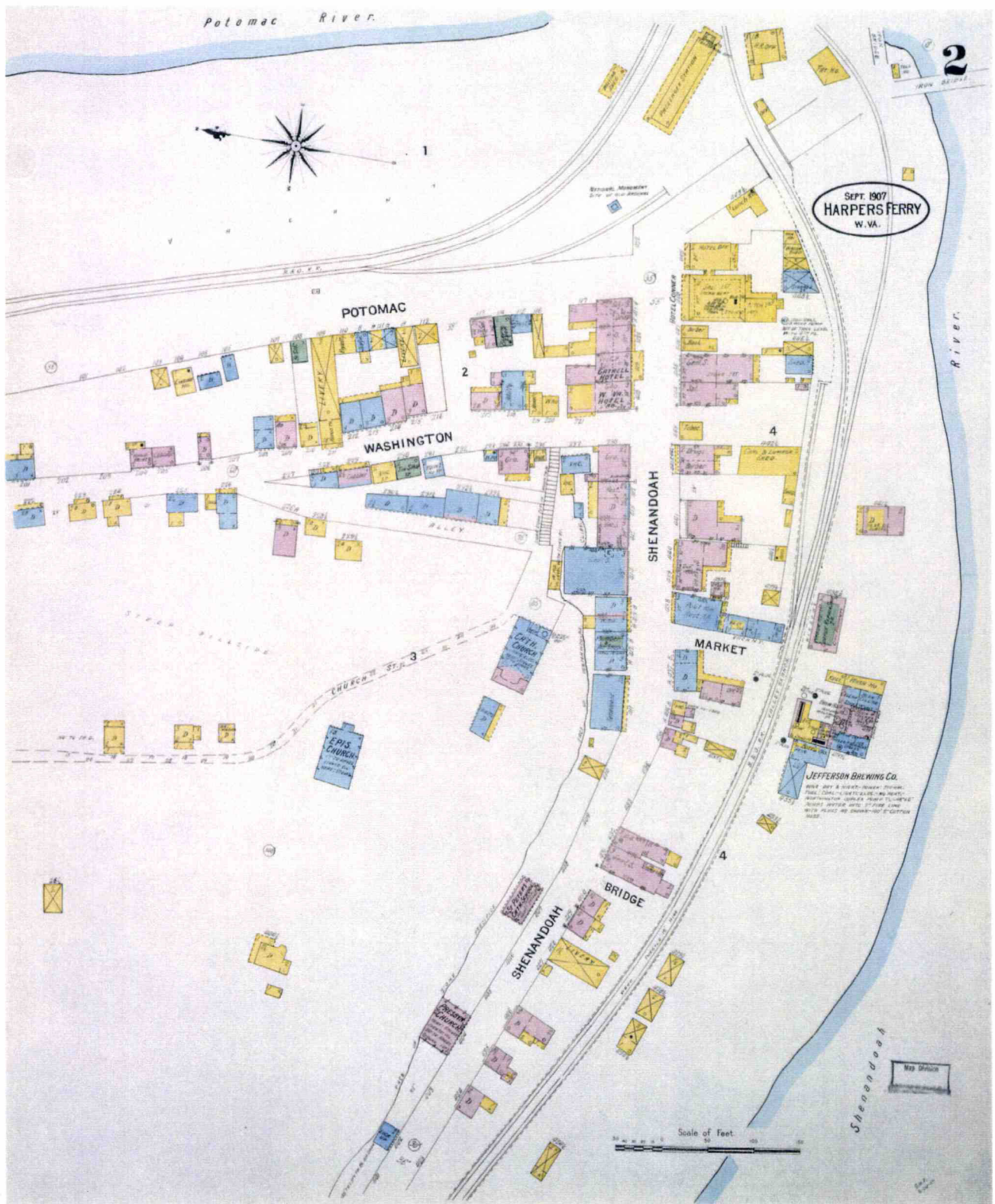


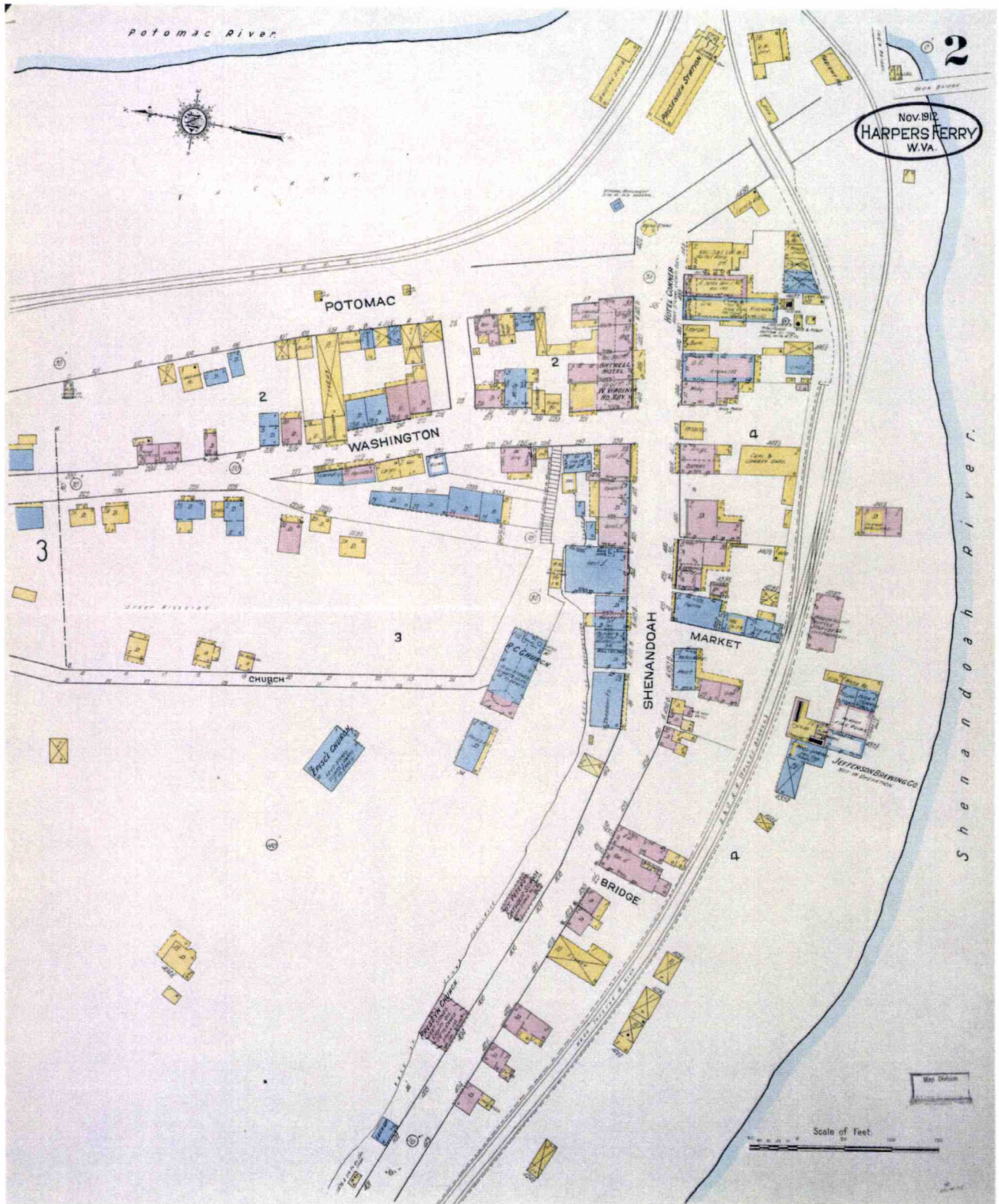
TRACING OF 1835 PLAT OF WAGER LOTS. ORIGINAL IN DEED BOOK #29, 1847-48 PAGE 140. LOCATED IN THE JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN CHARLES TOWN, WEST VIRGINIA BY PROF. HENRY EDWARDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1955. ORIGINAL DRAWN BY JAMES M. BROWN, S.G.C. LARGER POLYGON SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE WAGER SIX ACRE RESERVATION. REFER TO COPY OF ORIGINAL DEED DATED OCTOBER 10, 1835 FOR DESCRIPTION OF DIVISION OF LOTS. BETWEEN THE WAGER HEIRS.

