HFR-235

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES OF THE U.S. ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, 1798 -1884 IN THREE VOLUMES

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia

by

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A History of the Construction, Repair, Improvement, and Acquisition of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1798 - 1841

Volume I

236 pp.
10 maps.

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PREFACE

Using extensive historical records in the National Archives that had not been cataloged in 1957-58 and hence could not be studied, this present projected three volume history of the Armory Dwelling Houses of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, from 1798 to 1884, is intended to replace Charles W. Snell's "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796 - 1869, Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia,"(N.P.S. Typescript, Harpers Ferry N.M., W. Va., Dated October 31, 1858, revised January 13, 1959, 140 pages and three maps.

Volume I of the present study presents all known data on the construction, repair, improvement, and acquisition of dwelling houses for the U.S. Harper's Ferry Armory from 1798, when construction began, until December 31, 1841. This includes a description of and the costs of constructing approximately 172 residences that were built or purchased in this period by the Armory, by the Armory workmen, and by private individuals not connected with the Armory. Appendix No. 8, pp. 214-236, is comprised of an index and descriptive catalog of the claims of 217 Armory workmen and private individuals for houses that they built, 1810-31, or repaired or improved, that were located on Armory land.

Volume II is "A Descriptive ~~Catalog~~ Catalog and Directory of 187 Armory Dwelling Houses, 1841- 1852, of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Including Rents Collected, 1822 to 1851, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia,"(N.P.S. typescript, National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, Colorado, September 1981), 290 pages and 23 location maps.

In Volume II the use of each of the 169 Armory dwelling house standing in 1841, including the rents charged and names of the renters, together with all architectural data, is traced in detail from 1841 to December 31, 1851. There are two name indexes for the renters: the first one, with 215 names, covers the period 1823 to 1828, and the second, with 383 names, covers the renters of the 1841-1851 period.

Volume II also includes a study of the rents collected on Armory dwelling houses from 1822 to 1851.

Projected Volume III will cover the history of the construction, repair, improvement, acquisition, and disposal of Armory Dwelling Houses from 1852 to 1884.

Charles W. Snell
Washington, D. C.

November 6, 1981

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CHAPTER I

OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE U.S. ARMORY AND ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, 1751 - 1797

1. Ownership of the Land at Harper's Ferry, 1751 to 1797:

The land that was to form the future site of the United States Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in 1796-97, was originally owned by Robert Harper, under two patents made to him from Lord Thomas Fairfax, proprietor of the " Northern Neck" of Virginia: one dated April25, 1751 for 125 acres, and the second, dated April 19, 1762, for 92 acres.[1] Robert Harper,a millwright from Pennsylvania, resided at and improved his wilderness property at Harpers Ferry from 1751 until his death in October 1782. He constructed and operated a saw mill and flour mill, both situated on the Hall Islands, during these years and his residence was also located on the main land, but fronting on the Upper Hall Island .

Under his will, Harper bequeathed the western half, including his residence and flour and saw mills on the Shenandoah River, to his nephew Robert Griffith. The eastern half, which included his new stone tavern and his ferry rights on the Potomac River, Harper left to his niece, Sarah Harper, who was the wife of John Wager, Sr.[2] On January 9, 1797, Robert Griffith's son and heir sold the land including the Upper and Lower Hall Islands to Thomas Rutherford, William Darke Van Rutherford, and Mary Rutherford.[3]

1. Lord Fairfax's deed to Robert Harper of April 25, 1751, is in the Northern Grants Books, Book No. 6, p. 496, for 125 acres, in Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va. Data on the 2nd deed for 92 acres, dated April 19, 1796, from the recital of facts regarding the chain of ownership in Thomas Rutherford and others deed of B. &. S., dated February 20,1797. to the United States Government, in National Archives, Washington, D.C.,Record Group 121, Public Buildings Service, Entry 75, Warenty Deeds and Correspondence, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., 1797-1880, Tray No. 1.

2.Last Will of Robert Harper of Berkeley County, Va., dated September 26,1782, probated October 15,1782, in National Archives Record Group 153, Military Reservati Division, Box No. 44- has copy of Harper's will.

3. Deed of Rutherford & Others to U.S. February 20,1797,National Archives R.G.121.

2. Establishment of the Armory and Acquisition of Land, 1794- 1797:

On April 2, 1794, President George Washington approved "An Act to provide for the erecting and repairing of Arsenals and Magazines, and other purposes."[1] This law directed the President to establish three or four arsenals for the storage of arms and also three or four national armories to manufacture small arms.[2] Acting under this authority, President Washington selected Harpers Ferry, Virginia, as the site of one of the new U.S. Armories and Arsenals, and directed to the War Department to purchase land at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers for this purpose.[3]

The 428 acres comprising the future site of the Armory and Arsenal was purchased from two parties for a total $ 17,016.66 in 1796 and 1797: On June 15,1796, John Wager, Jr. and his family conveyed about 117¼ acres to the United States for $ 7,016.66 ;[4] on February 20,1797, Thomas Rutherford, William Darke Van Rutherford, and Mary Rutherford sold approximately 310¾ acres to the United States for $ 10,000.[5]

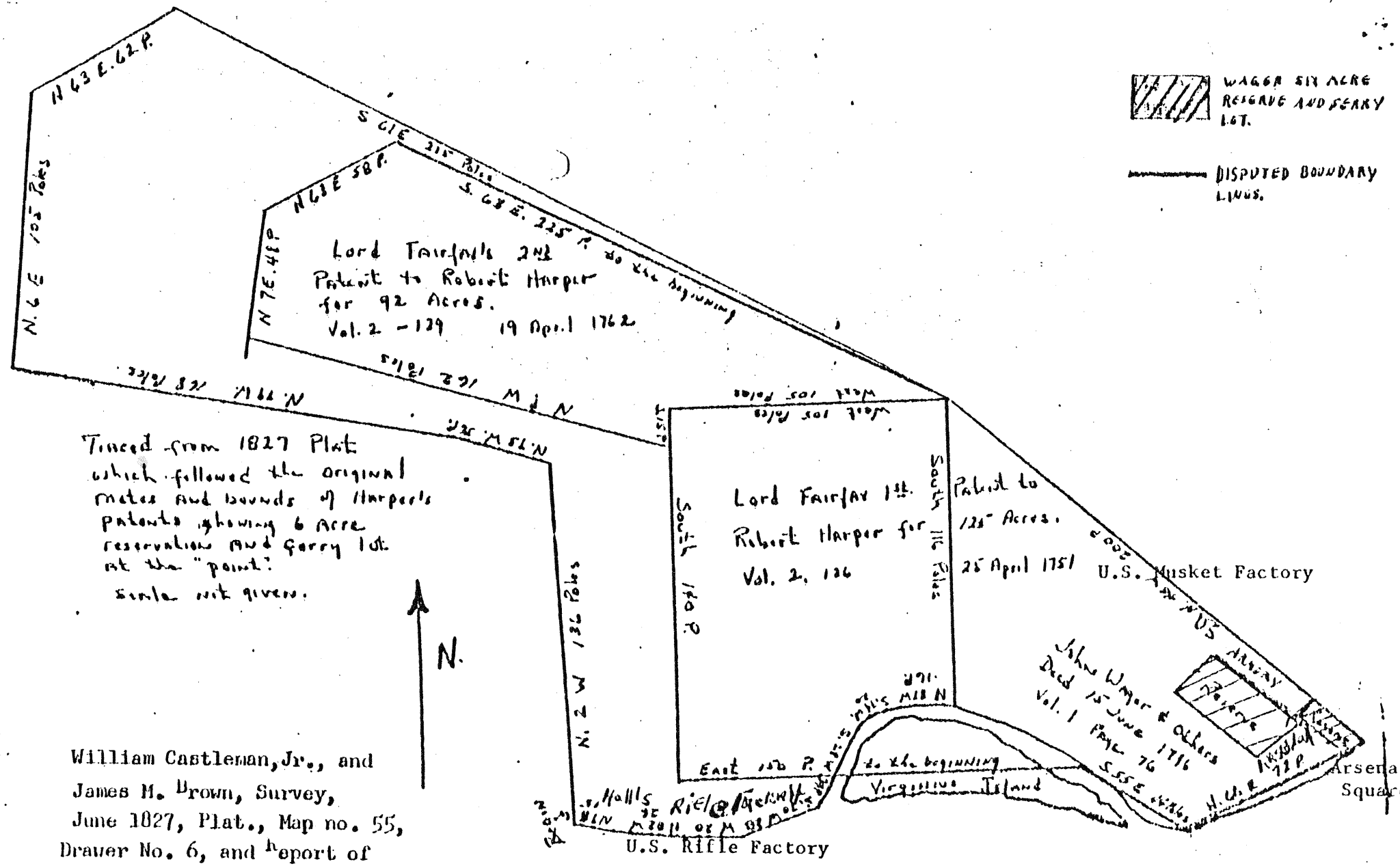
Of the 428 acres acquired, about 72 acres were to be used as the site of the U.S. Musket Factory, the chief arms manufacturing plant, situated on the Potomac River bank, one acre for the U.S. Arsenal, the arms storage area, located on the Shenandoah River bank adjacent to its junction with the Potomac, and approximately 13 acres after 1819 on the Upper and Lower Hall Islands in the Shenandoah River as the site of the John H. Hall or U.S. Rifle Factory. The remaining balance of 342 acres was available for use as sites for armory dwelling houses, cemeteries, stables, and storage. such as powder magazines.

1. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. I, p.352.
2. Ibid.
3. For this involved story see, Snell, Charles W.,"A History of the Physical Plant of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Its Evolution and Development, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia,Volume I, (1794-1841)(N.P.S. Typescript, National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, August 1980), Vol. I, Chapter II.
4. Deed in National Archives Record Group No. 121, Public Buildings Service, Entry No. 75, Warrenty Deeds and Correspondence, 1796-1884,for Public Lands at Harpers Ferry, W.Va.
5. Deed in National Archives Record Group 121, Entry 75, Washington, D.C.

Map No. 1

William Castleman, Jr. and James M. Brown's Survey of the U.S. Armory public lands at Harpers Ferry, Va., June 1827.

Plotting the boundaries of the 1796-97 deeds.


WAGGA SIX ACRE RESERVE AND FERRY LOT.
DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINES.
Lord Fairfax 2nd
Patent to Robert Harper
for 92 Acres.
Vol. 2 - 129 19 April 1762
Lord Fairfax 1st.
Robert Harper for
Vol. 2, 126
Patent to
125 Acres.
25 April 1751
U.S. Musket Factory
Traced from 1827 Plat
which followed the original
metes and bounds of Harpers
patents showing 6 Acre
reservation and Ferry Lot
at the "point".
Scale not given.
N.
William Castleman, Jr., and
James H. Brown, Survey,
June 1827, Plat., Map no. 55,
Drawer No. 6, and Report of
Surveyor Castleman, National Archives.
U.S. Rifle Factory
Virginia Island
ARSENAL

Only two tracts, one called the Wager"Six Acre Reservation" and the other the Ferry Lot Reservation", with three -fourths of an acre, both located in the lower town area of Harper's Ferry, remained in private ownership in 1797. (See Map No. 1, page 3). Both lots were owned by John Wager, Sr.. He and his heirs were to possess a complete monopoly of all privately owned land in Harper's Ferry from 1797 to October 10, 1835, when finally one-third of their holdings were sold at public auction at very high ~~pirces~~ PRICES. From 1797 to 1835, however, as the population grew, the Wager family leased out building lots at high ground rents, specifying the type of building the merchant must erect on his leased land, and in addition the Wagers were able to guarantee that the merchant would have no competition in his particluar line of business.[1]

Events were soon to demonstrate that the United States had acquired too much land at Harper's Ferry in 1796-97. Because of this fact and the Wager -family private land holding monopoly, there was no other private land available so that armory workmen could buy their own lots on which to erect their own homes. Merchants also could not purchase lots on which to erect their stores. Fifty years were to pass before the Harper's Ferry Armory was able to solve these problems by selling off at public auction in 1852 about 216½ acres of public lands that were surplus to armory needs for residential and commerical use.

1. The one exception to the statement on the availability of private land in Harpers Ferry prior to 1835 is the Island of Virginius. This 13-acre island in the Shenandoah River was developed and sold off in four or five tracts in 1824 at very high price, so in effect, the Wager land-owning monopoly was maintained.

CHAPTER II

CONSTRUCTION OF THE HARPER"S FERRY ARMORY, 1798 -1802

Secretary of War James McHenry appointed Joseph Perkin as the first superintendent of the proposed U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on August 6, 1798.[1]

In a letter of instruction to Perkin, dated August 6,1798, McHenry ordered the newly appointed superintendent to Harper's Ferry to conduct a preliminary survey of the " Waters and grounds for erecting the necessary buildings and works for the establishment of an Armoury." The Secretary also sent James Brindley, a noted English-born engineer, to accompany Perkin and to make the survey.[2]

Perkin and Brindley arrived at Harper's Ferry in mid-August 1798 and spent about two weeks ~~examing~~ examining sites on both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. They decided that the best best site for the proposed Armory or U.S. Musket Factory would be on the bank of of the Potomac. Having completed their survey, the two men returned to Philadelphia, where they prepared a report with their recommendations and estimates of the cost that was present to Secretary of War McHenry in September 1798.

Meanwhile, on August 30, 1798, Secretary McHenry had appointed John Mackey to be Paymaster and Storekeeper of the U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Of the two chief officers of the Harper's Ferry Armory, Mackey was to be the dominant figure. He was to take charge of construction, while Perkin's authority was limited to the repair and manufacture of arms. The two men soon came to hate each other.[3]

1. These and further details on Joseph Perkins are to be found in Smith, Merritt Roe, Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology- The Challenge of Change (Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London, 1977), p. 37-38.

2. GAO Record Group 217-Account' Office, War Department, Letter Book G'; Smith, Harpers Ferry Armory, 38-39. Daniel H. Calhoun, The American Civil Engineer(Cambridge, Massachusetts, M.I.T. Press, 1960),pp.11-12; Bacon-Foster, Corra,"Early Chapters in the Development of the Potomac Route to the West," Records of the Columbia Historical Society,Vol. 15 (1912),167-169.

Mackey arrived at Harper's Ferry on September 12,1798,eager to proceed with the new project. He had no instructions from the Secretary of War,however, and he also found that the new Superintendent, Perkins, had returned to Philadelphia. Nothing, if not resourceful, Mackey proceeded to develop his own plan for the new Armory, at least for the immediate future and on September 17, he informed Intendent General Samiel Hodgdon that the 100 foot long frame warehouse (Bldg. No. 11 on Map No. 3), which Col. Tobias Lear had purchased from John Wager, Sr. on June 15, 1796 for $ 350.00, and which stood at the eastern end of the proposed musket factory site, adjacent to the Wager Ferry Lot, was being converted into a temporary "Armory" or factory where Superintendent Perkin and his armorers could work on weapons until the permanent structures were erected. Mackey estimated that this conversion would be done in three weeks. He also planned to erect a barracks for the armorers and other workmen to live in, as little or no housing was available in the tiny town of Harper's Ferry. Finally, he recommended that a second new frame structure be erected as a temporary arsenal or place to store arms, as there was no existing structure that could be used for this purpose.[4]

In his report of September 25, Mackey reported rapid progress: the walls of the barracks or living quarters were going up and he estimated the structure would be finished in another 10 days,if the weather cooperated. He had also assembled all the material to complete the new roof and to finish

3. See Smith, Harpers Ferry Armory, 37-38, for further details on Mackey's character.

4. Records of the Adjutant General's Office,National Archives Record Group 94, Hodgdon-Mackey Papers, in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Photostatic Collection, Document No. 102, No. 1- hereafter refered to to as HF- 102,No.1.

the necessary alterations to the interior of the frame warehouse. He estimated that the temporary armory would be ready for use in 10 days. He mentioned that the additional tools that he had ordered from Philadelphia had not yet arrived.[5]

Superintendent Joseph Perkins returned to Harpers Ferry in October 1798, bringing with him some 10 armorers who had formerly worked at New London, Virginia. These men went to work in the temporary Armory, - the frame warehouse, reconditioning damaged arms shipped from depots in Carlisle, Philadelphia, and New London. Other than assisting an artillery officer named Major Louis Tousard conduct experiments with local iron ores for casting cannon, there was little for Perkins to do other than supervising the repair of small arms, and interviewing propective suppliers of the raw material that would be needed once the manufacture of small arms got underway.[6]

Construction was suspended with the coming of the winter of 1798-99, and the War Department accounts indicate that a total of $ 3,028.53 was expended in 1798 to convert the warehouse to an armory and to erect a barracks for the workmen.[7]

Between April 28 and May 6, 1799, engineer James Brindley returned to Harper's Ferry and marked out the site and line of the proposed canal for the U.S. Musket Factory. Mackey probably began construction on the permanent Armory brick buildings that were to line the north bank of the canal as soon as Brindley had marked the exact site. Working under contracts for providing building materials and actual construction, excellent progress was made in erecting the large brick structure[8], but a great shortage of

5. HF-102- No. 2.
6. Smith, Harper Ferry Armory, p.40.
7. American State Papers, Military Affairs, II, p. 481.

labor, together with an incompetent contractor, greatly slowed down progress on constructing the canal.

On December 26, 1799, Paymaster John Mackey triumphantly reported the progress on the construction of four large brick structures, writing to Intendent General Samuel Hodgdon:

> The Smith shop and Factory are finished. The Arsenal is built but not entirely finished. Two upper floors are yet to be laid. All, even my numerous Democratic Enemies, agree that the Buildings are elegant.
> The Smith Shop is 80 by 26 ft. clear of the walls; The Factory 120 by 26 feet, and the Arsenal 120 by 27 feet within. The [smith] shop contains 10 forges, one of which is designed for a Tilt-hammer; The ground floor of the factory is designed for the boring, grinding & polishing machinery; the filers and stockers will occupy the upper floor. The Garret will receive Gun Stocks lumber etc. The Mill is almost built, but will not be put together until the Water is in the Canal. The Arsenal has three floors. This building stands within the confluence of [the Potomac and Shenandoah] Rivers."

At the same time, however, Mackey was forced to concede that the progress of work on the new canal and dam was far behind schedule. He reported in regards to these problems:

"The Bank & Walls of the Canal on the land, ½ mile in length are nearly done, but 3/4 of the whole is yet to be puddled. A third of the dam is done. 100 men in 3 months will complete the Whole. Mr. Brindley has made many mistakes in his part of the business -they are stated in my report to the Secretary [of War]. If I should continue here (which is very doubtful) I shall renew our operations early in the Spring, so that we may have the business done about the middle of July [1800]..." [8]

A total of $ 14,565.00 had been expended on the construction of the Armory buildings, canal, and dam during 1799. [9]

8. HF-Doucment No. 102- No.14.
9. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. II, p.481.

By January 1800, Paymaster John Mackey faced many difficulties, most of whi were of his own making. He had caused a strike among his workmen, created political squables, offended President George Washington with regards to his supplying the three regiments of the U.S. Provisional Army that camped on Camp Hill during the winter of 1799-1800, and was also feuding with William Simmons, the War Department accountant. Seeing the handwriting on the wall, Mackey resigned as Paymaster in January 1800, pleading ill health, and he left Harpers Ferry in April 1800.[10]

On April 22,1800, Secretary of War James McHenry appointed Samuel Annin, of New Jersey and a former soldier in the Continental Army, to be the new Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry. Like Mackey, Annin was to have charge "of the Stores, together with the Superintendence of the erection of all the buildings, Dams & other business" at the armory.

Arriving at Harper's Ferry on May 1, Annin at once took charge of the construction program. The two brick buildings, the Armory mill and the Arsenal, were completed during the fall of 1800, as Annin first pushed work on the unfinished Armory canal.

The Secretary of War"s letter of instructions gave Annin the authority to continue Col. Arbraham Shepherd as the contractor in charge of construction if the Paymaster so desired. In reviewing Col. Shepherd's accounts, however, Annin discovered that Shepherd had defrauded the Armory of $ 185 by falisifying pay vouchers for 37

10. See M.R. Smith, Harpers Ferry Armory, pp.46-48 for details and many examples.

days work on the canal during the summer of 1799. Shepherd was discharged at once and forced to make restitution. Annin, unable to find a suitable person to take charge, was thus forced to assume personal supervision of the canal. [11]

Unable to secure the laborers necessary to dig the canal, Annin applied to Secretary McHenry for permission to employ soldiers of the three regiments under the command of Major General Charles C. Pinckney, who were still in their winter encampment on Camp Hill. McHenry applied for permission to hire the troops to President John Adams, who issued the desired order on May 22,1800.

In his orders to the troops, General Pinckney announced:

> The President has directed that as many soldiers shall be employed on the Canal in the Vicinity of the camp as the good of the service will permit. The Major General has conversed with the superintendent of the works on this business and the superintendent is desirous of commencing next week with 50 soldiers as fatigue men and a proportionate number of sergeants. They will be allowed a Sixth of a Dolar per day and double rations of provisions per man. This is to be a weekly fatigue agreeably to the strength of the Different Regiments. Volunteers are to be preferred for this duty. [12]

11. Smith, Harpers Ferry Armory,48-49. Simmons to Annin, May 14,1800, July 24,1800, Letter Book G, Record of the U.S. General Accounting Office, Record Group 217; Annin to William Eustis,June 10,1810,Letters Received June 1,1801 Records of the Office of the Secretary of War,National Archives Record Group 107; Supt. James Stubblefield to Col. George Bomford October 5, 1822, Letter Received, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Record Group No.156. Henry Dearborn to Annin, May 11,1801, OSW, Record Group 107, Miscellaneous Letter Sent.

12. Steiner, the Life and Correspondence of James McHenry,p.424.Orderly Book Division Orders, May 22, 29,1800. Record of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, National Archives Record Group No.153.

By June 1, this work force had been increased to 100 men and was making rapid progress in puddling and banking the canal. On June 14,1800, however, the provisional army was disbanded and Annin lost his large work force . Forced to rely on private labor again, the construction of the canal and dam continued during the work seasion of 1800 and into 1801.

In 1800 $19,552.33 was spent for new construction; as only two brick buildings, largely finished in 1799, were completed in 1800, most of this money must have been spent for building the canal and Potomac dam. In 1801, when the canal was finally finished, the total spent for new construction amounted to only $ 6,558.20. During this two year period the first moneys were also spent for repair of buildings, dams, and canals: $ 505.81 in 1800 and $ 725.69 in 1301.[13]

Thus in May 1801, with the Armory canal finally operative, and seven years after the Act of April 2,1794, the Nation's second National Armory began the production of muskets at Harper's Ferry. About 28 armorers, working under the supervision of Superintendent Joseph Perkin, were able to make 293 flintlock muskets in 1801.[14]

As soon as water was let into the Armory Canal, however, there was trouble. On August 4,1801, the Acting Secretary of War notified Annin that Superintendent Perkin had reported "that the works at Harpers Ferry are much impeded in their progress by the leakings of the Canal and that proper attention to a remedy is not paid."[15]

13., American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. II, p. 481.
14. Ibid., II, p.481 for cost of construction and number of arms produced in 1801. ASP-MA, Vol. V, p.915 for the approximate number of armorers employed in 1801.
15. HF NHP Microfilm Reel 18, Vol. 1, p.21.

Much of the money spent for repairs during the next few years probably went to make the canal watertight. New construction fund expenditures, which were not large until 1806-07, were probably used to erect dwelling houses and storage buildings.

The total cost of constructing 20 buildings, one dam and the Potomac canal at the Harper's Ferry Armory, from 1798 to 1801, was $ 43,704.06. The total amount spent during this same period for repairs came to $ 1,234.50, thus making a grand total of $ 44,938.56 spent for construction and repair, 1798-1801. With the $ 17,016.66 spent to purchase the 428¼ acres of land for the armory site included, the grand total cost of establishing and constructing the Harper's Ferry Armory from 1796 to December 31,1801 was $ 61,955.22.[16]

EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, 1798 -1801

YEAR	Construction	Repair	Total
1798	$ 3,028.53	0	$ 3,028.53
1799	14,565.00	0	14,565.00
1800	19,552.33	505.81	20,058.14
1801	6,558.20	728.69	7,286.89
Total:	$ 43,704.06	1,234.50	44,938.56

16. American State Papers, MA, II, p.481.

Armory Dwelling Houses, 1798 -1802:

The records of the Harper's Ferry Armory Paymasters from 1798 to about June 30,1817 are no longer extant. Details from his vouchers as to cost of construction, names of the buildiers, and amounts of materials used are thus no longer available. Surviving documentary evidence, however, indicates that Paymaster John Mackey erected a large frame barracks in the fall of 1798. The armorers numbered about 10 in 1798 and 28 in 1801. In 1801, the temporary frame "Armory or Factory", located at the east or lower end of the Musket Factory Yard and on the north side of the entrance from the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation, was remodelled for use at Superintendent Joseph Perkin's residence.

This 100 feet long, one-story frame warehouse had been erected by John Wager, Sr. in the period 1782 to 1796 and was purchased by the United States on June 15, 1796 for $ 350.00. The warehouse was remodelled in the fall of 1798 for use as a temporary armory or factory, where arms could be repaired until the permanent brick Armory could be constructed in 1799.

In October 1801, Secretary of War Henry Dearborn authorized Superintendent Joseph Perkin "to appropriate to the accommodation of yourself & family so much of the old frame buildings at Harpers Ferry, purchased from Col. Lear (who had handled the purchase of the land for the Armory in 1796-97), as you may find necessary for your convenience, and to have suitable repairs made therein, which you estimate may be done at an expence not exceeding four hundred dollars."[17] The remodelled warehouse, Bldg. No. 11, was to serve as the residence of Superintendent Perkin from October 1801 until his death from "bilious fever" on December 1,1806. (See Map No. 3 for Location of Perkin's house, Bldg. No. 11 on that map.)

17. Harpers Ferry NHP Microfilm Reel 18, Vol. 1, pp. 22-23.

The 1803 maps (No. 2, 3, and 4) reveal that between 1801 and 1802 Paymaster Sanuel Annin constructed a fine brick residence(See Bldg. No. 16) as his quarters. In 1810 his dwelling was described as a two-story brick house with cellar and attached brick kitchen. The residence measured 28 by 19 feet in size and its gable roof was covered with wood shingles.

The 1803 maps further suggest that there were approximately 18 or 19 armory dwelling houses and three or four armory stables standing in February 1803. All of these structures, with the exception of the Paymaster's brick house, were of frame or log construction.

For probable armory dwelling houses, see Building Nos. 6, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,(perhaps 33), 34, and 35, on Maps No. 2 to 4. For Armory stables see Bldgs. No. 19, 20, 23, and perhaps 33.

A description of the approximately 35 Armory-owned buildings and 17-Wager-owned structures standing at Harper's Ferry in February 1803 follows:

BUILDINGS OF THE U.S. ARMORY AND ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 1803

(See Maps No. 2, 3, and 4; Buildings with numbers owned by the United States; buildings with letters owned by John Wager, Jr.).

A. U.S. MUSKET FACTORY OR ARMORY: (8 buildings;)

1. The Armory or Factory. A 2½ story brick shop with gable roof covered with wood shingles, designed and erected by Paymaster John Meckey in 1799. The 1799 dimensions were given as " 26 feet feet by 120 feet clear of the walls." The 1811 exterior dimensions were given as 29 feet by 123 feet. The workshop stood at the eastern or lower head of the line of Armory shops that stood on the northern bank of the Armory Canal.

The first floor of the Armory contained four wooden water wheels which powered the machinery for boring, grinding, and polishing arms. The second floor served as the shop of the filers and stockers; and the third story or"Garret" was utilized to store musket stocks, lumber, tools, and other stores.

2. The Smiths Shop. A two-story brick shop with wood shingle gable roof, designed and erected by Paymaster John Mackey in 1799. The 1799 dimensions were listed 26 by 80 feet "clear of the walls;" The 1811 exterior dimensions were given as 30 by 83 feet. The structure was located on the north bank of the Musket Factory canal and second from the eastern(or lower) head of the line of Armory shops.

This building had no water wheels or water-powered machinery. The first floor, however, contained 10 forges, each with its own chimney, for the use of the smiths. The second floor served as a workshop for the filers.

3. The Forge or Mill. Probably a one-story brick building with wood shingle gable roof, this shop was designed and erected by Paymaster John Mackey in 1799-1800. The approximate dimensions, judging by Map 3, were 26 by 30 feet. This shop stood on the north bank of the Armory canal and was the third from the eastern (lower) head of the line of workshops .

The Forge or Mill contained one eight-foot breast-type water wheel, the largest wheel at the Armory, which supplied power for the tilt hammer for heavy forging, which was used for working iron and preparing barrel skelps for the hand welders.

The Armory thus had a total of five water wheels, which averaged 4.2 feet in breath, in the three workshops that made up the 1801 plant.[23]

4. The Coal House . Designed and erected by Paymaster Samuel Annin, 1801-02, probably a one-story frame building used for the storage of coal. Judging by Map No. 3, the storehouse was approximately 15 by 20 feet in size. The Coal House was located on the north bank of the Armory canal and stood fourth from the eastern(lower) head of the line of Armory buildings.

5. Proof House. Designed and erected by Paymaster Samuel Annin in 1801-02, this was probably a one-story edifice of frame and stone construction. The structure was used to test muskets. The Proof House, standing on the north bank of the Armory Canal, was the fifth building from the eastern(lower) head of the line of workshops along that canal.

Bldgs. No. 8, 9 and 10. Probably frame structures, use unknown, erected 1800-1802. May have included office for Superintendent, Paymaster, and Master Armorer, also a workshop for the carpenters, and perhaps a latrine or privy.

ARSENAL SQUARE (Three buildings):

12. The Arsenal. This 2½ story brick structure was erected in 1799-1800 and measured " 120 by 27 feet within". Its gable roof was covered with oak shingles and the front(north) slope of its roof contained a central pediment which was flanked on either side by three dormer windows. The stone foundations were five feet deep and a included a center stone wall that ran the entire length of the arsenal. This feature was included to help support first floor beams to carry the heavy weight of the small arms that would be stored in the edifice. There was no cellar or basement.

The arsenal also had no chimneys or fireplaces in order to lessen the danger from fire and the structure was unpainted in 1803.

The windows of the Large Arsenal were topped by round brick arches. The north or front elevation was divided into three sections by means of a central pedimented pavilion, which appeared to, or may have actually, projected forward slightly. Each of these three sections, the center and two wings, were in turn subdivided into three bays. The first story of each section contained a door situated in its center bay and an arched window in each of the flanking bays. Similar round-arch windows occupied the nine bays of the second floor level. The west end, two bays wide, contained four arched windows, two each at the first and second story levels, and round window was centered in the pedimented gable end at the third floor level. The east end presumably had the same fenestration as the west end/. The south or rear elevation, of which there are no views, probably contained 18 arched windows, nine on each story.

13. Artillery Shed. A one-story frame building probably erected in 1799-1800 to shelter the field artillery of the three regiments of the U.S. Provisional Army, which encamped on Camp Hill during the winter of 1799- 1800.

Bldg. No. 14, probably a frame privy

OTHER ARMORY OWNED BUILDINGS: (24 Structures):

Bldgs. No. 6 and 7, two structures located on north side of High or Washington Street, adjacent to western boundary line of Wager Six Acre Reservation. Probably two Armory dwelling houses and probably constructed of wood.

Bldg. No. 11- Temporary Armory- Superintendent's House: Building located on the north side of the entrance to the U.S. Musket Factory yard from the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation. This 100 feet long, one-story frame warehouse had been erected by John Wager, Sr. in the period 1782 to 1796 and was purchased by the United States on June 15, 1796 for $ 350.00.[1] The warehouse was remodelled in the fall of 1798 for use as a temporary armory or factory, where arms could be repaired until the permanent brick Armory could be constructed in 1799.

The armory was remodelled during the fall of 1801 at an approximate cost of $ 400.00 for use as the quarters of Armory Superintendent Jospeh Perkin.

The remodelled warehouse, Bldg. No. 11, was to serve as the residence of Superintendent Perkin from October 1801 until his death from "bilious fever" on December 1,1806. Bldg. No. 11 was to be removed from the Musket Factory Yard and re-erected as two brick and frame two-story dwellings in September 1809.

Building No. 15: Probably a frame privy serving the Armory Paymaster's House, Bldg. No. 16.

Bldg. No. 16, The Armory Paymaster's Quarters. This was the two-story brick dwelling, 28 by 19 feet, with an adjoining brick kitchen, the Armory Paymaster Samuel erected in 1801 or 1802 as the Paymaster's residence. The gable roof was covered with wood shingles in 1803. The house had a cellar and the edifice was valued at $ 2,500.00 in 1821. The house served as the dwelling house of all Armory Paymasters from 1801 to 1838. The residence was numbered as Armory Dwelling House No. 43 in 1841.

Bldg. No. 17. Located west of Bldg. No. 16 and near the bank of the Shenandoah River. The may be the frame barracks that was erected in the fall of 1798 to house the workmen who were to build the new armory and also the armorers.

Bldg. No. 18, located on Shenandoah Street. Probably a frame or log dwelling house erected ca. 1799-1802.

Bldgs. No. 19 and 20, Stables, probably log, erected ca. 1799-1802.

Bldg. No. 21, a log dwelling house erected ca. 1799-1802.

Bldg. No. 22, (See Maps 2 and 4): The Armory Saw Mill, located at the lower(eastern) end of the Lower Hall Island at a point where the Lower Locks of the Shenandoah Canal Company Locks were to be constructed in 1807. Robert Harper had constructed this frame saw mill prior to his death in 1782. The Armory used the saw mill from 1798 to 1807, when a new saw mill was constructed at a new site on the Lower Hall Island.

Bldg. No. 23. located on the south side of the Shenandoah road, near the upper or western end of the Upper Hall Island. This frame or log building, probably a barn, was erected by Robert Harper prior to 1782.

Bldg. No. 24, located on the north side of the Shenandoah road and near the upper or western end of the Upper Hall Island. This was the frame or log residence of Robert Harper and the house in which he died in 1782.

Bldg. No. 25 (See Map No. 4), located on the side of Camp Hill overlooking the Potomac River just to the west of the U.S. Musket Factory. Probably a large frame barracks for the workmen, erected ca. 1798-1802.

Bldgs. No. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 35 (See Map 4): Located above or to the west of the U.S. Musket Factory and to the north of the Armory Canal. These are probably eight frame or log armory dwelling houses for use of the armorers erected 1799-1802. They may include a stable or barn or two.

Bldgs. No. 33 and 34: Located on the north side of Camp Hill overlooking the armory canal and Bldgs. No. 30 and 31. Probably frame or log structures, these may have been two armory dwelling houses, or perhaps one house and a barn or stable. (See Map No. 4).

Other Armory-owned buildings were thus comprised of one privy(No. 15), three or four stables (Nos. 19, 20, 23, and perhaps 33), and 18 or 19 armory dwelling houses. Except for the Paymaster's brick house, No.16, all of these other buildings were of log or frame construction.

Wager-Owned Buildings at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, February , 1803

Bldg. A, Tavern- the Harper House (Park Bldg. No. 1A, the 2½ story over full basement stone house erected by Robert Harpers as a tavern ca. 1776-82.

Bldg. B. Not known, perhaps a carriage house.

Bldg. C, D. and E, Stables

Bldg. F. Not known, but perhaps a dwelling house.

Bldg. G. Not known, but perhaps a dwelling house.

Bldg. H.(on Wager Lot No. 13), unknown, store or dwelling.

Bldgs. I, J, K , frame, stores and dwellings.

Bldgs. M and N, with Outbuildings L and O, the Harpers Ferry Hotel, a large frame structure located on Wager Lot No. 15, subdivisions No. 1 and 2.

These above 15 structures all located in the Wager Six Acre Reservation.

Located in the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation, the following two buildings:

P. The Ferry Warehouse, a log or frame storehouse were goods were stored while waiting to be transported across the Potomac River.

John Wager, Jr., removed his Ferry Warehouse and also his other frame building which abutted against the west side of warehouse, from their location at the head of the Musket Factory Street in 1809 or 1810. This was done to reduce the danger of fire spreading from Wager's buildings to the large new Musket Factory brick shops that were erected 1808-09.

Q. The Ferry House, a frame or log house where passengers waited to be ferried across the Potomac River.

Total, 17 buildings owned by the Wager Family at Harper's Ferry in 1803.

Also note the "Garden" located in the Wager Six Acre Reservation at the junction of Shenandoah and High Streets.

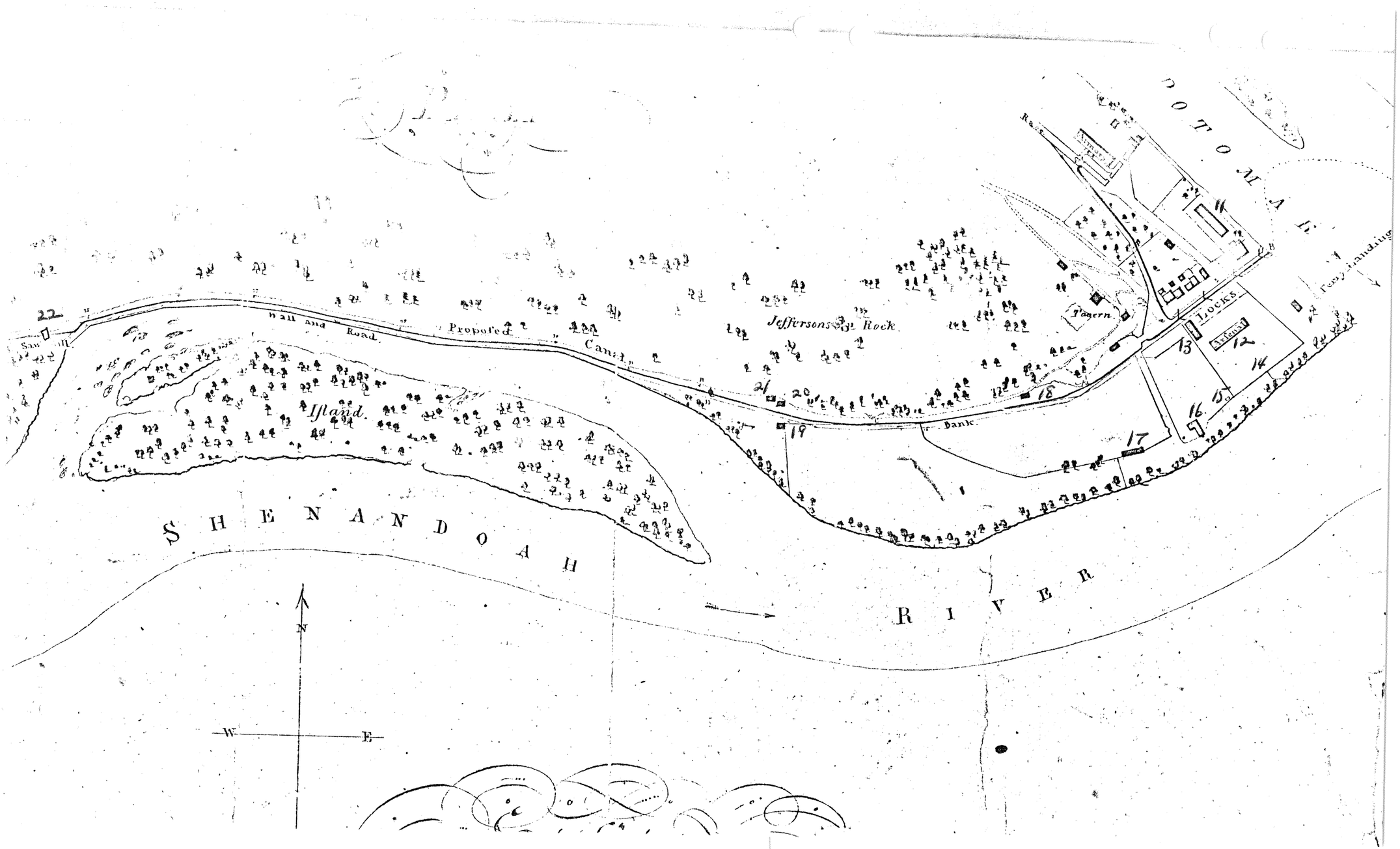
Two landing sites, "Ferry Landing" and"Landing" are also indicated on the bank of the Potomac River.