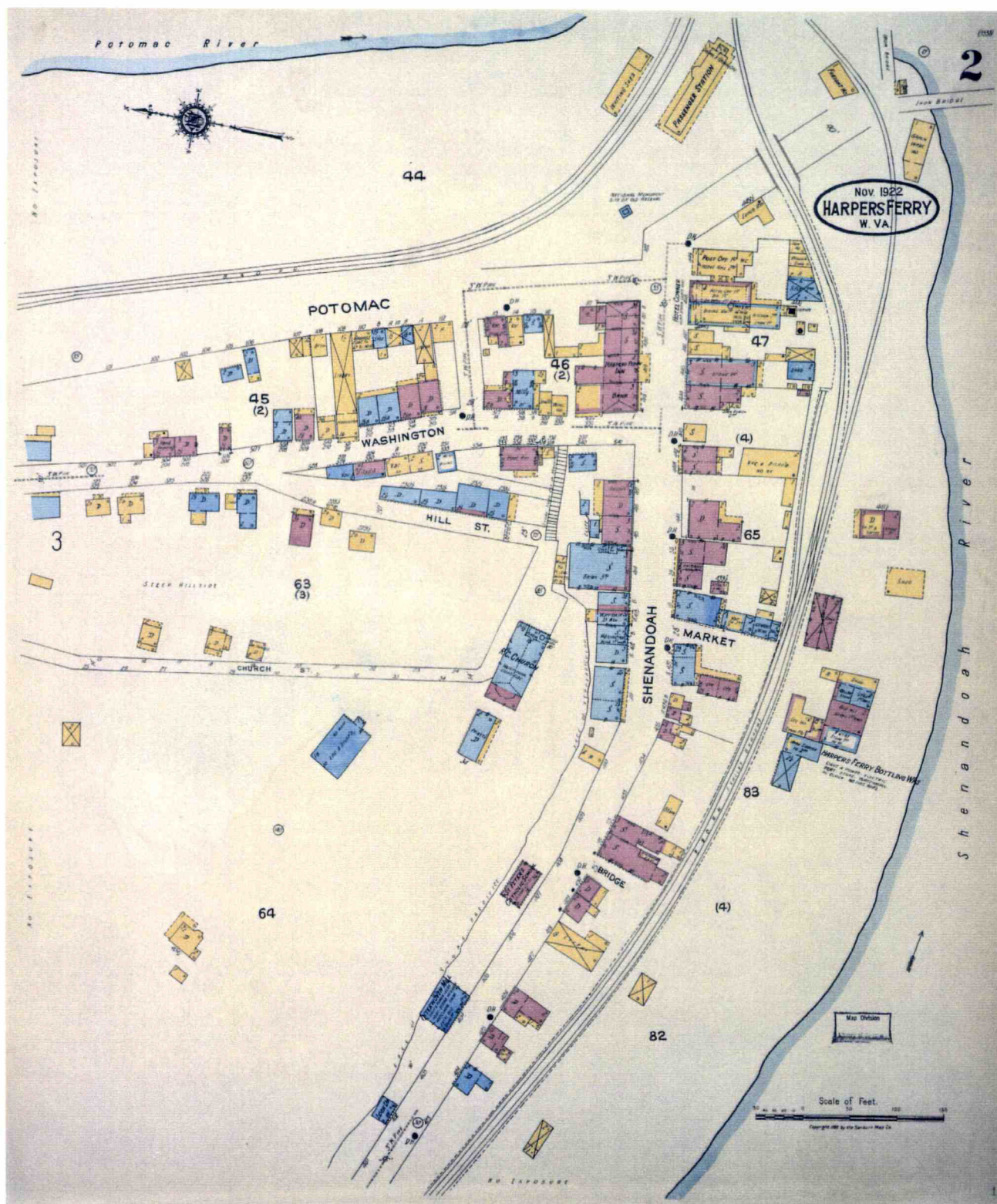
\* WHILE THERE IS A DISPARITY BETWEEN THESE DATES AND THE DATE OF THE DEED THESE DATES ARE CORRECT. FOR REFERENCE TO FINDING THE ORIGINAL. THE ORIGINAL PLAT IS PASTED INTO THE DEED BOOK AND FOLDED THREE TIMES. IT IS THEN ON SOME OF THE FOLDS AND HAS BEEN POORLY PATCHED MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO PHOTOGRAPH OR TRACE. NOTE ALSO DISCREPANCY BETWEEN OVERALL DIMENSION AND LOT DIMENSIONS OF LINE ED EXTENDED.

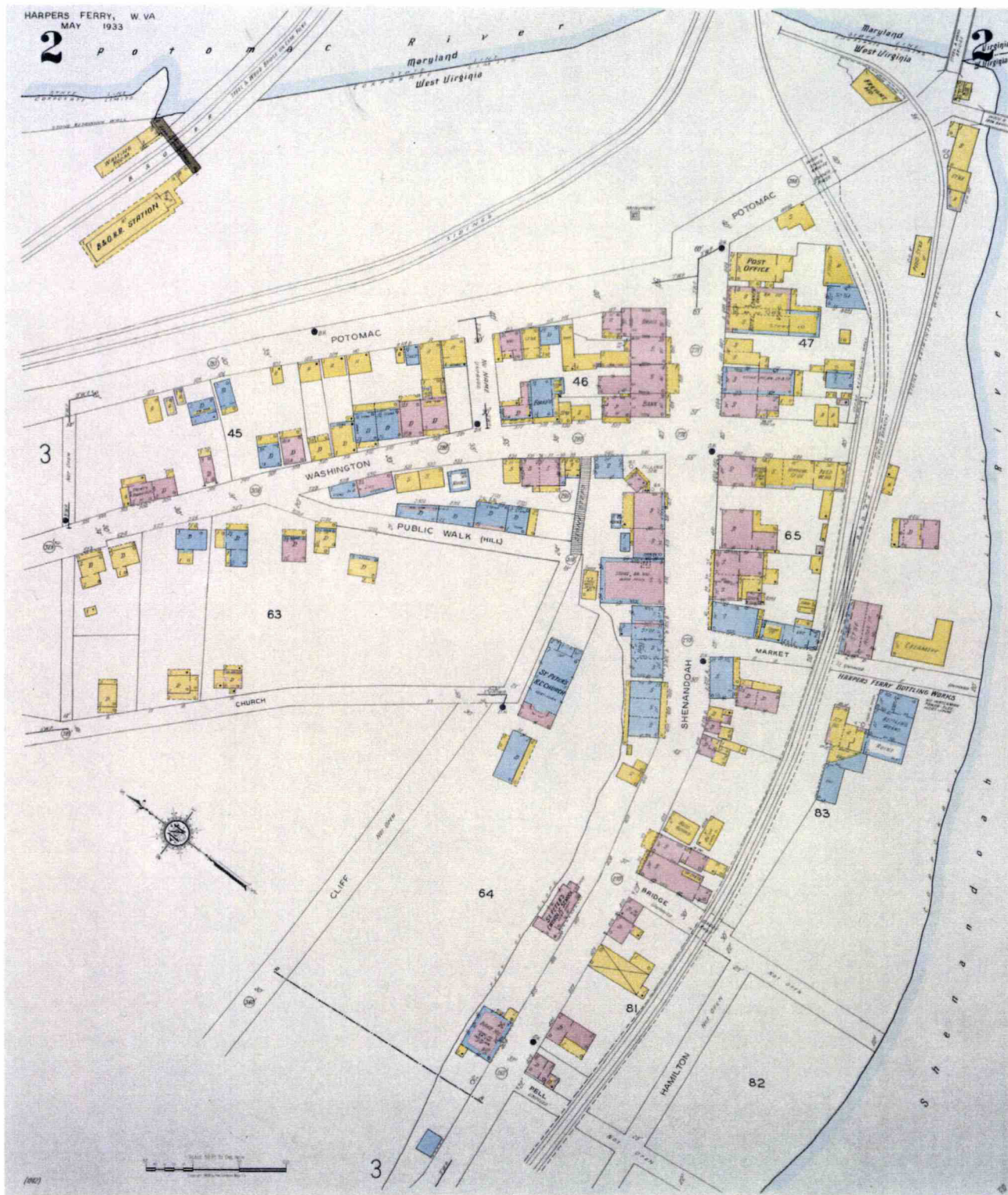












APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS

HF-1768

HF-82

HF-446

HF-346

HF-1086

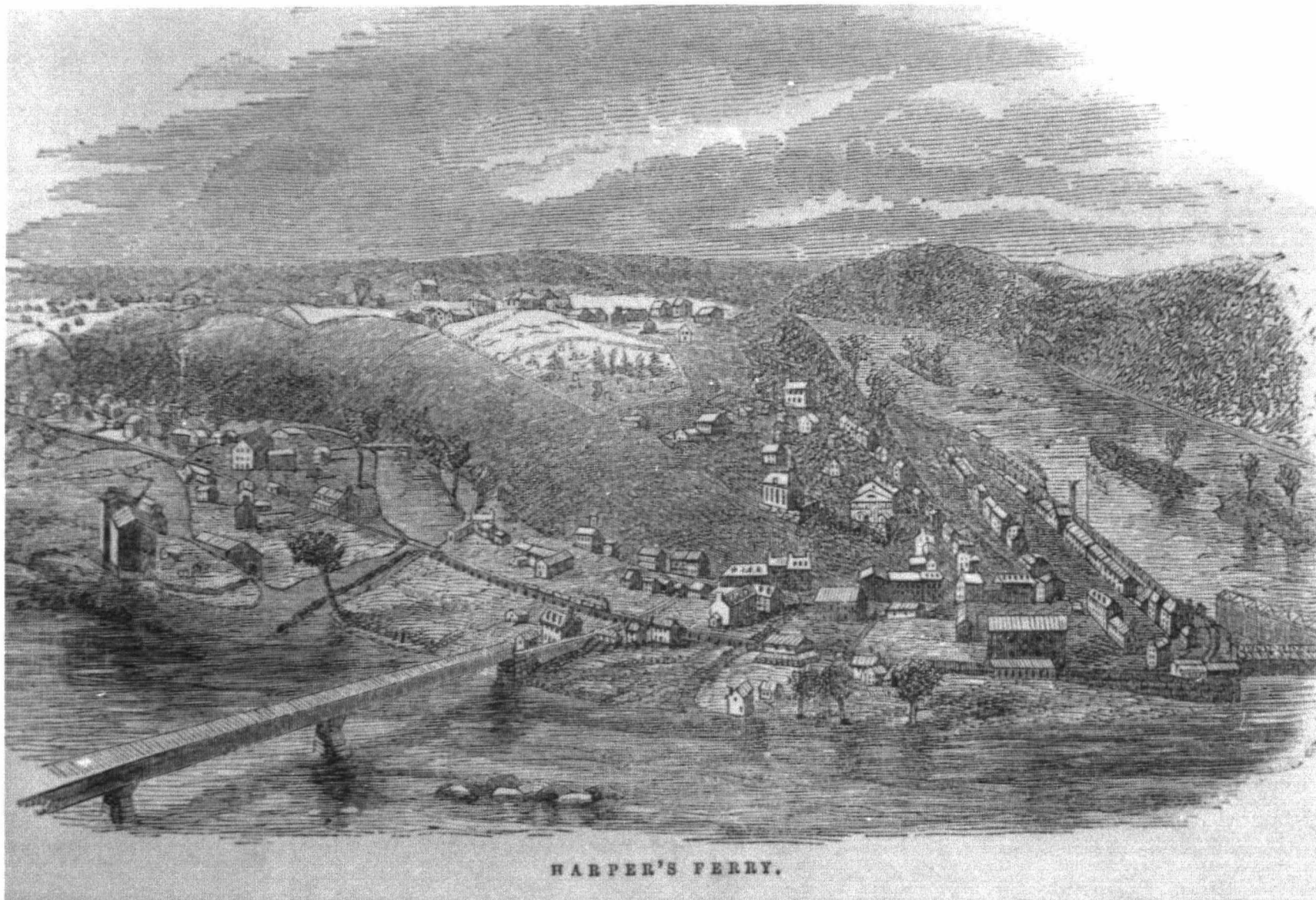
HF-1444

HF-1542

HF-311

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

Park Building 43 is in the lower center, the right  
structure in the group of three buildings immediately  
below the church



HARPER'S FERRY.

Aftermath of the 1889 flood.

The southwest bay of Park Building 43 is on the right,  
behind the man standing on the log.