MAP NO. 2

PLAN AND SECTION of a Canal at the lower Falls of the Shenandoah, and its junction with the public Canal at HARPER'FERRY, and the necessary Locks, Surveyed & Levelled by N. King and L. Harbaugh for the U.S. and the Potomak Compnay, Feby, 1803. Scale 24 poles to an Inch." National Archives Record Group No. 77- Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Files, Drawer 150, Sheet 2, Cartographic Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Shenandoah River Portion of the Map.

23A


Saw Mill
Wall and Road
Proposed
Canal
Jeffersons Rock
Island
Tavern
LOCKS
Aqueduct
Bank
Ferry Landing
SHENANDOAH
RIVER
N
W
E

Proposed Canal

Saw Mill Race

Island.

SHENANDOAH

N

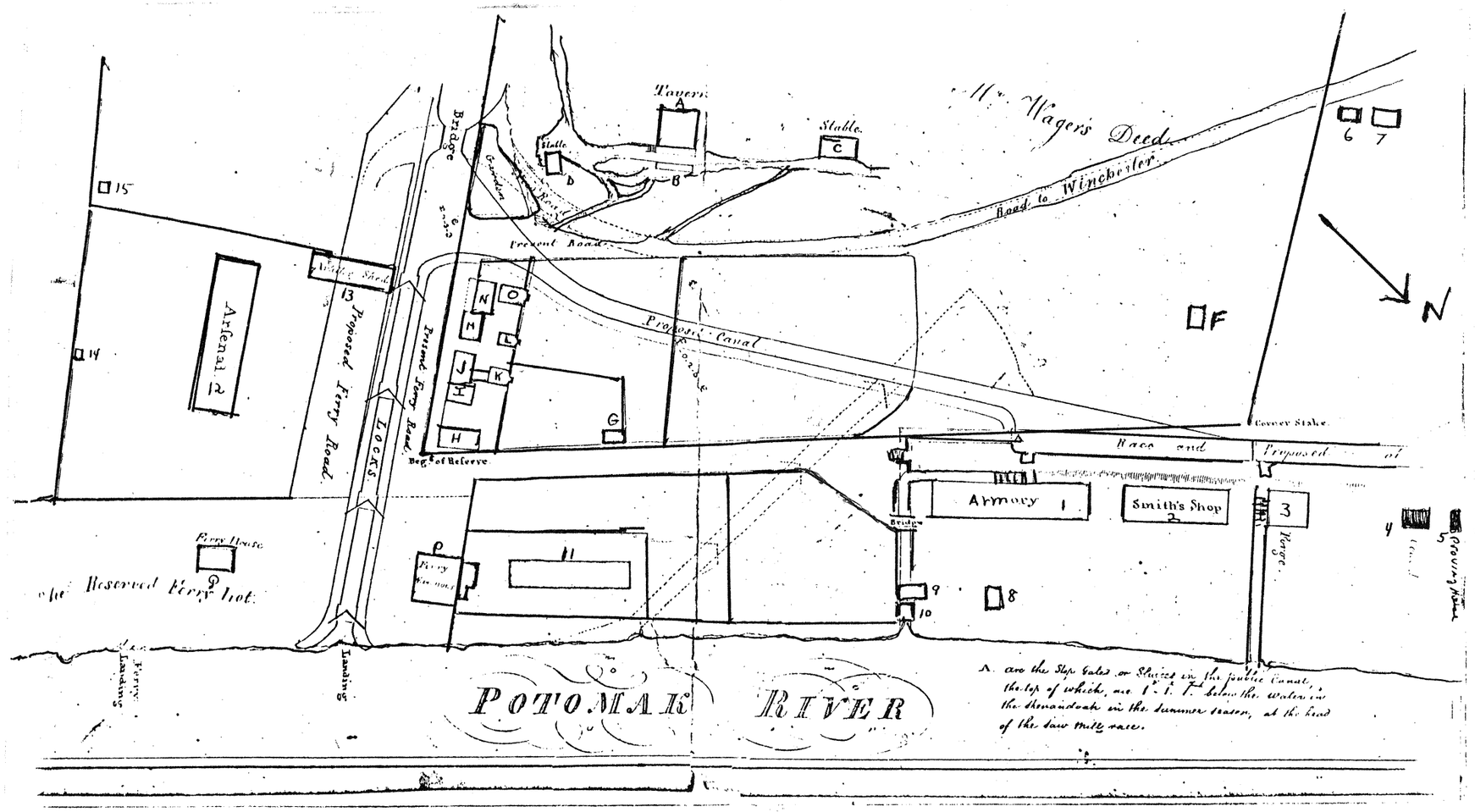
W E

MAP NO. 3

"Plan of the proposed junction of the CANAL, at the lower Falls of Shenandoah, with the Public Canal at HARPER'S FERRY, and the necessary Locks for descending into the Potomak River. Surveyed & leveled by N. King & L. Harbaugh, Feby. 1803, for the Public & the Potomak Company. Scale 4 perches to an Inch." National Archives Record Group No. 77- Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Files, Drawer 150, Sheet 2, Cartographic Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Numbers added to map by writer. Buildings with numbers are Armory structures and located on U.S. Lands.

Buildings marked with letters are privately owned by the Wager family and are located within the Six Acre Reservation or the Wager Ferry Lot Reservation.


Tavern
A
Stable
C
Stable
D
B
Gunston
Road
Present Road
Bridge
Road to Winchester
Mr. Wagers Deeds
6
7
15
Shed
13
Proposed Ferry Road
Arsenal
2
14
Road from Ferry
Locks
Proposed Canal
K
O
N
L
J
H
K
G
H
Beg.g of Reserve
F
N
Race and
Proposed
of
Armory 1
Smith's Shop
2
3
Bridge
Verge
4
5
Potowmack
Ferry House
Ferry
Warehouse
P
the Reserved Ferry Lot
11
9
10
8
Ferry Landing
Landing
POTOMAK
RIVER
A. are the Step Gates or Sluices in the public Canal, the top of which, are 1 - 1. Ft. below the Waters in the Shenandoah in the Summer season, at the head of the Saw Mill race.

MAP NO. 4

PLAN AND SECTION of a Canal at the lower Falls of the Shenandoah, and its junction with the public Canal at HARPER'FERRY, and the necessary Locks, Surveyed & Levelled by N. King and L. Harbaugh for the U.S. and the Potomak Compnay, Feby, 1803. Scale 24 poles to an Inch." National Archives Record Group No. 77- Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortification Files, Drawer 150, Sheet 2, Cartographic Division, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Potomac River Portion of the map.

A

Canal

United States

Lands of the

35 32 30 29 28 27 26

34

33

37

Tavern

D

16 17

Canal

21 20

19

Proposed Wall and Road

Saw Mill

22

Proposed

24

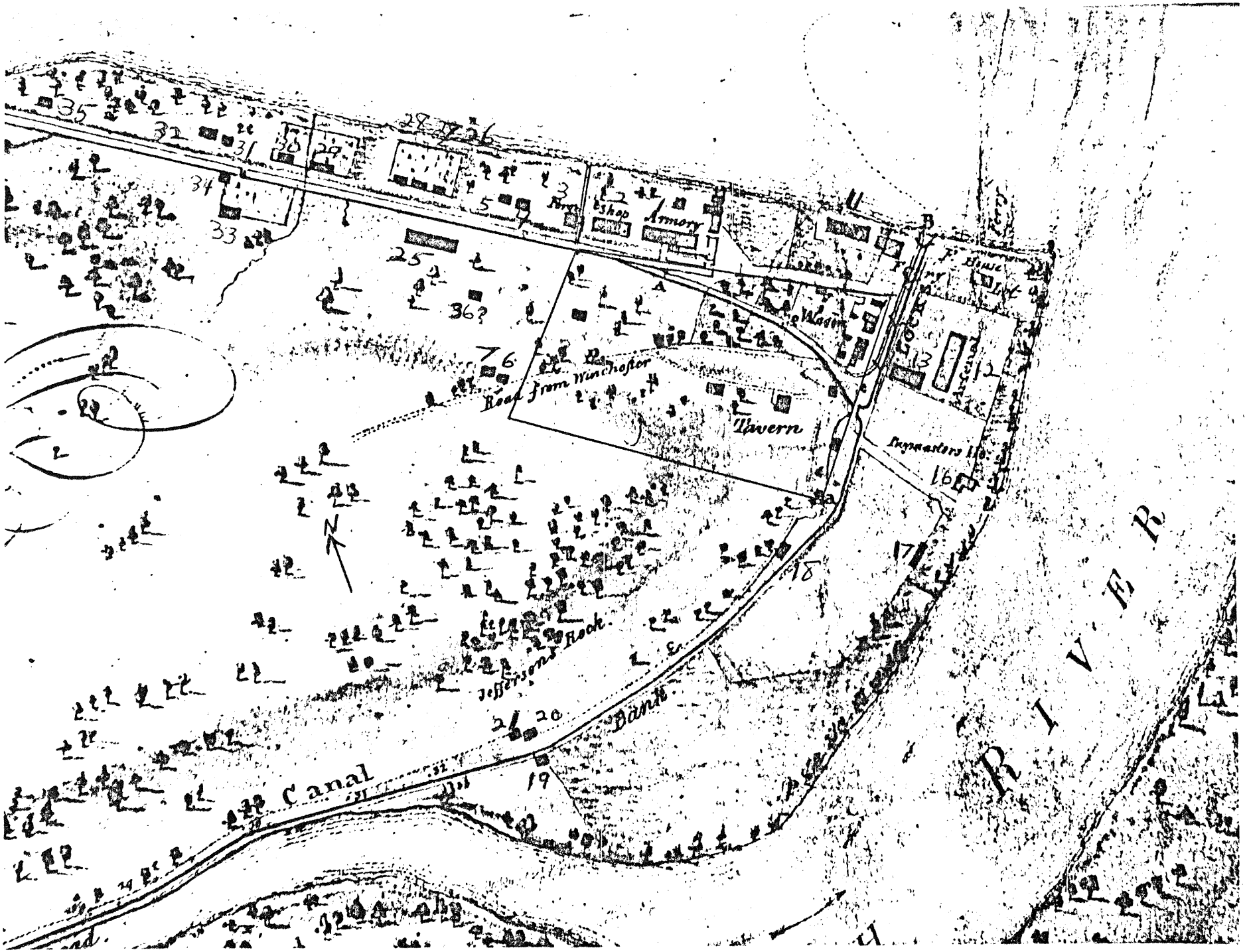
23

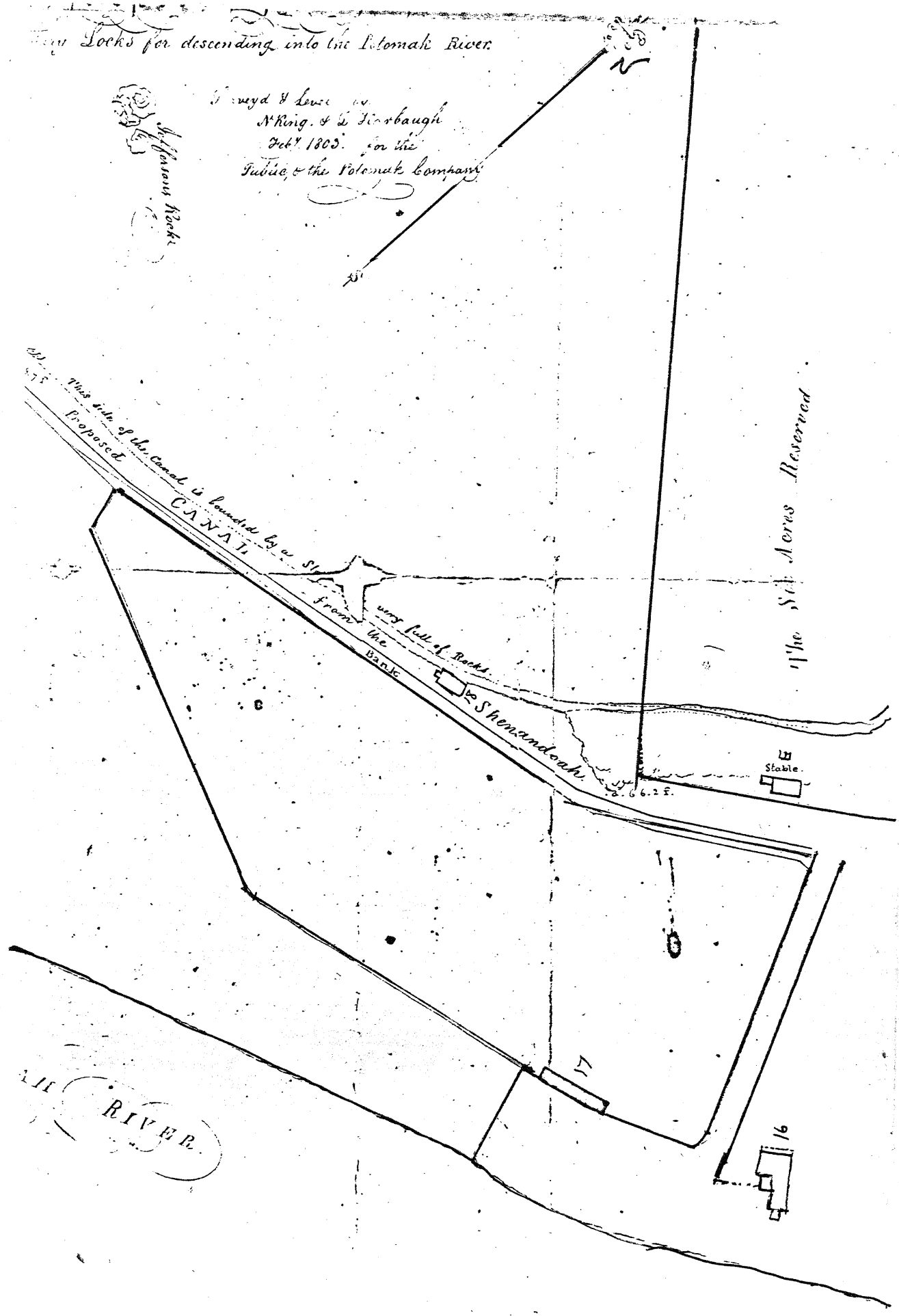
Saw Mill Race

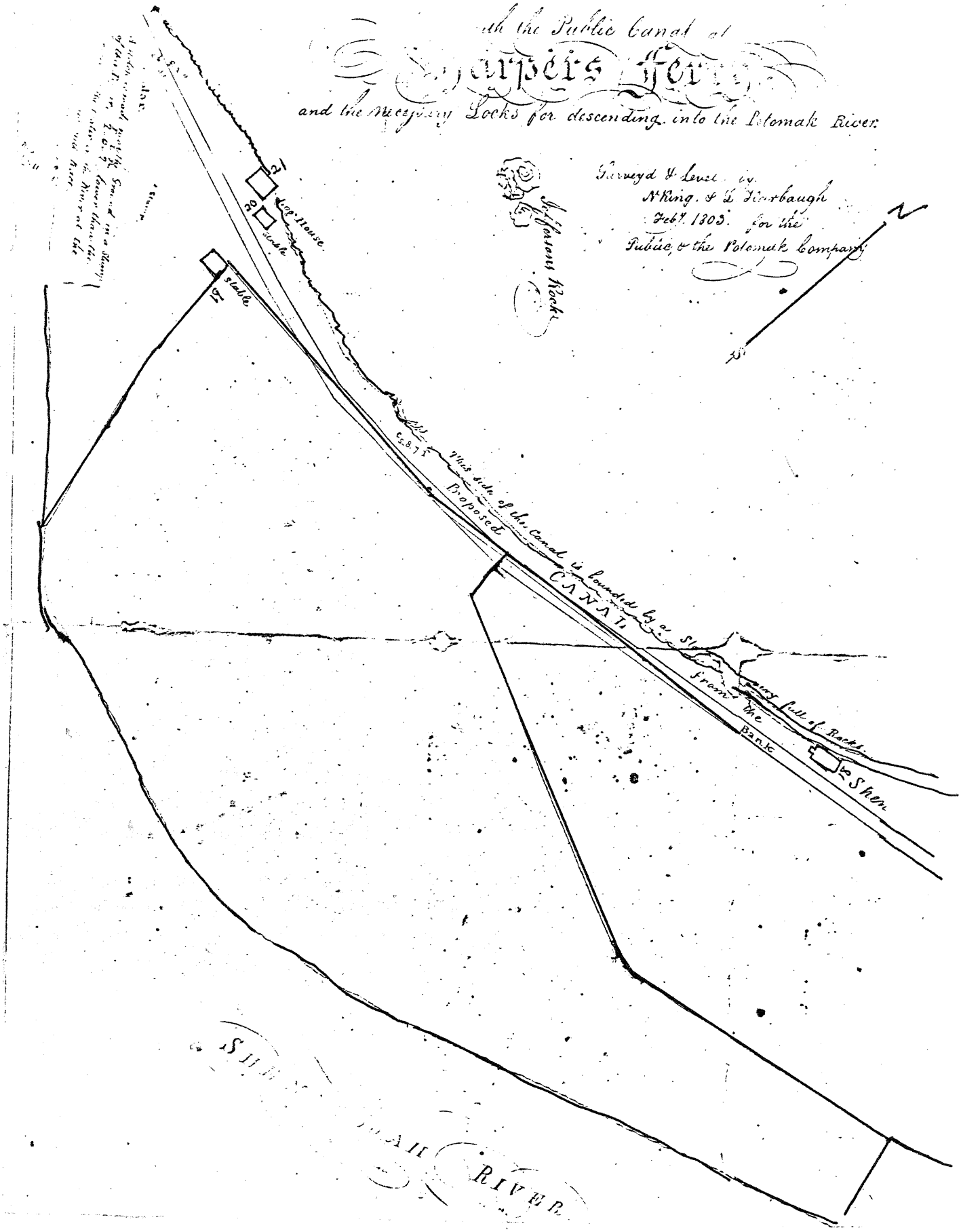
Mills

R I V E R

S H E N A N D O A H


Armory
Road from Winchester
Tavern
Jefferson's Rock
Canal
Bank
RIVER


Locks for descending into the Potomak River
Surveyd & Levelled by
N. King. & L. Fairbaugh
Feb.y 1809. for the
Tubbs & the Potomak Company
Harpers Rock
This side of the Canal is bounded by a St
Proposed
CANAL
from the
very full of Rocks
Bank
to Shenandoah
Stable
The Six Acres Reserved
RIVER
16


the Public Canal at
and the Necessary Locks for descending into the Potomak River
Surveyd & Levelled by
N. King & L. Darbaugh
Feb.y 1809. for the
Public & the Potomak Company
Lock House
Stable
Stable
Jefferson Rock
This side of the Canal is bounded by a Stone Wall
Proposed
CANAL
from the
Bank
Shen
RIVER

CHAPTER III

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1803 - 1821:

A. 1803 - 1807:

Under the administration of President Thomas Jefferson, who was against strong standing armies and navies, the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, coasted along in low gear from 1802 to 1806. The number of armorers increased gradually from 20 in 1802 to 71 in 1806. The only major construction taken during this period was the erection in 1806-07 of a second arsenal building in which to store arms, located on Arsenal Square, adjacent to the large arsenal that had been built in 1799-1800. The total number of arms produced at Harpers' Ferry from 1801 to December 31, 1807, was 10,050 weapons.[1]

Year:	New Construction	Repairs	No. of Armorers
1802	$ 4,698.92	$ 1,512.97	20
1803	4,905.13	1.715.32	37
1804	4,159.25	2,624.46	51
1805	2,696.15	2,117.34	67
1806	12,329.20	1,856.43	71
1807	8,543.50	1,584.16	87
Total: 1802-07:	$ 37,332.15	11,410.68	48,742.83

As has been mentioned, the vouchers of the Harpers Ferry Armory Paymasters, John Mackey, and Samuel Annin, for the years 1798 to mid-1817, issued to pay for labor, materials used in construction and repairs, as well as the manufacture of arms are no longer extant, having apparently been destroyed by a fire in the Treasury records

1. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. II, p. 481.

during the first part of the 19th century. For this reason the amount of detailed information relating to the construction of individual armory buildings prior to 1817 is extremely limited. The number of men employed and the amounts of money spent for new construction from 1802 to 1806, however, suggest that few additional armory dwelling houses were erected after 1802.

The first superintendent of the Armory, Joseph Perkin, died at Harper's Ferry of fever on December 1, 1806. In April 1807, Secretary of War Henry Dearborn selected James Stubblefield, a gunmaker and resident of Stevensburg, Culpeper, County, Virginia, to be the second superintendent of the U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Stubblefield and his family reported for duty at Harper's Ferry on May 14, 1807 and he was to serve as superintendent until 1829.

On his arrival, Stubblefield was offered the use of former Superintendent's Perkin's residence, the large remodelled one-story former warehouse and armory, which was located at the eastern end of the Musket Factory yard. (Bldg. No. 11 on Maps No. 2, 3, and 4). Stubblefield declined the offer and expressed a desire to reside on top of Camp Hill. On May 27, 1807, the Secretary of War granted Stubblefield permission to live in a house of his choice on Camp Hill, provided that he could put the building in a livable condition for not more than $ 300.00.[2]

On May 22, 1807, eight days after his arrival at Harper's Ferry, Superintendent Stubblefield commented to the War Department on the serious housing problems for the workmen that he had found at the Armory, writing:

"There are 5 or 6 very good steady workmen who have been employed in this armory for a considerable time, have married and settled themselves. They are very solicituous (sic) to be furnished with housing by the public as those they at present occupy they are obliged to pay a very exhorbitant rent for, and in part have no houses at all & the payment of rent reduces their pay below

2. Harpers Ferry NHp Microfilm Reel No. 18, Volume 1, pp. 55, 56.

"others of equal abilities."[3]

B. The Enlargement of the Harper's Ferry Armory, 1808- 1813:

The Napoleonic Wars resumed in Europe in 1803. Both France and Great Britian clamped restrictions on the neutal caarying trade in order to deprive the other of the means of war. American merchant vessels, caught in the middle, were roughly treated by both sides. By the summer of 1807 President Thomas Jefferson's administration began to consider of the possibility of rearming. This step involved the increased production of arms at the U.S. Armories at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and Springfield, Massachusetts.

On April 4, 1808, in discussing the possibility of expanding the output of arms at the Harper's Ferry Armory, Superintendent James Stubblefield informed Secretary of War Henry Dearborn:

> "Agreeable to your order I have increased the number of Amorers, by which we are very much crowded, and have agreed with several more very good workmen, but for the want of accomiation (sic) they cannot come on to business; at my last interview you expressed a desire to have the next Houses built on the Hill near the Magazine; if you continue in the same opinion, will you please to direct Mr. Annin to commence the building of them." [4]

On Apirl 12, General Dearborn directed Paymaster and Military Storekeeper Samuel Annin to:

> "...to erect on the hill nigh the magazines, a building 60 feet in length, 32 feet in width & 1½ stories in height, the walls to be brick, for the accomodation of the workmen at the Armory at Harpers Ferry." [5]

This structure, apparently Building No. 17 on the 1810 list of Armory buildings(see below), housed eight families and was described "Brick, 64 feet by 21 feet, two stories."[6]

3. Harpers Ferry NHP Reel 18, Vol. 3, p.290. The rent, of course, was paid to the Wager family.
4. Harpers Ferry NHP Reel 18, Vol. 3, p.290.
5. HF NHP Reel 18, Vol. 7, p. 73.
6. These may have been brick row houses, Armory Dwelling Houses No. 90, 91, 92, and 93 of the 1841-52 period. This set of brick houses was demolished on May 31, 1851. See Volume II, pp. 117- 120 of this report,"A Descriptive Catalog and Directory of 187 Armory Dwelling Houses, 1841- 1852."(October 1981).

On June 3, 1808, Secretary of War Henry Dearborn informed Superintendent Stubblefield of the Jefferson Administration's decision to double the production of arms at the two National Armories, writing:

"It has been determined to enlarge the Armory Establishment both at Springfield & Harpers Ferry, & I have given Mr. Annin (the Pay Master at Harpers Ferry) directions to commence the erection of the necessary buildings, water works, machinery & Apparatus without delay & to have the whole performed on such dimensions & in such manner, as he and you shall agree on generally. For the machinery & c. you will from time to time furnish him with sketches, drawings or directions which he will follow.

It is desirable that the buildings & machinery should be such as may be sufficient for as many workmen, as would be necessary for the manufacture of 15 to 20,000 muskets annually & a due proportion of Rifles, Pistols & Swords.

It is proposed to enlarge the establishment at Springfield & calculate on the manufacture of 20,000 muskets a year, with a due proportion of other arms, and should you think we might extend the works at Harpers Ferry so as to manufacture that number it would be desirable to have it done. - I presume there will be no other obstacles in the way but that of the difficulty or impracticability of procuring a sufficient number of workmen."[7]

In April 1808 Congress had appropriated $ 218,642.05 for increasing arms production at the National Armories.[8]

In the period 1808 to 1809, Superintendent James Stubblefield designed and Paymaster Samuel Annin erected seven new brick workshops, thus bringing the total number of such factories to nine. Five of these new edifices were built in the U.S. Musket Factory yard on the Potomac, thus increasing the number of brick shops at that establishment to seven. The other two new brick workshops were constructed on the Lower Hall Island in the Shenandoah River, thus marking the first use of the Shenandoah's water power to manufacture arms.

7. HF NHP Reel 18, Vol. 1, p. 77. For Dearborn's letter to Paymaster Samuel Annin, also dated June 3, 1808, see Reel 18, Vol. 5, p,419.
8. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. II, pp.490 and 497, Acts of April 23 and 25, 1808.

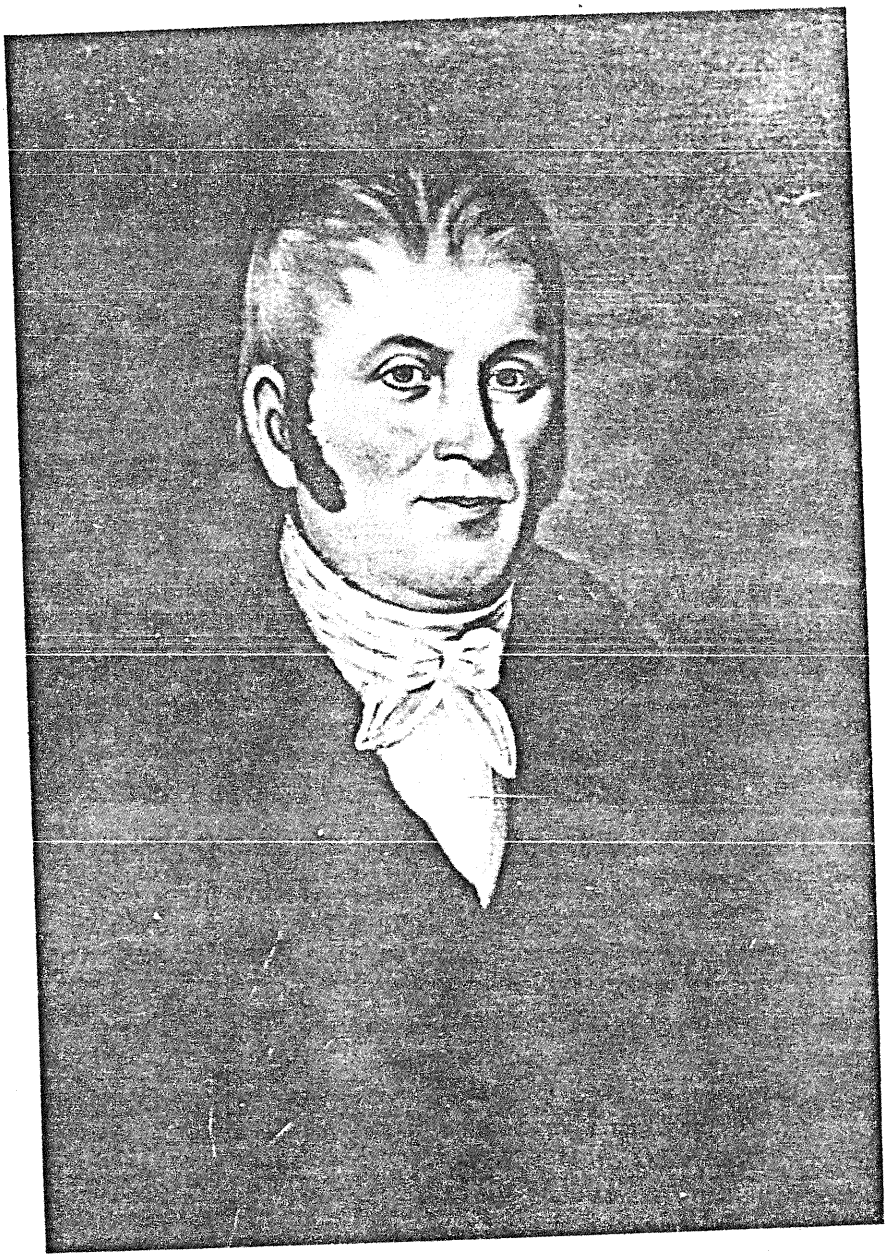


Figure 7. Oil portrait of James Stubblefield (1780–1855) by George Cook, 1822. From the collection of Mrs. Sidney Marsh Cadwell. Photograph courtesy of Mrs. Charles Green Summers.

Superintendent Stubblefield also took advantage of this large scale construction program to erect in 1808 or 1809 a fine two-story brick house as his residence. His new quarters, which exceeded Paymaster Annin's house in size, was located at the eastern or lower end of the Musket Factory yard and at the head of the southern line of workshops that stood on the bank of the Musket Factory canal.[9] Living in the Musket Factory yard, Stubblefield could closely supervise production.

The chart which follows, indicates that Stubblefield spent a grand total of $ 139,144.77 for repairs and improvements from 1808 to 1813: $ 122,797.85 for new construction and $ 16,346.92 for repairs. Also that 51.207 arms were manufactured during these years and that he increaded his work force from 87 men in 1807 to 153 in 1808 to about 200 in 1809.[10]

EXPENDITURES FOR IMPROVEEMENTS AND ARMS PRODUCTION, 1808 - 1813:

YEAR	New Construction	Repairs	No.of workmen	No. of new Arms made:
1808	$ 40,655.32	$ 2,356.87	153	5,259
1809	37,231.26	2,732.21	197	7,348
1810	14,192.90	2,448.55	209	9,400
1811	9,125.06	3,048.36	210	10,000
1812	11,032.48	2,732.58	208	10,200
1813	10,560.83	3,028.35	210	9,000
1808-1813:	$ 122,797.85	$ 16,346.92	$ 139,144.77	51,207

9.Compare the Superintendent's residence, Building No. 11 on the 1810 list with the dimensions of Paymaster's Annin's House, Bldg No. 12 on the same list. The Superintendent's 1808-09 House became Armory Dwelling House No.1 on the 1841 rent rolls.

10. Figures on expenditures and arms from American State Papers, Military Affairs, II, p.481.Figures on numbers of Workmen from ASP-MA, V, p.915..

The doubling of the work force in 1808-09 greatly increased the housing shortage at Harper's Ferry. On January 1, 1810, the Armory was comprised of 29 buildings. These included two brick arsenal buildings for the ~~shortage~~ storage of arms, 10 brick workshops for the manufacture of arms, two frame buildings, a carpenter shop and lumber room, one frame saw mill, and 14 armory dwelling houses. The residences then housed 33 families, one two-family house still being under construction and not yet occupied.[11]

Because of the shortage of housing, Paymaster Annin reported, the second floors of three of the large brick workshops were serving as "lodging rooms" for the armorers." He further commented: "In addition to the above there are several families accommodated with log houses, or huts, which were built by the Army in 1799. Other huts have been rebuilt in more convenient situations, which now are generally indifferent."[12]

Among the workmen who filed claims in 1829 for erecting wooden dwellings during this period were J. A. Shafer for a house erected in 1810, Abso. Vanvactor for a dwelling built in 1812, and M. Zimmerman for also constructing a residence in 1812.[13]

Architectural details of the 14 1810 Armory dwelling houses are provided on the chart that follows:

11. "Public Buildings at Harper's Ferry in Virginia, 1st January 1810", prepared by Samuel Annin, Military Storekeeper, National Archives Record Group 107, War Department, Secretary of War Letters Received. A-29(5), submitted by Annin on March 17, 1810. Copy of inventory in Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collection.
12. Ibid.
13. American State Papers, Military Affairs, IV, p. 143. The government never paid off these claims but the men probably did built these houses.

INVENTORY OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, JANUARY 1, 1810 (14)

1810 No.	Material Built of	Dimensons in Feet	No. of Stories	Remarks
11.	Brick	36 by 29	2 & cellar kitchen	For the accommodation of the Superintendent of the Armory (built in 1808-09 and located in Musket Factory yard. Armory Dwelling House No. 1 in 1841].
12.	Brick	28 by 19	2 & cellar, with adjoining kitchen.	For the accommodation of the Paymaster. (Built in 1801-02, located on Lot 5, Block B, Shenandoah Street; Armory Dwelling House No. 43 in 1841.]
14.	Brick	30 by 20	one	Occupied by a mechanic.
15.	Brick	20 by 18	one & cellar kitchen	Occupied by a mechanic.
16.	Brick	20 by 18	one & cellar kitchen	Occupied by a mechanic.
17.	Brick	64 by 21	two	Accommodation of 8 families. (This may have been the brick house erected on Camp Hill in 1808.]
18.	Stone & frame	94 by 21	two	For accommodation of 10 families. (In 1821 inventory this house is listed as "frame".]
19.	Frame	70 by 18	one with cellars	Accommodation of 3 families-Millwrights & Carpenters. (This may have been the frame barracks erected in 1798].
20.	Brick & Frame	40 by 20	two	Occupied by Theodore Beall, (who was not connected with the Armory]-The building removed from Armory Street(in September 1809. This was half of Supt. Joseph Perkin's 1801-06 house relocated.)
21.	Brick & Frame	40 by 20	two with cellars	a two-family house still under construction. (This was the other half of Supt. Joseph Perkin's 1801-06 frame house which was removed from the Musket Factory yard in Sept.1809 and rebuilt as two houses in a new location.]
22.	Frame	25 by 14	one	For accommodation of the Master Armorer.
23.	Frame	26 by 16	one	Occupied by a Mechanic.
24.	Frame	16 by 14	one	Occupied by the Carter.
28.	Log (boarded)	26 by 18	two & a shed	Located on the hill,occupied by three families.
Total	14 houses			occupied by 33 families.

(14)."List of Public Buildings at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 1st January 1810."

The 1810 census for Harper's Ferry reveals that the population numbered 751 people and included 661 whites and 90 black slaves. Of the 386 white males, about 210 were employed at the Harper's Ferry Armory and Arsenal.[15] It was reported that there were 100 families and by the summer of 1810 about 35 of these families must have been residing in Armory dwelling houses.

On April 7, 1810, Superintendent Stubblefield urged the construction of additional housing, writing to Secretary of War William Eustia:

> "Mr. Wickham (Master Armorer) will hand you this, who waits on you for permission to have a house built convenient to the Armory. His accommodations at present is very indifferent (see House No. 22 on 1810 list) and inconvenient to the works - more especially inthe winter season- the roads in general is excessive bad, and its necessary for him to continue in the Armory until 6 o'clock at night. There is at present a number of married workmen in my employ waiting for accommodations. - You will therefore highly oblige me by informing whether or not they may expect tobe furnished with houses. Would be advisable to exact a moderate rent, in proportion to the accommodations-and expend it in accommodating others. There is at present a considerable degree of jelously among the hands, as some accommodations is unavoidably better than others."[16]

No construction, however, result from this request.

On September 8, 1810, Stubblefield renewed his request for more housing and informed John Smith, Chief Clerk of the War Department:

> "Agreeable to what passed at our last interview relative to four dwelling houses for the workmen, I herewith, enclose an Estimate, which shows the cost of each building, exclusive of the Brick which we have on hand. The amount is trifling in comparison to the accommodation they will afford. I hope Sir, you will endeavour to procure an order from the Secretary as soon as convenient so that I may be enabled to have them completed this fall."[17]

15. Records of the Bureau of the Censusm National Archives Record Group No. 29, Population Schedules of the Census of the United States for the Yaer 1810, Washington, D.C. Copy of this census and those through 1870 on microfilm roll in Harpers Ferry NHP Collection. For 1810, Reel 10, Vol. 1, pp. 1 - 6.
16. HF NHP Reel 18, Vol. 5, p.419.
17. HF NHp Reel 18, Vol. 5, p.431.

Mr. Stubblefield's estimate of the cost of constructing four dwelling houses in 1810 was as follows:

"Estimate of dwelling house construction:

House 20 feet square, 8 feet brick, and 9 inch wall.

For Stone work	$20.00
" Hauling brick laying them and attendance	55.00
" Carpenter's Work	75.00
	$150.00" 18

Chief Clerk John Smith responded in the negative on September 24, 1810, explaining:

"Your letter of the 8th inst., with the Estimate which accompanied it, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. As it is considered neither reasonable nor justifiable that the Public should be at the expence ofBuilding, when they have Quarters belonging to them occupied by Persons not attached to the Armory, he directs that, if additional quarters are required for the Workmen at Harper's Ferry, that Major Beall should give up for them the House he now occupied. You will please therefore to give him notice to quit without delay; and in case he does not comply you are authorized to employ such compulsory process as the Law prescribes." 19

On June 8, 1807, the Secretary of War had issued a lease for two years and 10 months to Theodore Beall for the use of former Superintendent Joseph Perkin's large frame house(Bldg. No. 11 on 1803 maps) in the Musket Factory yard. Beall used the building as a store and dwelling. He was to pay rent and to give up the building whenever the armory needed it. Beall not only refused to pay the rent but also declined to move out of the house when requested to do so in June 1809. The house was regarded as a serious fire hazard to the new brick work shops that were being erected. Annin solved part of the problem by arriving at a compromise with Beall. In September 1809 Beall permitted the Paymaster to remove the

18. HF NHP Reel 18, Vol. 5, p.432. dated September 8, 1810.
19. Reel 18, Vol. 2, pp. 120-121.

large frame house from the Musket Factory yard to a new site, perhaps along Shenandoah Street, where the 100 foot long one-story structure was reerected as two two-story brick and frame dwelling houses(See Buuldings No. 20 and 21 on the 1810 list of buildings). As the final part of the compromise, Beall was permitted to occupy one (Bldg. No. 20) of the two rebuilt dwellings.[20] Armed with this September 24, 1810 grant of authority from the Secretary of War, Superintendent Stubblefield was able to remove Beall from Bldg. No. 20 in late 1810 or early 1811. By October 1, 1811, in any event, Building No. 20 was occupied by one family of a armory workman.[21]

On November 15, 1810 Mr. Stubblefield apparently informed the War Department that the additional new buildings he had requested were still required for quartering for the workmen (his letter no longer exists). for on November 22, the War Department informed him:

"....It has been presumed that the buildings already erected would accommodate as great a number of Armorers as could be employed in the works to advantage. If it be not the case you will please to inform the Department and to forward an Estimate of such additional buildings as may be absolutely necessary."[22]

On January 26, 1811, Superintendent Stubblefield submitted his second estimate, this time requesting six new houses, writing:

"Enclosed you will receive an Estimate for Six dwelling houses for Armorers, which is very much wanted (the number of workmen was increased from 197 in 1810 to 209 in 1811)

"I must acknowledge I am apprehensive of being too late in laying the estimate before you - but the delay is owing to a desire to get the buildings put up on as reasonable terms as possible. Yesterday a Mason and Carpenter offered to contract to build the

20. Reel 18, Vol. 1, p. 58; Reel 18, Vol. 4, p. 386. Reel 18, Vol. 4, pp. 386, 389-390. Reel 18, Vol. 5, p. 413.

21. "Public Buildings at Harper's Ferry in Virginia, 1st October 1811",prepared by Samuel Annin, Military Storekeeper. National Archives Record Group 107, Secretary of War Letters Received, A-72(5), submitted October 24,1811. Photostat of list in Harpers Ferry NHP Collections.