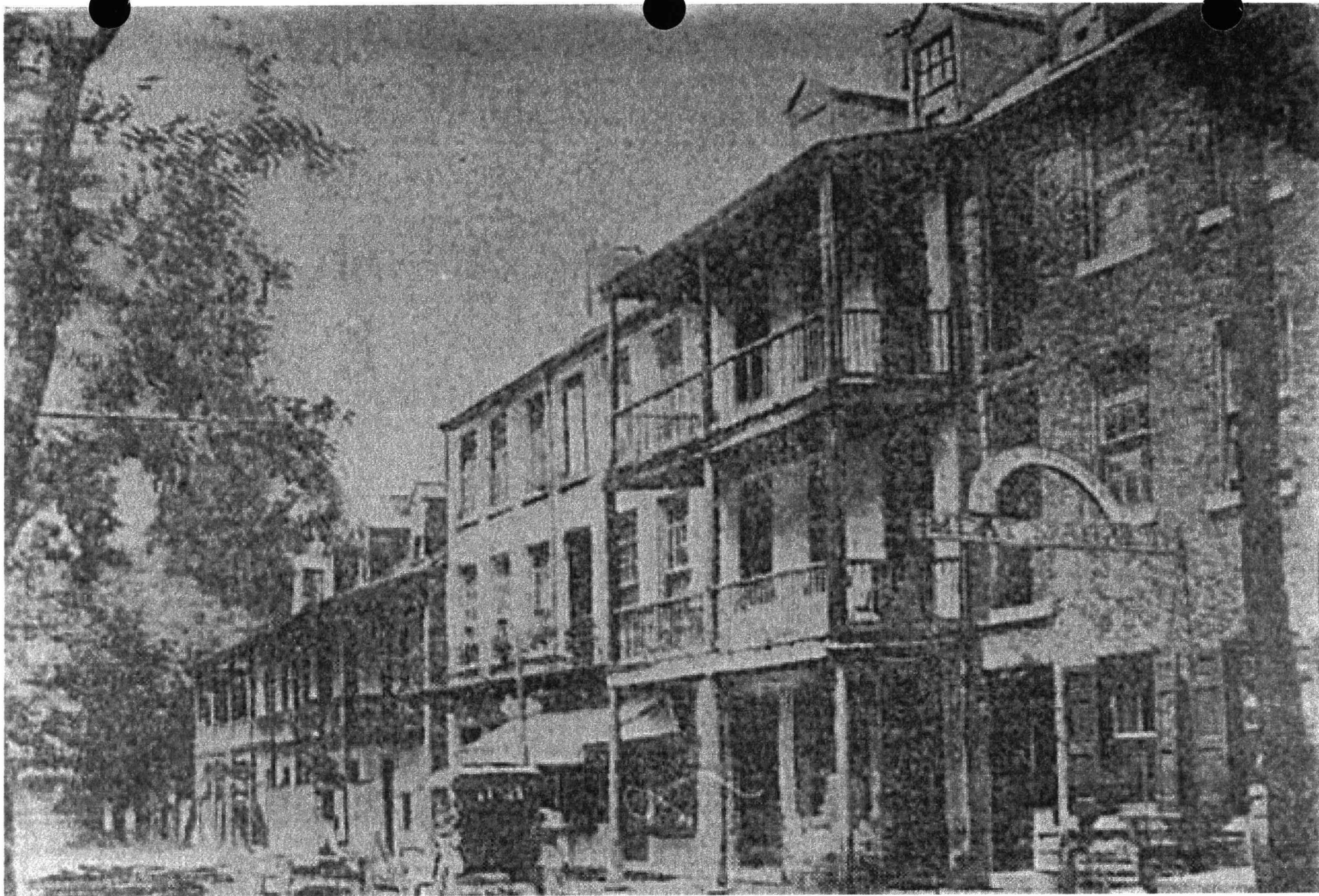
ca. 1890s

Park Building 43 is the structure on the right of center with porches to the third story and dormered roof.



ca. 1920s (early)

Park Building 43 shows a three-story porch on its