22. Reel 18, Vol. 2, p.126.

Six Houses as per estimate - and bid at every expence - I thought it reasonable and therefore hasten to lay it before you- for your consideration-

"An estimate of the Cost of six Dwelling Houses for Armorers- $2,000 (the actual estimate no longer exists). 23

The War Department replied on January 29, 1811, stating:

"Your letter of the 26th inst., covering an Estimate of the cost of six dwelling houses for Armorers has been received. You are authorized to make contracts for erecting them on the best terms you can obtain, but not exceeding two thousand dollars for the whole of the buildings. The Estimate is forwarded to Mr. Annin (the Pay Master and Military Store Keeper) with instructions to make payments under the Contracts, which you will be please to Deliver over to him." 24

The six brick houses erected in 1811 cost about $ 333.33 each; 25 Their architectural details were as follows:

1811 INVENTORY:

1811 No.	Material Built of	Dimensions in Feet	No. of Stories	Remarks
29 30 31	Brick	18 by 22	one & cellar kitchen	3 new houses, identical, each occupied by a mechanic's family.
32 33	Brick	16 by 24	one & cellar	2 identical new houses, each occupied by a mechanics family.
34	Brick	16 by 26	2	Occupied by a mechanic.
TOTAL, 1811:	20 houses			Occupied by 41 families.

In addition, the second floors of three of the large brick workshops were still being used as "lodging rooms" for the unmarried workmen.

23. Reel 18, Vol. 5, p. 446.
24. Reel 18, Vol. 2, p.128.
25. ""Public Buildings at Harper's Ferry in Virginia, 1st October 1811.

TYPES OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1811

Material	Two story	two story & cellar kitchen	twostory, cellar & adjoining kitcnen	One story and cellar k itchen	one story	TOTAL
Brick	2	1	1	7	1	12
Brick & Frame	1	1				2
Stone & Frame	1					1
Frame				1	3	4
Log (boarded)			1			1
TOTAL	4	2	2	8	4	20

On January 24, 1812 the Secretary of War ordered Pay Master Annin to:

"... require and collect such rents as you may think reasonable for the houses occupied bythe Armorers at Harpers-Ferry, charging rents from the 1st January 1812, and appropriate the proceedsof such rents to necessary repairs of the public buildings-rendering an account of the Same." 26

In March 1812 the War Department further directed Mr. Annin to:

"...engage additional workmen in the Armory at Harpers Ferry and gradually increase the number until the manufacture of arms is extended to one fourth more than the number now monthly manufactured when you will make a report and state the extent to which works may be carried without enlarging the present buildings. 27

In spite of this order, however, the number of workmen remained fairly constant from 1811 to 1815, numbering 209 men in 1811; 210 in 1812; 208 in 1813; 210 in 1814; and 202 men in 1815. 28

26. Reel 18, Vol. 2, p. 149.
27. Reel 18, Vol. 2, p. 150.
28. American State Papers, Military Affairs, V, p. 915.

Available evidence also suggests that probably no rents were collected on Armory dwelling houses until 1822.[29]

The erection of the six new dwelling houses in 1811, however, did not solve the shortage of housing at the Harper's Ferry Armory. On March 17, 1813, Paymaster Samuel Annin notified Secretary of War John Armstrong:

> "At present, a part of the workshops are occupied as lodging rooms by single men (mechanics) this is found dangerous, and also inconvenient, as the rooms are wanted for the purposes they were designed, this induced me last fall to make some preparation towards a building intended to be 16 by 160 feet, one story high to be divided into 10 apartments and to accommodate 50 to 80 men.
>
> "It is also needful to provide for some that have families, for by experience we find that they are the men most to be relied on, some good Mechanics have left us, meeting with better accommodations elsewhere, especially at Pittsburg. This is the time to provide materials for buildings, and repairs of Mill, Dams, &c. it being the only season in the year timber, plank, &c. can be brought down the river. Be pleased, Sir, to take it into consideration and give such instruction as you may think proper." [30]

No corrective measures or new construction was apparently taken, for in November 1813 Pay Master Annin again informed Secretary of War John Armstrong:

> "Permit me, Sir, to say that there is a necessity for erecting more buildings for the accommodation of the Mechanics, and especially of lodging rooms for single men, at present many of them are under the necessity of lodging in the workshops which is very uncomfortable, and attended with great inconvenience as well as danger from having the shops exposed, it frequently is the case that good mechanics leave us & others discouraged from offering their services, on account of the accommodations, these things operate very much against the establishment, & especially during the winter season... [31]

29. For study of Harpers Ferry Armory Dwelling House rents from 1812 to 1852, see Volume II, pp. 249-263.
30. HF NHP Reel 13, Vol. 1, p. 8.
31. HF NHP Reel 13, Vol. 1, pp.31-32, dated November 2, 1813.

C. ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1814 - 1821:

In July 1814, Mr. Annin repeated his request to General Armstrong, writing:

"Permit me again to represent the necessity of more accommodations for the Armorers at Harper's Ferry, especially for the single men, many of them are under the necessity of lodging inthe workshops, which is both inconvenient & dangerous upon(?) the account of fire as the exposed situation of the shops at all hours of the night, persons so disposed (and there are such persons attached to the Armory) have opportunities of pilfering for themselves or their friends many small articles such as files, tools, choice pieces of steel, &c. & it is out of the power of the Superintendent to prevent such abuses as long as the shops are made lodging rooms of. We have not yet suffered any by fire but if there are not lodging rooms provided before winter, we may be destroyed by that element, we narrowly escaped last winter and we have more cause to fear the coming one by accident if not by design. A building intended for 10 lodging rooms of 16 feet square was commenced nearly 2 years ago, which if completed would be a great accommodation, be pleased, Sir, to take the subject into consideration and give such instructions as you may think proper." [1]

In 1815 new plans were under consideration in regards to the possibility of expanding the output of the Harpers Ferry Armory. Stubblefield informed Secretary of War James Monroe in regards to such expansion:

"If you determine to increase the number of hands at this Establishment, so as to Manufacture twenty or Thirty thousand stand of arms annually, it will be absolutely necessary to build a number of houses for their accommodation, they generally having families, and one or two more must be erected(?) for young men..." [2]

The number of workmen was increased this time from 202 men in 1815 to 222 men in 1816, to231 in 1817, to 237 in 1818, to 242 in 1819, and to 253 men in 1820. [3]

1. Reel 13, Vol. 1, p.86. July 26, 1814.
2. Reel 21, Vol. 1, p.93. January 30, 1815.
3. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. V, p.915.

Stubblefield and Annin were apparently not allowed to use Government funds to erect Armory dwelling houses from 1812 through 1815.

On February 8, 1815, however, a reorganization took place in the War Department. The superintendents of the national armories, who had previously reported directly to the Secretary of War, where now put under the supervision of the Ordnance Department, headed from 1815 to 1821 by Col. Decius Wadsworth and then by his second in command, Lt. Col. George Bomford, the latter from 1821 to 1842. These officers apparently took a more sympathic view of housing problems at the Harper's Ferry armory. Thus on May 5, 1816, Superintendent Stubblefield informed Lt. Col. George Bomford:

"From the conversation that passed between you, Colonel Lee and myself, respecting the building houses for the accommodation of the Armorers at thisplace, you observed that I should lay out $4,000 in building the same. I have engaged the workmen and they have commenced, on very reasonable terms, I have therefore to request that you will order the Pay Master at this place, to pay to my Order such sums, as may be necessary to complete the above object." 4

In June 1816, Stubblefield again wrote to Lt. Col. Bomford on the subject:

"It being necessary to have some brick made and burnt, for the purpose of repairing sundry Case hardening and Healing furnances, I deemedit advisable to have a good Kiln made & burnt, as it was also necessaryto have some new houses erected for the accommodation of the Armorers, which I cannot possibly do without...

"I have contracted with the Brick Maker, and set him to work. I trust, Sir, this will met you approbation, and that you will be pleased to cause such funds to be placed in the hands of the Pay Master at this place, to defray the expense. Annexed you will see an Estimate of the expense of erecting the above buildings.

"The stone and brick work of a House twenty four feet by Eighteen, and Eight feet pitch.....$160
Timber Plank & carpenters Work
for the above complete..... 200
$360

4. HF NHP Reel 21, Vol. 2, p. 126.
5. Reel 21, Vol. 2, pp. 129-130, June 10, 1816.

"...On Consulting with Colonel Lloyd Beall (the Pay Master of the Armory) he joins me in the Opinion that twelve houses of the above description ought to be built this present season." [5]

In July 1816 Superintendent James Stubblefield informed Lt. Col. Bomford of the progress of the new construction, writing:

"...I have the foundations of Six buildings 18 by 24 feet laid with stone-100 thousand brick in readiness to commence the walls & the carpenter work for the same in forewardiness..." [6]

In August 1816, both Superintendent Stubblefield and Pay Master Beall joined in requesting that a total of 12 such houses should be erected, stating:

"We are of an Opinion, respecting of the Buildings and Improvements mentioned in a former communication by J. Stubblefield, that ten or twelve, small buildings, for the use of the Armorers Accomodation, are absolutely necessary. At Present a number of workmen is compeled to lodge in the work shops for want of other buildings to lodge in, which expose everything in the Armory, we are of an opinion that the price for which they are to be built, reasonable..." [7]

The 1821 inventory of Armory buildings list 11 one-story brick dwelling houses, each 18 by 24 feet in size and valued at $ 400.00 each, or $ 4,400.00 total, thus indicating that the 11 dwellings were erected in 1816-17.[8] We now enter the period of history, 1817 to 1851, when the vouchers of the Harper's Ferry Armory Paymaster are still, in large part, extant. One these indicate that the mason Edward Harding probably constructed the stone foundations of the 11 houses. On March 21, 1817, Harding was paid $ 412.87 "for quarrying, boating, hauling, and laying 183½ perches of stone wall, the foundations of 11 buildings."[9] These 11 brick dwelling houses were probably located along Shenandoah Street.[10]

6. Reel 21, Vol. 2, p. 119, July 8, 1816.
7. Reel 21, Vol. 2, p. 136, August 1, 1816.
8. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. II, p. 482.
9. National Archives Record Group No. 217, Records of the General Accounting Office, Records of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. First Series, File No. 212, Voucher No. 38.
10. They may have perhaps included Armory Dwelling Houses No. 5, 6, 8,9, 16, 17, 19, 11, 25, 26, 40, 48 and 49. By 1841 many of these had second stories, but these may have been added after 1821. See Vol. II, for location and description.

Most of the extant early Paymaster vouchers, however, are not explicit as to the structure being worked on, although they do include data on the name of the workman, his trade, the number of days worked, and the amount of money due. Chart No. 1, page 43, provides a general picture of the expenditures from 1817 to 1821 for repair and improvement by building trade, based on a study of the extant vouchers for this period.

Payments for work in 1817 that can be definitely indentified as being related to dwelling houses include the following projects:

1. $ 56.04 paid to carpenter David Adams on December 27, 1817 "for repairing dwelling houses."[11]

2. $ 16.50 by to carpenter Charles C. Cameron on March 21,1817 for making 11 window and door frames.[12]

3. $ 51.80 to Berks and [Jacob] Coons, Jr. on December 28, 1817,:"for work on public dwelling house."[13]

4. Carpenter John Upperman was paid $ 83.88 on September 30, 1817 "for Joiner work on two log houses,"[14] and $ 45.00 on December 31, 1817, "for repairing old dwelling."[15]

5. Carpenter William West received $ 95.00 on March 22, 1817 for putting wood shingles on buildings which may have included dwelling houses.[16]

6. In August 1817, the mason Samuel Harding was paid $ 15.00 "for building a chimney."[17]

Painters active in 1817, who probably work on some dwelling houses, include Joshua Roweles and Leonard Sadler.[18]

11. R.G. 217- 1st Series, File 907, Voucher 51.
12. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 212, V. 39
13. R.G. 217- 1st S, F. 907, V. 64.
14. R.G. 217, 1st S., 908, V. 45.
15. R.G. 217, 1st S., 907, V. 88.
16. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 212, V. 41
17. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 908, V. 4.
18. Joshua J. Roweles received $ 51.50 on December 31, 1817 for painting, R.G. 217, 1st S., 907, V. 84. Salder was paid $ $ 168.50 for painting in September and November 1817, R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 908, V. 33,Sept. 20,1817; and File 907, V. 21 for Nob. 20, 1817.

CHART NO. 1

National Archives Record Group No. 217- Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of Second Auditor: Reccords and Accounts from the Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, relating to expenditures for Permanent Improvements:

EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES AND LABOR FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1817 to 1821 from First Series Files.

YEAR	Carpenters	Masons (including stone)	Painting and glazing	plastering and lathing	shingling	Millwright work	Total on Labor	Total for Materials (estimated)	Total Labor & Material
(1) 1817	$ 599.95	$ 712.21	$ 334.60	$ 142.75	$ 95.00		$ 1,884.51	$ 7,415.38	$ 9,299.89
1818	576.88	634.00	57.75	119.10	50.94		1,438.67	7,464.90	8,903.57
1819	1,099.27	2,469.16	309.30	86.62	107.99	458.97	4,531.31	9,805.01	14,336.32
1820	902.14	5,987.21	207.08	331.71	39.56	277.47	7,745.17	14,353.85	22,099.02
1821	395.01	649.34	90.72	25.81	48.07	474.74	1,683.69	17,691.12	19,374.81
TOTAL	$ 3,573.25	10,451.92	999.45	705.99	341.56	1,211.18	17,283.35	56,730.26	74,013.61

Figures include work on U.S. Musket Factory, U.S. Arsenals, U.S. Rifle Factory(1819-21), and U.S. Armory Dwelling Houses, July 1,1817 to December 31, 1821. Also included is construction and repair of Armory canals and dams.

(1) 3rd and 4th quarters only of 1817.

Plasterer Abram Dill, who may have worked on dwelling houses, received $ 107.00 for his work in 1817.[19]

The Paymaster's records indicate that one new stone house was constructed in 1818: the mason Jacob Coons, Sr. was paid $ 487.50 on March 24, 1818 "for one stone building erected as a dwelling house."[20] On March 31, 1818, master carpenter Charles Fouke and his three journey men- James King, James Brown, and Timothy Morternin, received $ 206.26 for their work on dwelling houses.[21] Fouke and his crew earned an additional $ 309.12 for their efforts during 1818, but it is not clear from the vouchers on what type of buildings they were working. William Kirby was paid $ 50.94 for shingling roofs in 1818.[22]

In 1818 the armory also occupied a fine two story brick dwelling, privately owned, as quarters for the Master Armorer. On May 12, 1812, the Secretary of War had granted Dr. Joseph S. Annin a lease to a lot and permission to erect a brick dwelling and apothecary shop at the Harper's Ferry Armory.[23] Dr. Annin, the son of Paymaster Samuel Annin, constructed his brick house on Lot No. 3, Block B. Shenandoah Street, in 1812. His two-story residence was approximately 23 by 34 feet in size and had a cellar kitchen. Samuel Annin, who had served as Paymaster and Military Storekeeper at Harper's Ferry from May 1, 1800, retired because of ill health on May 15, 1815. He then reside with his son in the Shenandoah Street House(Park Bldg. No. 34-35), until he and his son left Harper's Ferry in 1818. At that time they offered to sell the house to the government for $ 2,500.00. The armory accepted this price and occupied the dwelling in 1818 as quarters for the Master Armorer and the residence served this function from 1818 to 1858.

19. R.G. 217, 1st S., 908, V. 52, Sept. 30,1817-$ 42.00 for 42 days work; File 907, V. 76, December 31,1817, paid $ 65.00.
20. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 1162, V. 19.
21. R.G. 217-1st S., F. 1162, V. 54; for other work in 1818, see F. 1418, Vouch rs 19 and 35; File 1736, Voucher 73.
22. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 1418, Vo. 1, April 20,1818, and F. 1736, V.50, Dec.9, 1818, for $ 26.38 and 24.56 respectively.
23. HF NHP Reel 18, Vol. 2m p. 157.

Due to some error, however, the $ 2,500.00 purchase-price of Annin's house was not actually credited to his account until 1821.[24] The Master Armorer's 1818 quarters became Armory Dwelling House No. 2 in 1841.

In July 1819, carpenter Dennis Allen was paid $ 45.50"for 26 days work repairing houses".[25] Carpenter William Kirby received $ 95.12 for shingling and repairing old buildings in 1819.[26]

Major dwelling house construction in 1819, however, was to take place on the Hall Islands in the Shenandoah River. On March 19, 1819, Captain John H. Hall had signed a contract with the United States to produce 1,000 of his patent brechloading rifles at the Harper's Ferry Armory. It was decided that Hall would have a small rifle plant of his own located on the Hall Islands, adjacent to two Armory functioning workshops.

On August 2, 1819, Superintendent Stubblefield submitted an estimate in the amount of $ 2,900.00 for Hall's factory to Col. Wadsworth, Chief of Ordnance. The estimate included $ 600 for converting the frame armory saw mill on the Lower Hall Island into a machine shop for Hall; $ 600.00 for the construction of new stone blacksmith shop for Hall's use, and $ 1,350.00 "for the erection of 3 dwelling houses for the accommodation of his hands."[27] Col. Wadsworth approved the plan on August 19, 1819 and work got underway at once.[28]

The smiths shop was apparently built by mason Edward Harding, assisted by tenders James Carter, James Catin, and Samuel Downey. They received a total of $ 719.38 for their mason work, which perhaps also included any such work required on the three dwelling houses.[29]

24. Reel 21, Vol. 5, p.447, Supt. James Stubblefield to Lt. Col. George Bomford, October 9, 1821. Reel 14, Vol. 3, p. 288, Bomford to Stubblefield, October 11, 1821.
25. R.G. 217-1st S., F. 3132. V. 1.
26. R.G. 217-1st S., F. 3132, V. 37- Aug.17, 1819- $ 32.75 for shingling; F. 3266, V.104, Dec. 31,1819, $ 32.75 for repairing old buildings.
27. Reel 13, Vol. 3, pp. 230-31.
28. Reel 14, Vol. 3, 220.
29. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 3266, V. 66. Harding was paid $ 608.88 on Nov. 30, 1819, for laying 876 perches of stone wall, also V. 11, 16, and 50.

The carpenter work on the two Hall shops and probably also on the three small dwelling houses was executed by Charles Fouke and two journeymen, John Little and John Setloco, who received a total of $ 396.00 for 229 2/3 days of work from August to December 1819.[30] John A. Bennett and H. C. Shannon were paid $ 86.62 on November 12, 1819 "for plastering 609 yards in the Public Work Shops (at the Musket Factory) & on the Shenandoah."[31] Johnathan Nixon, who was paid $ 50.75 on November 11, 1819, may have done the painting and glazing on the Hall Island shops and dwellings.[32]

Two of the three new dwelling houses may have been built of stone. On December 31, 1819, John Wood was paid $ 139.00 for quarrying 349 perches of stone for building a dwelling house;[33] and on December 31, 1819, Thomas Morgan and William Harbert received $ 256.00"for quarrying 640 perches of stone for erecting a armory shop and a dwelling house."[34]

At least two and perhaps all three of Hall's new dwelling houses were located on the upper Hall Island. One may have been situated on the Lower Hall Island.

The figures for expenditures for new construction and repairs at the Harper's Ferry armory for the eight year period 1814 to 1821, totalled $ 90,438.47. Of this sum, only $ 52,675.35 went for new construction while $ 37,763.12 went for repairs, the latter figure suggesting that the aging physical plant of the Armory was wearing out rapidly. A number of small workshops and storehouses were erected at the U.S. Musket Factory on the

30. R.G. 217- 1st S., F. 3266, V. 104.
31. R.G. 217, 1st S., F 3266, V. 49.
32. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 3266, V. 44.
33. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 3266, V. 100.
34. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 3266, V. 99.

Potomac during this period, and also at Captain John H. Hall's rifle factory on the Shenandoah in 1819, but no major structure appears to have constructed from 1814 to 1821. The major construction programs during these years occured in 1819-21, when approximately $ 11,200 was spent to rebuild the U.S. Potomac Dam and $ 1,345.20 for work on the U.S. Musket Factory Canal.

EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1814 - 1821 (35)

Year	EXPENDITURES FOR New Construction	Repair	No. of Workmen	No. of Arms produced
1814	$ 1,681.23	$ 3,755.91	210	12,000
1815	0	3,244.72	202	6,848
1816	2,984.12	4,758.88	222	8,468
1817	4,939.64	4,360.25	231	11,239
1818	4,563.24	4,340.33	237	12,592
1819	9,554.05	4,782.27	247	10,344
1820	16,934.50	5,164.52	271	11,649
1821	12,018.57	7,356.24	251	10,320
1814-21:	$ 52,675.35	$ 37,763.12	90,438.47	83,460
1798-1821	$ 256,509.41	$ 66,755.22	323,264.63	114,717

On the basis of the evidence presented in this report, the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry spent an approximate total of $. 10,737.50 from 1811 to 1821 to construct or acquire 22 Armory dwelling houses for the use of its officers and workmen as follows:

35. Figures on expenditures and production of arms from American State Papers-Military Affairs, Vol. II, p. 481. Figures on numbers of men employed from ASP-MA, Vol. V, p. 915.

CONSTRUCTION OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1810 - 1821, By ARMORY

YEAR:	TOTAL NO.	NO. BUILT	Approximate Cost	Families Housed
1810	14	- -	- -	35
1811	20	6	$ 2,000.00	41
1816	31	11	4,400.00	52
1818	33	2	2,987.50	54
1819	36	3	1,350.00	57
1821 TOTAL	36	22	$ 10,737.50	57

A comparison of this data with the "Statement of the number and dimensions of the buildings at the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, together with the materials of which they are built, and their estimated value(as of 31st December, 1821)," prepared by Lieutenant Colonel George Bomford of the Ordnance Department and dated November 30, 1822, reveals that the actual number of dwelling houses standing on Armory land at Harper's Ferry in 1821 was not 36, but 87 plus two school houses and that the total value of these 89 structures was estimated to be $ 47,600.[36]

The question arises how did the 53 additional dwellings come into being without the expenditure of Armory funds and this subject will be considered shortly hereafter.

In a report to George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, dated September 6, 1823, Superintendent James Stubblefield reported that the 87 dwelling houses were occupied by 118 families.[37]

The census of 1820 reveals that Harper's Ferry had a population 1,377; this included 1,255 whites and 122 blacks. There were 196 families and 118 of these resided in armory dwelling houses. Of the 681 white males, about 253 worked at the U.S. Musket Factory and 18 at the Hall Rifle Factory in 1820.[38]

36. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. II, pp.482-483.
37. HF NHP Reel 21, Vol. 7, pp. 696-698. Stubblefield reported that 115 families rented 84 houses, but when the three houses occupied free of charge by the superintendent, paymaster, and master armorer are included, the totals stand at 118 families in 87 houses.
38. National Archives Record Group No. 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules of the United States for 1820.

American State Papers, Military Affairs, II, p.482.

Statement of the number and dimensions of the buildings at the United States' Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, together with the materials of which they are built, and their estimated value.

Number of buildings.	For what purpose built, or how occupied.	Dimensions in feet.	Number of stories.	Of what built.	Estimated value.
1	Work shop,	131 by 45	2	Brick,	$15,000
1	Work shop,	130 30	2	Brick,	12,000
2	Work shops,	120 30	2	Brick,	20,000
1	Work shop,	111 30	2	Brick,	8,000
2	1 work shop and 1 store-room,	80 30	2	Brick,	12,000
1	Arsenal,	125 32	2 & a cellar,	Brick,	12,000
1	Arsenal,	68 36	2	Brick,	8,000
1	Grinding mill,	85 40	1	Brick,	6,000
1	Furnace and forges,	45 45	1	Brick,	4,000
1	Work shop,	30 30	2	Stone,	1,000
1	Work shop,	50 16	1	Wood,	500
1	Dwelling house,	36 30	2 & a cellar,	Brick,	3,000
1	Dwelling house,	36 26	2 & a cellar,	Brick,	2,500
1	Dwelling house,	40 24	2 & a cellar,	Brick,	2,500
1	Dwelling house,	20 20	2 & a cellar,	Brick,	1,200
1	Dwelling house,	28 20	2	Brick,	1,000
1	Dwelling house,	64 21	2	Brick,	3,000
1	Dwelling house,	28 18	2	Brick,	700
2	Dwelling houses,	28 18	1	Brick,	1,000
1	Dwelling house,	48 18	1	Brick,	800
1	Dwelling house,	32 20	1	Brick,	600
11	Dwelling houses,	24 18	1	Brick,	4,400
1	Dwelling house,	36 24	2	Stone,	800
1	Dwelling house,	48 22	1	Stone,	800
1	Dwelling house,	28 22	1	Stone,	600
1	Dwelling house,	94 21	2	Wood,	2,000
1	Dwelling house,	70 18	2	Wood,	2,000
2	Dwelling houses,	40 20	2	Wood,	2,500
1	Dwelling house,	42 20	2	Wood,	1,000
2	Dwelling houses,	50 18	1	Wood,	1,200
1	Dwelling house,	36 18	2	Wood,	700
2	1 dwelling house and 1 school house,	40 20	1	Wood,	1,100
5	Dwelling houses,	36 18	1	Wood,	2,100
1	Superintendent's office,	18 18	2	Wood,	500
3	Dwelling houses,	24 16	1	Wood,	900
3	Dwelling houses,	23 16	1	Wood,	1,000
1	Dwelling house,	50 16	1	Wood,	400
2	Dwelling houses,	26 16	1	Wood,	600
4	Dwelling houses,	30 18	1	Wood,	1,450
1	Dwelling house,	48 20	1	Wood,	400
1	Dwelling house,	40 18	1	Wood,	400
1	Dwelling house,	32 20	1	Wood,	400
1	Dwelling house,	34 16	1	Wood,	300
1	Dwelling house,	26 18	1	Wood,	300
1	Dwelling house,	36 16	1	Wood,	300
2	Dwelling houses,	20 18	1	Wood,	550
1	Dwelling house,	32 14	1	Wood,	250
4	Dwelling houses,	30 16	1	Wood,	950
5	4 dwelling houses and 1 school house,	24 16	1	Wood,	1,100
1	Dwelling house,	28 18	1	Wood,	250
7	Dwelling houses,	18 16	1	Wood,	1,250
2	Dwelling houses,	18 18	1	Wood,	300
1	Dwelling house,	18 20	1	Wood,	150
1	Draw-grinding shop,	18 18	1	Wood,	150
1	Dwelling house,	16 14	1	Wood,	100

American State Papers, Military Affairs, II, p. 483.

E—Continued.

Number of buildings.	For what purpose built, or how occupied.	Dimensions in feet.	Number of stories.	Of what built.	Estimated value.
5	Dwelling houses,	16 by 16	1	Wood,	$500
1	Proof house,	14 12	1	Wood and stone,	200
1	Timber shed,	50 24	1	Wood,	250
1	Tempering shop,	26 16	1	Wood,	200
1	Engine-house and lodging room,	16 12	2	Wood,	300
1	Saw-mill,			Wood and stone,	1,000
1	Magazine,	18 18	1	Wood,	150
1	Iron store house,	120 16	1	Wood and stone,	1,000
1	Charcoal house,	111 30	1	Wood,	400
1	Stone coal-house,	30 30	1	Wood,	400
1	Stable,	36 24	1	Wood,	250
113					$150,650

RECAPITULATION.

89 dwelling houses and out-buildings,	$47,600
21 work shops and appendages,	82,900
2 arsenals and magazine,	20,150
113	$150,650

E.

Statement of the estimated value of the United States' Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the 31st of December, 1821.

For 1890 acres of land, including the ferry across the Shenandoah,	$42,877 28	
For 113 buildings, as per annexed statement,	150,650 00	
For mill-dams, canals, bridges, and other permanent improvements,	105,000 00	
		$298,527 28
For machinery, &c.,	40,000 00	
For tools, horses, wagons, boats, &c.,	20,000 00	
		60,000 00
For component parts of arms in progress,	50,000 00	
For unwrought materials on hand,	108,000 00	
		158,000 00
For tools and machinery for making patent rifles,	12,247 44	
For component parts of patent rifles in progress,	10,668 07	
		22,915 51
Amount,		$539,442 79

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, *November* 30, 1822.

G. BOMFORD, *Lieutenant Colonel on ordnance duty.*

TYPES OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1821

The 1821 inventory of Armory buildings indicates that there were a total of 87 Armory dwellings and two school houses on the public land. Althrough the dimensions and estimated value of these residences are listed, the locations of these structures are not given.

Material	2story & cellar	2 story	one story	Total No.	Total Value
Brick	3	4	15	22	$ 20,700
Stone	1	0	2	3	2,200
Wood	0	6	56	62	24,650
Total	4	10	73	87	47,550

By value:

Material	2 story & cellar	2 story	one story	total	
Brick	4- $9,200	3 - $ 4700	15- $ 20,700	22-	$ 20,700
Stone		1 - 800	2 - 1,400	3-	2,200
Wood		6 - 8,200	56 - 16,450	62-	24,650
Total	4 - $9,200	10 - $ 13,700	73 - $ 38,550	87-	$ 47,550

Both school houses were one-story frame buildings, one measuring 40 by 20 feet, was valued at $ 550 and the other, 24 by 16 feet in size, was valued at $ 250. Total Value-89 bldgs. $ 48,350.00

HOW 36 ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES BECAME 89 by 1821:

The Ordnance Department was soon to learn that Superintendent James Stubblefield, when confronted in 1808 -1814 with the problems of doubling his work force to double arms production and also faced with an extreme housing shortage and inadequate U.S. funds to construct an adequate number of armory dwelling houses, had improvised his own three-prolonged unoffical construction program in order to retain his workmen. First, he permitted his employees to erect their own residences on Armory lands; second, he allowed workmen to make their own additions and improvements to armory-constructed houses, and finally, his armorers were permitted to make their own repairs to government-owned buildings. By this extra legal means, from 1808 to 1821, Superintendent James Stubblefield had created an additional 53 residences on U.S. land and thus been able to maintain a a stable work force.

On September 6, 1823, Stubblefield present Chief of Ordnance George Bomford with a report listing 84 claims on 84 houses for construction, improvements, and repairs made by 84 armorers. The estimated value of these claims totalled $ 8,868.55.[39] The story of the settlement of these claims for buildings erected by private individuals on the government lands at Harper's Ferry will be the subject of a separate chapter, which will cover the years 1822 to 1845!

39. Reel 21, Vol. 7, pp. 696-698; also Vol. 1, pp. 43-44.

CHAPTER IV

CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES AT HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, 1822 - 1829:

A. GENERAL, ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1822 - 1829:

The Annual National Armory Account Reports for the years 1822 to 1829 reveal that a total of $ 85,240.67 was expended for the construction and repair of Armory buildings at Harper's Ferry and that a total of 59 structures (exlcusive of those at the Hall Rifle Factory) were erected for Armory use during those years.

Expenditures for Construction and Repair, 1822 to 1829, were as follows: Armory (1)

Year	New Construction	Repair	New Struct.	New Bldgs.	No. of Workmen	No. of Arms
1822	$ 5,134.75	$ 350.00	6	6	237	10,000
1823	11,037.80	0	5	5	253	12,200
1824	16,271.96	0	17	7	280	11,559
1825	4,101.50	2,171.50	4	2	272	14,000
1826	9,847.66	431.97	4	3	221	8,730
1827	7,550.87	1,519.87	9	1	239	13,020
1828	6,533.00	5,500.00	7	6	217	10,000
1829	14,631.82	157.33	7	5	205	8,895
1822-29	$75,109.36	$ 10,130.67	59	35	-	88,394
1796-1829:	$ 331,618.77	$ 76,885.89		148	-	233,111

1. Congressional Serial Nos. 80, Document No. 69 for 1822; Serial 98, Document 121, for 1823; Serial No. 116, Document No. 80 for 1824; Serial No. 135, Doc. 37 for 1825; Serial No. 152, Document No. 99 for 1826; Serial No. 173, Doc. No. 185 for 1827; Serial No. 187, Doc. No. 139 for 1828; Serial No. 197, Doc. No. 84 for 1829; Number of armorer from American State Papers, Military Affairs, V, p. 915.

A closer analysis of these annual reports, however, indicates that only 35 of these new structures were actually completely new buildings and that the remaining 24 new edifices were additions that were attached to older structures. Thus the total number of Armory buildings standing on December 31, 1829, was about 148 structures and not 172 buildings as it might appear if the reported 59 new structures of 1822-29 were added to the 113 armory buildings inventoried in 1821.

National Armory Accounts also reveal that of the total of $ 85,240.67 expended for construction and repair from 1822 to 1829, approximately $ 25,821.51 was spent on Armory Dwelling houses. Of the latter figure, $ 16,833.52 went for work on 66 dwelling houses, which included the construction of 21 residences, making additions to 39 and repairs to 6. Guard walls were constructed for Shenandoah Street dwellings at a cost of $ 200.00 and two wells sunk, perhaps for dwelling use, for $ 121.50 (See Chart No. 2, p. 55). The sum of $ 8,661.76 was also expended during the same period to settle the claims of 70 armory workmen for 24 houses that they had erected on Armory land, for additions that they had made to 10 Armory-owned edifices, and for repairs that they had made to some 36 Armory-owned dwelling houses during the years 1810 to 1821.(See Chart 5, page 86 for details).

It should also be noted, that encouraged by the U.S. settlement of 70 claims for past construction by armorers on dwelling houses located on U.S. land, armory employees were in process of constructing 11 new residences at their own expense during the years 1824 to 1827. The armorers, however, were not to receive payment for these structures until the 1830's.

B. U.S. Armory Construction, Improvement, and Repair of Dwelling Houses, 1822- 29:

The annual National Armory Account reports for the years 1822 to 1829 shows that the Harpers's Ferry Armory constructed, improved, and repaired Armory-owned dwelling houses during those years as follows:

CHART NO. 2

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. DWELLING HOUSES, 1822 - 1829 (A)

Type of Houses	No.	1822	No.	1823	No.	1824	No.	1825	No.	1826	No	1827	No	1828	No.	1829	No.	TOTAL
Stone	1	$$ 200.00	4	1,500.00	4	1,200.00			1	400.00							10	3,300.00
Wood	1	400.00					2	700.00					3	450.00	3	697.76	9	2,247.76
Brick					1	400.00			1	423.00							2	823.00
TOTAL BUILT	2	600.00	4	1,500.00	5	1,600.00	2	700.00	2	823.00	0	0	3	450.00	3	697.76	21	6,370.76
ADDIT-IONS.			7	1,300.00	10	2,100.00	2	500.00	4	279.75	11	1,780.00	1	1,000.00	4	11,625.41	39	8,585.16
REPAIRS							3	1,650.00	1	70.00					2	157.33	6	1,877.33
TOTAL ON HOUSES	2	600.00	11	2,800.00	15	3,700.00	7	2,850.00	7	1,172.75	11	1,780.00	4	1,450.00	9	2,480.50	66	16,833.25
For Guard Walls											1	200.00					1	200.00
For Wells									2	121.50							2	121.50
GRAND TOTAL:	2	600.00	11	2,800.00	15	3,700.00	7	2,850.00	9	1,294.25	12	1,980.00	4	1,450.00	9	2,480.50	69	17,154.75

(A) Data from National Archives Record Group 156, War Department, Ordnance, Entry 935, National Armory Accounts for Harper's Ferry Armory, Virginia, from 1822 to 1829.

	Work done	Cost
1822	Building one dwelling house, 18 by 40 feet, 1 story, wood:	$ 400.00
	Building one dwelling house, 16 by 14 feet, 1 story, stone:	200.00
	1822: Two houses constructed	$ 600.00

The frame house may have been built by John Lowstetter, the contractor who rebuilt the U.S. Potomac dam in 1820-21. On June 12, 1822, he was paid $ 395.00 "for a house he built for the accommodations of himself and his hands while engaged in building the dam across the Potomac last year."[2] If so, the house was located on the bank of the U.S. Musket Factory canal.

Althorough not paid for his work, $ 193.57, until August 30,1823, Daniel Borden probably constructed the stone house described above. Borden's 1823 voucher indicated that he had built "a house 14 by 16 feet, stone."[3]

The 1823 report indicates that the following work was accomplished:

built" three Dwelling Houses 20 by 28 feet 1 story with Cellar kitchen(Stone).".....	$ 1,200.00
Built" one dwelling house 16 by 24 feet with Cellar Kitchen(Stone)"...	300.00
Built" an addition to a Dwelling House for the accomodation of the Armory Store Keeper".....	500.00
Built"Small additions to Six Dwelling Houses.".....	800.00
Built in 1823, four stone houses and seven additions:	$ 2,800.00

1. National Archives Record Group No. 156, War Department, Ordnance Office, Entry 935, National Armory Accounts, 1795 to 1830. The reports for 1822 to 1830 were annual and include description of the work done. Copies of these reports in Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collections.
2. R.G. 217- 1st S., F. 6274, V. 59C. This may also be Armory Dwelling House No. 147 of the 1841 period. See Vol. II.
3. R.G. 217, 1st S.,F. 7356- V. 32.

Among the mason who may have built the four stone houses were Edward Harding who received a total of $ 351.00 in 1823 for laying 342 perches of stone in walls of buildings;[4] John Lackey, was paid $ 211.25 in 1823 for laying 228 perches of stone walls in dwelling houses;[5] Jonah N. Tompkins, $ 29.30 for laying brick;[6] and Michael Walsh, who received $ 44.24 laying stone in buildings in 1823.[7] On December 31,1822, mason William McKinny had also been paid $ 39.50 for "quarrying and laying 39½ perches of stone in a cellar and chimney."[8]

Under the heading of the 7 additions to house made in 1823, William Sappington was paid $ 65.60 on December 30, 1823 "for extra brick and stone work on a public house for his use,"[9] and Edward Wager received $ 127.70 on September 30, 1823 "for extra brick and stone work to a public house for his accommodation as a Clerk."[10]

Carpenters were also making repairs to Armory dwelling houses that were not mentioned in in the 1822 and 1823 reports. Thus in 1822 carpenters William W. Fitzhugh earned $ 67.50[11] and William Kirby, $ 30.00[12] for repairing dwellings.

William Bateman was paid $ 50.00 on June 30,1823 "for 33 1/3 days, with helper, repairing dwellings."[13] Jacob Hill received $ 21.00 on November 20,1823 "for

4. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 7207-V. 104A, June 23,1823-$ 100.00 for laying 80 perches of stone in a building; 7356-V. 25A, August 30,1823, $ 200.00 for laying 160 perches of stone in a wall for a dwelling house; 7624-V. 57A, Dec. 5,1823, $ 51.00 for laying 102 perches in a building. On December 9, 1822, Harding had also been paid $ 344.00 for providing and laying 236 perches of stone in a wall, plus 98 perches of stone work, in F. 6606, V. 48C.
5. R.G. 217-1st S. F. 6909,V.57A. March 23,1823, $ 50.25 for quarrying and laying 67 perches of stone in the foundation and chimney of a public house. 7207, V. 80A, June 30,1823- $ 161.00 for laying 161 perches of stone in wall of a house.
6. R.G. 217-1st S., 7356, V. 81A., $ 16.18 for 9½ days work laying brick in a building; 7624, V. 44A, November 25, 1823, $ 13.12 for 7½ days work erecting a brick chimney.
7. R.G. 217,1st S., F. 6909. V.46A, March 17,1823,$ 19.50 for quarrying & laying 26 perches of stone in a wall; 7207, V.41A, May 17,1823, $ 24.75 for 16½ days laying stone on a building.
8. R.G. 217, 1st S., 6606, V. 79C.
9. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 7624, V. 111A.
10. R.G. 217, 1st S., F.7356, V. 86A.
11. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 6274, V. 82C., June 26, 1822-$ 31.50; 6410, V. 36C, August 28,1822, for $ 36.00 for 24 days work.
12. R.G. 217, 1st, F.6274, V. 63C, June 22,1832, $ 30.00 for repairing dwelling.
13. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 7207, V. 79A.

" 21 days carpenter work repairing dwellings;[14] On December 20,1823, James Hogeland was paid $ 24.93 "for removing old roof and nailing on 1,850 lap shingles on a public house and also 4½ squares of joint shingles."[15]

Finally, the Paymaster's vouchers for 1823 reveal that the armory spent a total of $ 477.47 for the construction of three frame houses " that do not appear either in the 1823 annual report or the settlement of workmen's claims for constructing dwelling houses on armory land: John Baden was thus paid $ 66.90 on September 30, 1823 " for building a small frame house for one of the workmen,"[16] while John Moore received $ 73.57 on August 23, 1823 "for building a small frame house."[17] On September 30, 1823, George Malleory was paid $ 337.00 "for building a frame house with three rooms for his accommodation as an Inspector."[18]

Thus the total number of Armory Dwelling Houses erected in 1823 would appear to be seven, rather than four, and the total cost $ 1,977.47, instead of only $ 1,500.00 as listed in the 1823 report.

14. R.G. 217, 1st S., 7624, V. 27A.
15. R.G. 217, 7624, V. 80A.
16. R.G. 217, 7356, V. 83A.
17. R.G. 217, 1st S., 7356, V. 33A.
18. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 7356, V. 85A. There is a possibility that the Malleory house may be the 1822 one-story wooden house, 18 by 40 feet, listed as erected at a cost of $ 400.00.

1824 Construction Program: (National Armory Accounts)

Built, " 4 Dwelling Houses 24 by 16 feet, 1 story, stone.....$ 1,200.00

" 1 Dwelling House 26 by 18 feet, 1 story, brick..... 400..

" additions to 10 Dwelling Houses for the accomodation

of the Workmen..... 2,100.00

Built in 1824. 5 houses and 10 additions..... $ 3,700.00.

Masons who helped build the five house in 1824 included James MClaughlin,[19] receiving $ 142.00; William McKinney,[20] $ 57.50; Michael Walsh,[21] $ 77.00; Martin Cotter,[22] $ 44.75; and John Gantz,[23] $ 20.40.

Men who erected the additions included the following: mason Edward Harding,[24] $ 105.00; John Donaldson,[25] $ 185.14 for building an addition on a stone house; John Markell, carpenter, $ 168.60 for 102 days work of journeyman and self making addition to a dwelling;" and $ 65.25 to carpenter Jacob Hill[26] May 20,1824 "for 43½ days work building small room and repairing two dwellings."[27]

In addition about $ 84.23 went to carpenters for making minor repairs on dwelling houses as follows: $ 40.00 to John S. Gallaher;[28] $ 15.00 to John Forman;[29] $ 19.66 to Peter Hoffman;[30] and $ 9.57 to John Slough.[31]

19. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 8371, V. 37A, August 26,1824, $ 132.00 for laying 132 perches of stone in a house. V. 51A, September 6, 1824, $ 10.00 for laying 10 perches of stone in a wall.
20. R.G. 217-1st S., 8108, V. 131A- May 23,1824, $ 10.00 building a chimney on a dwelling; V. 131A, June 20, 1824- $ 13.00 for repairing two chimneys; F. 8693, V. Nov.3, 1824- $ 23.00 for laying 23 perches of stone in a building; V. 48A, November 30, 1824- $ 17.50 for laying 17½ perches of stone in foundation of a house.
21. R.G. 217, 1st S., 8371, V. 75A, September 11,1824-$ 77.00 for 77 perches of stone laid in a house.
22. R.G. 217, 1st S.,F. 8693, V. 41A, November 29,1824, for laying 44 3/4 perches of stone in two chimneys, $ 44.75.
23. R.G. 217, 1st S., 7862, V. 3A., January 23, 1824, $ 20.40 for 12 3/4 days work laying brick in a building.
24. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 8371, V. 60A, September 10, 1823, $ 105.00 for 105 perches of stone in two small additions to dwelling houses.
25. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9310, V. 81A.
26. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 8693, Voucher 6A.
27. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 8108. V. 20A.
28. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 7862, V. 65A., March 20,1824.
29. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 7862, V. 26A.
30. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 7862-V. 37A.
31. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 7862- V.28A.

1825 Construction Program:

Built," 2 Dwelling Houses 24 by 20 feet, 1½ stories, Logs...	$ 700.00
Built," an addition 15 by 18 feet, 1 story, brick.....	300.00
Built," an addition 12 by 18 feet, 1 story, wood.....	200.00
Repairing a building for a Boarding House and Lodging Rooms for the workmen.....	1,150.00
Repairing the House occupied by the paymaster.....	300.00
Repairing the House occupied by the paymaster's clerk.....	200.00
1825 Total, 2 new houses, 2 additions, 3 houses repaired.....	$ 2,850.00

On April 20, 1825, Richard Hurdle was paid $ 102.75"for carpenter work to built a log house for a workman employed at the Rifle Factory."[32]

On Septmeber 30, 1825, Francis O' Neal received $ 201.60 "for building a log dwelling house, 24 by 20 feet, 2 stories, for the accommodation of Mr. Copeland."[33]

Martin Cotter, mason, was paid $ 80.37 on August 10, 1825" for laying 54 perches of stone in the foundation of a building and for building three brick chimneys," perhaps for one of the log houses.[34]

The brick addition may have been erected by mason Philip Strider. On March 3, 1825 Strider was paid $ 91.50 for furnishing and laying 9,000 brick in a house for workmen @ $ 76.50; and $ 15.00 for quarrying, hauling, and laying 15 perches of stone in the foundation of the brick house.[35]

The wooden addition was construction by carpenter Joseph Foller, who received $ 111.20 on March 23, 1825"for 69½ days carpenter work building an addition to a public house."[36]

32. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9057, V. 51A.
33. R.G. 217, 1st S. F, 9310, V. 138A.
34. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9310, V. 18A.
35. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9057, V. 15A.
36. R.G. 217, 1st S., 9057, V. 23A.

Carpenter Jacob Hill worked on repair of the Boarding house, receiving $ 66.00 on March 9, 1825," for carpenter work fitting up lodging rooms for workmen."[37]

The wooden shingle roof on the Armory Paymaster's House(Armory Dwelling No. 43) was repaired by carpenter Jacob Boswell, who was paid $ 18.17 on September 12, 1825 " for removing old and nailing on new shingles, 8 squares and 92 feet of joint shingles on the paymaster's house."[38] William Simpson was paid $ 76.48 on September 5, 1825 for repairs made to a public house.[39]

On April 18, 1825 master carpenter Charles Fouke and his two journeymen were paid $ 99.50 for their work in repairing the public house of the paymaster's clerk.[40] In 1825 the armory also spent $ 101.24 to erect six chimneys as follows: $ 14.87 for one chimney to Lawrence Hogan;[41] $ 63.00 to William McKinney for three stone chimneys;[42] $ 8.50 to Michael Walsh for constructing one brick chimney;[43] and $ 14.87 to Horatio Mitchell for erecting one chimney.[44] Mitchell also earned $ 10.10 on August 24,1825 "for mason work repairing the plaster and the hearth in the house occupied by John H. Hall," the director of the Hall Rifle Factory.[45]

37. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9057, V. 105A.
38. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9310, V. 111A.
39. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9310, V. 82A.
40. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 9057, V. 38A. Fouke received $ 56.00 for his 35 days work and the two journeymen were paid $ 43.50 for 43½ days work.
41. R.G. 217, 1st S., 9057, V.16A, for building a chimney to a public house.March, 3, 1825.
42. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9057, V. 11A. March 3,1825, $ 63.00 for laying 63 perches of stone in 3 chimneys.
43. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9310, V. 97, September 8, 1825, $ 8.50 for building a brick chimney.
44. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 9037, V.16A, March 3,1825, $ 14.87, for building a chimney to a public house.
45. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 9310, V. 50.

1826 Construction Program:

Building 2 new dwelling houses and an addition to one.....	$ 994.00
Building "Small well houses & an addition to dwelling house for paymaster.....	55.75
Fitting up rooms for dwellings, alterations, &c.....	70.00
Laying 66 perches of stone for a dwelling house.....	33.00
Building new chimney to Dwelling house.....	20.00
Digging two wells.....	121.50
Total, two new houses.....	$ 1,294.25

Evidence presented in Volume II, p. 248, Armory Dwelling House No." 190", located on the northeast corner of Arsenal Square, Lot No. 1, Block A, Shenandoah Street, indicates that House No. "190" was one of the two dwellings erected in 1826. House "190" was a one-story brick edifice about 28 by 21 feet, with a wood shingle covered hipped roof. Armorer James Clerk moved into the newly completed residence in October 1826 and lived there until 1832 when the house was remodelled for use as the office of the Armory Superintendent. The cost was probably about $ 450.00.

The second dwelling was probably constructed by Daniel A. Weed, On October 30, 1826, Weed was paid $ 400.00"for erecting the wall of a building 18 feet by 27 feet, two stories high, furnishing lime and 155 perches of stone @ $ 1.25 = $ 193.75. For Digging cellar, 45 cubic yards @ 20¢ = $ 9.00; For Timber, plank and other material= $ 197.25. Total, $ 400.00."[46]

In March 1826, Carpenter Jacob Boswell was paid a total $ 55.75 for building a small frame room and small frame well house for the Paymaster's House(Armory Dwelling House No. 43).[47]

46. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 10559, V. 12.
47. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 9851,V. 37A, March 23, 1826 for $ 23.00, 23 days carpenter work building small room for accommodation of Paymaster; V. 73A, March 30, 1826, $ 32.75 for 32½ days carpenter work building a small frame house for the Pay Master."

The new chimney to a dwelling house was apparently constructed by mason Joseph Spencer, who was paid $ 20.00 on June 14,1826"for building a brick chimney with two flues to a public house."[48] Not mentioned in the annual report were the following items: $ 17.90 spent for the construction of two additional chimneys- $ 10.90 paid to Joseph Spencer on March 28, 1826 "for building a brick chimney to a dwelling,[49] and $ 7.00 received by James Boden on March 31, 1826 " for building a stone chimney for a house."[50] Neal Christy was paid $ 11.12 on March 31,1826 for quarrying 44½ perches of stone for building a smoke house for Captain John H. Hall.[51] Robert Duke also received $ 24.42½ on June 2, 1826 "for plastering a room in a dwelling."[52]

The two wells, perhaps sunk for the use of dwellings, were built by Patrick Redman, and Samuel K. White. White was paid $ 21.00 on October 31,1826 for digging a well 18½ feet deep,[53] and Redman received $ 100.50 on August 21, 1826 "for sinking a well."[54] Not mentioned in the report is the fact that Redman also constructed a third well, receiving received $ 32.00 on October 31, 1826 for digging well with 16 feet of wall.[55]

48.R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 10053, V. 65A.
49. R.G. 217, 1st S., 9851, Vo. 60A.
50. R.G. 217, 1st S, 9851, V. 120A.
51. R.G. 217, 1st S., 9851, V. 127.A.
52. R.G. 217, 1st S., 9851- V. 56A.
53. R.G. 217, 1st S, 10559, V. 15.
54. R.G. 217, 1st S., 10694, V. 13A.
55. R.G. 217, 1st S. 10559, V. 46.

1827 Construction Program:

For building "a kitchen for the Master Armorer 20 by 22 feet,
1 story brick (Armory Dwelling House 2, Park Bldg.34-35)..... $ 500.00

For building porch for paymaster's clerk..... 100.00

For building porch for P.(hilip), Hoffman, Inspector..... 80.00

For building porches for four dwelling houses in the old barracks. 200.00

For building additions to four dwelling houses..... 900.00

For building Guard Walls for Dwelling Houses on Shenandoah Street. 200.00

Total, 1827: No houses built, 5 additions, 6 porches erected... $ 1,980.00

Thee Master Armorer's House, built by Dr. Joseph Annin in 1812, stood on Lot No. 3, Block B, fronting on Shenandoah Street. The two-story brick house, ~~33~~ 36 by ~~23~~ 26 feet, had a cellar kitchen and a gable roof that was covered with wood shingles. The house had served as the residence of the Master Armorer since 1818. The stone foundations for the new 20 by 22 kitchen were constructed by mason John Lackey, who received $ 37.93 on June 30, 1827 for the following services:

$ 30.93 for laying 49½ perches of stone in wall for Master Armorer's kitchen.
2.00 for four stone steps to the same.
5.00 for rough casting foundation and smoke house.
$ 37.93 (56)

The brick walls of the one-story kitchen were erected by mason Joseph Spencer who received a total of $ 39.00 on August 16, 1827 for the following services:

$ 37.50 for furnishing and laying 15,000 bricks, erecting new kitchen of master armorer. $ 2.00 per M.
1.50 for laying 3 arches (two windows and a door?) for the same @ 50¢
$ 39.00 (57)

The brick chimney for the wing was perhaps constructed by John A. Schaeffer, who was paid $ 20.00 on September 12, 1827 "for building a chimney

56. R.G. 217 , 1st S., F. 11127, V. 19B.
57. R.G. 217, 1st S, F. 11622, V. 76A.

"with two flues on a public dwelling house."[58] Philip Strider was paid $ 5.00 on August 27,1827 for providing four window and one door frames for a dwelling.[59] James Gallaher, who earned $ 344.64 in 1827 plastering, received at least $ 136.64 of this total from plastering dwelling houses.[60] Samuel Avis was paid $ $ 5.00 on May 2, 1827 for finding the brick and laying a heath and plastering and finishing the same., for a dwelling house.[61]

Carpenters who constructed the porches and additions and made repairs to dwelling houses in 1827 included the following men:

Isaac Fouke, paid $ 17.50 on August 18,1827 for converting a small shop into a dwelling house.[62]

Jacob Hill, who earned $ 160.55 from June to September 1827, of which $ 82.25 was definitely labelled as " repairing dwelling houses.[63]

John Hyatt, who was paid $ 94.70 for repairing building in 1827.[64]

Horatio Jarboe, who received $ 8.86 for repairing a house occupied by Thomas Steadman on July 18, 1827.[65]

Hezediah Maddox, who earned a total of $ 115.15 for carpenter work during the summer of 1827. At least $ 48.60 was from repairs to dwelling houses.[66]

The masons who constructed the guard wall to protect dwelling houses along Shenandoah Street and also retaining walls for houses located on the side of Camp Hill in 1827 included the following men:

58. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622, V. 163.A.
59. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622, V. 115A.
60. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622, V. 94B, August 20, $ 25.27 for plastering dwellings, F. 12013, V. 12B, October 17, 1827, $ 111.37 for plastering dwelling houses.
61. R.G. 217, 1st S., 11127, V. 35B.
62. R.G. 217, 1st S., 11622, V. 92B.
63. R.G. 217, 1st S., 11127, V. 11127, V. 164B, June 21,1827-$ 40.00, carpenter work; F. 11622-V. 21B, July 20,1827, $ 44.00 for repairing dwelling house; 11622-V.89B, August 18, 1827, $ $ 38.25 for 25½ days work repairing dwelling houses;and 11622, V. 222B, September 29,1827, $ 37.50 for repairing buildings.
64. R.G. 217, 1st S., 11127, V. 168B, June 21, 1827-$ 50.00 for 33 1/3 days work repearing. F. 11622, V. 65B, August 15, 1827, $ 44.70 for repairing dwellings.
65. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 11127, V.12B.
66. R.G. 217, 1st S., F 11622. V. 72B., August 16, 1827, $ 48.60-carpenter work repairing dwellings; F. 11622, V. 221B, Sept. 29, 1827- $ 31.25 for repairing buildings; and F. 12013, V. 11B, December 21,1827- $ 35.50 for making repairs.

John Lackey, May 7, 1827, $ 8.22 for building 17 perches 14 feet of dry wall at the Old Barracks, and $ 10.87 for laying 15 perches of stone wall, June 21, 1827.[67]

Michael Cook, paid $ 28.50 on August 16, 1826"for hauling 69 perches of stone used to build a wall on Shenandoah Street."[68]

William MCkinny received $ 250.58 for performing the following construction.

$ 84.25 - August 16, 1827 for laying 89 perches of stone wall, quarrying 18 perches of stone, 11 days mason work, 24 stone steps, to build a guard wall to protect a dwelling house situated on the side of camp hill. (69)
4.16 - August 22,1827, for quarrying 16 2/3 perches of stone.(70)
71.00 - September 6, 1827- for building stone wall on street (Shenandoah).
15.00 - September 6, " for building a stone chimney.
1.00 - September 6, " for building a hearth.(71)
62.84 - October 17, 1827- for 28½ perches of stone work @ $ 28.50; for 8½ perches of stone work @ $ 10.62½; $ 8.34 for trowl dashing 139 squares of a wall on Shenandoah Street. The stone wall was erected to divert the rain water from a U.S. dwelling house that was located on the side of Camp Hill. (72)
11.83- December 21, 1827- for 10 1/3 perches of stone wall, digging foundation wall to divert water from a dwelling. (73).
$ 250.58

Not mentioned in the 1827 National Armory Account report was the construction executed for Captain John H. Hall and his Rifle Factory during 1827-28. From 1819 to early 1827 Captin John H. Hall's efforts to manufacture 1,000 of his patent rifles had been regarded as experimental. In March 1827, his rifle passed extensive testing with flying colors and the United States entered into a second contract to produce 3,000 of Hall's rifles at Harper's Ferry. Hall's small Rifle Factory was to be enlarged in 1827-28 in order

67. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 11127, V. 45A and V. 116B.
68. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622, V. 75A.
69. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622, V. 70A.
70. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622, V. 102A.
71. R. G. 127, 1st S., F 11622, V. 153A.$ 87.50 total for Sept. 6, 1827.
72. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 12013, V. 11A.
73. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12013, V. 111A.

to increase production. About $ 13,249.93 were to be expended on this construction during 1827 and 1828.

John H. Hall also received permission to erect a dwelling house for his own use in 1827.[74] Work on this project apparently got underway in October and November, after the construction of the new workshops and storehouses at the Rifle Factory had been completed.

On November 10, 1827, Patrick Redman was paid $ 63.37 for "digging 189 cubic yards, quarrying 83½ perches of stone, five stone steps for the foundation of the addition to John H. Hall's dwelling."[75] On October 18, 1827, the mason George Randall received $ 114.93 for building "83½ perches of stone wall, 8 stone steps, for addition to John H. Hall's dwelling house."[76] These were apparently the stone foundation walls of the new house, or addition thereto.

The Armory Paymaster's vouchers for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters of 1828 are missing from the National ~~Parches~~ Archives files so that it is no longer possible to trace the construction of Hall's house in detail.

About $ 179.05, however, was spent during the last quarter of 1828 to complete work on his residence as follows:

To Michael Foley, carpenter, $ 72.55 on November 15, 1828,"for 66 days cappenter work & for making 1 venetian door, John H. Hall's dwelling house."[77]

To mason John E. Palmer, November 24, 1828, $ 21.00"for 1,500 brick @ $ 10.50 and $ 9.50 for 9 days work laying the same at Hall's dwelling house."[78]

74. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 11622- V. 34A. On a voucher dated July 30,1827, which expended $ 48.09 to purchase 3,206 feet of timber for Hall's use, the Armory Paymaster had noted: Mr. John H. Hall has a special authorization(from the Chief of Ordnance) to put up for himself a dwelling house for his own use."
75. R.G. 217, 1st Series, F. 12013, V. 9A.
76. R.G. 217, 1st Series, F. 12103, V. 148.
77. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 12579, V. 43A.
78. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 62A.

Philp Coons was paid $ 19.46 on December 12, 1828 for "the use of cart & horse in hauling sand, water, and brick to dwelling of John H. Hall."[79] Henry Hay received $ 16.04 on November 21, 1828 for glazing 165 lights of sash at John H. Hall's house.[80] And finally, James Gallaher was paid $ 50.00 on November 21, 1828 " for plastering 400 square yards, 2 coats, at J. H. Hall's House."[81]

On June 12, 1829, carpenter James Foley was paid $ 46.50 for the following "Carpenter work on Captain John H. Hall's House:

$ 4.00 for 1 pair of blinds with 15 lights.
6.00 for 2 pair of blinds with 2 lights.
.50 for putting lights in garrett window.
36.00 for making 6 book cases (?).
$ 46.50 (82)

Captain John H. Hall's house, in 1827, was located on the top of Camp Hill overlooking Harper's Graveyard. For its location see the 1833 Map of Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Map No. 16, page 153 in Volume II of this study. Hall's House became Armory Dwelling House No. 164 in 1841 and for its history from 1841 to its demolition in 1848, see Volume II, page 213. The house was described in 1841 as a two-story brick and frame dwelling that was valued at $ 2,500.00, thus indicating that it was a large brick house that ranked with both the Paymaster's and Master Armorer's houses in value.

79. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 106.
80. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 60A.
81. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 59A.
82. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13478, V. 165B.

1828 Construction Program:

For building "a brick addition to the dwelling house occupied by the Superintendent.....$ 1,000.00

For"Materials furnished for erecting three small wooden dwellings to be occupied by the workmen of the Armory..... 450.00

Total 1828: 1 addition and perhaps 3 small frame houses..... $ 1,450.00

As has been mentioned, the vouchers of the Armory Paymaster for the first and second quarters of 1828 are missing from the National Archives files so that data on construction during the first six months of this year has been lost. As an further $ 1,429.75 was to be expended on improving Superintendent James Stubblefield's 20 year old brick house, located in the Musket Factory yard, in 1829, the 1828 work will be considered in the 1829 construction program.

Under work on dwelling houses executed during the last half of 1828 and not mentioned in the annual report were the following projects:

To mason Edward Harding, November 15, 1828, $ 238.37:

$ 15.00	for quarrying, hauling and laying 15 perches of stone.
156.25	for laying 250 perches of stone to erect a foundation and chimney of a dwelling house.
61.87½	for laying 165 square yards of pavement in front of the U.S. dwellings occupied by the Master Armorer (Armory Dwelling No.-2Park Bldg. No.34-35), Paymaster (Armory Dwelling No. 43), and Paymaster's Clerk at 37¢ per yard.
5.25	For quarrying and laying seven stone steps for same.
$ 238.37	(83)

Mason James Boden received $ 13.12 on November 15,1828 for making "repairs to dwelling houses."[84]

Hiram Carney was paid $ 22.50 on December 20,1828 "for 15 days mason work laying brick and repairing a fireplace in a U.S. dwelling."[85]

Carpenter Jacob Hill was paid $ 2.29 on December 31, 1828" for shingling and lathing a dwelling."[86]

(83). R.G. 217, 1st S., F.12579, V. 45A.
84. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 47A.
85. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 131B.
86. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 147B.

1829 Construction Program:

For work "on Superintendent's quarters.....	$ 1,429.75
For"eréction of A House 28 by 20 feet 1½ stories high..	300.00
For"erection of a House 16 by 14 feet 1½ stories high...	120.45
Erecting an addition to a house occupied by a Armorer...	101.28
Erecting an addition to house occupied by a Armroer....	74.38
Erecting a small dwelling house.....	277.31
Erecting a chimney to a house for a armory workman.....	20.00
Repairing a house for a workman.....	82.33
Repairing a house for a workman.....	75.00
Total, 1829: Three new houses.....	$ 2,480.50

The three new dwelling houses were constructed as follows:

1. To John Norman, $ 300.00 on March 1, 1829 for "furnishing material and erecting a dwelling 28 by 20 feet, 1½ stories."[87]

2. To Ann Davis, $ 120.45, on March 1, 1829,"for building a frame house 16 by 14 feet, 1½ stories high."[88]

3. To Alexander Fossett, $ 277.31 on January 15, 1829," for erecting a log dwelling house."[89]

The additions were constructed by the following men:

1. Philip Coons received $ 101.28 on January 10, 1829 "for furnishing materials and making a addition to a U.S. dwelling house."[90]

2. Edward Harding was paid $ 74.38 on April 26, 1829 "for mason work on a dwelling house- laying 44 perches of stone in a cellar and excavating 114 cubic yards of earth."[91]

87. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 80A.
88. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 94A.
89. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 130A.
90. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 129A.
91. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 13478. V. 29A.

The chimney to a dwelling house was erected by mason John E. Parmer, who received $ 20.00 for his services on June 26, 1829.[92]

Repairs to the two dwelling houses were made by the following men:

1. Hugh McCoy, carpenter, who received $ 82.33 on June 30, 1829 "for making repairs to dwellings.:"[93] and 2. Joseph Griffith, who received $ 75.00 on June 30, 1829 "for quarrying 50 perches of stone used in a cellar wall of a dwelling houses"[94]

The following repairs, which are not mentioned in the annual report, were also made to dwelling houses in 1829:

To Henry Brown, March 31, 1829, $ 34.50 for carpenter work repairing dwellings.[95]

To Philip Hoffman, June 29, 1829, $ 88.03 for 60 logs and 2,000 shingles for repairs to dwelling houses.[96]

To Fontain Beckham, June 30, 1829, $ 58.00 for repairs to public dwellings.[97]

To Jospeh Curry, Carpenter, $ 210.02 in 1828 for repairing dwellings.[98]

On December 31,1829, James Foley and his journeymen carpenter received $ 18.00 for 13 days of work on the Master Armorer's Quarters(Armory Dwelling No. 2- Park Bldg. No.34-35).[99]

Carpenter Jssie Hurdle was paid $ 109.50 on May 18,1829 for 73 days work by 3 carrpenters repairing dwellings.[100]

92. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13478, V. 206A.
93. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13605, V. 240A.
94. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13605. V. 241B.
95. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 100B.
96. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13605, V. 239B. A suspended voucher paid in 1829.
97. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13605, V. 244B. A suspended voucher paid in 1829.
98. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 60A, March 26, 1829, $ 16.80 for 11 1/5 days carpenter work repairing dwelling houses; F. 13478, V. 70B, May 9, 1929-$ 109.50 for carpenter work by 3 men repairing dwellings; F. 13750, paid Dec.1829-$89.72 for carpenter work on dwelling houses.This is suspended voucher No. 23A of File 13626.
99. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13750, V. 147A. Foley received $ 10.50 for 7 days of his work and his jounreymen $ 7.50 for 6 days work.
100. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13478, V. 99B.

Thomas Malleory received $ 2.25 on March 26,1829 for repairing a public dwelling.[101]

Masons who made repairs to dwelling houses, not listed in the annual report, include the following men:

Martin Cotter, who was paid $ 17.50 on August 25, 1829 for repairing dwelling houses.[102]

Edward Harding, who received an additional $ 50.62 (to his reported $ 74.38) on June 29,1829 for making repairs to dwellings.[103]

John Lackey, who was paid $ 66.27 in December 1829 for repairing dwellings.[104]

Joseph Spencer received about $ 55.40 in 1829 in making repairs to public dwellings. This work included erecting a chimney and laying a hearth.[105]

And finally, Absolom Vanvactor, who received $ 3.00 on October 9, 1829, for "mason work repairing a dwelling house."[106]

Painting and glazing for dwelling houses was done by William Bowin, who earned at least $ 91.38 in July 1829 exclusively from work on residences."[107]

James Gallaher did the plastering for the armory in 1829: He was paid:

Paid $ 136.26 January 15, 1829 for plastering 599½ square yards in house of John H. Hall and Rifle Factory buildings,$ 74.93; and $ 61.33 for plastering at stocking shop and one inspector's house. (108)

$ 43.87½ for plastering 509 yards in dwellings in June.(109)

$ 74.49 for plastering dwelling houses in June. (110)

$ 59.63 on August 25, 1829 for plastering dwelling houses.(111)

$ 314.25½

101. R.G. 217, 1st. S., F. 12908, V. 61B.
102, R.G. 217, 1st. F. 13626, V. 29A.
103. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13478, V. 211B.
104. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13750- V. 65A, December 14,1829-$ 6.00for working on a cellar to a dwelling house; File 112A, December 31,1829-$ 60.67 for mason work making repairs to dwelling houses.
105. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13478, V. 10B, April 14, 1829 for erecting chimney and laying hearth; V. 165B, June 20,1829-$ 16.87-mason work for repairing public buildings. F. 13626-V. 50A., August 29, 1829-$ 12.28 for repairing dwellings; F.13750, V. 36B, Nobember 12,1829,-$ 26.25 for 17½ days work of laying brick on public buildings.
106. R.G.217, 1st S., F. 13750, V. 9B
107. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13626, V. 4A.
108. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 15A and V. 16A.

The Paymaster's vouchers thus indicate that at least $ 1,118.72½ was expended on work on armory dwelling houses that was not recorded in the annual report for 1829. This sum included approximately

$ 518.05 for carpenter work
195.04 for mason work
91.38 for painting and glazing.
314.25½ for plastering
$ 1,118.72½

The chief improvement project for dwelling houses during the 1828-29 period, as has been noted, was the enlargement and remodelling of Superintendent James Stublefield's brick house in the Musket Factory yard. National Armory Accounts indicate that a grand total of $ 2,429.25 was expended on the project during those years. This two-story brick house with wood shingle gable roof had been constructed by Stubblefield in 1808-09. In 1821 the house was described as two-story, brick, with cellar kitchen 36 by 29 feet, and valued at $ 3,000.00.[112] In 1828-29 the main house was completely renovated and a large one-story brick wing was added to the east gable end of the 1809 edifice. The gable roof of the addition was also covered with wood shingles. The main house had wide brick chimneys, built within the walls, located at either either gable end and the structure fronted north on the Musket Factory yard. The new long brick wing, one-story, was about 64 feet

109. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13478. V. 87B. June 13, 1829.
110. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13478 V. 162 B, June 12, 1829, $ 21.50 for plastering dwelling houses; V. 184, June 29, 1829- $ 27.12 for plastering 217 yards in dwellings; V. 211B, June 30, 1829, $ 25.87 for plastering in workshops and dwelling houses.
111. R.G. 217, 1st S., V. 28A.
112. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. II,p.182.

long and 20 feet ~~wing.~~ Wide. A broad ~~center pierece the chimney~~ chimney Pierced the Center of the gable roof at the middle of the wing's length, thus probably dividing the addition into two 32 feet long sections. The wing probably contained a new kitchen and perhaps quarters for the slave servants.

The brick wing was erected in 1828, apparently during the summer, at a cost of $ 1,000.00. The Paymaster's vouchers for the first, 2nd, and 3rd quarters of 1828 are missing so that details on the masons who erected the house and the carpenters who roofed it hav been lost. The chief carpenter on the project, 1828-29, however, appears to have Joseph Curry, who received a grand total of $ 867.83 for his work on the Superintendent's House (Armory Dwelling No. 1) from 1828 to 1829.[113] Extant Paymaster records for the last quarter of 1828, reveal that the following men were engaged in the construction of the wing:

Joseph Curry - $ 73.50 For 42 days carpenter work making improvements to Superintendent's house. November 15,1828. (114)

Adam Brown ---- 26.00 For 26 days carpenter work on Supt.'s House (115) on December 23, 1828.

Carpenter Work $ 99.50 4th quarter of 1828.

Hiram Carney 30.00- November 17, 1828 for 20 days mason work laying brick at Supt.'s House. (116).

Joseph Spencer 39.00 November 18, 1828 for 26 days laying brick to repair blacksmiths shop and paving yard at Supt.'s House (117)

Mason work $ 69.00

James Gallaher-$ 37.50 - October 30, 1828 for plastering 300 square yards at Supt.'s house.(118)

Total, 4th Qr. $ 206.00 in 1828 on Supt.'s house.

113. R.G. 217-1st S., F. 15209, V. 1A, November 9,1830. This a detailed and itemized voucher six or seven pages long descrption and pricing each feature built by Curry in the house, giving a total value of $ 867.83. The voucher indicates that Curry had been paid $ 786.50 in 1828-29 and that the final balance of $ 71.33 due him was paid on November 9, 1830.

114. R.G. 217, 1st S., F .12579, V. 42A;

115. R. G.217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 133A.

116. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12579, V. 52A.

117. R.G. 217, 1st S, F. 12579, V. 57A.

118.R.G. 217, 1st S., F.12579, V. 30A.

During 1829, when $ 1,429.75 was reported as being spent on the Superintendent's quarters, the following men worked on his residence:

Joseph Curry - $ 103.50 - January 28,1829 for carpenter work on Supt.'s House.(119)

John Brann - 22.00 -March 31,1829, for 22 days carpenter work (120)

Isaac Cravin - 39.00 March 31, 1829 for 26 days carpenter work (121)

Jessie Hurdle - 39.00- March 31,1829- for 26 days carpenter work on Supt.'s house. (122)

James Foley- 360.23 - December 31,1829- $ 132.00 for 88 days of his services as master carpenter; $ 73.12 for 58½ days carpenter work by journeymen; and $ 155.11 for 111 days carpenter work by a journeyman on Supt.'s house. (123)

Carpenter work: $ 563.73

Henry Hay,painter- $ 150.51- January 15, 1829 for painting, 69 yards painted Maghogany, glazing 151 lights of sash at Supt.'s house. (124)

William Bowin - 66.40- December 31,1829 for painting Supt."s house in July 1829. (125)

78.50 December 31, 1829, painting Supt.'s House(126)

$ 144.90

Painting: $ 295.41

James Gallaher 63.62½ May 13,1829 for plastering in Supt.'s house(127).

Joseph Spencer 25.50 October 13, 1829, for 17 days work laying brick and paving at Supt.'s quarters.(128)

37.50 December 31, 1829 for mason work done at Supt.'s house in April and May 1829. (129)

$ 63.00

George W. Harding 6.98 - December 31, 1829, mason work, 5½ days paving cellar of Supt.'s house. (130).

Mason work: $ 69.98

119. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 30A.
120. R.G. 217, 1st, F 12908, V. 102.
121. R.G. 217, 1st S, F. 12908, V. 103A.
122. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V.101A.
123. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13750, V. 147A.
124. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 12908, V. 13A.
125. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13750, V. 78A.
126. R. G. 217, 1st S., F. 13750, V. 144A.
127. R.G. 217, 1st S. F., 13478, V.87B.
128. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13750, V. 16B.
129. R.G. 217, 1st S., F. 13750, V. 126A.
130. R.G. 217, 1st S. F. 13750, V. 143A.

William L. Chiply- $ 26.11- June 30, 1829, tinsmith- $ 14.00 for 84 feet of gutter at 16 2/3 cents per foot and $ 12.11 for 45 feet, 6 joints of downspouts for the Superintendent's House. [131]

Finally it may be noted that Henry Mooney received $ 83.32 on March 24, 1830 "for plastering Supt.'s quarters."[132]

Of the $ 1,429.75 said to have been expended on the Superintendent's House during 1829 $ 1,018.85has been accounted in the 1829 vouchers listed above.

Unfortunately, for James Stubblefield, who had served as superintendent of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry since May 1807, he did not have long to enjoy his enlarged and extensively remodelled house. After undergoing two extensive investigations into his conduct as superintendent in 1827 and 1829, Stubblefield was forced to resign as of August 1, 1829 and he then retired to his Berry Hill plantation in Virginia. Criminal allegations were unproven but charges of incompetence and mismanagement were.[133]

SUMMARY, ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES CONSTRUCTED FOR U.S., 1822- 29 :

Between 22 and 25 new houses erected and one small shop converted for use as a dwelling houses, making a total of at least 23 additional houses available in 1829 and the total of dwellings about 110. Data from Charts 2 and 3:

Expenditures:

Built 10 stone houses at cost of.....	$ 3,300.00
Built 10 to 13 frame and log houses.....	$ 2,742.73
Built 3 brick houses.....	$ 2,869.50
23 to 26 houses erected.....	$ 8,912.33
For additions.....	$ 8,585.16
For repairs, walls, wells.....	$ 4,118.85
Approximate Total:.....	$ 21, 616.24

131. R.G. 121, 1st S., F. 13478. V. 220B.
132. R.G. 121, 1st S., F. 14486, V. 28A.
133. For details see Smith, Merritt Roe, Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology- The Challenge of Change(Cornell Univeristy Press, Ithaca and London, 1977),pp.160- 181.

CHART NO. 3

NON-REPORTED WORK ON
ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OF U.S. DWELLING HOUSES, 1822 -1829

Type of Houses	No.	1822	No.	1823	No.	1824	No.	1825	No.	1826	No	1827	No	1828	No.	1829	No.	TOTAL
Stone																		
Wood			3	477.47							1	(2) 17.50					4	494.97
Brick											1	(3) 2,000.00				46.50	1	2,046.50
TOTAL BUILT			3	477.47							2	2,017.50				46.50	5	2,541.47
ADDITIONS.																		
REPAIRS		97.50		95.93		84.23		111.34		85.44		50.58		(1) 276.28		1,118.72½		1,920.02½
TOTAL ON HOUSES		97.50		573.40		84.23		111.34		85.44		2,068.08		276.28		1,165.22½		4,461.49

(1) records for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters of 1828 are missing.

(2) For converting a small work shop into a dwelling house.

(3) Estimated amount spent on Captain John H. Hall's House on Camp Hill, Armory Dwelling No. 164, in 1827-28.

Sumary of Armory Construction program for dwelling houses, 1822 - 1829

No.	Of what built	Dimensions in feet	No. of Stories	Cost	Builder	Year built
1	Wood	18 by 40	1	$ 400.00	John Lowstetter May be Dwelling No. 147.	1821
2.	Stone	16 by 14	1	200.00	Daniel Borden	1822
3-5.	Stone	20 by 28	1 with cellar kitchen	1,200.00	3 houses	1823
6.	Stone	16 by 24	1 with cellar kitchen	300.00		1823
7.	Frame	small	1	66.90	John Baden	1823
8.	Frame	small	1	73.57	James Moore	1823
9.	Frame	3 rooms	1	337.00	George Malleory	1823
10.-13.	Stone	16 by 24	1	1,200.00	4 houses	1824
14.	Brick	18 by 26	1	400.00		1824
15.	Log	20 by 24	1½	$ 350.00	Richard Hurdle, at Rifle Factory	1825
16.	Log	20 by 24	1½	350.00	Francis O'Neal for Mr. Copeland.	1825
17.	Brick	21 by 28	1 with cellar	423.00	on Arsenal Square for James Clark	1826
18.	Stone	18 by 27	2 and cellar	400.00	Daniel A. Weed	1826
19	Brick	Large	2	2,046.50	For John H.Hall House No.164	1827-28
20	Frame?	Small Shop	1	17.50	Converted to Dwelling by Isaac Fouke	1827
21.	Log?	20 by 28	1½	300.00	John Norman	1829
22	Frame	14 by 16	1½	120.45	Ann Davis	1829
23.	Log	small	1½?	277.31	Alexander Fossett	1829
24-26?	Frame?	small	1?	450.00	Materials furnish-for 3 small dwelling houses.	1828
23 to 26 houses:	built			$ 8,912.23		1822-29

87 dwelling house in 1821 plus 23 erected 1822-29 equals about 110 houses in 1829.

C. CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND REPAIR OF HOUSES ON ARMORY LAND BY ARMORY WORKMEN, 1810 - 1829 :

We have seen in Chapter II, page 52, how Superintendent James Stubblefield, when confronted with the problem of an extreme housing shortage due to the doubling of his work force in 1808-12, the necessity of providing quarters in order to retain his men, together with the inadequate rate of Armory construction of dwelling houses for the armorers, had quietly permitted his employees to erect their own houses on Armory lands and also to make additions and repairs to existing armory-constructed dwelling houses. From 1798 to 1821 the Armory had constructed or acquired a total of 36 dwelling houses. The inventory of 1821 indicated that there were actually a total of 87 dwelling house and two school houses located on U.S. lands. Armory workmen had apparently constructed about 53 of these structures.

During the 1820's Superintendent James Stubblefield had to struggle with the problem of settling these claims in order to obtain title to the houses located on Armory land.

On September 8,1823, Superintendent Stubblefield informed Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance:

> In compliance with your instructions of the 17th May last I herwith enclose a statement of the number of buildings and parts of buildings that have been erected on the public ground by individuals, with the probable values of the improvements on each building. In making this estimate, the Houses on the Lot leased to the Potomack Company & the store House on the lot leased to Major Jamesion were not included. This report has be delayed for a considerable time on account of the time required to make the valuations on the different Houses. I have paid for several of the claims & think it would be advisable for the Government to purchase all the Dwelling Houses on the Public Grounds whenever the funds can be spared from the amount appropriated for the Armory. If the whole amount could not be spared from the present appropriation I would recommend that a certain sum be expended to that purpose in this year & the residue the next, until all the claims of individuals on the public property shall be liquidated." 1

1. Harpers Ferry NHP Reel 21, Vol. 21, pp.43-44.
Stubblefield appears to have paid three claims totalling $ 187.00 in 1822.