left bay; no porch on right bay which displays "Meat Market" sign



ca. 1920s (early)

very similar to HF-346; cage in gutter perhaps held  
live fowl

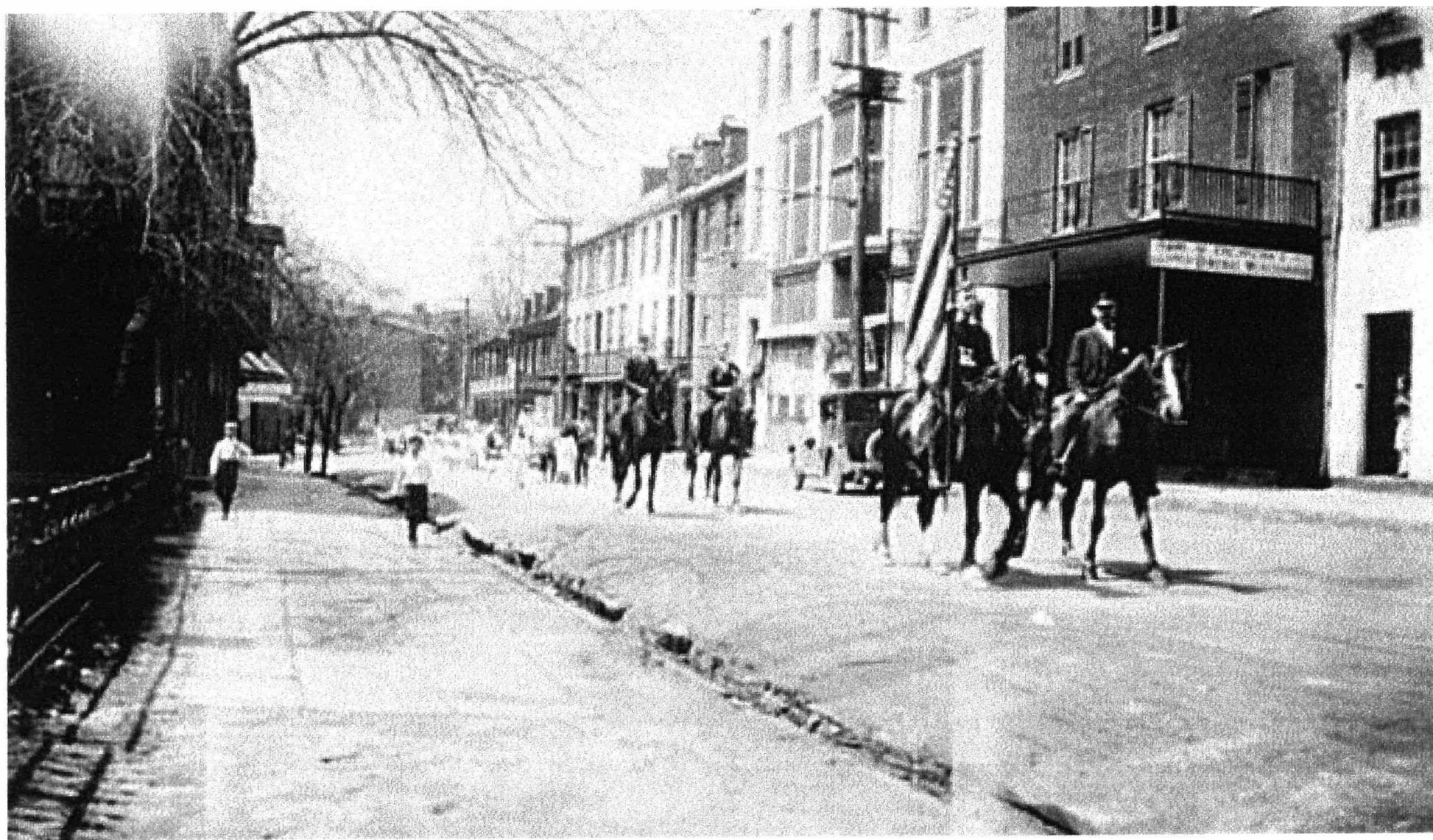


HF-1444  
HF-1542

ca. 1920s (late)