In the detailed report that accompanied this memorandum, Stubblefield itemized 84 claims that had a total value of $ 8,868.55 for construction, repairs, and improvements make by the workmen to Armory dwellings. These included claims for furnishing the materials and erecting one stone and 20 wooden residences, complete, and 63 claims for digging cellars, adding second stories and wings, plastering, making new roofs, staircases, partition walls, etc., to Armory dwelling houses that these men lived in.[2]

Stubblefield's plan for settling these claims over a period of time was adopted 2nd approved by the Ordnance Department. There are three sets of records relating to the settlement of these claims: A report covering the years 1822 to 1828 submitted by Superintendent James Stubblefield on February 23,1829 through the War Department to Congress(published in American States Papers, Military Affairs, IV,142-145; The pay vouchers issued by the Paymaster of the Harper's Ferry to the workmen to settle these claims, and annual report for such expenditures in the National Armory Accounts from 1822 to 1829.

The long-drawn out process of settling the workmen's charges during the 1820's caused much dissatification among the armorers. Rumors and allegations of abuses and political favoritism with regards to paying off the claims, the allotment of housing, and the rents charged for armory dwelling houses at the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, finally reached the halls of Congress and raised questions in the minds of some Congressmen.

On February 14, 1829, the House of Representative passed a resolution calling for imformation as to the "number of buildings" which have been"erected by private individuals on the government lands at Harper's Ferry; when erected;

2. His report, dated September 6, 1823, is in HF NHP Reel 21, Vol. 7,pp. 696-698. The names of the workmen are not included. This report is published in full in Snell, Charles W., "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance, and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796- 1869, Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia,"(NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry NM, W. Va., October 31, 1958, revised January 13, 1959),pp. 22-25.

" by whom, and what authority they have been purchased; how many are yet in possession, and subject to the claims of the builders, and what is the amount demanded for each; what is the amount of rent annually received since the first of January, 1823, for each of said buildings, as also for any others owned by government at that place, and from whom received."[3]

Stubblefield submitted the requested data to the Ordnance Department on February 22, 1829 and Secretary of War P. B. Porter transmitted the reports to the House of Representatives on February 28, 1829.[4] Stubblefield's report on rents collected from 1823 to 1828, dated February 1, 1829, will be found in Volume II of this study, pp. 264- 267). His report on the claims of workmen on buildings on public lands, dated February 22, 1829, will follow:.[5] With regard to the Armory policy of permitting workmen to erect their houses on U.S. land, Stubblefield wrote in part:

UNITED STATES ARMORY, *Harper's Ferry, Virginia, February* 23, 1829.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th ultimo, transmitting a resolution from the House of Representatives upon the subject of private buildings erected on the United States lands at this place, I herewith enclose the reports therein required.

There are three or four buildings erected on the hill between the two rivers not included in the report; one of them occupied by a Mrs. Beston as a female school establishment; three other small huts, occupied by free blacks, named as follows, viz: William Prim, Adam Jones, and Jack Wood, who perform the duties of sextons and grave-diggers; also two churches; all of which are located on a lot of four acres, reserved in the will of Robert Harper, deceased, the original proprietor, and under whom John Wager, who sold to the United States their lands at this place, derived his title, for the purpose of erecting a graveyard, church, &c.; an extract from which I enclose herewith, from which it will be seen that even had not the four-acre lot been appropriated to the purposes contemplated in Harper's will, the government could not legally have any control over it. There are also several dwellings situated on the lands of which the government own the right of perpetual wood cutting, the owners of which purchased the fee simple right. These houses are numbered in the statement furnished by Colonel Lee from No. 199 to 207.

In regard to the authority for purchasing buildings, improvements, &c., I have to observe that it has always been considered the duty of the superintendent to provide suitable accommodations for the workmen employed in the armory. This could only be done by building new buildings, or purchasing improvements already made. The latter of these alternatives was, in many instances, the more expedient, from death, removal, change of circumstances of the persons who made the improvements, or other similar causes. It frequently occurs, when good workmen, having married, or from other causes need dwellings, or additions to those previously occupied, that the armory funds will not, at the time, admit of expenditures being made for such purposes. They are, therefore, permitted, when able to do so, to make the improvements at their own charge, with the understanding that afterwards, when convenient to the armory, they shall be paid for the same, according to fair valuation.

The passing of such accounts from time to time, for many years past, by the accounting officers, has also been considered as approving the course pursued in this respect.[6]

3. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. IV, p. 142.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid., IV, pp. 143- 144.
6. Ibid., IV, p. 142-143.

American State Papers, Military Affairs, IV, pp.143-144.

Extract from the last will and testament of Robert B. Harper, deceased, executed on the 1st day of October, 1782.

"It is further my last will, that four acres of land, most convenient round my graveyard, shall be laid off by my executors, and be entirely appropriated to the use of a graveyard; and all my debts, due by bond, note, and book account, and all the rents now due from my ferry, be by my executor disposed of in the best manner towards erecting a graveyard and building a church on said four acres of land, and having a head and foot stone for my wife's grave, and likewise for my own."

A copy—teste,

Also p. 157

A. HUNTER, *Clerk.*

Statement of the buildings erected by private individuals on the government lands at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Buildings erected by private individuals.				Buildings purchased by the government.			Buildings yet in the possession of the builders and their assigns.	
Description of buildings.	In what year erected.	By whom erected.	By what authority erected.	Amount paid for each.	Date of purchase or payment.	By what authority purchased.	No.	Amount claimed on each.
Cellar		Wm. Reed	Superintend't				1	$152 00
Do		Jacob Haines	do				2	153 00
Stone dwelling		Nathan Turk	do				3	79 00
Do		Thomas Welders	do				4	194 00
Wooden dwelling	1826	George Little	do				5	186 57
Do		C. C. Cameron	do				6	160 00
Do	1825	Jacob Ott	do				7	50 00
Cellar to dwelling		S. McDowell	do				8	65 00
Do		M. Britenbaugh	do				9	118 64
Wooden building		James Thrapp	do				10	52 00
Do	1810	J. A. Shafer	do				11	170 60
Do	1824	Jacob Beard	do				12	94 00
Do		Wm. Gannon	do				13	93 00
Do		John Mariatt	do				14	71 82
Do	1812	Abso. Vanvacter	do				15	209 81
Do	1824	Mrs. McBee	do				16	47 00
Do	1824	Joseph Davis	do				17	116 33
Do	1825	W. T. A. Pollock	do				18	352 72
Stone dwelling	1825	D. Crawford	do				19	268 07
Wooden dwelling	1824	Charles Staley	do				20	101 00
Do		Joshua Cox	do				21	100 00
Do	1825	R. Cruzen	do				22	299 98
Do	1825	John Duke	do				23	349 46
Do		Hugh McCoy	do				24	101 41
Do	1825	Mathias Spangle	do				25	162 00
Do	1819	John Griffiths	do				26	168 37
Do		David Adams	do				27	69 00
Do		Ashel Davis	do				28	238 45
Do	1825	T. McNulty	do				29	222 00
Do	1825	R. A Waters	do				30	154 00
Do	1825	Eman Engles	do				31	88 03
Stone dwelling		John C. Renseld	do				32	600 00
Brick dwelling	1824	Wm. McCoy	do				33	549 48
Wooden dwelling	1825	John Crutchly	do				34	150 00
Do		Jona. Anderson	do				35	220 84
Do	1820	Charles Button	do				36	150 00
Stone dwelling	1825	Wm. Smallwood	do	$400 00	1825	Superintend't	37	203 24
Wooden dwelling		Susan Downey	do				38	96 49
Do	1812	M. Zimmerman	do				39	350 00
Do	1820	John Butler	do				40	150 00
Wooden dwelling		John Johnson	Superintend't				41	$75 00
Do		James Merrick	do				42	75 00
Stone dwelling	1826	Jona. Irving	do				43	350 00
Wooden dwelling		John A. Smith	do	$100 00	1822	Superintend't	44	
Do		Joshua Cox	do	65 00	1822	do	45	
Do		Joel Norman	do	24 07	1823	do	46	
Do		George Rowles	do	22 60	1822	do	47	
Do		Wm. Adams	do	100 00	1823	do	48	
Do		Phil. Funk	do	122 86	1823	do	49	
Do		Charles Staley	do	16 17	1823	do	50	
Wooden building		R. Breeden's adm'r	do	50 00	1823	do	51	
Stone building		Amasa Mars	do	12 11	1823	do	52	
Brick building		Wm. Green	do	119 89	1823	do	53	

American State Papers, Military Affairs, IV, p. 144.

Statement of buildings erected by private individuals, &c.—Continued.

Buildings erected by private individuals.				Buildings purchased by the government.			Buildings yet in the possession of the builders and their assigns.	
Description of buildings.	In what year erected.	By whom erected.	By what authority erected.	Amount paid for each.	Date of purchase or payment.	By what authority purchased.	No.	Amount claimed on each.
Wooden building		Joseph Barnes	do	33 83	1823	do	54	
Do.		Reuben Stipes	do	24 36	1823	do	55	
Do		Jacob Ott	do	37 26	1823	do	56	
Do		Elisha Larkin	do	91 75	1823	do	57	
Do		George Zorger	do	35 20	1823	do	58	
Do		Carey Thompson	do	37 07	1823	do	59	
Do		Martin Hartman	do	78 87	1823	do	60	
Do		Richard King	do	163 08	1823	do	61	
Do		Frederick Riley	do	25 38	1823	do	62	
Do		Henry Stipes	do	215 85	1823	do	63	
Do		Charles H. Mills	do	43 03	1823	do	64	
Do		David Adams	do	109 50	1823	do	65	
Do		Levi Hall	do	46 67	1823	do	66	
Do		Thomas Stedman	do	56 56	1823	do	67	
Do		Samuel J. Lindsay	do	83 42	1823	do	68	
Do		Thomas Stipes	do	214 14	1823	do	69	
Do		Mary Seliz	do	806 73	1823	do	70	
Do		John Baylis	do	22 07	1823	do	71	
Do		Isaac Wood	do	109 75	1823	do	72	
Do		Joshua Riley	do	225 75	1823	do	73	
Stone building		James Coates	do	161 39	1823	do	74	
Wooden building		Wm. Grisfield	do	34 94	1823	do	75	
Do		Abram Berlin	do	57 84	1823	do	76	
Do		Wm. Adams	do	39 66	1823	do	77	
Stone building		Jacob Coons	do	209 04	1823	do	78	
Wooden building		Andrew Board	do	37 00	1823	do	79	
Brick building		Daniel Johnson	do	158 37	1823	do	80	
Wooden building		John Holt	do	58 53	1823	do	81	
Do		Ezekiel Stipes	do	66 54	1823	do	82	
Do		John Riley	do	27 53	1823	do	83	
Brick building		Philip Hoffman	do	339 37	1823	do	84	
Wooden building		Meshac Kirby	do	286 66	1823	do	85	
Do		Michael Melhorn	do	229 11	1824	do	86	
Do		Nathan Benton	do	39 40	1824	do	87	
Do		Asahel Davis	do	74 00	1824	do	88	
Brick building		Cha. Winterssmith	do	114 97	1824	do	89	
Wooden building		Wm. Smallwood	do	80 00	1824	do	90	
Do		Stetson Bisbee	do	91 43	1824	do	91	
Do		Charles Fouke	do	114 06	1824	do	92	
Do		Edm. Burke	do	32 45	1824	do	93	
Stone building		John Rockenbaugh	do	560 42	1824	do	94	
Do		Nathaniel French	do	38 10	1824	do	95	
Do		Roger Jones	do	13 03	1824	do	96	
Brick building		James Pryor	do	127 17	1824	do	97	
Wooden building		Wm. McCoy	do	89 37	1824	do	98	
Do		Thomas Stedman	do	92 90	1825	do	99	
Stone building		Nahum Patch	do	25 53	1825	do	100	
Do		Thos. Herrington	do	301 18	1825	do	101	
Do		John Donaldson	do	19 00	1825	do	102	
Brick building		Francis O'Neale	do	171 59	1825	do	103	
Wooden dwelling		John Wegginton	do	19 00	1826	do	104	
Stone dwelling		John McFarland	do	171 59	1826	do	105	
Brick dwelling		Francis O'Neale	do	423 00	1826	do	106	
Wooden dwelling		John Tully	do	19 00	1827	do	107	
Do		John Roderick	do	25 00	1827	do	108	
Do		Wm. McClure	do	7 23	1827	do	109	
Do		Wm. Phelan	do	25 00	1827	do	110	
Do		Elizabeth Keep	do	200 00	1827	do	111	
Do		Nathan Yeamans	do	296 03	1826	do	112	
Stone dwelling, intended as a ferry-house.	1825	George Harding	do			do	113	Estimated at 650 00

The data on the settlement of workmen's claims for buildings located on Armory lands, 1822- 1829, from the three sets of records is presented on Chart No. 4, which follows. The difference in the totals of the Paymaster's vouchers and National Armory Accounts is only $ 148.38. If the three claims totalling $ 187.00, reported by Superintendent Stubblefield as paid is 1822 is added to the Paymaster's vouchers of 1823-to 1829, then the total number of claims settled would be 70 and the amount paid out would have been $ 8,700.38 as compared with the $ 8,661.76 listed by National Armory Accounts. For the purpose of this report, it is assumed that 70 claims were settled from 1822 to 1829 at a cost of $ 8,661.76.

Full and documented detail on every claim made and paid, relating to workmen's claims for construction, improvement, and repair of Armory dwelling houses will be found in the index at the rear of this report. Workmen who made claims are listed in alphabetical order and the index cover the period 1822 to 1847.

The number and type of dwelling houses erected by the workmen, as well as the amounts paid to them to settle their claims for this construction, plus additions, and repairs to Armory-owned dwelling houses, will be found on Chart No. 5, page 86 . This data is drawn from the Armory Paymaster's vouchers issued for settling 67 of the 70 claims during the years 1823 to 1829.

Of the 24 houses constructed by the workmen, 23 had been erected prior to 1822 and thus should have been included on the 1821 inventory of armory dwelling houses. One stone house was built in 1825. Data to be presented in the next chapter also indicates that the workmen, perhaps encouraged by the settlement of these type of claims, also had constructed 11 more new houses in 1824-28 that were not paid for prior to 1830. The total number of worker-built new houses in 1829, and not included on the 1821 inventory, was thus 12 residences.

CHART NO. 4

SETTLEMENT OF WORKMEN'S CLAIMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, AND MAKING ADDITIONS AND REPAIR TO DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED ON U.S. ARMORY LAND AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, 1822 - 1829

	According to Supt. Stubblefield's 1829 report		ACCORDING TO THE PAYMASTER'S VOUCHERS		ACCORDING TO NATIONAL ARMORY ACCOUNTS
Year	No. of Claims Settled (A)	Amount Paid	No. of Claims Settled (B)	Amount Paid	Amount Paid (C)
1822	3	$ 187.00	0	$ 0	$ 0
1823	39	4,382.84	40	4,894.94	5,748.30
1824	13	1,603.51	14	1,620.18	1,671.96
1825	5	610.20	3	419.41	1,031.50
1826	4	1,013.59	4	1,013.59	0
1827	5	269.23	5	565.26	200.00
1828	1	296.03	0	0	0
1829	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SETTLED	70	$ 8,362.40	67	$ 8,513.38	$ 8,661.76 - 70
UNSETTLED IN 1829, Estmiated	44	$ 8,277.51	Unsettled Oct. 1831, Appraised	67 $ 6,346.50	$ 4,548.00 -67 (appropriated)

(A). American State Papers, Military Affairs, IV, p. 143-144.

(B). National Archives Record Group 217, Records of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, 1st Series, for Harper's Ferry Armory, 1822-29.

(C). National Archive Record Group 156, Entry 935, National Armory Accounts, 1822-29; entry 936, Annual Reports for 1830 and 1831.

CHART NO. 5

CLAIMS OF ARMORY WORKMEN SETTLED 1822 to 1829, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIRS OF DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED ON U.S. ARMORY LAND AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA. (B)

Type of Houses	No. 1822		No. 1823		No. 1824		No. 1825		No. 1826		No 1827		No 1828		No. 1829		No. TOTAL	
Stone			2	370.43	1	560.42			1	400.00							4	1,330.85
Wood			14	2,996.70	2	318.48					1	296.03					17	3,611.21
Brick			1	158.37	1	127.17	1	171.59	1,	423.00							4	880.13
TOTAL BUILT			17	3,525.50	4	1,006.97	1	171.59	2	823.00	1	296.03					25	5,822.19
ADDITIONS.			5	651.95	2	194.97	2	394.08	1	171.59							10	1,412.59
REPAIRS			18	717.49	8	419.14	1	25.33	1	19.00	5	269.23					33	1,450.19
TOTAL ON HOUSES			40	4,894.94	14	1,620.18	4	591.00	4	1,013.59	6	565.26					68	8,684.97

(B) Data from vouchers of the Harper's Ferry Armory Paymaster, 1823-1829, in National Archives Record Group 217, Records of the General Accounting Office, Records of the Second Auditor of the Treasury for Harper.s Ferry, First Series, 1823 - 1829. Files 7207. 7356, 7624 for 1823; Files 7862, 8108, 8371, and 8693 for 1824; Files 9057 and 9310 for 1825; Files 9851 and 10053, 10604 for 1826; File 11127 has three claims for 1827. Vouchers for two other quarters of 1827 missing. Three missing vouchers taken of Supt. James Stubblefield's 1829 report in American State Papers- Military Affairs, Vol. IV, p. 144, for houses No. 107, 108, and 112 (1828).

Twenty-two of the 25 houses listed above were erected prior to 1821, one stone house was erected in 1825 and the $ 400.00 represented a partial payment on its full value.

Charles Staley, a lock filer at the Harper's Ferry Armory since 1812, was fired by Superintendent James Stubblefield in 1826. The disgruntled employee went to the Ordnance Department in Washington, D.C. to seek justice and reported many damaging things about not only Stubblefield, but his brother-in-law, Master Armorer Armistead Beckham .

Charles Staley charged in 1826 "there are a number of men with families in the employment of government who cannot get houses- while several houses belonging to the Public are occupied by individuals having no connection with the public, who say they are not afraid of being compelled to quit them as long as the supertinendent owes them money. Staley also alledged that Stubblefield and his relatives and friends were conducting a scheme to enrich themselves at the expense of the armory workmen. Worker-tenants presented claims for repairs they made on government-owned dwelling houses. But according to Staley: "there has been practiced a species of speculation on a number of persons- having claims on Houses for repairs done - the superintendant stating he could not pay them for a year or two by which they have been induced to sell them to Messrs. E(dward) Wager(Stubblefield's son-in--law) and F.(ontaine) Beckham (a friend of Stubblefield) at a great discount, who paid for them in money drawm from the paymaster a short time after the transaction." The 1829 board clearly asertained that Fontaine Beckham, in collusion with Edward Wager, the Superintendent's Clerk, had in fact speculated in private claims against the armory.[7]

Nothing was proven directly against Stubblefield, except that this went on unchecked during his administration.

7. Smith, M. R., Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology, pp.161-163.

SUMMARY, WORKMEN:S CLAIMS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING HOUSES; 1822 - 1829:

From 1822 to 1829 a total of 70 workmen's claims for the construction, improvement, and repair of dwelling houses located armory land were settled at an approximate cost of $ 8,661.76 . Twenty-four residences were paid for at a cost of $ 5,650.60 (except for one house, on which a partial payment was made). Twenty-three of these edifices had been constructed prior to 1822 and one in 1825. Expenditures were as follows:

4 stone houses for.....	$	1,330.85 (money due on one).
17 frame and logs houses.....		3,611.21
4 brick houses.....		880.13
25 houses.....	$	5,822.19
10 claims for additions.....		1,412.59
35 claims for repairs.....		1,450.19
Totals, 70 claims settled.....	$	8,684.97

Apparently encouraged by the sight of fellow workers finally being paid for dwellings they had constructed prior to 1822, 11 armorers also erected 11 additional residences in the period 1824-28. The claims for these 11 structures were not to be settled until 1837.

In 1829-30, however, there were 12 worker-built dwelling houses standing, constructed 1824-28, that had not been included in the 1821 inventory of armory buildings.

SUMMARY OF WORKER-CONSTRUCTED HOUSES ON U.S. LAND, 1822-29
(For full documentation, see item No. in index).

No.	Of what built	Dimensions in feet	No. of Stories	Cost	Workman-builder	Year Blt.	Index Item No.
1.	Wood	14 by 28	1½	$ 512.60	Samuel Cox	prior 1821	47
2.	Wood	16 by 20	1	100.00	William Adams	" 1821	2
3.	Wood	14 by 20	1	122.86	Philip Funk	" 1821	79
4.	Wood	small		163.08	Richard King	" 1821	115
5.	Wood	18 by 24		215.85	Henry Stipes	" 1821	190
6.	Wood	small		109.50	David Adams	" 1821	1
7.	Wood	18 by 24		214.14	Thomas Stipes	" 1821	192
8.	Wood	20 by 35	2 2-family	806.73	Harry H. Seelig	" 1821	176
9.	Wood	16 by 30		225.75	Joshua Riley	" 1821	165
10.	Wood	Bldg. in part		109.75	Isaac Wood	" 1823	214
11.	Stone	Bldg. in part		161.39	James Coates	" 1823	38
12	Wood	small		34.94	William Grisfield	" 1823	89
13.	Wood	small		57.84	Abraham Berlin	" 1823	16
14.	Stone	13 by 18	with cellar	209.04	Jacob Coons, Jr.	" 1823	43
15.	Wood	small		37.00	Andrew Board	" 1823	21
16.	Brick	Built in part		158.37	Daniel Johnson	" 1823	106
17.	Wood	16 by 24	2	286.66	Meshac Kirby	" 1823	117
18.	Wood	3 rooms		229.11	Michael Melhorn	" 1824	143
19.	Stone	18 by 24	2	560.42	John Rockenbaugh	" 1824	166
20.	Brick	built in part		127.17	James Pryor	" 1824	159
21.	Wood	small		89.37	William McCoy	" 1824	131
22.	Brick			171.59	Francis O. Neal	" 1825	152
23.	Brick	20 by 26		423.00	Francis O' Neal	" 1826	152
24.	Stone	19 by 29	2	400.00	(partial payment) William Smallwood	In 1825	181
25.	Wood			296.03	Nathan Yeaman	Prior 1827	215
Total:	25 houses			$ 5,822.19			

D. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS, CONSTRUCTION OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1822 - 1829:

Type of House	U.S. Built & reported No.	U.S. Built & reported Cost	U.S. Built Not reported No.	U.S. Built Not reported Cost	Total U.S. Built No.	Total U.S. Built Cost	Worker-Built No.	Worker-Built Cost	Total No.	Total
Stone	10	$ 3,300.00	0	0	10	$3,300.00	4	1,330.85	14-	$ 4,630.85
Wood	9	2,247.76	4	494.97	13	2,742.73	17	3,611.21	30	6.353.94
Brick	2	823.00	1	2,046.50	3	2,869.50	4	880.13	7	3,749.63
Total - Houses	21	6,370.76	5	2,541.47	26	8,912.23	25	5,822.19	51	14,734.42
Additions		8,585.16				8,585.16		1,412.59		9,997.75
Repairs		1,877.25		1,920.02		4,118.85		1,450.19		5,569.04
Total Houses		16,823.25		4,461.49		21,294.74		8,684.97		29,979.71
Walls		200.00				200.00				200.00
Wells		121.50				121.50				121.50
TOTAL:		17,154.75		4,461.49		21,616.24		8,684.97		$ 30,301.21

The evidence presented in this chapter indicates that the U.S. Armory constructed between 23 and 26 new dwelling houses for the armorers' use and settled worker's claims for constructing 25 houses during the years 1822 to 1829. Twenty-four of the worker-built houses had been erected prior to 1821 and the one remaining one in 1825. The 27 new houses built under the two systems, 1822-29, when added to the 87 residenced inventoried in 1821 , thus bought the total number of quarters to about 114 by January 1, 1830. In addition to these, as we shall see in the following chapters, armorers had also erected about 10 more houses during the years 1824-29 that had not yet been included in the list of worker's claims. With these included, the total number of residences standing on armory land in 1830 was probably about 124.

According to Superintendent James Stubblefield's report, which was published by Congress in 1829, the following amounts were collected in rents on armory dwelling houses from 1823 to 1828:

Year	Stubblefield Report Amount Collected	No. of renters	By Armory Rent Rolls Amount Collected	Remarks
1823	$ 568.50	98	$ 1,015.25	1st, 2nd, & 3rd quarters
1824	1,331.50	135	1,472.50	all 4qrs. complete.
1825	1,316. 75	132	1,017.25	4th qr. missing.
1826	1,409.75	134	412.25	Rolls for 2nd,3rd & 4th quar. missing.
1827	1,395.83	141	1,067.87	1st qr.roll missing.
1828	1,322.00	130	502.50	2nd & 4th qrs. missing
TOTAL	$ 7,344.33	-	$ 5,487.62	

During 1829, Stubblefield's last year in office, at least $ 552.37 was collected in rents(The rolls for the 1st and 2nd quarter of 1829 are missing.) Including 1822 and 1829 figures, it is clear that at least $ 8,493.20 (using Stubblefield's 1823-28 totals) was collected in rent on the armory dwelling houses from 1822 to 1829. Individual rents ranged from $ 3.00 to $ 24.00 a year. [1]

The $ 8,493.20 collected in rents from the workers thus alomost equals the $ 8,684.97 paid out to settle 70 worker claims during the years 1822 to 1829.

1. During the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1822 a total $ 596.50 was collected from 94 renters. In 1829, 3rd and 4th quarters, $ 552.37 was collected from 120 renters. See Volume II, p. 251-253 for details and documentation.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ON ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1822 - 1829

Year	Building Houses	For Additions	For Repairs	Wells	Walls	Total
1822:	$ 600.00	0	97.50			$ 697.50
1823	5,502.97	1,951.95	813.42			8,268.34
1824	2,606.97	2,294.97	503.37			5,405.31
1825	871.59	894.08	1,786.67			3,552.34
1826	1,646.00	451.34	174.44	121.50		2,393.28
1827	2,313.53	1,780.00	319.81		200.00	4,613.34
1828	450.00	1,000.00	276.28			1,726.28
1829	744.26	1,625.41	1,276.05			3,645.72
TOTAL:	$ 14,735.32	9,997.75	5,247.54	121.50	200.00	$ 30,302.11

For the construction of approximately 51 dwelling houses,(24 prior to 1821) and the settlement of 70 worker's claims for improvements and repairs.

The census records indicate that the population of Harper's Ferry expanded from 1,377 in 1820 to 1,743 by 1830 . The 1830 population of Harper's Ferry proper, however remained stable 1,385 with 1820, and the expansion that occurred in the area took place in two newly founded towns: Virginius with 89 people and Bolivar with 269 persons.

POPULATION OF HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA IN 1820 AND 1830

	1820 Harper's Ferry	1830 Harper's Ferry	1830 Virginius	Harper's F. & Virginiua	1830 Bolivar
GRAND TOTAL	1,377	1,385	89	1,474	269
Whites	1,255	1,184	70	1,254	233
Blacks	122	201	19	220	36
White Males	681	613	43	656	118
White Females	574	571	27	598	115
Free Blacks	24	63	1	64	16
Slaves	98	138	18	156	20
Free Black M.	13	21	0	21	5
Free B. Females	11	42	I	43	11
Male Slaves	47	54	7	61	8
Female Slaves	51	84	11	95	12
No. of Families	122	208	16	224	53 (1)
No. of Armory Dwellings	87	114	0	114	0
No. renting A.D. Families	118	120	0	120	0
Men employed at the Armory	277	221	0	221	

1. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Record Group No. 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for the Census of 1820 and 1830.

CHAPTER V

ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1830 - 1835:

A. General:

During the years 1830 to 1835 the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia spent a total of $ 152, 971.48 for the construction and repair of the buildings, canals, dams, and roads. (See Chart No. 6, page 95). Of this total about $ 20,655.08 went for the construction, improvement, and repair of Armory Dwelling houses approximately as follows: $ 14.041.68 for the U.S. construction of 16 new residences, $ 1,778.00 for acquiring title to seven dwelling houses erected by workmen, 1810-26, $ 1.871.91 to settle 21 claims of other workmen for making repairs and improvements prior to 1831, and about $ 2,963.49 making additions and repairs to quarters in 1830 to 1835. The rents collected from Armory workmen from 1830 to 1835 amounted to $ 14,516.05.[1]

Beginning in 1830, whenever the Ordnance Department wished to make major improvements or repairs at the national armories and arsenals, it first submitted special estimates to Congress which explained in some detail the nature of and the need for the proposed improvements. If approving of the proposed work, Congress then appropriated specific funds that were earmarked for use in the project described in the special estimate. If Congress voted the money, the project was carried out, if Congress failed to provide funds, the proposed plan was dropped for that year.[2] From 1830 to 1861 special estimates were submitted to Congress to justify the construction or acquisition of additional armory dwelling-houses.

1. See Vol. II, p. 258 for details and documentation. There were 120 renters in 1830 and 136 in 1835.
2. Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, in a letter to Secretary of War John H. Eaton, dated November 30, 1829, first proposed the special estimate system. See Congressional Serial No. 195, Document No. 2, p. 129.

CHART NO. 6

TOTAL OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR AND LAND AT THE U.S. ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, 1830 - 1835:

Year	Approp. for Construction.	Armory Expenditures for Land	Armory Expenditures for Construction and Repair	No. of Arms Made	No. of workmen	Source Expend. Serial Ser.	Source Expend. Serial Doc.
1830	$ 29,000.00	0	$ 14,431.93	10,130	196	209-	125
1831	7,500.00	0	18,237.33	11,160	242	219-	170
1832	0	0	18,408.68	16,360	242	235-	121
1833	54,895.00	$ 2,600.00	33,422.91	15,670	249	257-	322
1834	50,083.00	0	45,038.16	12,970	255	275-	188
1835	0	0	23,432.47	11,714	229	292-	294
1830-1835	$ 111,478.00	$ 2,600.00	$ 152,971.48	78,004	-	-	
1796 1835	$ -	$ 45,477.28	$ 561,476.14	311,115.	-	-	

Total for Construction and repair and land: $ 155,571.48.

National Archives Record Group No. 217- Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of Second Auditor: Reccords and Accounts from the Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, relating to expenditures for Permanent Improvements:

EXPENDITURES FOR SERVICES AND LABOR FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1817 to 1830 CHART NO. 7

	YEAR	Carpenters	Masons (including stone)	Painting and glazing	plastering and lathing	shingling and slating	Millwright work	Total on Labor	Total for Materials (estimated)	Total Labor & Material
1)	1817	$ 599.95	$ 712.21	$ 334.60	$ 142.75	$ 95.00		$ 1,884.51	$ 7,405.38	$ 9,299.8
	1818	576.88	634.00	57.75	119.10	50.94		1,438.67	7,464.66	8,903.33
	1819	1,099.27	2,469.16	309.30	86.62	107.99	458.97	4,531.31	9,804.96	14,336.27
	1820	902,14	5,987.21	207.08	331.71	39.56	277.47	7,745.17	14,433.87	22,099,02
	1821	395.01	649.34	90.72	25.81	48.07	474.74	1,683.69	17,691.22	19,374.81
	1822	579.00	4,771.22	271.50	264.85	4.00	539.93	6,430.50	-945.75	5,484.75
	1823	1,171.44	3,196.60	157.43	213.23	134.93	549.37	5,758.30	-143.50	11,037.80
	1824	1,366.48	1,693.27	433.53	169.43	52.00	760.86	4,475.57	10,124.43	16,271.96
	1825	1,706.90	1,396.00	319.97	263.61	1,008.71	497.75	5,192.94	-48.56	6,273.00
	1826	373.75	3,257.38	184.18	131.48	1,467.00	1,433.70	6,847.49	3,432.17	10,279.63
(2)	1827	1,137.71	5,297.84	197.31	344.64	380.20	80.00	7,437.70	-86.83	7.550.87
(3)	1828	419.74	1,087.61	59.96	87.50	126.55		1,781.36	10,251.64	12,033.00
	1829	3,271.22	6,943.38	655.79	307.45	608.96		11,786.80	2,464.84	14,789.15
	1830	128.23	9,591.07	31.31	89.32			9,839.93	3,477.19	14,431.93
	TOTAL:	$ 13,727.72	$ 47,686.29	$ 3,310.43	$ 2,577.50	$ 4,123.91	$ 5,072.79	$ 76,498.64	$85,890.20	172,165.4

(1) 3rd and 4th quarters only of 1817.
(2) 1st quarter of 1827 missing.
(3) 1st, 2nd, 3rd quarters of 1828 missing.

Paid to workmen for repairs and improvements they made to Armory Houses, $ 9,776.51.

CHART NO. 8

Year	For PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE ARMORY: For Buildings	For Dams and Canals	No. Bldgs	Armory Total	PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS HALL FACTORY: No. Bldgs	Bldgs, Dams, and Canals
1822	$ 2,800.00	$ 2,684.75	6	$ 5,484.75	0	$ 42.18
1823	8,758.30	2,279.50	5	11,037.80	0	37.44
1824	15,87196*	400.00	17	16,271.96	0	1,518.66
1825	5,411.50	861.50	4	6,273.00	5	1,035.81
1826	5,199.91	4,229.72	4	9,429.63	0	222.30
1827	4,880.00	1,519.87	9	6,399.87	2	5,751.00
1828	3,400.00	6,633.00	7	10,033.00	1	5,665.93
1829	7,785.20	7,003.95	7	14,789.15	0	3,425.96
1830	4,718.31	9,713.62	2	14,431.93	0	887.45
1331	13,445.56	4,791.77	6	$ 18,237.33	4	2,491.27
Total	$ 72,270.74	$40,117.68	67	$ 112,388.42	12	$ 21,078.00

Value of Plant in 1821 and 1831	ARMORY		RIFLE FACTORY	
ARMORY	1821	1831	1821	1831
Number of buildings	113	180	2	15
Value of Buildings	$ 150.650.00	$ 217,920.74	$ 4,130.14	$ 24,947.44
Value of Canals, dams	$ 105,000.00	$ 145,117.68	0	0
Value of Plant:	$ 255,650.00	$ 363,038.42	$ 4,130.14	$ 24,947.44
Value of Machinery	$ 72,247.44			
Value of Land, 1,890 acres	42,877.28	$ 42,877.28	0	0
TOTAL:	$ 370,774.72	$ 405,915.70		

1. National Archives R.G. 156, National Armory Accounts, Entries 935 and 936, first on Photostats and second on Reel 20, Vol. 5, pp. 411-544.

B. ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING HOUSES, 1830 - 1835:

The National Armory Account Reports, submitted annually, beginning in 1822, were continued until 1831. Construction and repair programs with regard to dwelling houses for the years 1830 and 1831 were as follows:

1830 Construction Program:

Lewis Wernwag and Sons, of Virginius Island, for construction of stone dwelling, 17 by 20 feet, probably located on the Upper Hall Island, received..... $ 200.00(1)

For Additions to one of public houses..... 138.18½ (2)

For sinking a well..... 16.30 (3)

For inclosing lot of Superintendent(this probably the lot for his carriage house, located on the bank of the Shenandoah River at Arsenal Square, Block A, Shenandoah Street)..... 100.00 (4)

1830 Total: one new house erected..... $ 449.48

1831 Construction Program:

To Michael Foley, carpenter, for erecting a 20 by 30 feet dwelling house, probably frame..... $ 700.00 (5)

To John Markell in part for 5 Houses under Contract (five brick houses started in 1831-see below)..... 2,400.00 (6)

To L(ewis) Wernwag & Sons for plastering houses..... 61.00 (7)

1. National Archives Record Group 156, Ordnance, Entry 936, National Armory Accounts and Annual Report for 1830, Section G-'Statement of sums expended for dwelling Houses for Workmen at Harper's Ferry Armory during the Year 1830. On Harpers Ferry NHP Reel 20, Vol. 5, p. 421.
R.G. 217, 1st Series,File 15209, Voucher 7, To Wernwag, Dec.31,1830-$ 200.00 for mason and carpenter work on a new stone house 20 by 17 feet. This money probably paid from special appropriation of $ 10,000 for 10 new dwelling houses, see Chart 10, p. 102, December 1830- $ 364.42 spent.

2. Record Group 156, Entry 936, Section B,:Statement of Sums expended in making additions, or other permament Improvements to the Armory during the Yaer 1830." On HF NHP Reel 20, Vol. 5, p. 419.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. National Archives R.G. 156, Entry 936- National Armory Accounts and Annual report for 1831, Section D."Statement of amount expended in erecting Dwelling Houses for workmen during the Year 1831,p. 195. HF NHP Reel 20, Vol. 5,p. 437.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

1831 Construction program(continued):

For erecting 4 stone additions to dwelling houses.....$ 1,241.25 (8)

For plastering 3 Houses..... 63.10 (9)

For new lathe..... 57.85 (10)

1831 Total, 6 new houses being erected..... $ 4,523.20

The "Statement of Sums Expended in making additions and other Permament Improvements to the Rifle Factory during the Year 1831," reveals that an additional $ 510.16½ was spent for adding kitchens and making repairs to five armory dwelling houses located on the Upper Hall Island as follows:

"Building kitchens to dwelling houses No. 13 and 14..... $ 433.71½

"Repairs to dwellings No. 15, 16, and 17..... $ 76.40

1831 Total at Rifle Factory..... $ 516.16½ (11)

Total expenditures for construction, improvements and repair of the armory ~~of~~ for dwelling houses, both for the Musket Factory and Rifle Factory, in 1831 was thus $ 5,033.36½, exclusive of the money spent to settle workmen's claims for past construction and repair of residences.

The carpenter work on the new kitchens for the Rifle Factory houses, incidentally, was done by George W. Hanson, who received $ 144.88 for his efforts on December 31, 1831.[12]

In 1830 the new special estimate system for appropriations to fund construction projections went into effect. (See Chart 9, page 100).

8. National Archives R.G. 156, Entry 936, National Armory Accounts and Annual Report for 1831, Section C,"Statement of amount expended in making Additions and other Permament Inprovements to the Armory during the Year 1831,"p. 194. HF NHP Reel 20, Vol. 5, p. 436.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. R.G. 217, 1st Series, GFile 16094.

CHART 9

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, VA., 1830 - 1835.

Project:	(1) 1830	(2) 1831	(3) 1832	(4) 1833	(5) 1834	(6) 1835	Total
Extending walls & Enbamkments pf Potomac Canal	9,300	7,500	0	0	0	0	$ 16,800.00
Widening the Potomac Canal	-	-	-	13,495	5,528.16	0	19,023.16
Repairing & extend- the Potomac Dam	-	-	-	5,000	0	0	5,000.00
Erecting forge, tilt hammer shop and new grinding mill	6,500	-	-	13,300	0	0	19,800.00
Erecting 18 dwelling houses	10,000	-	-	8,600	0	0	18,600.00
slating roofs of Workshops	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	3,200.00
Repair walls of four workshops	-	0	0	1500	0	0	1,500.00
Making new water wheels for stocking, turning & boring shops	-	-	-	8,400	0	0	8,400.00
Completion of machinry in stocking, turning & boring shops	-	-	-	-	26,040.47	0	26,040.47
Erecting storehouse for iron, repairing officers- quarters, sinking 3 wells, paving street, painting bldgs.	-	River Wall.	-	-	8,589.87	0	8,589.87
Erecting annealing shop & proof house, 2 polishing shops for tempering springs and polish- in barrels, erecting 2 fire engine houses, new carpenter & machine shop, and making addition to stocking shop	-	-	-	-	7,924.50	0	7,924.50
Purchase of water power rights on Shenandoah	-	-	-	4,600	0	0	4,600.00
Repair and extension of U.S. Dam on the Shenandoah	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	0	2,000.00
TOTAL:	29,000	7,500	0	54,895	50,083.00	0	$ 141,478.00

1. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, p. 424.
2. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, p. 467.
3. Ibid.
4. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, 641-642.
5. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, p. 675, 680.
6. Ibid.

On November 30, 1829, Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, had submitted a special estimate, which among other things (it totaled $ 34,000) requested an appropriation of $ 10,000 "for erecting ten dwelling houses for workmen."[13] Congress voted $ 29,000.00, including $ 10,000.00 for the 10 houses, in an act that was approved on May 31, 1830.[14]

On July 15, 1830, Col. Bomford informed George Rust, Jr., the newly appointed superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory, of the money and advised him:

You are accordingly authorized to effect the objects above stated.

The new dwellings may be commenced as soon as you may think advisable. A portion of them may be deferred until next year, it you shall think it more advantageous to do so.

With regards to maintenance, Bomford wrote:

It is proper that all such of the old dwelling houses belonging to the United States, as are fit for use and worthy of being preserved, should be put in good repair. And you are authorized to proceed to repair them provided the expense of such repairs shall not exceed the amount of rents received. Upon this subject I must refer you to the regulations on file at the Armory dated Feb. 22, 1822. (15)

The vouchers of the Armory Paymaster indicate that only $ 364.42 was expended from this $ 10,000.00 fund in the last quarter of 1830, probably to purchase building materials. (See Chart No. 10, p. 102).

On December 24, 1830, Superintendent George Rust, Jr. and builder John Markell entered into a memorandum of agreement to erect and complete prior to August 1832 five brick dwelling houses at a cost of $ 940.00 each and a grand total of $ 4,700.00 for all five residences. The contract specified that each brick house was to 20 by 37 feet in size and to consist

13. Estimates for 1830 in Serial No. 195, Document No. 2, p..134.
14. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, p. 424.
14. HF NHP Reel 14, Vol. 8, pp.745-746.

CHART NO. 10

National Archives
Record Group No. 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of the Second Aduitor:
from Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Expenditures for Permanent Improvements

FOR ERECTING DWELLING HOUSES: 1830- 1835.

APPROPRIATED: 1830 - $10,000 1833- $8,600 for 22 houses.

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	Dec.31 Balance:
1830	a	b	c	d $ 364.42	$ 364.42	$ 9,635.58
1831	e 1,302.40	f 1721.70	g 1,797.00	h 1,100.00	5,921.10	3,714.48
1832	i 0	j 514.48	k 1,766.35	l 21.87	2,302.70	1,411.78
1833	m 0	n 131.47	o 1,479.65	p 4,380.33	5,991.47	4.020.31
1834	q 541.42	r 2,496.32	s 0	t 0	3,037.74	982.59
1835	u 0	v 0	w 0	x 0	0	982.59
TOTAL	$ 18,600				$ 17,617.41	$ 982.59

d.
e. 15260
f. 15603
g. 15936
h. 16094
i. 16388
j. 16657
K
l. 17153
m.
n. 17163
o. 17895
p. 17895
Q.
r. 18,712
s. 19021
t. 19257.
u. 19514
v.
w.
x. 20281.

"of two and a half stories." The first (or actually basement) story was to be eight feet "in the clear" with stone walls 22 inches thick. This first story was to be divided into "cellar, kitchen, and pantry." The kitchen was to have one fireplace, one outer door with one window of 12 lights, and a stairway was to lead to the second story,

The second (1st story above ground) story was to be constructed of brick and to be nine feet high "in the clear". The front and back brick walls were to be 14 inches thick and gable end walls nine inches thick. The second story was to be divided into three sections consisting of two rooms and a passage or hall. The upper half story(second story) was to also be built of brick and five feet high "in the clear". The walls were to be nine inches thick and the upper story was to be divided into three bedrooms.[15] The gable roofs were apparently to be covered with wood shingles.

On April 19, 1831, Superintendent Rust sent Col. Bomford this contract[16] and Markell began work on the five houses in 1831. He apparently completed about half of the contract in 1831, receiving, as has been mentioned, $ 2,400.00 "in part for 5 Houses under Contract" (see p.98-1831 Annual Report).[17] These five houses were probably erected on Camp Hill sites. He resumed work on the houses in the spring of 1832 and on May 4, 1832 was paid an additional $ 1,000.00,[18] leaving a balance of $ 1,300.00 due for uncompleted construction. The builder completed his work in 1832, for on January 3, 1833, Superintendent Rust informed Col. George Bomford: "the Contract entered into by John Markell for the erection of Five Dwelling Houses at this Armory... having been fullfilled he is desirouse of having it cancelled."[19]

15. National Archives Record Group No.156, Ordnance, Contract Book No. 13, pp.79-80. Copy of the contract in Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, pp.6-7.
16. HF NHP Reel 22, Vol. 12, p. 1126.
17. R.G. 217, 1st series, reveals that payments were made to Markell in 1831 as follows: F. 15260-1st Quarter of 1831- $ 300.00; File 15260 3rd quarter of 1831- two payments totalling $ 1,100.00 for work on two houses; File 16094- paid $ 600.00 on November 10,1831 and $ 400.00 on December 10,1831.
18. R.G. 217, 1st S., File 16657.
19. HF NHP Reel 22, Vol. 14, p. 1373.

Cost of constructing the five new brick houses appears to have been $ 4,700.00 as had been agreed upon in the contract. The Paymaster's vouchers, see Chart 10, p. 102, indicates that $ 5,921.10 was expended from the special appropration for dwelling houses during 1831 and $ 2,402.70 in 1832, making a total of $ 8,588.22 utilized and leaving a balance of $ 1,411.78 in the account. Of the balance, $ 587.53 was to be used in 1833 and a balance of $ 824.25 was to be carried forward into the the 1836-41 period. Total expenditures from the 1830 appropriation during the years 1830 to 1835 thus amounted to $ 9,175.75.

In order to obtain the 10 dwelling houses specified by the 1833 appropriation, it is clear that Superintendent Rust used the funds to pay Wernwag and Sons for one house in 1830, Michael Foley for one house in 1831, and John Markell for five houses in 1830-32, making a total of seven new residences provided at a cost of $ 5,600.00 . The balance, about $ 3,575.75 was used to settle workmen's claims for the construction, repair, and improvement of dwelling houses located on Armory land. These included title to seven houses and at least three of these were "new" having been erected in the period 1825-29, thus providing a total of 10 new houses as required by the 1830 appropriation.

On August 7,1832, Superintendent George Rust, Jr. informed Col. George Bomford, the Chief of Ordnance:

> The building heretofore occupied as the office of the Superintendent and his clerk, is untenable and I have been compelled to use one of the rooms in the Arsenal as an Office. One of the dwelling houses (originally constructed I presume for an office) situated at the corner of the Arsenal yard (on Lot 1, Block A, Shenandoah Street) would with some alterations furnish a more convenient office, particularly in regard to its location, than any other at the Ferry. In order to accommodate the workman now occupying this house I wish to erect for him a dwelling 28 by 20 feet with a kitchen,(the cost of which will be between 800 & $ 900) and to convert the house now occupied as a dwelling into an office. The cost of erecting the dwelling will exceed but little, if any, that of an office & I would be pleased you would authorize the erection of the Stock House & dwelling house, chargeable to Permanent Improvements." [20]

Col. Bomford granted permission on August 13, 1832, specifying:

> You are authorized to erect and repair the buildings specified, and to pay for the same out of the appropriation for permanent improvements at the Armory- taking care that your estimate for these objects is exceeded as little as possible, viz.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | For the erection of a new Stock House, about 65 by 30 feet | $ 800.00 |
> | For repairing a dwelling house to be used as an office, and the erection of another 28 by 20 feet..... | 900.00 |
> | Total: | $ 1,700." [21] |

The dwelling to be remodelled into an office was located on the northeast corner of Arsenal Square, had been erected in 1826 and had been occupied since October 1826 by Armorer James Clark.[22]

In August 1832 Rust had authority to spend up to $ 900.00 to erect a one-story brick dwelling house 28 by 20 feet to replace the residence that was to be used as the superintendent's office. The replacement dwelling, as we shall see, was not to be constructed until 1833.

On April 12, 1832, Superintendent George Rust, Jr., had also urged that 12 more dwelling houses should be constructed, writing: "at this time

20.HF NHP Reel 22, Vol. 13, p. 1255.
21.HF NHP Reel 14, Vol. 4, pp.867-868.
22. See Volume II, p. 248-House No."190", and for his rents,Vol.II,p.267. Also see Claims Index Volume I, item 36. Clark was paid $ 50.00 for improvements he had made to this house.

"there are more than 20 workers at this armory who require dwellings for their families. Some of them are compelled to pay extravagant rents to private individuals for the houses they occupy, others are living in buildings so dilapidated as not to be worth repairing, and in their present situation exceedingly uncomfortable and unhealthy."[23]

In the special estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department for the year 1833, submitted on November 19, 1832, Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, requested $ 12,000 "For 15 dwelling houses for workmen at $ 800 each."[24] He justified this request as follows:

1st. It appears from a careful examination of the records of this office that it has been the settled practice of the Government, since the establishment of this Armory, to furnish quarters for the Officers and workmen employed there.

2nd. By a report of an officer of this Department (Lt. Col. George Talcott, Inspector of National Armories and Arsenals), who has recently inspected this establishment, it appears that the numbers of dwelling houses at this Armory, if they were all good and servicable, are yet insufficient for the accommodation of the 350 workmen, and their families employed there. (This total includes armorers, builders, and laborers).

3rd. It appears also from the inspection, that a great proportion of such of the old dwellings as can be occupied, are in a state so dilapidated and ruinous as to be incapable of repairs, many of them being of wood, and having been built more than thirty years ago.

4th. As most of these old buildings, are situated in the North side of a high and steep hill (Camp Hill- see Armory Dwelling Houses No. 66-89 in Vol. II) on the side of the Potomac, which is overflowed by every heavy rain, their lower apartments (principally under ground) are in consequence kept damp and unhealthy during the whole year, and this is conceived to be a principal reason, of the sickness at that establishment, which is found to prevail to an extent so much greater than at the National Armory at Springfield (Mass.).

5th, As it is the general opinion that much of the sickness at Harper's Ferry arises from the dilapidated statem and exposed location of the old buildings

23. Reel 22, Vol. 3, p. 1239.
24. Reel 20, Vol. 6, p. 570.

occupied by the workmen, and as this prevalent sickness is the main and principal reason, why it is necessary that greater wages should be given to the workmen employed at that Armory than are given to those employed at the Springfield Armory,- for these reasons, it is presumed that an appropriation as above asked for, for 15 new dwellings would, besides affording present indispensible accommodations, ultimately would have the benefical tendency of diminishing the expenses at the Harper's Ferry Armory.... 25.

Congress accepted the justification in part and on March 3, 1833 appropriated the sum of $ 8,600.00 "for the erection of 12 additional houses for the workmen."[26]

On April 13, 1833, Superintendent Rust complained to the Chief of Ordnance: "The appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the erection of twelve Dwelling houses at this Armory, will not be more than sufficient to pay for the erection of Eight dwellings of convenient size and durable materials; and I have entered into a contract for the brick and stone work of eight houses, if your permission shall be obtained for the expenditure of the whole appropriation in their construction...."[27]

Col. Bomford, responding on April 16, wrote:

> It is out of the powers of this Department, to sanction your proposition to erect eight dwelling houses at Harpers Ferry Armory, instead of twelve, as authorized by law. The act making the appropriation for these objects to which I refere you..(and after quoting the law, Bomford continued) And any diviation from it will be considered as a violation of that law.
>
> It is suggested that you had better commence the building of the twelve houses this season, and the amount to be expended on them not to exceed the sum appropriated. - Some of the buildings it is supposed could be partly finished, by leaving the cellars and attic room. in such a state, that they might be completed next year; and the amount for their completion can be inserted in the estimate for the year 1834; this plan it is conceived will obivate all diffivuities.
>
> You will transmit to this Office, draughts of the buildings to be erected, showing the dimensions as well as on what part of the public grounds they are to be located..." 28

25. Reel 20, Vol. 6, pp. 573-574.
26. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, p. 641. Also Col. Bomford to Supt. Rust, March 17, 1833, Reel 14, Vol. 9, p. 889, informing Rust of the appropriation.
27. Reel 22, Vol. 14, p. 1386.
28. Reel 14, Vol. 9, p. 892.

Superintendent Rust mailed a floor plan, elevation plan, and location map to Col. Bomford on April 23, 1833, commenting again:

> The sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for the erection of Twelve buildings will be sufficient only to pay for the walls, roofs, windows, glass, and doors of the whole number leaving the interior to be finished in 1834, for which an additional appropriation will be required.... [29]

For plans see Maps. No. 5, 6, and 7, pp. 109-111.

Chief of Ordnance Bomford granted Superintendent Rust permission to proceed with the construction of the dwelling houses on April 27,1833, and after considering the matter, changed his position, ordering Rust to "proceed to complete in all respects as many of them as the appropriation will enable to finish..." [30] Thus eight new houses, rather than twelve, were to be constructed from this appropriation in 1833-34.

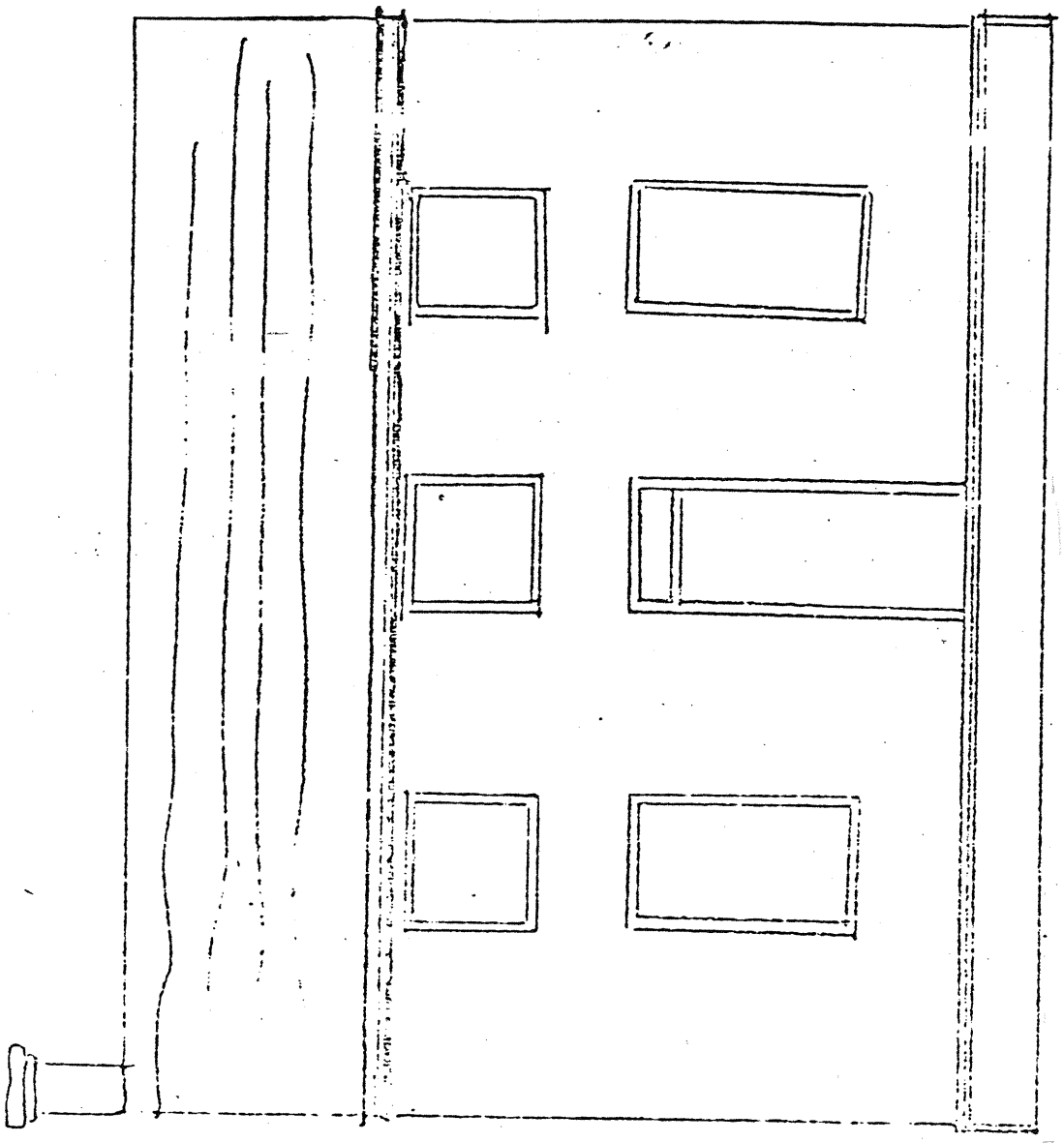
These eight houses were to be constructed on Fillimore Street, with four houses fronting on each side of the street, opposite to each other.(See Armory Dwelling Houses Nos. 124 to 131 in Volume II).

In July 1833, Superindent George Rust, Jr. entered into three contracts to erect the eight new dwelling houses: one with Joseph Hillard (or Hilliard) to do the stone and brick work on all eight houses and on July 15, contracts with carpenters James Foley and Daniel T. Mathias to do the carpenter work on the eight residences. Each man was to construct four houses, including the plastering. Foley agreed to perform his work for $ 1,760.00 and Mathias for $ 2,160.00 . [31]

28. Reel 22, Vol. 14, p.1391.
30. Reel 14, Vol. 9, p.894.
31. National Archives Record Group 156, Contract Book No.13, pp. 196-197, 190-191; HF NHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 17 - 18, 24 - 26. See Apendix for copies of carpenters contract

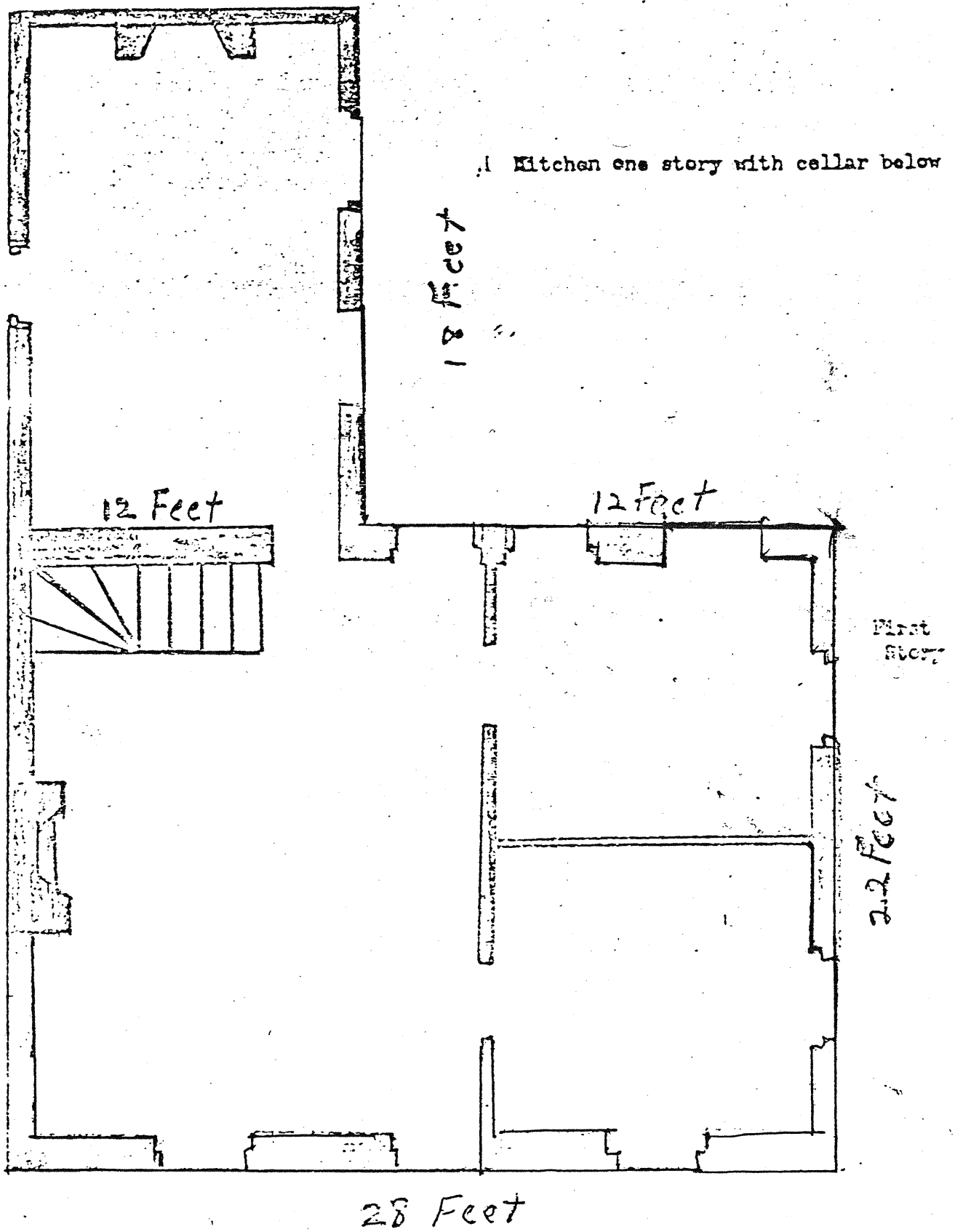
MAP No. 5

Front view of a Brick Building 28 by 22 feet
One and a half Stories High.
(Traced from Superintendent George Rust, Jr.' plan
submitted April 23, 1833-) Scale 2/10 In. to the Foot.

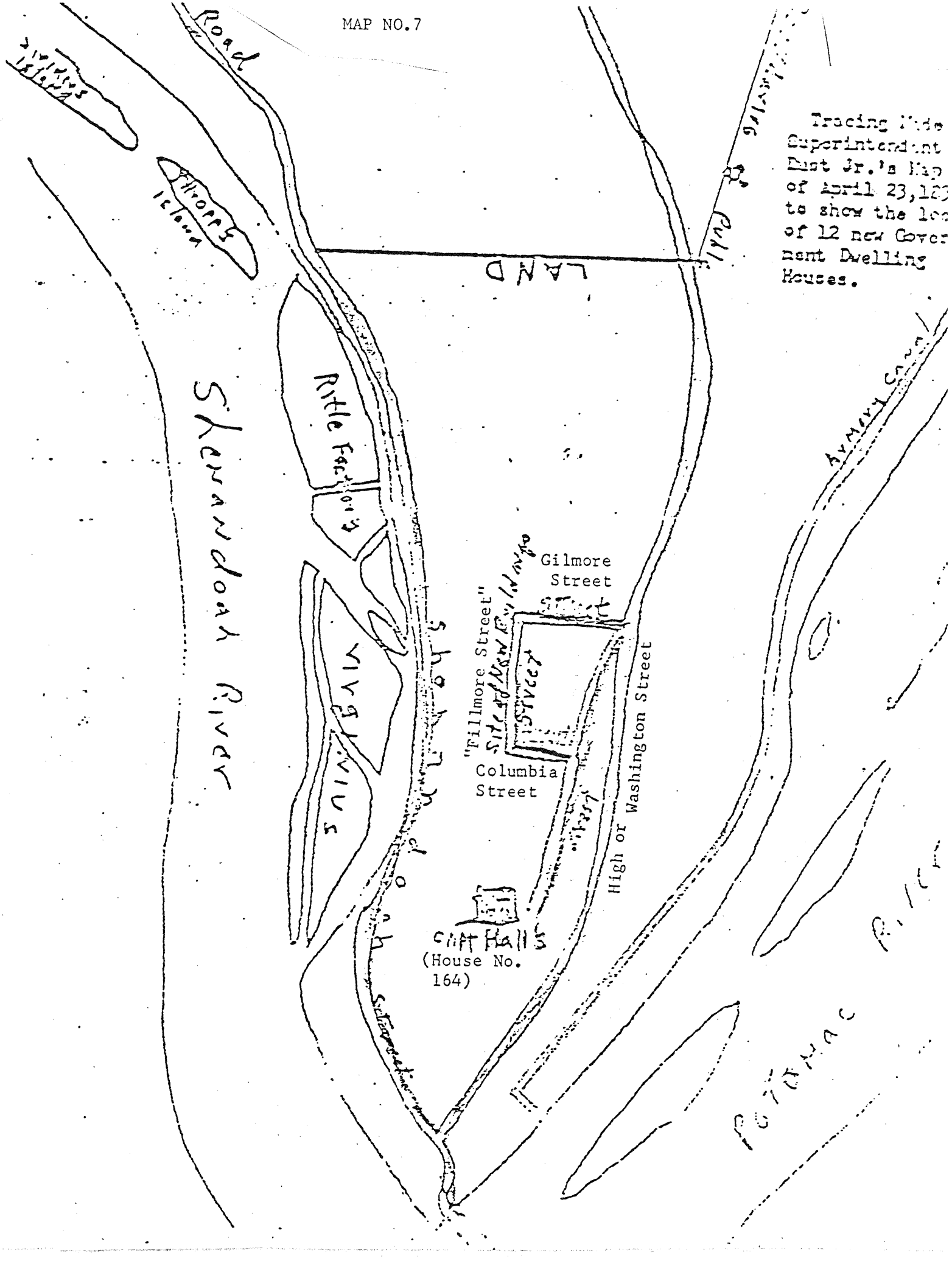


MAP No. 6

First Story of a Brick Building 28 by 22 feet One and a half stories High.
(Traced from Superintendent George Post, Jr.'s plan submitted April 23, 1833) Scale 2/10 In. to the Foot.



MAP NO.7


Road
LAND
Rifle Factory
Shenandoah River
Gilmore Street
"Fillmore Street"
Columbia Street
High or Washington Street
Cliff Hall's
(House No. 164)
Tracing Made
Superintendent
Dust Jr.'s Map
of April 23,
to show the lo
of 12 new Gover
ment Dwelling
Houses.

Each of these eight buildings were to have stone foundation, brick walls "one and a half stories high"(but two stories in modern terms), and to measure 22 by 28 feet size. The gable roof was to be covered with cypress shingles. Each of the two floors were to be subdivided into three rooms and each floor was to have one fireplace. Behind the main house there was to be a one-story brick kitchen, 12 by 18 feet, with a gable roof and cellar under the wing. The kitchen was to have one fireplace(see floor-elevation plans). As has been mentioned, the eight new edifices were to be erected on Fillmore Street on Camp Hill.

Mason Hillard(or Hilliard)began work in July 1833 and by mid-August had completed work on the stone foundations, laying 297 perches of stone wall and receiving $ 445.36. He began erecting the brick walls of Houses No. 1, 2, and 3 and was paid $ 1,117.21 for this construction on September 30, 1833. Total expenditures from the special fund for erecting 8 houses during the third quarter of 1833 was $ 1,579.65, of which $ 1,562.57 went to Hillard for mason work and $ 17.08 for other charges

Joseph Hiliard, Mason 3rd Quarter, 1833- $ 1562.57 for following work on 8 dwelling houses.

Dateof Payment	Perches of Stone Wall	Payment:
July 16, 1833	50	$ 75.00
July 11	51 2/3	77.49
July 20	49½	74.25
July 26	50	75.00
Aug.1	42 3/4	64.12
Aug.16	53	79.50
Stone work:	297 perches	$ 445.36
Brick work on Houses No. 1, 2,and 3:		
Aug.22,1833		300.00
Aug. 30		200.00
Sept. 18		617.21
Brick work by Hillard		1,117.21
Total to Hillard for mason work		1,562.57
Other Charges		17.08
Total 3rd quarter 1833		$ 1,579.65

(32)

32. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 17895.

Hillard erected the brick walls of Houses No. 4 to 8 during the fourth quarters of 1834 and received a total of $ 1,933.64 for this work as follows

4th Quarter of 1833:
Joseph Hillard, for brickwork on Houses No. 4 to 8, $ 1,933.64.

Date of Payments	Amount Paid	For House No.
October 5, 1833	$ 370.41	4
Oct. 17	374.16	5
Nov. 15	372.66	6, on Camp Hill
Nov. 23	372.66	7, on Camp Hill
Dec. 5	380.32	8 ,on Camp Hill
Dec. 31	63.43	
Subtotal to Hilliard	$ 1,933.64	

(33)

Mason Joseph Hillard appears to have completed the stone and brick on the eight houses during 1833 at a cost of $ 3,496.21. On August 7, 1834 he received an additional payment of $ 20.75 "for rough casting the stone foundations of 8 new dwelling houses,"[34] which increased his total compensation for the project to $ 3,516.96.

The Armory Paymaster's vouchers reveal that a total of $ 4,380.33 was expended the special appropriation of $ 8,600.00 during the fourth quarter of 1833, so that a grand total of $ 5,959.98 was spent on construction during 1833. Carpenter Daniel T. Mathias received a payment of $ 1,080.00 for work on two houses on December 20, 1833 and carpenter James Foley the sum of $ 540.00 on November 26, 1833 for work on one dwelling.[35] The total for carpenter work on the eight houses in 1833 was $ 1,620.00 and the grand total for mason and carpenter work came to $ 5,116.21.

33. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 17895- 4th quarter 1833.
34. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 19021.
35. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 17895.

The Paymaster's vouchers further indicate that a 9th brick house was constructed during the 4th quarter of 1833 at a cost of $ 586.20. This work included $ 382.52 paid to Mullen and Spencer, masons," for brick work on one house," and $ 203.68 on December 9, 1833 to Daniel Lasham "for carpenter work on one house".[36] This work was also charged to the special appropriation of $ 8,600.00 for eight houses. The 9th house was probably the one-story brick replacement house, 20 by 28 feet, that Col. George Bomford had granted authority to built at a cost of not more than $ 900.00 on August 13, 1832. The sum of $ 240.39 was also charged against the same account during the 4th quarter of 1833; this money probably went for building materials.

During the first and second quarters of 1834 a total of $ 3,037.74 was expended from the special appropriation of $ 8,600.00 to complete the work on the eight, probably also the ninth, dwelling houses.[37] Carpenter Daniel T. Mathias was paid $ 1,080.00 for his work on the last two of his houses during the 2nd quarters of 1834, thus receiving the total of $ 2,160.00 due him under the terms of his contract . Carpenter James Foley received $ 140 during the first quarter of 1834 and $ 1,080.00 during the 2nd quarter for completing work on the last three of his four dwellings, to make a grand total of $ 1,760.00 that was due him per his contract.[38] The original plan to cover the gable roofs of the houses with cypress shingles was altered, for in May 1834 slater William Bayley was paid $ 231.36 "for 2,892 square feet of slating of the roof of 8 dwellings."[39]

36. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 17895.
37. See Chart No. 10, page 102.
38. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 18712.
39. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 18712.

Also charged against the $ 8,600.00 account during the 2nd quarter of 1834 was the $ 43.70 paid to Leo W. Brown "for plastering" and the $ 35.00 received by John P. Kennedy" for painting."[40] As the contracts of Foley and Mathias specified that they were to do all of the plastering and give all of the carpenter work in the eight houses two coats of paint, it seems probably that Brown and Kennedy worked on the 9th brick house. If so, the cost of building the ninth house was about $ 664.90. and the total cost of constructing the eight dwelling houses was $ 7,776.78.[40A]

Of the total of $ 18,600.00 appropriated in 1830 and 1833 to erect 22 new dwelling houses, $ 17,617.41 had been expended by June 30, 1834 and 16 new houses had been constructed for the Armory and title to three other residences recently constructed by Armorers acquired. A balance of $ 982.59 was left in the special dwelling house account on July 1, 1834 and this money was to be carried foreward into the 1836-38 period.

The Ordnance Department's "Special Estimate for additional appropriations of the service of the Ord. Department for the Year 1834" included a request for $ 10.000.00 for "The erection of 10 dwelling houses for the workmen at $ 1,000" each.[41] Congress, however, refused to provide any further money for the construction of new dwelling houses in 1834 and 1835.[42]

40A. On July 9,1834, Superintendent Rust sent Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, three contracts. Among these were James Foley's and Mathias's contracts for building four dwelling houses. Rust reported"The dwelling houses are completed." Reel 23, Vol. 1, p. 3.

40. R.G. 217, 1st Series, File 18712.

41. HF NHP Reel 20, Vol.6 , p.583.

42. Reel 20 , Vol. 6, p.591, 592-593.

SUMMARY OF ARMORY-CONSTRUCTED DWELLING HOUSES, 1830- 1835:

No.	Of what built	Dimensions in feet	No. of Stories	Cost	Builder	Year built
1.	Stone	17 by 20 (probably located on Upper Hall Island).		$ 200.00	Lewis Wernwag & Sons masons	1830
2	Wood(?)	20 by 30	2(?)	700.00	Michael Foley, carp.	1831
3-7	Brick 5 houses	20 by 37	2 & cellar kitchen	4,700.00	John Markell, mason	1831-1832
8-11	4 brick houses	18 by 22 12 by 18 slate roof	2- kitchen-1 Fillmore St.,	3,488.39 Camp Hill.	James Foley, Carpenter & Joseph Hillard, Mason	1833-1834
12-15	4 brick houses	18 by22 12 by 18 slate roof	2 kitchen-1 Fillmore St.,	4,288.39 Camp Hill	Daniel T. Mathias, Carp. Jospeh Hillard, mason	1833-1834
16	1 brick house (probably replacement house for Arsenal Square dwelling made into Supt.'s Office in 1832).	20 by 28	1	664.90	Daniel Lasham, Carp. Mullen & Spencer, Mason.	1833
16 Houses erected 1830- 1835				$ 14,041.68		

At the rifle factory, in 1831, there was spent for:

"Building a kitchen to House 13.....	$215.60 3/4
"Building a kitchen to House 14	218.10 3/4
Repairs to House No. 15	2.00
Labor & materials to House No. 16	59,45
Repairs to House No. 17	15.00[7]
	$510.16¼

7. R.20, v. 5, p. 465. For correspondence relating to repairs at Rifle factory, see: Hall to Bomford, Oct. 3, 1831, R. 22, v.11, p. 1070; and Bomford to Hall, Oct. 6, 1831, R. 14, v. 9, p. 834, on additions of kitchens. The wooden kitchens on Houses No. 13 and 14 were replaced by new brick kitchens, 18 feet by 14 feet and one story in height.

MAP NO. 9

MAP of HARPER'S FERRY Shewing the Location of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road, No. 1- 1835 Drawn by Lieuts. White, Allen, and R.S. Smith, U.S. Army Under the Direction of James Kearney, Lt. Col. and T.E. Scale of 100 feet to one inch. Approved by President Andrew Jackson, 27th January 1835."

From National Archives Record Group No. 77, Records of the Chief Engineer, Fortifications File, Drawer 150, Sheet 82 - 1, Washington, D.C.

Harpers Ferry NHP Map Case, Map No. 31, Drawer No.12.

Section from the map showing the Armory-owned dwelling houses located on the Upper Hall Island in 1834.

Armory dwelling have been marked by Charles W. Snell with their probable 1841-1859 rent roll identification numbers. These houses were definitely located on the Upper Hall Island but the arrangement of the numbers is hypothetical.

Remarks: - House No. 158 is not shown on this map as it was not constructed until 1837-38.

House No. 164, the residence of Captain John H. Hall, was located on top of Camp Hill near Harpers Grave Yard.

House No. 167 was located on the Lower Hall Island(to the east or right) at the Hall or U.S. Rifle Factory.

SETTLING CLAIMS OF ARMORY WORKMEN FOR CONSTRUCTING, REPAIRING, AND IMPROVING DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED ON ARMORY LAND, 1830 -35:

In the last chapter we saw how Superintendent James Stubblefield in the period 1822 to 1829 spent an approximate total of $ 8,684.97 to settle 70 claims for the construction of 25 houses, making additions to 10 dwellings and repairs to 35 residences located on Armory land. This process of settling outstanding claims was continued in 1830- 31.

On July 15, 1830, Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, informed George Rust, Jr., the newly appointed superintendent of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, that the appropriations for making permanent improvements had been received. He then continued, with regards to workmen's claims, writing:

> It is desirable also, that all just claims for repairs and additions to dwelling houses which have been made by, and at the expense of the workmen, should be extinguished. As to the value of any of these repairs or additions, you are to consider yourself as the sole judge, and in forming your opinion on them will have reference to the benefit which the United States will certainly will derive from them. The amount which may have been expanded in making additions and repairs, for which compensation may be claimed, is not to be regarded. For no expenditures of this kind were authorized to be made by individuals; but on the contrary were forbidden by this dept. in 1822. All repairs made since that date by individuals have been in violation of established regulations; and of course give no legal claim to rennunation.
>
> The dept. does not however desire to obtain possession, free of cost, of any really substabtial (substantial) and useful improvements, which made have been made by individuals; but is desirous that all such should be paid for at a fair and just price, according to the benefit actually received.
>
> These remarks are to be understood as applying to repairs and additions made to dwelling houses, which belonged to the public, by the workmen or other occupants, & not to those cases, where entire new buildings have been erected with or without authority. 1

1. Reel 14, V. 8, p. 745-746.

The National Armory Account for 1830 reveals that Superintendent Rust spent $ 914.81½ to pay seven claims by work men. This total included $ 400.00 to acquire title to two frame houses built by Charles G. Cameron and Richard Crugen.[2]

In 1831 Rust settled 20 claims for a total of $ 2,735.10, this money being charged against the special appropriation of $ 10,000.00 that Congress had made on May 31, 1830 to erect 10 dwelling houses for the workmen. In the 1831 settlement $ 1,378.00 was expended to settle four claims for five houses, and $ 1,357.10 to settle 16 claims for making additions and repairs.[3]

Year	Claims	Amount	Remarks
1830	7	$ 914.81½	For two houses and For improvements.
1831	20	$ 2,735.10	For 5 houses, repairs and improvements
Total:	27	$ 3,649.91	

Rust, however, discovered that he had a large problem that would cost quite of bit of money to settled . He had a detailed list of unsettled claims compiled and the alledged improvements appraised. On October 29, 1831, the superintendent sent the itemized list of 67 unsettled claims, which totalled $ 6,346.50, to Col. Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, noting these "Class 1" claims "includes those buildings to which additions have been made in some cases by permission of the former Sup'dent, but generally without <u>any authority whatsoever.</u>"[4]

2. National Archives R.G. 156, Ordnance, Entry 936, National Armory Accounts and Annual Report for 1830, Section G, p.23. In Reel 20, Vol. 5, p. 421.
3. National Archives R.G. 156, Entry 936, National Armory Account and Annual Report for 1831, Section D., p. 195; on Reel 20, Vol. 5, p. 437. "Abstract of Claims of individuals for improvements made by them on the Public Buildings at Harpers Ferry, March 29, 1831, Reel 22, Vol. 12, p. 1124; Rust to Bomford, July 19, 1831, Reel 22, Vol. 12, pp. 1137-1138.
4. Report in Reel 24, Vol. 9, pp. 844-849.

SUMMARY OF WORKER-CONSTRUCTED HOUSES ON ARMORY LAND, CLAIMS FOR CONSTRUCTION SETTLED, 1830- 1835

No.	Of what built	Dimensions in feet	No. of Stories	Cost	Workman-Builder	Year Built	Index Item No.
1.	Wood			$ 125.00	Charles G. Cameron-	Prior 1829	29
2.	Wood			275.00	Richard Crugen(Cruzan)	1825	51 53
3.	Frame	10 rooms 24 by 32	2 & cellar	835.00	John S. Gallagher Armory Dwelling House No. 41 and 42.	1826	80
4	Frame	18 by 22	1		John S. Gallager 42- printing office (1)	1826	80
5.	Wood		1½	148.00	Charles Button	Prior 1829	29
6.	Wood			95.00	Amasa M. Mars	prior 1831	141
7.	Wood	5 rooms		300.00	Michael Melhorn	Prior 1831	143
Six claims for 7 houses settled 1830- 31:				$ 1,778.00			

Three built 1825-26 at a cost of $ 1,110.00.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS, 1822 to 1835:

YEARS	NO. CLAIMS SETTLED	AMOUNT PAID to WORKMEN	NO. OF HOUSES ACQUIRED
1822-29:	70	$ 8,661.76	25
1830-31:	27	3,649.91	7
TOTAL:	97	$ 12,311.67	32
PENDING OCT. 1831	67	$ 6,346.50	18
Apparent Total	164	$ 18,658.17	50

1. John S. Gallagher was a newspaper editor who Superintendent James Stubblefield permitted to erect a frame dwelling" plastered on the outside" of ten rooms and a frame one-story printing shop on the north side of Shenandoah Street(see Houses No. 41 and 42, Vol. II, pp. 58 and 59). The full appraised value of the buildings was $ 900.00, but $ 65.00 was deducted from the amount paid as the value of the old wooden dwelling house that Gallagher demolished in order to erect his buildings in 1826.