both photos were taken the same day, likely later in the 1920s than HF-1086; Park Building 43 is the dormered structured on the right; note the three-story porch seen in HF-1086 has been removed





ca. 1950s

Park Building 43 with its collapsing dormer is nearly in the center of the photo



**APPENDIX D**

**TRANSCRIPTION OF JAMES B. WAGER SALE ADVERTISEMENTS**

## TRANSCRIPTION

[Virginia Free Press, March 24, 1836, p3c5]

### IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE

#### At Harpers-Ferry, Virg'a.

On the first day of June next, the undersigned as special commissioners, appointed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following highly valuable LOTS in the town of Harpers-Ferry, in the County of Jefferson and State of Virginia, part of the real estate of James B. Wager, Esq. viz:

No. 1. A vacant lot 69 feet front and binding about 60 feet in depth on the abutment of the viaduct connecting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road with the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road.

No. 2. A lot with an old frame warehouse on it, near to and fronting on the same street as No. 1, 29 feet with a present depth of about 60 feet.

No. 3. A lot on the same street  $43\frac{1}{2}$  feet front, and same depth as 1 and 2, with a good dwelling house of Stone. These 3 lots are susceptible of further extension indefinitely in depth by walling into the Potomac river.

No. 4. A lot fronting the U. S. Arsenal, 90 feet by about 150 feet, binding on a cross street. On this lot are erected the spacious frame buildings occupied and known as a Hotel for the last 30 years.

No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, vacant lots on the aforesaid cross street, varying in front from 23 to  $37\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and running back from 120 to 200 feet to alleys.

No. 12. The new mansion house, with a large garden lot about 120 by 140 feet.

No. 13 & 14. Vacant lots on Shenandoah street,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  feet and 40 feet by about 70 feet.

No. 15 & 16. Two lots 48 by 34 and 54 by 20, with 2 comfortable dwelling houses of frame.

The town of Harpers-Ferry is situated at the confluence of the Potomac & Shenandoah rivers, and at the easternmost outlet of the great Valley of Virginia, contains about 2000 inhabitants, is the seat of the U. S. Armory, and enjoys a water power on the two rivers

almost without limit. In addition to its natural advantages, its importance as a place of trade, will be immensely augmented by the great public works, which now connect it with the City of Baltimore and the District of Columbia on the one hand, and the fertile valleys of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the Coal region of Cumberland on the other, viz: the two Rail Roads above mentioned and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Some of the lots now to be sold, are in immediate connexion with these works, and the others in and near to the centre of business.

It is rarely that capitalists have so desirable an opportunity for investment and speculation as that now presented to them.

The sale will be made on the premises on the day above named, and will be continued, from day to day until completed.

The terms are one third in hand--the remaining two thirds in two equal payments in 9 and 18 months, the purchasers to give bonds for the deferred payments, to be secured by withholding the title until all the purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,  
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,

Commissioners  
Charlestown, Jeff. Co. Va.}  
March 24, 1836 }

T R A N S C R I P T I O N

[Virginia Free Press, September 22, 1836, p3c5]

*Public Sale*  
**OF REAL ESTATE**  
**AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.**

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, pronounced January 18, 1836, the undersigned, Commissioners named in said decree, will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Fitzsimmons' Hotel, at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, three valuable LOTS in in [sic] said town of Harpers-Ferry, part of the Real Estate of James B. Wager, Esq. remaining unsold from the former sale in June last, to wit:

Lot No. 15, as designated in the plat of said Estate, being the Tavern Lot, fronting 90 feet on Shenandoah street, and running back on \_\_\_\_ street 150 feet, with the buildings on the same; now, and hitherto occupied and known as the Harpers-Ferry Hotel, and considered the most valuable property in the town.

Lot No. 48, a Lot on Shenandoah Street, in a most central position for business, 40 feet front, and running back about 100 feet.

Lot No. 53, on \_\_\_\_ street, near to No. 15, 48 feet front and about 34 feet deep, with a good Frame Tenement, yielding a fair rent.

The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the residue in two equal payments, at nine and eighteen months. The title to be withheld until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid. Sale to take place at noon on the said day--first day of November next.

AND. KENNEDY,  
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,  
Commissioners

Sept. 22, 1836--6t.

# **T R A N S C R I P T I O N**

[Virginia Free Press, April 6, 1837, p3c3; Ibid, September 7, 1837, p3c4. The sale was postponed from May to October.]