The list of 67 unsettled claims included 17 claims for building 18 dwelling houses with a total appraised value of $ 4,295.00. (See descriptive list of 18 residences on page 123)

On November 7, 1831, as a part of the "Special Estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department for the year 1832", $6,346.50 was requested "For the payment of private claims for dwelling built by individuals on the public land at this Armory."[7] The justification for this sum read: "A number of individuals have claims for improvements made by them on dwelling houses erected on the public lands at this armory, and it is desirable that they should be liquidated. For the gradual extinguishment of those claims, the sum here proposed is intended."[8]

On January 7, 1832 Colonel George Bomford, of the Ordnance Office, informed Superintendent George Hunt, Jr. of Harpers Ferry Armory:

"The Mil. Comm. of the House of Reps. have declined action upon so much of your Estimate as regards private claims for dwellings on the public lands at H. Ferry-suggesting the propriety of the submission of these claims by the individuals concerned, to Congress, that they may be refered to their appropriate Committee, viz. the Com. on Claims.

"This information you will communicate to the persons concerned. P.S. In consequence of the above decision you will make no further payments on account of these claims and you will also suspend the further erection of all private buildings on the public grounds of the Armory."[9]

Thus after ten years ofeffort to settle this problem, Congress finally intervened, and orders were issued to halt all construction of buildings by private individuals on Government land at Harpers Ferry.

7. Reel 20, v. 6, p. 564.
8. Reel 20, v. 6, p. 566.
9. Reel 14, v. 9, p. 845.

SUMMARY OF WORKER-CONSTRUCTED HOUSES ON ARMORY LAND, WITH CLAIMS PENDING, OCTOBER 1831, SETTLED 1837-44

No.	Of what built	Dimensions in Feet	No. of Stories	1831 App. Value	Paid	Worker-Builder	Year Built	Index Item No.
1.	Wood			$ 130.00	-	John. Anderson	Prior 1829	4 & 5
2.	Stone	17 by 20 Hall Island		315.00	223.65	Francis Attlespeiger	Ca.1822	7
3.	Wood	20 by 24		90.00	64.46	James Near or Neal		148
	(built of materials furnished by the U.S.)							
4.	Log			100.00	100.00	Martin Bretenbaugh	prior 1829	24
5.	Frame			140.00	-	George H. Butler	prior 1829	26
	(located west side Koonce's Lane, off Shenandoah Street) (1)							
6.	Stone			375.00	375.00	Daniel T. Crawford	1825	48
	(located on Crooked Lane Street overlooking Musket Factory)							
7.	Log	19 by 24		390.00	279.49	John Duke	1825	64
8.	Wood			115.00	98.91	Abraham Fleming	prior 1831	70
9.	Wood			125.00	71.00	Mary Griffifth	1819	86-87
10.	Stone	18 by 40	2	650.00	650.00	John Lackey	1826	120
	(Ferry house- Armory Dwelling No. 153-on Shenandoah River).							
11.	Wood	14 by 16		38.00	-	Herod Long	prior 1831	125
12.	Brick			515.00	515.00	William McCoy	1824	131
13.	Brick & Frame			300.00	300.00	Thomas McNulty	1825	135
14.	Wood			117.00	83.07	William Phelan	Prior 1831	156
15.	Log			95.00	67.45	John A. Schaeffer	perhaps 1810	173 178
	Stone	19 by 29	2	320.00	229.32	William Smallwood	1825	181
	(balance due on partial payment of $ 400.00 made in 1826.							
16.	Stone	16 by 19		175.00	125.41	William Smallwood	Prior 1831	181
17.	Stone	18 by 19	1½	230.00	100.00	Henry Ward	Prior 1831	204
18.	Wood	13 by 18		75.00	-	Henry Ward (Supt.'s clerk)	" "	204
Pending, October 1831, 17 claims on 18 houses.				$ 4,295.00	$ 3,282.37			

(1) George H. Butler's House, valued at $ 140.00, in 1834 stood in the right of way desired by the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company. The railroad probably paid Butler $ 140.00 in 1835 and demolished his house in order to construct their track along Shenandoah Street.

Congress refused from 1831 to 1836 to appropriate the $ 6,346.50 necessary to paid off the 67 unsettled claims of 1831

In the mean time, however, the Ordnance department made every effort to secure from Congress the money that was needed to settle these claims. Thus in the "Special estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ord. Dept. for the Year 1833," submitted to Congress on November 19, 1832, they requested $6,346.50 as the "Amount for repairs upon the public dwelling houses, at the Armory, made by the workmen at the armory to whom they have been assigned as dwellings."[11] In justifying their request for this amount, the Ordnance Department wrote;

"As mentioned under the preceeding head (I) many of the public dwellings at this Armory are old and ruinous, and have from time to time received repairs, at periods when public funds for this purpose could not be obtained. Acting under the necessity of their circumstances, repairs of public buildings occupied by the workmen have been frequently made by them, but without authority from the present Chief of this department. From various causes of incapacity in workman, it frequently becomes necessary to discharge unsuitable persons, who in many instances retain possession of the public buildings after their discharge, either from obstinacy, on the mere plea of possession, or on the grounds ~~either~~ that the improvements they have made to the buildings have not been reimbursed them by the U. States; and it is found that the authority of the Superintendent of the Armory is insufficient to remove them, except by a tedious legal process; jurisdiction over the public land at that place, not being ceded to the United States.

The retaining possession of the public land in this manner, by persons who have been discharged, occasions many inconveniences at the Armory and among these the principal, is that of the exclusion from the public buildings, of many of the workmen employed in the place of those whomay have been discharged. To avoid these inconveniences the sum here referred to, is embraced in the estimate.- It is the result of a fair valuation of the repairs, as made by disinterested persons.' 11

Congress, however, failed to provide any money for this purpose in spite of repeated requests in 1834 and 1835, until 1836.

11. Reel 20, Vol. 6, pp. 573-574.

CHART NO. -4

ARMORY WORKMEN"S CLAIMS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES AT THE HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, VA., 1830 - 1835 (A)

Type of Houses	No. 1830		No. 1831		Settled No.	Settled Total 1830-31	Settled No.	Settled Total 1822-31	Pending in No.	Pending in 1831	No		No		Settled & Pending Grand No.	Settled & Pending Grand TOTAL
Stone							4	1,330.85	10	1,335.00					14	2,665.85
Wood	2	400.00	5	1,378.00	7	1,778.00	24	5,389.21	6	2,145.00					30	7,504.21
Brick							4	880.13	2	815.00					6	1,695.13
TOTAL BUILT	2	400.00	5	1,378.00	7	1,778.00	32	7,600.19	18	4,295.00					50	11,895.19
ADDITIONS.	5	514.81½	11	1,171.10	16	1,685.91	27	3,098.50	40	1,868.50					67	4,967.00
REPAIRS			4	186.00	4	186.00	37	1,636.19	10	183.00					47	1,819.19
TOTAL ON HOUSES	7	914.81½	20	2,735.10	27	3,649.91	95	12,334.88	68	6,346.50*					163	18,681.38

* $ 6,346.50 was the appraised value of the 67 unsettled claims that were pending as of October 1831.

Of the 7 houses settled in 1830-31 and 19 pending as of October 1831, 11 houses were erected in the period 1824 to 1827, leaving about 15 of the residences as constructed prior to 1821. 1824-28 houses built as follows: 1 brick in 1824, 2 stone, 2 frame, and 1 brick in 1825; 1 stone and 2 frame in 1826; 1 stone and one frame in 1827. Total 11.

(A) National Archives Record Group 156, War Department, Ordnance, Entry 936, National Armory Accounts for 1830 and 31. Data for years 1830 and 1831 from Annual Report for 1830, Section G; Annual Report for 1831, Section D.

CHART NO. 12

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ON THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1830 to 1835.

YEAR	$10,000 Account	$ 8,600 Account	Total Special Accts.	For Additions	For Repairs	Wells	Fencing	TOTAL
1830	$ 364.42	0	364.42	138.18¼	914.81	16.30	100.00	$ 1,533.71
1831	5,921.00	0	5,921.10	1,674.96½	186.40			7,789.46
1832	2,302.70	0	2,302.70					2,302.70
1833	587.53	5,403.94	5,991.47					5,991.47
1834	0	3,037.74	3,037.74					3,037.74
1835	0	0	0					0
TOTAL:	$ 9,175.75	8,441.68	17,617.43	1,813.14	1,101.21	16.30	100.00	$ 20,655.08
BALANCE LEFT	$ 824.25	158.32	982.57					$ 982.57

16 Armory dwelling houses built for	$ 14,041.68
7 worker-built houses acquired	11,778.00
23 houses	$ 15,819.68
7 U.S. built additions	1,813.14
21 worker claims for additions & repairs	1,871.91
wells & fencing	116.30
U.S. repairs made	1,034.05
Total:	$ 20,655.08

Collected in rent from workmen for armory dwelling houses, 1830-35: $ 14,516.05.

Balance of $ 982.57 carried forward and expended on construction of dwelling houses in 1838.

D. UNUSED 1834 APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIRS TO OFFICERS' HOUSES AND FOR SINKING THREE WELLS:

On May 14,1834, acting in response to Ordnance Department requests, Congress provided a total of $ 3,579.72 for the following two projects at the Harper's Ferry Armory:[1]

1. $ 2,079.72 " for repairing the buildings occupied by the paymaster and clerks of the Armory." It was explained to Congress that these residences "are in a dilapiated state and require repairs for their preservation."[2] The Paymaster's House (Armory Dwelling No. 43), of course, dated from 1801.

2. $ 1,500.00 "for sinking three wells on Camp Hill." It was explained that "A number of the public dwelling houses are situated on Camp Hill, about a half mile distant from the works (of the Musket Factory). For the accommodation of the workmen who occupy these houses, there is but one well of water on the hill, and even this, in time of drought, does not furnish water sufficient for culinary purposes. The comfort of the workmen and their families, as well as the security of the public dwellings from fire, require that some additional wells should be sunk."[3]

The Ordnance Department put the $ 3,579.72 for these two projects in an account with money for three other projects , so as to form a single fund totalling $ 8,589.87 and entitled the "Erecting Store Houses &c.account". (See Chart No. 9, page 100). and Chart No 23 p. 180) The Paymaster's vouchers for 1834-35 indicate that a total of $ 4,014.85 was expended from this joint fund in 1834-35 for three of the five projects, but it appears that no money was spent to

1. Appropriation approved, U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. IV, p.675. For 1834 estimate see Reel 20, Vol. 6, p. 583, 589, 590, also 125.
2. Reel 20, Vol. 6, p. 583, 589.
3. Reel 20, Vol. 6, p. 125, 589, 590.

repair the officers' residences or to sink the three wells on Camp Hill.[4] The unexpended funds in this account, amounting to $ 4,575.02, were carried forward and were available for use in the 1836-41 period.

4. The three other projects included $ 1,710.15 for erecting a storehouse for iron and coal at the Musket Factory, $ 900.00 to build a guard wall on the Potomac River to protect Musket Factory buildings, and $ 2,500.00 to pave Shenandoah Street(about 1,500.00) and to paint Armory buildings (about $ 1,000.00). For Paymaster's accounts, see R.G. 217, 1st Series, Files 19021, 19257, 19514, 20041, and 20281.

CHAPTER VI

ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 - 1841

A. General:

During the years 1836 to 1841 the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, spent a total of $ 268,917.17 for the construction, repair, and improvement of buildings, canals, dams, and roads. (See Chart No. 13, page 130). Of this sum approximately $ 34,498.71 went for the construction, acquisition, and repair of Armory dwelling houses as as follows: $ 12,136.29 to construct 12 new residences; $ 3,18385 to acquire title to 14 houses erected by 13 Armory workmen prior to 1831; $ 14,670.00 to purchase 11 large stores and dwelling houses that had been built on the U.S. land, 1818-26, by seven people not connected with the armory; $ 1, 125.56 to settle the claims of 37 armory workmen for repairs and improvements made to armory-owned dwelling houses prior to 1831, $ 621.98 to paid off 12 workmen for improvements they had made to armory houses and lots during the period 1836 to 1841, and, finally, $ 2,837.96 for U.S. additions and repairs made to the quarters of the officers, clerks, and armorers during the years 1836- 41.

From 1836 to 1839, Congress appropriated a total of $ 32,838.00 in new funds for dwelling houses and with the $ 982.59 in funds carried over from 1830-35 included, the total amount available for use on dwelling houses, 1836-1841, was $ 33, 820.59. (See Chart No. 14, page 131).

During the years 1836 to 1841, the Armory, by construction and acquisition, acquired title to a total of 37 dwelling houses at a cost of $ 29,692.14 and settled 57 of 76 claims on houses on armory land that had been pending since October 1831.

During the period 1836 to 1841 the U.S. Armory collected approximately $ 25,105.40 in rent from its dwelling houses and storehouses.[1]

(1). See Vol II, p. 259.

CHART NO. 13

	Approp. for Construction	Armory Expenditures for Land	Construction and Repair	No. of Arms made	No. of workmen	Source Ser.	Doc.
1836	$ 77,897.00	0	$ 28,678.42	10.959	243	304-	186
1837	62,312.00	0	+ 81,679.27 +	10,417	262	331-	428
1838	20,000.00	0	55,541.11	14,934	294	349-	237
1839	0	0	10,925.72	5,850	272	365-	100
1840	50,000.00	0	18,089.78	10,330	241	378-	175
1841	38,000.00	0	74,002.87	8,840	267	403-	157
1836 1841	$ 248,209.00	0	$ 268,917.17	61,330	-	-	
1796 1841	$389,687.00	$ 45,477.28	$ 830,393.31	372,145	-	-	

Total Expenditures, 1796-1841, for land, construction and repairs: $ 875,541.59

+ The chart for 1837 operations, as published by the War Department, lists only $ 13,642.18 under expenditures for permanent improvements, but in the accompanying text is listed an expenditure of an additional $ 68,037.09 from the special appropriations, which had to be for permanent improvements.

CHART NO. 14

Appropriations for Permanent Improvements at the National Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 1836-41

Projects	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	Total
New Machinery	23,725	-	20,000	-	-	+	43,725 +
Repairs on Potomac Canal	5.260	6,459					11,719
Storehouse for condemned parts	3,400						3,400
Store house for coal	650						650
erecting 10 new dwelling houses	12,000						12,000
For purchase one acre Wager land	5,000			(1)			5,000
Purchase of private bldgs on public land	16,290			(2)			16,290
For claims for repairs to dwelling houses	4,548						4,548
Forge for scrap iron	5,000						5,000
Sinking well and pump, grinding mil	1,000						1,000
Completion of 1834 tilt hammer shop		6,656					6,656
New river wall, Musket factory		40,628					40,628
Repair & improvements, Armory	-				35,400*	38,000+	73,400
Shops at Rifle Factory	1,024	8,569			14,600		24,193
Total	77,897	62,312	20,000	0	50,000	38,000	248,209

(1) $ 5,000 reverted to general Treasury. (2) $ 1,595 reverted to General Treasury.

* included funds in 1840 for new forge and new grinding mill.
\+ includes funds in 1841 for new machinery.

B. ARMORY CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 - 1841:

In the estimates for 1836, Superintendent George Rust. Jr. recommended that 15 new dwelling houses be erected and requested $ 15,000 to accomplish this project. Lt. Col. George Talcott, Inspector of Armory and Arsenals, reviewed this proposal on July 25, 1835, and recommended that only ten, but larger, dwellings, be erected in 1836 at a cost of $ 1,200 each.[1]

The Ordnance Department accordingly requested and Congress appropriated the following item on July 2,1836:

"For the erection of ten new dwelling houses for the accommodation of the workmen, at $ 1,200 each.....$ 12,000.00

This money, Col. Bomford informed Congress, was needed for the following reasons:

> 8. The erection of ten additional dwelling-houses, for the accommodation of the workmen and their families at this armory, is considered indispensable; a number of those now occupied by them being, from their ruinous and dilapidated condition, very uncomfortable and unhealthy, and not worthy of repairs, many of them having been built of wood more than *thirty* years ago. The greater part of these old buildings are situated on the bank of the Potomac, and the site is overflown by every heavy rain; their lower apartments (partly under ground) are in consequence kept damp and unhealthy during the whole year, and this is conceived to be one of the principal causes of the sickness of that establishment.[2]

Because of the late date of the appropriation, none of the 10 dwelling houses were started in 1836.[3]

1. Summary Statement of Items in the Appropriation for Harpers Ferry Armory recommended in the Report of the Inspector of Armories & Arsenals , 25th July 1835, in National Archives Record Group 156, Special File Box 28, HFNHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, p.47.

2. Special Estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department for the year 1836, January 11,1836, Serial No. 288, Document No. 90, p. 7, 8. Appropriation in U.S. Statues at Large, V, p.77.

3. Statement of Operations of the armory at Harper's Ferry during the year 1836, Serial No. 304, Document 186,p.3,list no expenditures for dwelling houses.

On February 21, 1837, the following advertisement appeared in the newspapers of area:

U.S. ARMORY, HARPER'S FERRY
Superintendent's Office
February 21st, 1837

Proposals will be received at this Office until the 10th of March next, for the erection of TEN BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, upon the Public Land at this Armory.

Specification for each:

Main Building - 28 by 22 feet, 1½ stories high; foundation of Stone, 20 inches thick; front and back Brick wall 14 inches; end wall 9 inches.
Kitchen or Wing - 1 story high, cellar underneath, Stone Foundations 20 inches; Brick wall 9 in. Dimension 12 by 16 feet.

Contractor may propose for the Brick and Carpenter's Work separately, or for both; the materials to be of the best quality and furnished.

George Rust, Jr.
Superintendent 4.

The retirement of General Rust as Armory superintendent in March 1837 and the delay until April 1837 in appointing Edward Lucas, Jr. as his replacement appears to have held up the awarding of the proposed contracts for the 10 houses until after June 10, 1837.[5]

The specifications for the 1837 residences appear to be identical with those issued for the eight quarters erected in 1833-34, except that the one-story brick kitchen wings of the 1837 houses were to be only 12 by 16 feet in size while those of the 1833 edifices had been 12 by 18 feet.

The records of the Armory Paymaster reveal that the successful bidders on the contracts for the 10 dwellings were the mason Joseph Hilliard(or Hillard)

4. Record Group 217, 2nd Series, File 3695, Voucher No. 7, Dated March 18,1839 for a total of $ 3.50 of which $ 1.50 was for the newspaper ad run in 1837.
5. Ibid.

T Rec'd Group 217
File 1895 - Voucher No. 7

3695

No. 7

THE UNITED STATES, (HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,)

To George Richards Dr.

1837					Remarks.
		National Armories			
March	6	For Advertising "Caution to Trespassers" in the "Genius of Liberty" 3 times, as per accompanying advertisement		1 50	This Bill was not presented at the time the services were performed, hence the delay in the payment of it. Androt
June	10	For Advertising Brick Dwelling		2 00	
		Three Dollars & Fifty cents		3 50	

U. S. ARMORY, HARPER'S FERRY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 21st
February 21st, 1837.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 10th of March next, for the erection of TEN BRICK DWELLING HOUSES upon the Public Land at this Armory. [illegible]

Specifications for each house all of it

Main Building—28 by 22 feet, 1 1-2 stories high; foundation of Stone, 20 inches thick; front and back Brick walls 14 inches; end walls 9 inches. [illegible]

Kitchen or Wing—1 story high, cellar underneath; Stone foundation 20 inches; Brick walls 9 in. Dimensions, 12 by 16 feet.

Contractors may propose for the Brick and Carpenter's Work seperately, or for both; the materials to be of the best quality, and furbished [illegible]

GEORGE RUST, Jr.
March 4— Superintendent.

Caution to Trespassers.

HAVING ascertained that certain evil disposed persons are in the habit of *trespassing and committing depredations* upon the lands and lots belonging to the United States, at and near this place, and upon the Mountain, such as cutting timber, taking wood and lumber, stripping plank from houses and bridges, breaking into shops and houses, tearing down and carrying off doors and windows, breaking glass, and putting stones down pumps, pilfering tools, oil, iron, steel, and other articles, from the public grounds and shops:

This is to give notice, that the law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders in future; and to remind them that many of the offences enumerated above, would send persons, convicted of them, to the whipping post or penitentiary.

By order of the Superintendent,
HENRY WARD, Clerk.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, *Harper's Ferry*, *May* 30, 1837. June 10—9t.

This account is correct, and is approved.

Edm. Lucas Jr. Superintendent.

April 18th 1839

Received from Richard Parker Paymaster, Three Dollars fifty Cents,

in full of the above account.

Geo. Richards (Signed duplicates.)

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,
April 19th 1839.

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and the carpenter James Foley, two of the three builders who had erected the eight dwelling houses in 1833-34. Hilliard agreed to do the stone and brick work at the rate of $ 525.00 per house, or a total of $ 5,250.00 for all 10 structures. Foley contracted to do the carpenter work at the rate of $ 375.00 or a total of $ 3,750.00.[6] Total cost of the 10 houses, exclusive of plastering and painting, was thus to be $ 9,000.00

The mason Hilliard began work in June 1837 and on the 17th of that month was paid $ 360.00 for providing 120,000 "moulded bricks" and $ 40.00 for digging a foundation in part.[7]

Hillard's progress can be traced on the following chart:

Date	Payment	Work accomplished
June 17,1837	$ 400.00	120.000 brick and digging a foundation
Aug. 16	650.00	for stone and brick work on two houses, plus kitchens, located on Camp Hill (8)
Aug. 25	505.00	for work on House No. 3 (9)
Sept. 26	200.00	for work on House No. 4, which was located on Upper Hall Island. (10)
Sept. 30	305.00	For stone and brick work on House No. 4. (11)
Subtotal 2nd & 3rd Qrs	$ 2,060.00	$ 360.00 for 120,000 bricks and $ 1,700 for mason work.
Nov. 4	525.00	for stone and brick work on House No. 5, Camp Hill (12)
Nov. 21	525.00	for stone and brick work on House No. 6, extra chimney. (13)
Dec. 14	525.00	for stone and brick work, extra chimney on House No. 7 (14)
Subtotal 4th qr.	$ 1,575.00	Mason work on 4 houses on Camp Hill.
TOTAL FOR 1837	$ 3,635.00	$ 360.00 for 120,000 brick and $ 3,275.00 for stone and brick work on 7 houses.

6. Record Group 217, 2nd Series, File 1716, Abstract B. for terms.
7. R.G. 217- F. 1423, Voucher 202. 2nd Series.
8. R.G. 217- 2nd S. F. 1716, Abstract B.
9. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, Abstract B.
10. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, Abstract B.
11. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, Abstract B.
12. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2094 --Voucher 153B.
13. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2094- V. 162B.
14. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2094, V. 160B.

After completing seven brick houses and receiving a total of $ 3,635.00 for his efforts from June to December 1837, mason Joseph Hilliard ceased work on the project .

The stone foundations for Houses No. 8, 9 and 10 were apparently constructed during September 1837 at a cost of $ $ 118.43 by the following men:

Date	Payment	Services rendered	Men
Sept. 15	$ 71.68	for quarrying and providing 128 perches of stone (15)	David Lowire
Sept. 7	27.74	for building 37 perches of stone walls, mason (16)	James Barry
Sept.30	19.50	for building 26 perches of mortar stone wall (17)	Jacob Picking
3rd Qr. 1837	$ 118.43	For 128 perches of stone and 63 perches of stone walls.	

On November 3, 1837, the mason John Lambaugh was paid a total of $ 966.00 for "the brick work on Houses No. 9 and 10 at $ 483.00 per house."[18]

Total cost of the stone and brick work on Houses No. 9 and 10, located on Camp Hill, during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1837 was $ 1,084.43. Grand total cost of the stone and brick work on nine houses in 1837 was $ 4,719.43. Brick work on House No. 8, it appears, was done by the carpenter James Foley.

On May 9, 1837, John Delgarn was paid $ 300.00 for building a house, making 11 residences going up in 1837.[19] This money, however, was not charged against the special funds for 10 brick dwelling houses.

15. R.G. 217, 2nd S., File 1716, Abstract B.
16. Ibid.
17. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716- V. 80.
18. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2094- 152B.
19. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1423. V. 44. This was probably a small frame house.

CHART NO.15

National Archives
Record Group No. 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of the Second Aduitor:
from Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Expenditures for Permanent Improvements

FOR ERECTING 10 DWELLING HOUSES $12,000.00 appropriated.

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	Dec.31 Balance:
1836	a -	b -	c 0	d 0	0.	0
1837	e 0	f 400.00	g 3,294.68	h 5,041.00	8,735.68	3,264.32
1838	i 153.67	j 1,229.69	k 250.00	l 0	1,633.36	1,630.96
1839	m	n	o 250.00	p	250.00	1,380.96
1840	q	r	s 157.73	t	157.73	1,223.23
1841	u	v	w	x		
TOTAL					$ 10,776.77	

e. 951 second series.
f. 1423
g, 1716.
h. 2092
i. 2364
J. 2364
k. 2729
l. 3424
m. 3703
n. 3695
o. 3971
p. 4246
q. 4429
r. 4878
s.5252
t.5624.

3rd series 1165-Voucher 61- to Joseph Hillard,mason June 24,1844-$ 90.00 for laying 60 perches of stone mortar wall, being the extra work on five of the foundation walls of the brick dwelling houses built by him in 1838 In consequence of the uneveniness of the ground selected for the building sites and requiring therefore a greater quantity of stone than had been entered into the contract.

On June 24, 1844, seven years after completing the stone and brick work on seven dwelling houses in 1837, Joseph Hillard was to receive an additional payment of $ 90.00 " for laying 60 perches of stone mortar wall, being extra work on five of the foundation walls of the brick dwelling houses built by him in 1838 [sic], in consequence of the uneveniness of the ground selected [on Camp Hill] for the building sites and requiring therefore a greater quantity of stone than had been entered into the contract."[20]

James Foley, who had contracted to do the carpenter work on the 10 houses for a total of $ 3,750.00 , began work in August 1837 and his progress is shown as the following chart:

Date	Payments	Description of Carpenter Work
Aug. 19	$ 500.00	work on two houses. (21)
Sept. 10	250.00	work on House No. 3 (22)
Sept. 29	250.00	work on House No. 4 located on Hall Islands (23)
Sept. 30	250.00	For work on House No. 4 (24)
Sept. 30	250.00	For work on House No. 3 (25)
Subtotal 3rd Qr.	$ 1,500.00	Carpenter work on four houses, No. 1 to 4.
Nov. 6	1,000.00	on Houses No. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. (26)
Dec. 18	750.00	completes work on 2 houses at $ 375.00 each. (27)
Dec. 30	750.00	work completed on 2 houses. (28)
Subtotal 4th Qr	$ 2,500.00	
TOTAL 1837	$ 4,000.00	Carpenter work on about 8 houses.

20. R.G. 217, 3rd Series, File 1167, Voucher No. 61.
21. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, Abstract B.
22. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, Abstract C.
23. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, V. 144B.
24. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716- V. 114B.
25. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1716, V. 81B.
26. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2094, V. 154B.
27. R.G. 217, 2nd S., File 2094, V. 166A.
28. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2094, V. 167A.

Foley, during 1837, thus received a total of $ 4,000.00 on his $ 3,750 contract, thus suggesting that he was not only doing the carpenter work, but also the plastering and painting on the ten houses, as well erecting the brick walls for House No. 8. The master carpenter continued his construction the the 10 dwelling houses in 1838 as follows:

1838 Date	Payment	Description of Carpenter Work
Feb.23	$ 150.00	Work on 10 houses. (29)
April 30	750.00	Work on two houses. (30)
June 14	375.00	For work on House No. 7 (31)
Subtotal 1st & 2nd Qrs.1838	$ 1,275.00	For work on three houses.
July 18	100.00	apparently for building 2 wooden porches on 2 houses (32)
July 28	150.00	Apparently for building 3 wooden porches on 3 houses. (33)
Subotal 3rd Qrs.	$ 250.00	Building 5 wooden porches on 5 new brick houses.
TOTAL FOR 1838	$ 1,525.00	To James Foley.

The Armory Paymaster's vouchers indicate that contractor James Foley received a grand total of $ 5,525.00 for his work on the 10 dwelling house contract during 1837-38.

During May and June 1838 a total of $ 104.69 was also spent for putting up spouting, painting and grading yards of the 10 dwelling houses as follows:

29. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2364, V. 68B.
30. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F.2364
31. Ibid.
32. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2729, V.94B.
33. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 2729, V, 96B.

1838 Date	Payment	Description of Work	Workman
May 16	$ 13.03	For painting	John P. Kennedy (34)
May 26	76.66	For providing & putting up 460 feet of spouting	Francis Rawlings (35)
June 8	15.00	For levelling & filling in 2 yards.	Anthony Storm (36)
2nd Qr. 1838	$ 104.69		

Total Cost of constructing the 10 new brick dwelling houses, from 1837 to July 1, 1838 was $ 10,369,04.

In 1839 the carpenter Michael Foley was employed to construct five wooden porches on five of the new 10 houses as follows:

1839 Date	Payment	Description of Work
Aug.30	$ 100.00	For making two porches (37)
Sept. 25	150.00	For making porches to 3 of the 10 new dwelling houses. (38)
Total	$ 250.00	For making 5 porches to 10 of new dwelling houses.

Total cost of erecting the 10 new brick dwelling houses, 1837-40, appears to have been $ 10,776.77. (See Chart 15, p. 137).

34. R.G. 217, 2nd S. F. 2364.
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid.
37. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 3971, V. 114.
38. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 3971, V. 115.

CHART NO. 16

Summary of Construction of 10 Dwelling Houses,
1837 -1838

Date	For Mason Work	For Carpenter Work	Other	Total
2nd Qr. 1837	$ 400.00			400.00
3rd Qr. 1837	1,778.43	1,500.00	16.25	3,294.68
4th Qr. 1837	2,541.00	2,500.00		5.041.00
1837	$ 4,719.43	$ 4,000.00	$ 16.25	8,735.68
1st Qr 1838		150.00		150.00
2nd.Qr. 1838		1,125.00	104.69 *	1,229.69
1838 3rd Qr.		250.00		250.00
1838:		$ 1,525.00	104.69	1,629.69
TOTAL 1837-38:	$ 4,719.43	$ 5,525.00	$ 120.94	10,369.04
3Rd Qr. 1839		250.00		250.00
1844	90.00			90.00
TOTAL	$ 4,809.43	$ 5,750.00	$ 120.94	10,709.04

* $ 13.03 for painting; $ 76.66 for spouting, and $ 15.00 for grading. 2nd Qr.1838.

In July 1838, using funds carried over from 1833, mason John Lambaugh erected a two-story brick house comprised of 59,780 bricks. In August, carpenter James Foley completed the carpenter work on the structure, thus providing a 11th new brick dwelling at a total cost of $ 1,059.52.

The builders were paid as follows: (Also see Chart 17, p.143)

Builder	1838 Date	1833 Dwelling Houses Funds	National Armory Accounts	Total
John Lambaugh, Mason	Aug. 3	$ 625.32	$ 59.20	$ 684.52 (39)
James Foley, Carpenter	Aug.25	357.37	17.63	375.00 (40)
TOTAL		$ 982.69	$ 76.83	$ 1,059.52

These 12 houses constructed for the United States 1837- 1838 were destinied to be the last dwelling houses erected by the armory for the working men. Eight more residences were to be purchased in 1847-48, but the five new brick quarters that the Government did erect between 1845 and 1859 were to be built for the use of the superintendent, the paymaster, the master armorer, and the two chief clerks.

39. R.G. 217, 2nd Series, File 2729. V. 45A.
40. R.G. 217, 2nd S. File 2729, V. 97.

CHART NO. 17

National Archives
Record Group No. 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of the Second Aduitor:
from Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Expenditures for Permanent Improvements

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES

Money carried forward from 1833:

1836- 1841

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	Dec.31 Balance:
1836	a 0	b 0	c 0	0 d	0	982.59
1837	e 0	f 0	g 0	0 h	0	982.59
1838	i 0	j 0	k 982.59	0 l	982.59	0
1839	m	n	o	p	0	0
1840	q	r	s	t	0	0
1841	u	v	w	x	0	0
TOTAL					982.59	0

a. 20761 1st series.
b. 20954 : "
c. 677 2nd series
d. 761 " "
e. 951
f. 1428
g. 1716
h. 2092
i. 2364
j. 2364
k. 2729.

To John Lambaugh Brick manson- $ 59.20 charged to National Armory accounts and $ 625.32 to erecting dwelling houses. Aug. 3,1838 | 2729 | 45A

Laying in mortar 59,780 brick for $ 597.80.
laying 22 9 inch arches for $ 11.00.
laying 3 14 inch arches 3.00 $ 625.32.
laying 80 feet 6 inches cornice 13.52

The $ 59.20 work included laying 4,354 brick, 40 feet of cornice, 8½ yards of paving, and one 9 inch arch.

SUMMARY OF ARMORY-CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 - 1841

No.	Material Built of	Dimensions in feet	No. of stories	Cost	Builders	Year built
1-8	8 brick	22 by 28 12 by 16 kitchen	2 & cellar 1	$ 10,776.77	James Foley, Carp. Joseph Hillard, mason.	1837-38
	(1 on Upper Hall Island-No. 158 and 7 on Camp Hill)					
9-10	2 brick	22 by 28 12 by 16 kitchen	2 & cellar 1		James Foley, carpent. John Lambaugh, mason.	1838
	(both houses located on Camp Hill)					
11	Brick		2(?)	1,059.52	James Foley, Carpenter John Lambaugh, mason	1838
12	Wood(?)			300.00	John Delgarn	1837
TOTAL:	12 houses			$ 12,136.29		

Ten of the 11 brick houses constructed in 1837-38 fronted on Washington Street on top of Camp Hill; the 11th house (See Armory Dwelling House No. 158 in Volume II), was located on the Upper Hall Island in the Shenandoah River.

C. SETTLING CLAIMS OF WORKMEN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED ON ARMORY LAND, 1836 - 1841:

From ca. 1810 to 1831, Armory workmen had erected residences on Armory land and made additions and repairs to Government-owned dwelling Houses. On January 7, 1832, acting at the request of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, Colonel George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, had ordered George Rust, Jr., Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory to "suspend the further erecting of all private buildings on the public grounds of the Armory."[1] In October, 1831, Rust had the 67 unsettled claims for improvements by workmen appraised and submitted a itemized list and description, which totalled to $ 6,346.00, to the Ordnance Department for the purpose of having Congress appropriate the necessary funds to pay off these claims. Congress refused from 1831 through 1835 to provide the required sum.

The status of the claims problem on January 1, 1836, was as follows:

YEARS.	NO. OF CLAIMS SETTLED	AMOUNT PAID TO WORKMEN	NO. OF HOUSES ACQUIRED
1822-35	97	$ 12,311.67	32
Pending Oct.1831:	67	$ 6,346.50	18
Apparent Total:	164	$ 18,658.17	50

On July 25, 1835, Lt. Col. George Talcott, Inspector of Armories and Arsenals, reviewed Superintendent's Rust's long standing request for $ 6,346.50 to settle the workmen's claims and apparently without consulting with the superintendent, reduced the sum to be included in the 1836

1. Harpers Ferry NHP Reel 14, Vol. 9, p. 845.

to $ 4,548.50 for "Payment to indivduals for Repairs and additions to Houses occupied by them, &c. &c.". Talcott explained this $ 1,798.00 reduction in the appraised amount to Col. Bomford, writing:

> A portion of this amount should be repaid but many of the charges are for such little conveniences as any man would provide at his own cost. The items - smoke houses, bake-ovens, spring houses, stables, occur in almost every instance, and it should not be forgotten that the rents of these houses are very low. (2)

The 1836 estimates for the Harper's Ferry Armory, accordingly, carried a request for $ 4,548.00 "for the payment for repairs and additions upon the public dwelling houses, made by the workmen of the armory, to whom they have been assigned as dwellings." In an effort to justify this request, it was explained to Congress:

> ....many of the dwellings at this armory are old and ruinous, and have, from time to time received repairs at periods when public funds for the purpose could not be obtained.
>
> Acting under the necessity of circumstances, repairs of public buildings occupied by the workmen have frequently been made by them, but without authority from the chief of this office.
>
> From various causes of incapacities in the workmen, it frequently becomes necessary to discharge unsuitable persons, who, in many instances retain possession of the public buildings after their discharge, on the grounds that the improvements they have made to the buildings have not been reinbursed them by the United States; and it is found that the authority of the superintendent of the armory is insufficient to remove them except by a tedious legal process.
>
> This occasions many inconveniences at the armory; and among them the principal is, that of the exclusion from the public dwellings of workmen employed in place of those who may have been discharged. To avoid these evils, the sum here referred to is embraced in this estimate. (3)

On July 2, 1836, Congress appropriated the requested sum- $ 4,548.00, for this project.[4]

2. Summary Statement of Items in the Appropriations for Harper's Ferry Armory recommended in the inspection report of Lt. Col. George Talcott, Inspector of Armories and Arsenals, 25th July 1835, in HF NHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, p. 45 and 47.

3. Special Estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department for the Year 1836," dated January 11,1836, in Serial No. 288, Document No. 90, pages 7 and 10.

4. U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. V, p. 77.

At the end of the 1836 construction season, Superintendent George Rust,Jr. apparently finally discovered the reduced sum that had been appropriated and wrote to Col. George Bomford regarding this problem:

> The Appropriation for the Payment of these claims amounts only to $ 4,548, less than the valuation, and the sum asked for in my estimate by $ 1,798.50.
>
> You perceive then my difficulty. How are to approtion (sic) among the the claimants the amount appropriated? For what reasons, and by what rule was the Estimate narrowed down? A knowledge of these facts may guide me in the distribution of the Appropriations.
>
> The only mode as I conceive by which the matter may be settled is to show me in what cases the claims was diminished, and authorize me to pay in accordance with the discrimination made at the Dept. by which the estimate was curtailed. (5)

Col. Bomford responded on December 16, 1836, writing that this "discrepancy" of $ 1,798.50 "appears to be a mistake", but "be as it may, the amount appropriated $ 4,548 must be for the present proportionally distributed among the claimants agreeably to the valuation of $ 6,346.50.

"Except where otherwise noted below," the Chief of Ordnance continued," "the claimants are to be paid at the rate of 71 cents to the Dollar."[6] Bomford also enclosed a form that all the claimants must sign if they were to receive payment, under which they transferred whatever rights they might have to their improvements to the United States. (See Appendix 5, p. 210)

Rust resigned in March 1837 as superintendent of the Armory, before any of the outstanding 67 claims were settled.

Edward Lucas,Jr., the new superintendent, reported for duty at Harper's Ferry in April 1837.[5][7] He supervised the process of settling claims that took place in 1837-41.

5. Reel 24, Vol. 9, pp. 837-840.
6. Reel 12, Vol. 3, pp. 222-223.
7. Reel 24, Vol.9, pp.837-840.

Settlement of the claims, which had been pending since October 1831, began on April 13, 1837 and continued until December 18,1839 . Because the appraised price of the improvements was often paid off at a discounted rate of 71 cents on the dollar, many men were slow to settle and some refused to settle (.See Chart No. 18, page 149 for rate of settlement). Title to 14 dwelling houses constructed by the workmen was acquired in 1837-38 at a cost of $ 3,183.85. (See Chart No. 19, page 150 for the number and types of houses). A description of the 14 residences purchased in 1837-38 will be found on page 123 and included items No. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 on that list.