## **Sale of Real Estate AT HARPERS-FERRY**

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Superior Court of Jefferson county, will proceed to sell, on Thursday the 11th day of May next [on Saturday, 28th day of October 1837] at Fitzsimmons Hotel in Harpers-Ferry, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms herinafter mentioned, a part of the real estate of James B. Wager, remaining unsold from former sales, viz:

### **The Tavern Lot,**

#### **FRONTING THE ARSENAL YARD,**

binding on the Shenandoah street 90 feet, and running back almost 150 feet. This lot will be divided into four beautiful building lots, three of which each 30 feet front on Shenandoah street--the other, of 30 feet by about 120 feet, on High street, to be sold separately.

### **One other Lot,**

(vacant) on the hill, behind the old Wager mansion.

Terms of sale--One third in hand, the remaining two thirds in two equal payments at 9 and 18 months. The title to be withheld until the whole purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,  
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,  
Commissioners

**APPENDIX E**

**EXTRACT OF MARTIN GRACE ESTATE ACCOUNT**

[NOTES FROM JCC WB13, ACCOUNT OF GRACE ESTATE BY EXECUTRIX MARY GRACE]

[p. 136]

Received (Rent)

|           |                   |      |
|-----------|-------------------|------|
| 1849.0604 | Elizabeth Douglas | \$ 3 |
| .0613     | " "               | "    |

[Receipts] James Young  
 J. Wright per Elias Schnebly  
 Thomas Widdows  
 James Young  
 George Koonce for Wm. McCormick  
 Patrick Ryan  
 William McSherry  
 Daniel Moran  
 Patsey Gallaher per Dan'l Moran  
 Patrick Ryan  
 George Caldwell for John Little  
 J. W. Deaner  
 Albert Beall  
 Patrick Donohoe  
 John McClown  
 (rents) Wm. Buckingham  
 Elizabeth Showbridge  
 Patrick Ryan  
 J. W. Deaner

[p. 138]

1850

[Receipts] Patrick Ryan per Koonce  
 Wm. Buckingham  
 Elizabeth Showbridge  
 Patrick Ryan  
 J. W. Deaner  
 (Rents) Solomon Fleming \$15  
 Patrick Farrell 4  
 Wm. Meade 2  
 Catharine Mooney 4.25 (2.25??)  
 Erastus Cleveland 4  
 Alfred Beale 10  
 Joseph Brittian 2  
 Wm. Moyer 2.37½  
 John Omera 2.75  
 Adam Young 2.50  
 Catharine Mooney 6.75 (1.75??)  
 " rent of house on Shenandoah  
 Street from Sept. 13th 1849 to  
 August 1850 73.00

[p. 139]

1851 Rents

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Catharine Mooney             | 11    |
| Patrick Ryan per Goe. Koonce | 12.50 |
| John Omera                   | 3     |
| Solomon Fleming              | 18    |

|                                                                  |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Erastus Cleveland                                                | 8      |
| Alfred Beal                                                      | 5      |
| Wm. Buckingham                                                   | 4      |
| "                                                                | 17     |
| John Omera                                                       | 1.25   |
| Wm. Buckingham                                                   | 4      |
| Erastus Cleveland                                                | 8      |
| Solomon Fleming                                                  | 3      |
| "                                                                | 3      |
| Rent of house on High St.<br>August 1850 to July 1851 @<br>\$150 | 137.50 |
| Rent of Stable Apr. 1851<br>to July 1851                         | 3.75   |

[p. 330]

|           |                                                                    |                                          |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1851.0723 | Benjamin Ott - Shenandoah House)                                   |                                          |
| .0818     | Wm. Buckingham, rent of room )                                     | 15, also B. Ott                          |
|           | Basement of Ware House                                             | 5                                        |
| .0826     | Benj. Ott - Shenandoah house                                       | 10                                       |
| .0903     | Muria (Minna??) Walker                                             |                                          |
|           | - room in ware house                                               | 6 (Walker                                |
|           | continues to rent room in                                          |                                          |
|           | ware house to November 1851                                        | 4                                        |
| .1001     | Benj. Ott - Shenandoah house                                       | 10 (Ott continues<br>through March 1852) |
| 1852.0412 | T. D. Hammond 3 months rent -<br>"Basement of Shenandoah<br>House" | 15                                       |
| .0412     | John R. Zimmerman - room in<br>ware house                          | 3.75                                     |
| .0424     | Samuel Dimany - basement room<br>in ware house                     | 1.00                                     |
| .0520     | John R. Zimmerman - storage in<br>stable loft                      | 0.30                                     |
| .0531     | Samuel Dimany - basement room<br>in ware house                     | 1.00                                     |
| .0630     | Israel Russell - 3 months rent<br>basement of Shenandoah Hs.       | 18.75                                    |

[remainder of record is account of house on High Street]

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