Between 1837 and 1839 50 of the 67 pending claims were settled. The 1831 value of the 50 claims, which amounted to $ 5,507.00, was settled for $ 4,309.41 as follows:

Year	No. of Claims	Amount Paid	Oct.1831 Value
1837	38	$ 3,813.89	$ 5,335.00
1838	6	422.16	120.50
1839	6	73.36	121.00
Total	50	$ 4,309.41	$ 5,507.00

From 1822 to December 31, 1841, a grand total of $ 16,621.08 had been expended to settle a total of 147 claims and acquire title to 46 dwelling houses constructed by the workmen as follows:

CHART NO. 18

National Archives
Record Group No. 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of the Second Aduitor:
from Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Expenditures for Permanent Improvements

WORKMEN'S CLAIMS FOR IMPROVEMENTS
MADE TO U.S. DWELLING HOUSES: 1836 - 1841

$ 4,548.00 appropriated in 1836.

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	Dec.31 Balance:
1836	a	b	c 0	d 0	0	4,548.00
1837	e 0	f 2,067.78	g 675.72	h 1,070.39	3,813.89	734.11
1838	i 36.92	j 360.39	k 24.85	l	422.16	311.95
1839	m	n 44.36	o 13.00	p 16.00	73.36	238.59
1840	q 0	r 0	s	t		
1841	u 0	v 0	w	x 0		
TOTAL					$ 4,309.41	$ 238.59

a. 20761 - 1st series
b. 20654 " "
c. 677 2nd Series
d. 761 " "
e. 951--- 23 claims
f. 1423---- 7 claims
g. 1716 ---- 8 claims
h. 2092 ---- 6 claims in 1838
i. 2364
j. 2364
k. 2729
l. 3434
m. 3703--- 6 claims in 1839
n. 3695
o. 3917
p. 4246
q. 4429
r. 4878
s. 5252
t. 5624
u. 5785
v. 6195
w. 6465
x. 6718

67 claims pending since October 1831. 50 claims settled 1837-39, leaving 17 claims unsettled as of January 1, 1842.

Original appraised value of the 67 claims was $ 6,346.50, but Congress appropriated only $ 4,548.00 to settle them.

CHART NO. 19

ARMORY WORKMEN"S CLAIMS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLINGS HOUSES, 1836 - 1841

Settlement of Claims Pending from October 1831

Type of Houses	Appraised Val. No.	Oct. 1831	No.	1837	No.	1838	No	1839	No	1840	No.	1841	No.	TOTAL
Stone	5	2,145.00	4½	1,597.12	½	106.26							5	1,703.38
Wood	11	1,335.00	6	594.47	1	71.00							7	665.47
Brick	2	815.00	1½	665.65	½	149.35							2	815.00
TOTAL BUILT	20	4,295.00	12	2,857.24	2	326.61							14	3,183.85
ADDIT-IONS.	40	1,848.00	21	874.41	5	95.55	3	39.00					29	1,008.96
REPAIRS	10	183.00	5	82.24			3	34.36					8	116.60
TOTAL ON HOUSES	67	6,346.50	38	3,813.89	6	422.16	6	73.26					50	$ 4,309.41

EXPENDITURES ON CLAIMS OF WORKMEN FOR IMPROVEMENTS
TO ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIS,1822-41

PERIOD	Claims Settled	Amount Paid	No. of Houses Acquired
1822-35	97	$ 12,311.67	32
1836-41	50	4,309.41	14
1822-41	147	$ 16,621.08	46

The unsettled claims of January 1,1842, which numbered 17, included four claims for four wooden houses with a total appraised value of $ 423.00. These were:

1. John. Anderson - $ 130.00
2. George H. Butler- 140.00
3. Abraham Fleming - $ 115.00
4. Herod Long - 38.00

4 houses ,1831 Value- $ 423.00.

Butler's claim can probably be eliminated from the outstanding claims because it was probably purchased by the Winchester and Potomac Railroad in 1835 and demolished in order to construct its track along Shenandoah Street. Butler's house stood in the right of way of the railroad, see House 4A, located on the west side of Koonce's Lane on Map No. 8(1834), page 117.

The number of unsettled house claims in 1842 was thus probably three with an 1831 evaluation totalling only $ 283.00.

The number of unsettled claims in 1842 was thus probably 16 and their 1831 value amounted to $ 699.50 and $ 238.59 of the 1836 appropriation of $ 4,548.00 remainded available to settle these items.[1]

1. For unpaid 1831 claims pending in January 1842, see following items in index: Nos. 4, 20, 25, 37, 63, 67, 69, 70, 88, 96, 99, 113, 117, and 125.

D. PAYMENTS TO WORKMEN FOR IMPROVEMENTS MADE 1836-41

The armory made payments during the years 1836- 1841 to workmen who during this period made minor improvements to their lots, such as walls or fences, and then had to give up their houses or lots for armory use. Approximately 12 such claims were settled between 1838 and 1841 at a cost of $ 621.98. The largest one was $ 380.00, which was paid to Captain John H. Hall in 1840, when he left Harper's Ferry. These were for improvements he had made to his garden.[1]

The 12 claims were paid off as follows:

Year	No. Paid	Amount Paid	
1839	3	$ 105.75	(2)
1840	8	507.42	(3)
1841	1	8.81	(4)
TOTAL	12	$ 621.98	

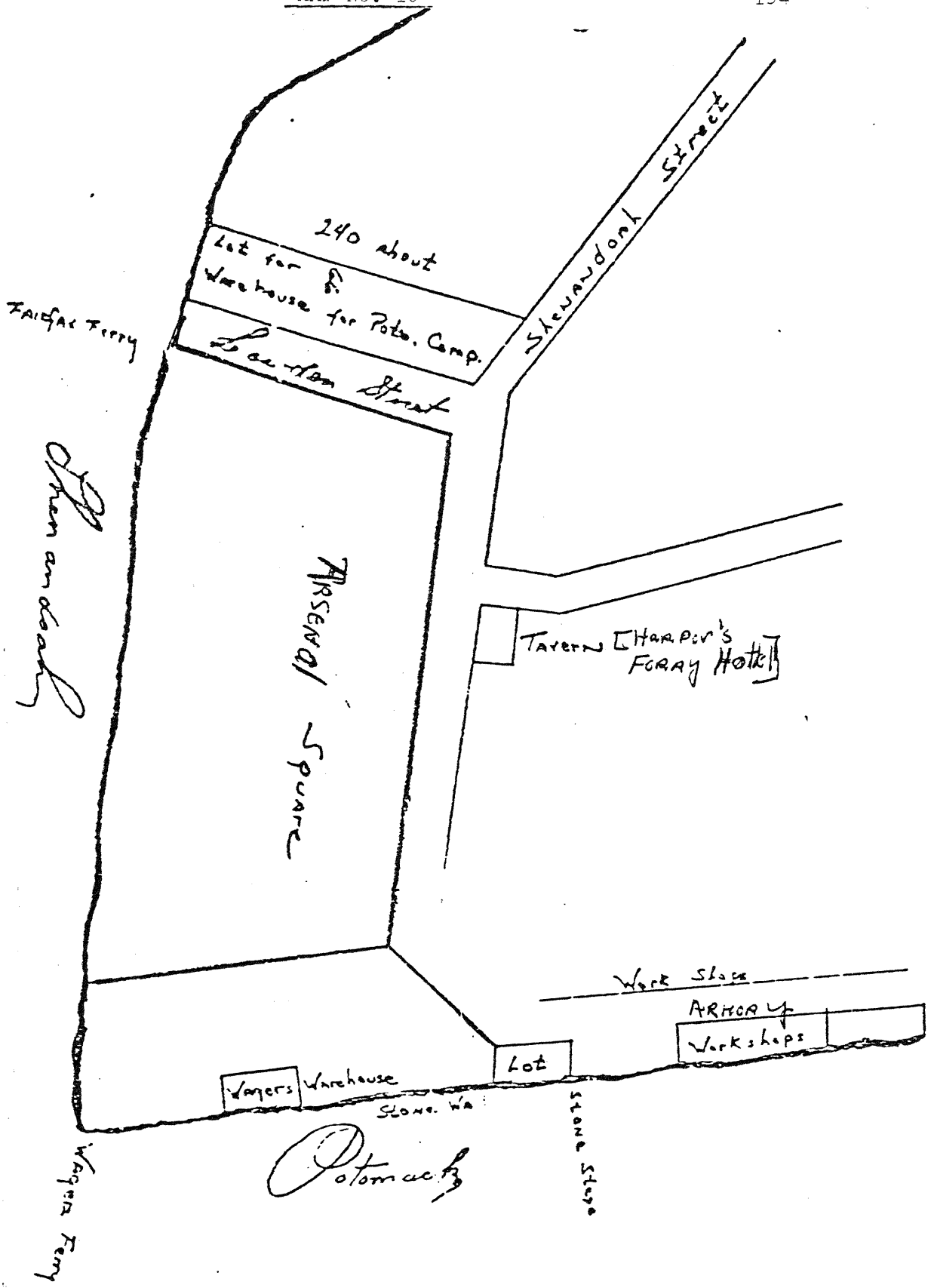
1. See index, Item 91 for a detailed description of Hall's Improvements.
2. See index, Items No. 2, 12, and 33 for details.
3. See Index, Items No. 39, 91, 114, 118, 212 for details.
4. See Index Item No. 30 for description of claim.

E. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE ARMORY FOR BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED ON U.S. LANDS, 1818 to 1831

From the earliest days the Secretary of War had occasionally leased U.S. Armory buildings and lots to private individuals not connected with the Armory. These individuals were expected to pay rent for the structures or ground rent for the use of leased lots. Thus, as has been mentioned, the Secretary of War granted Theodore Beall a two year 10 month lease for the 100 foot long one-story frame building in the Musket Factory yard on June 8, 1807. Erected as a warehouse, the structure served as a temporary Armory from 1798 to 1801, as Superintendent Joseph Perkin's residence from 1801 to his death in 1806, and as Mr. Beall's dwelling and store from 1807 to about 1811.[1] Beall refused to leave when requested and was finally evicted, apparently in 1811, after considerable difficulty.

In 1811 the Secretary of War also granted leases to two vacant lots to the Potomac Company, one for a lot at the Keep Tryste Furnace tract on the Potomac River about two miles west of Harper's Ferry and the other for a vacant lot on the Shenandoah River in Harper's Ferry proper. The Harper's Ferry lot fronted about 65 feet on the south side of Shenandoah Street and extended back or south approximately 240 feet to the bank of the Shenandoah River, thus occupying what later became known as Lots 1 and 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street. (See Map No. 10, page 154). In 1812 the Potomac Company construct a large frame warehouse on the Harper's Ferry leased lot which was used for the storage of flour.[2] The Potomac Company used this lot and the warehouse until August 1827, when they surrendered their lease to the War Department.[3] The large warehouse was still standing in 1834 and can be seen on Map No. 8 (1834),p.117, standing on the west side of"Globe Inn Alley" and on the bank of the river.

1. For lease, see Reel 18, Vol. 1, p. 58. In this study see pages 14-15, 34-35.
2. Reel 18, Vol. 2, p. 140, June 8, 1811; 146; Vol. 6, p.566; Reel 13, Vol.2, p. 116.
3. Reel 14, Vol. 6, p.571. Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, to Supt. James Stubblefield, August 14, 1828.



Tracing of 1811 Plat

Map no. 50
Drawer no 7

Also, as has been mentioned, the Secretary of War granted Dr. Jospeh Annin, the son of Armory Paymaster Samuel Annin, a lease on May 12,1812 to a lot on Arsenal Square, Lot No. 3, Block B, Shenandoah Street, for the purpose of erecting a apothecary shop and dwelling. Dr. Annin erected Park Bldg. 34-35 on this lot in 1812 and resided there until he left Harper's Ferry in 1818. The Armory then occupied the residence as quarters for the Master Armorer and in 1821 paid Dr. Annin $ 2,500 for the residence.[4]

Finally, in 1816, President James Madison granted Major Jamieson, "a veteran of the War of 1812,"a lease for a small lot of land located on the north side of Camp Hill, adjacent to the U.S. Musket Factory on the Potomac River . Here Jamieson erected a frame store and dwelling house in 1816, which he lease to Basil Williamson, a hotel keeper. Williamson operated this property as a tavern.[5] In April 1820 Superintendent James Stubblefield reported that Jamieson was keeping a store in the house[6] and the lot and building were still in the possession of Jamieson in 1829.

Perhaps as early as 1818 and certainly during the early 1820's, Superintendent James Stubblefield began to allow his friends and political allies to construct stores and dwelling houses on Armory land, often without leased from the Secretary of War. Rents were not collected on these structures and reports of these activities reached Congress in 1827 and again in 1829.

The same House of Representative's resolution of February 14, 1829, which had demanded a detailed report on the rents that Stubblefield had collected from 1823 to 1828 from Armory workmen on Armory dwelling houses, also directed a similiar report be prepared on the commerical structures that had been built on Armory lands and on what rents Stubblefield had collected from these private individuals.[7]

4. See pages 44-45 of this study.
5. Paymaster Lloyd Beall to Secretary of War William H. Crawford, April 28, 1816. Reel 13, p.152. Reel 14, Vol. 2, p. 163; Vol. 6, p. 514. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. IV, p.145.
6. Reel 21, Vol. 4, pp. 345-350.
7. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. IV, p. 142.

In his report to Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, dated February 23, 1829, Superintendent Stubblefield wrote in self defense

It will be seen that no rents have been yet collected upon the lots built on and occupied by private individuals not connected with the armory. This has resulted from the following state of things, viz: In some of the cases the leases have not yet been executed, and in none have the amounts of ground rent to be charged been ascertained. Diversity of opinion has occurred on this subject; and, on account of the uncertainty of the superintendent's power in such cases, it has not been considered advisable to agitate the question in what manner and how far the superintendent can coerce the settlement of claims to the United States on account of this armory, until the question was settled by advice of counsel, or otherwise, as the case might require; for, had the attempt been made, and failed, a vast deal of trouble and difficulty would have been encountered, which, in consequence of the course pursued, has been avoided.

In accordance with your letter of the 23d of last July, requiring me to obtain legal advice on this and other subjects, the questions of difficulty were immediately submitted to Moses T. Hunter, esq., the counsel usually employed in behalf of this armory, whose opinion was enclosed to you on the 14th of November last. By reference to that opinion, it will be seen that the subject is attended with very considerable difficulty, and the most advisable course to be pursued not yet clearly ascertained; when, however, such course is determined upon, there will be no difficulty in collecting the rents in arrears, as the parties from whom they are due are entirely solvent. It may be well to remark that each of the grants or permissions given to the individuals mentioned under the head of persons not connected with the armory to build on the public lands are decidedly advantageous to the interests of the armory, and required for the convenience and accommodation of the workmen therein employed, so much so that it is believed the United States have derived from them benefits equivalent to several thousand dollars, by thus destroying, in some measure, the imposition and oppressive monopoly which before prevailed, and which grew out of the fact that all of the real property at this place, except that of the United States, belonged to a single family, who exacted exorbitant rents from shopkeepers, mechanics, &c., even sometimes restricting them to particular kinds of business, who were thus, in their turn, compelled to charge the workmen employed in the armory corresponding rates for the ordinary means of subsistence, and thereby, in the end, rendering it necessary for the government to pay for work at prices higher than those for which it might otherwise have been done.

On a former occasion Mr. Calhoun, during the period that he was at the head of the War Department, and to whom this subject was referred, was clearly of opinion that the original purchase of the lands occupied by this armory, from John Wager, left it entirely discretionary with the government whether or not to permit merchants, shopkeepers, mechanics, and tradesmen of every description whatsoever, to erect buildings and pursue their different modes of business, on the public lands here, to any extent that the interests of the armory and the convenience of workmen therein employed might require.

8

Seven people, Stubblefield reported, had erected commerical structures on U.S. land and paid no rents. He estimated that value of their buildings was $ 14,075.00 and described their owners and edifices as follows:

8. American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. IV, pp.142-43. The single family that owned all the private land in Harper's Ferry, of course, were the heirs of John Wager, Sr.

American State Papers, Military Affairs, IV, p.145.

STATEMENT—Continued.—*Persons not connected with the armory.*

Buildings erected by private individuals.				Buildings yet in the possession of the builders and their assigns.	
Description of buildings.	In what year erected.	By whom erected.	By what authority erected.	Number.	Estimated value.
Stone storehouse and dwelling, brick dwelling and boarding house, and wooden warehouse.	1812	Potomac Navigation Co.	By agreement with the War Department, of which there is no document in this office.	1	$5,000 00
Wooden storehouse and dwelling	1816	Colonel Jamieson	Grant from the President of United States—no document in this office.	2	800 00
Stone, rough-cast, used as a dwelling-house, boarding-house, and butchery.	1825	Philip and David Coons.	From the Ordnance department to P. Coons, April 6, 1825.	3	2,500 00
Stone, rough-cast, used as dwelling and storehouse.	1825	John G. Wilson	On the faith of a letter from the Ordnance department to J. G. Wilson, March 23, 1825.	4	2,500 00
Frame house plastered outside, built for a dwelling house and printing office.	1826	John S. Gallagher.....	By permission of the superintendent.	5	600 00
Frame storehouse and rough-cast dwelling-house.	1826	Michael Garry.....	Grant from Ordnance department to superintendent, June 20, 1825.	6	2,500 00
Small temporary frame storehouse	1826	Michael K. Wartman..	By permission of the superintendent.	7	175 00

NOTES.

1. In regard to the omissions that occur in the column designated to show the dates at which the several buildings, improvements, repairs, &c., were made, I observe that many were made from time to time, as required by the convenience of the workmen, previous to 1823, at which time the first notice of them was taken; some were made at several different times; so that it is impracticable to ascertain the precise dates at which all of them were made. (See p. 82)

2. Nos 16, 70, and 111, are widows of workmen formerly employed in the armory. (See pp 82-83)

3. Lot No. 1, under the head of persons not connected with the armory, is situated on Shenandoah street, running back to the Shenandoah river. In front is a two-story stone dwelling-house and store, and in the rear a large two-story brick boarding-house, and on the river a large frame warehouse, formerly used by the Potomac Company for storing flour.

4. Lot No. 2, under same head, was granted by the President of the United States in 1815 to Colonel Jamieson, an officer of the United States army during the late war, to build upon it a store and dwelling-house, and is at present so used.

5. Lot No. 3, under same head, is situated on the Shenandoah river near the United States ferry. The house built upon it is a large stone building used as a boarding-house for the public workmen. One of the occupants is employed as a watchman at the armory; the other is an enterprising butcher, who furnishes much the greater part of the meat consumed by the armory workmen.

6. Lot No. 4, under same head, is situated on Shenandoah street. The house built upon it is a large stone building; the site was formerly occupied by a large rock, in the side of the hill, which required a large expenditure of money to remove it.

7. Lot No. 5, under same head, is situated on Shenandoah street. The building erected upon it was built for the purpose and, until lately, occupied as a printing office, and, as such, considered highly important, jobs of printing being frequently required for armory purposes.

8. Lot No. 6, under same head, is situated on the street leading up the hill towards Charlestown.

9. Lot No. 7, under same head, is situated on the hill between the two rivers. The house upon it is a very small temporary frame house, that may at any time be easily removed.

10. Lots numbered in the above report from 1 to 113 being improvements made by persons connected with the armory, or for purposes connected with the armory, no rents are ever charged, the interest of the money invested being considered equivalent to the ground rent.

I certify the above report to be correct according to its purport, and according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD, *Superintendent.*

UNITED STATES ARMORY, *Harper's Ferry, Virginia, February* 22, 1829.

With regard to Lot No. 1, Stubblefield was not telling the truth. Lot 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street, had been leased by the Potomac Navigation Company in 1811 and the firm had erected a large warehouse on the lot in 1812, but the company had given up its lease in 1827. William Graham, who is not mentioned, a friend of Stubblefield, had erected the large stone store and dwelling(Armory Dwelling No. 4) and large brick boarding house(Armory Dwelling No.3) on Lot 1 of Block C, without benefit of a War Department lease ca. 1818-20.

With regards to Lot No. 2, the data provided is correct, but the superintendent failed to mention that the lease directed that rent should be collected.

The"facts" as presented relating to Lot No. 3 "granting of the lease" are incorrect. On April 6, 1825, Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, had informed Superintendent Stubblefield, that "Mr. Philip Coons has made application for the privilage of building a house on the public grounds at Harper's Ferry.

" You will report to me respecting this as you were requested to do in the case of John G. Wilson (See Lot No. 4 below[9]) who made a similar application to this Dept. a short time ago."

There the matter rested as far as the Ordnance Department was concerned. Stubblefield rendered no report, but apparently permitted Philip Coons to erect his large stone boarding house(which was to became Armory Dwelling House No. 52) in 1826.[10]

Coons did receive permission from the War Department to erect a slaughter house(~~which~~ became Armory Dwelling House No. 50) in ~~April~~ April 1827. On March 27, 1827, Colonel Bomford had informed Acting Superintendent

9. Reel 14, Vol. 5, p. 410. Also Bomford to Coons, April 5, 1825, Reel 14, Vol. 5, p.438.

10. In commenting on this"lease" to George Rust, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Armory on July 22,1830, Bomford wrote"I enclose a copy of the letter(April 6,1825) here quoted(by Stubblefield for Lot 3),which you will perceive makes no grant whatever." Reel 14. Vol. 8. pp. 748.

Roswell Lee:

Mr. Philip Coons ... has applied to this Department for a lot of the public ground at H. Ferry, for the erection of a Slaughterhouse...

If in your opinion Mr. Coons is a fit and proper person to be encouraged at the Armory in the business he proposes, and you should think it necessary to do so. I shall have no objection to any arrangements you may think proper to make with him, provided no new building is put up.

It is not considered advisable to authorize any exention of private buildings on the public ground at that place, at least, until your general report upon the subject is received, and some general principals in regard to them are established by the Secty (of War). 11

Coons received his lot and built a one-story frame slaughter house on the land.

Stubblefield's statements of the "facts" regarding Lot No. 4 were also misleading, namely that the large stone building erected by John G. Wilson(Armory Dwelling House No. 7, or Park Bldg. No. 45, located on Lot No. 1 north of Shenandoah Street) in 1826, was built" On the faith of a letter from the Ordnance Department to J.G. Wilson, March 23, 1825."

On March 23, 1825, Chief of Ordnance Bomford had informed John G. Wilson, a Harper's Ferry merchant;

Several letters have been received by this Department, making application in your behalf, for leave to erect a stone house on the public ground at Harper's Ferry. As it is a matter, about which it is proper that Mr. Stubblefield (Superintendent of the Armory) should be consulted, it has been referred to him in a letter of this day's date.." 12

11. Reel 14, Vol. 6, p.505.
12. Reel 14, Vol. 5, p.408.

As in the case of Lot 3, the document alledging to grant a lease, made no such grant. Bomford did,however, on March 23, request Stubblefield to "state where the house is to be situated, what will be the effect of granting the request, and whether it can be granted consistently with the public interest."[12]

Seven months later, on September 15, 1825, Stubblefield forwarded to Bomford a proposed memorandum of agreement with Wilson,which would grant the requested lease to the merchant.[13] In order to speed up a decision, Wilson had his Congressman, Major James Stephenson write a note of introduction to Bomford, and the merchant may have visited Bomford in Washington. In his note Stephenson wrote in part: "The foundation of this building is to be taken out of a solid rock at least thirty feet high two thirds of which is completed."[14]

On December 23,1825, Stubblefield again wrote to Bomford:

> "I enclose... a letter from Mr. John G. Wilson on the subject of his being released from paying a ground rent for the lot on which he is about to build a store=house. The site, was, as he has stated, such a complete mass of rock, that it would probably never have been built upon by the Government, & a portion of the stone procured from the lot was used at a reduced price in building wall &c for public use. As Mr. Wilson intends establisning an extensive store which will be tne means of promoting competition, it may perhaps be an advantage to the place by enabling tne workmen to procure their goods at cheaper rates."[15]

Responding at long last on December 27,1825, Bomford informed Stubblefield "... I was not aware before, that Mr. Wilson had been permitted to put up any building upon the public grounds at Harper's Ferry."[16]

12. Bomford to Stubblefield, Decwmber 23,1825, citing the instructions given in his march 23,1825 letter, Reel 14, V. 5, p.449.
13. Ibid., Bomford reviewing the history of the problem.
14. Stevenson to Bomford, Nov. 23,1825, Reel 21, V.8, p.838.
15. Stubblefield to Bomford, Decemner 23,1825, Reel 21, V.8,p.844.
16. Bomford to Stubblefield, Dec. 27,1825, Reel 14, V. 5, p.449.

Stubblefield wrote again on January 27,1826 and urged Col. Bomford to submit the proposed lease with Wilson to the Secretary of War for approval.[17] No such lease was ever issued to Wilson by the War Department. In reviewing the Wilson claim with Superintendent George Rust, Colonel Bomford wrote on July 22, 1830: "No. 4 is reported to be a grant from similar authority (the Ordnance Department), dated March 23,1825 - I enclose a copy of this letter also; this like the other (the claim for Lot No. 3) makes no grant... The grant in all these cases, may have been proper and advantageous to the public interest, if they had been made in a proper manner, and based upon just principles. But as they are now situated, none of the claimants , can be considered as possessing any legal title to the premises...".[18]

Stubblefield's remarks regarding Lots No. 5 (Armory Dwelling Houses 41 and 42 on Shenandoah Street), Lot No. 6 (Armory Dwelling House No.55 on High Street, Lot No. 7 (a store on Camp Hill) were accurate, namely that the structures on Lots 5 and 7 were constructed without benefit of lease from the War Department, while the large house on Lot 6 did have such a lease with the date of June 20,1825.

Congress failed to take any action on the question of these houses erected by private individuals on U.S. land and Superintendent James Stubblefield was forced to resign in August 1829. There the problem rested for several years.

17. Reel 21, V. 9, p. 917.
18. Bomford to Rust, July 22,1830, Reel 14, Vol. 8, pp. 748.

On July 22, 1830, Col. George Bomford, Chief of Ordnance, took up the problem of these privately owned commerical structures standing on Armory land with George Rust, Jr., the recently appointed Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory. Bomford wrote:

> The questions which have arisen, and which remain unsettled, relative to the occupancy of public buildings, and lots of public land, at the Harper's Ferry Armory; and the powers of the Supt. relative to the removal of persons from the former, and the collection of the arrears of Rent due from them; and also of the control held by the United States over the latter; are very important, and it is advisable that they should be brought to a legal and final issue, as speedily as practicable....
>
> The opinion of Mr. Moses T. Hunter, dated October 28th 1828, which was obtained, by the direction of this department, seems to leave the question described in it, very doubtful. Mr. Hunter inclines to the belief that the Armory remains within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, and that the laws of that state afford ample remedies, and advises a resort to the Courts of the State.. He is of opinion also, that it is most to the convenience of all parties, that the Armory should remain subject to the State Laws. It is considered proper therefore to proceed forwith to eject the persons who occupy the public houses at the Armory,without the consent of the Superintendent, by due course of law, in the courts of the State...
>
> There is another class of cases from those of the dwelling houses which require separate examination. Viz. that of the grants of lots to private individuals for the purpose of erecting buildings on them, at private expense. These are considered as essentially different from those alluded to in the foregoing remarks, as they are not immediately connected with the operations of the Armory, or with the ordinary duties of the Superintendent. They are not, however, less important on that account, as they may have much effect, for good or the reverse, on the well being of the establishment.
>
> The lots, which are now thus occupied, appear to be held under alledged agreements heretofore made. From some of the proceeding observations it will be perceived, that the dept. does not consider any grants of public lots to be valid, except such as well expressly authorized by the Secretary of War, or by this department. You will therefore require of all those who claim to hold public lots, to exhibit the evidence of their respective claims, and the authority under which they claim possession. And you are to assume the ground that all buildings, on the public land, is public property, unless the contract be satisfactorily proved...
>
> The grants in all these cases which Bomford had just reviewed, may have been proper and advantageous to the public interest, if they had been made in a proper manner, and based upon just principles. But as they are now situated, none of the claimants, can be considered as possessing any legal title to the premises, excepting perhaps in one case....

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

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

An agreement for renting a lot, should therefore specify the purpose for which it is granted, and the description of the building to be placed on it. The grant should be for a limited period, and a suitable rent should be exacted. The Supt. should retain such control over the granted premises, as will prevent their being appropriated to purposes prejudiced to the public service, or to the morals of the coummunity, but not such as would impose unnecessary restrictions on the proper pursuits of the occupant. The U. States should retain the right to repossess the premises at any time should occasion require it. No other than substantial buildings should be erected. To afford an adequate inducement to occupants to incur the expense of erecting such buildings, they should be secured in possession for a specified period, or, if required to surrender at an earlier date, that they should receive liberal renumberation..." [1]

On October 29, 1831, Superintendent Rust submitted a comprehensive report to the Ordnance Office listing the 67 claims of Armory workmen and nine claims of private individuals not connected with the Armory to buildings located on U. land at Harper's Ferry. Rust had these structures appraised by three disinterested persons. Class No.1 dealt with 67 claims of workers for the condtruction, repair,and improvement of dwelling houses. "Class No. 2" buildings were the commerical structures that had been erected by private individuals. Rust reported that nine people held claims on 24 structures (which included 12 dwelling houses and 12 outbuildings) that had a total appraised value of $ 16,290.00. (See Chart, page 164). [2]

1. Reel 14, Vol. 8, pp. 748-758.
2. Reel 24, Vol. 9, p. 850. "Valuation of private property(buildings and improvements) on public land at Harper's Ferry," October 29, 1831.

Claim No.	Claimant	Improvements	Appraised Value
1.	William Graham - six bldgs, (3 dwellings)	Stone store house- Brick Dwelling House & Frame House, stable, ice house-privy.... (These structures were located on Lot No.1, Block C, Shenandoah Street and perhaps partly on Lot 11, Block C. Graham was dead, but his his heirs still held this property in 1836)	$ 4,000.00
2.	Samuel Strider 2 Bldgs(1 dwelling)	- Frame Store House & dwelling- Smoke House .. Located on the Potomac side near the Superintendent's House.	285.00
3.	William Bester - 1 dwelling	Brick Dwelling 20 by 30 feet $ 550.00 Kitchen, cellar & fence 25.00 located on side of hill near the Free Church.	575.00
4.	Philip Coons - 5 bldgs. (1 dwelling)	Stone house- stable, kitchen, slaughterhouse- .. ice house. (Located on Lot No. 7, Block D., Shenandoah Street and still owned by Coons in 1836)	....3,500.00
5.	John G. Wilson (4 bldgs-1 dwelling)	Stone store house & dwelling, smoke house & stable .. (This is Park Bldg No. 45, located on Lot No.1 North of Shenandoah Street; By 1834 Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, the widow of Major James Stephenson, had purchased this property from J.G. Wilson)	3,000.00
6.	Michael Garry - 3 bldgs.(2 dwellings)	Stone 3-story dwelling, 1½ story log store house & stable. (these were situated "on the street leading up the hill towards Charlestown"-built in 1826)-Stone House No. 55, on south side, log store on north side.	2,450.00
7.	Willim Prim (1 dwelling)	Stone dwelling 16 by 20 feet..... located on Camp Hill near Harper's Graveyard.	80.00
8.	William Anderson- (1 dwelling)	Stone store house and lease..... (Anderson, after 1829 and prior to 1831, must have purchased Major Jamieson's lease which had been granted in February 1816. This lot was located on the northern slope of Camp Hill, overlooking the U.S. Musket Factory- the lot had contained wooden storehouse and dwelling in 1829) located near D. Marmion's House.	1,200.00
9.	Dr. Nicholas Marmion- (1 dwelling)	Stone dwelling and lease..... Marmion's lease had been granted by the War Department in a lease signed June 3,1829 and Marmion erected his house in 1829. His house was located on Lot No. 1, Block AA, on the 1869 land map, or Lot. H of major John Symington's 1844 Map of Harper's Ferry. The house stood on the north side of High Street, just west of the Wager Six Acre Reservation.)	1,200.00
Total: 9 claims		24 buildings, including 12 houses or dwellings	16,290.00

The sum of $ 16,290.00 was accordingly included in the special estimates for additional appropriations for the Harper's Ferry Armory in 1833, 1834, and 1835. In the justification for the funds, the Ordnance Department informed Congress, in part:

> The amount here referred to is the result of a valuation made by disinterested persons. These buildings were erected many years since, and without authority from the Chief of this Office. They are all good and servicable, their annual amount of rents to the owners being not less than 1,900 dollars, and as the owners pay no rent or taxes, to the state or to the United States, they are perfectly satisfied in continuing to hold property under the same advantageous circumstance.... [3]

Congress refused to appropriate the money. The Ordnance Department tried again in the Special Estimate for 1836 and on July 2, 1836 Congress finally voted the desired $ 16,290.00.[4]

Philip Coons, "the enterprising butcher," was the first to apply and accepted $ 3,298.00 as full payment of his claim of $ 3,500.00 on December 27, 1836 . Six more individuals settled during 1837, accepting $ 11,372.00 on claims originally valued at $ 11,510.00. (See Chart No. 20, Page 166.) In 1836-37 seven of the nine claims were settled for a total of $ 14,670.00 and 12 dwelling houses and stores were added to the roll of Armory- owned residences.

Two men, each owning a dwelling house, refused to settle during the 1836-41 period. These were William Prim, a Free Black, who held a $ 80.00 claim on a small stone house located near Harper's Graveyard, and Dr. Nicholas Marmion, whose $ 1,200.00 stone house fronted on the north side of High Street on Lot 1, Block AA, Camp Hill. Marmion, who refused to pay any ground rent to the Armory, was not to settle until 1847!

3. Special Estimate for additional appropriation for the Service of the Ordnance Department for the year 1833," by some error the sum requested in 1833 was only $ 15,870, but all the following esimated asked for $ 16,290.00. Reel 20, V.6, p.570; for other estimates, see Reel 20, Vol. 5, p. 583, 592-593, 598.

4. Estimate in Serial No. 288, Document No. 90, p. 7 and 8-9. Appropriation in U.S. Statues at Large, Vol. V, p.77.

CHART NO. 20

National Archives
Record Group No. 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of the Second Aduitor: from Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Expenditures for Permanent Improvements

1836- 1841

PURCHASE OF PRIVATELY OWNED STORES LOCATED ON ARMORY LAND $16.290 appropriated in 1836

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	Dec.31 Balance:
1836	a -	b -	c -	d $ 3,298.00	3,298.00	12,992.00
1837	e 4,997.00	f 2,375.00	g 4,000.00	h 0	11,372.00	1,620.00
1838	i	j	k	l	0	
1839	m	n	o	p	0	
1840	q	r	s	t	0	
1841	u	v	w	x	0	
TOTAL					14,670.00	1,620.00

d. 761 Second Series, Abstract C, Voucher 114C. 1 claim.
e 951 Second Series, Abstract A. 3 three claims, Voucher 105B, 1 claim.
f. 1423. 1 claim.
g. 1716. 1 claim.
h. 2092.

Settled 1836-37, seven claims for 11 buildings totalling $ 14,670.00.
Not settled January 1,1842, 2 claims for 2 buildings valued in 1831 at..... 1,280.00.

On January 1, 1842, two claims for two dwelling house with an appraised value of $ 1,280.00 and built by private individuals not connected with the Armory, still stood unsettled.

With 37 Armory Dwelling Houses erected or acquired during the years 1836 to 1841. The total number of Armory Dwelling Houses stood at 169 on March 31,1841 and they were occupied by 171 families.[5]

The total amount of money spent on private claims for dwellings on Armory land, from 1822 to 1841, was as follows:

Private Builders	No. of Claims settled	Amount paid	No. of Houses acquired
By Workmen	147	$ 16,621.08	45
By Individuals, private	7	14,670.00	11
TOTAL	154	$ 31,291.08	56
Unsettled in 1842	16	$ 1,979.50 *	5
Total	170	$ 33,270.58	61

* This is the 1831 appraised values of the five houses. This total also does not include George Butler claim of $ 140.00 for building one house. His claim was probably paid by the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company in 1835.

5/"Rent Roll- Statement of Dwelling Houses belonging to the United States,at Harper's Ferry Armory, and of the Rents due thereon on the 31st March 1841," in National Archives Record Group 217, Records of 2nd Auditor, 2nd Series, 6195.

SUMMARY OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED ON U.S. LAND BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE ARMORY AND SETTLED BY U.S., 1836 - 1837

No.	Material Built of	Dimensions in Feet	No. of Stories	Appraised Value, 1831	Paid	Builder	Year Built	Index No.
1.	Stone	Storehouse & dwelling on High St.		$ 1,200.00	$ 1,162.00 1/25/37	William Anderson	Ca. 1829	6
2.	Brick	20 by 30	2 cellar	575.00	550.00 1/16/37	William Bester	ca. 1829	18
		adjacent to Free Church- Armory Dwelling No. 65.						
3.	Stone	28 by 39 boarding house & dwelling	2	3,500.00	3,298.00 12/27/36	Philip Coons	1825-1826	44
		Armory Dwelling No. 52.						
4.	Frame	22 by 22 slaughter house	1	included in above		Philip Coons	1827	44
		Armory D. No. 50						
5.	Stone	dwelling	2 & basement.	2,450.00	2,375.00	Michael Garry	1826	83
		(Armory Dwelling No. 55).						
6.	Log & frame	store-house	1½		6/30/37	Michael Garry	1826	83
7,	Stone	33 by 43 store & dwelling	2½	4,000.00	4,000.00	William Grahan	1818-1820	84
		(Armory Dwelling No. 4)			7/21/37			
8.	Brick	29 by 50 Boarding house-hotel	2½			William Graham	1818-1820	84
		(Armory Dwelling No. 3).						
9.	Frame	14 by 18	1	Perhaps Arm. Dwelling No.45)	"	"	ca.1829	84
10.	Stone	16 by 20	1	80.00	?	William Prim	prior 1821	158
		(Located near Harpers Graveyard-perhaps Arm. Dwelling No. 64)						
11.	Wood	Store & dwelling		285.00	285.00	Samuel Strider	ca.1828	193
		(On Potomac River near Supt.'s house).			1/16/37			
12.	Stone	35 by 50 2 stores and dwelling	2½	3,000.00	3,000.00	John G.Wilson	1825-1826	211
		(Armory Dwelling No. 7).			3/25/37			
13.	Stone	22 by 35 dwelling & drug store	2 & basement	1,200.00	not settled to 1847.	Dr.Nicholas Marmion	1829	138
		(Armory Dwelling No. "183").						
Total: 9 claims for 13 buildings				$ 16,290.00	$ 14,670.00	7 claims for 11 bldgs. Paid.		

CHART NO. 21

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ON THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 to 1841

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR WORKMEN AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

YEAR	No.	Workmen- 1831 Amounts	Private Individuals No.	Amount	1836-41 Claims No.	Amount		No.	TOTAL
1836			1	3,298.00				1	$ 3,298.00
1837	38	3,813.89	6	11,372.00				43	15,185.89
1838	6	422.16						6	422.16
1839	6	73.36			3	105.75		9	179.11
1840					8	507.42		8	507.42
1841					1	8.81		1	8.81
TOTAL:	50	4,309.41	7	14,670.00	12	621.98		69	$ 19,601.39
BALANCE LEFT	17	$ 238.59	2	1,620.00	0	0		19	1,858.59

Workmen built houses, 14 for-----	$ 3,183.85
Private Individual houses, 11 for	14,670.00
25 buildings acquired for	$ 17,855.85
12 U.S. Built Houses, 1836-41	12,136.29
37 houses acquired for	$ 29,992.14

Not acquired 1836-41:

4 workmen built houses, 1831 value-	$ 423.00
2 private built houses, 1831 value	1,280.00
6 houses not acquired	$ 1,723.00

One house purchased by W. &. P. R.R. in 1835 for $ 140.00, leaving 5 houses valued at $ 1,583.00 not acquired by Armory.

F. ARMORY REPAIR OF DWELLING HOUSES, 1836- 1841 :

From 1836 to 1841 the Armory spent approximately $ 3,137.86 from National Armory (general) funds on dwelling houses. This included $ 300.00 to construct one house and $ 2,837.36 to repair residences. (See Chart No.22,page 178).

1. Improvements to the Master Armorer's House(Park Bldg.34-35).

Approximately $ 603.87 was expended during this period enlarging and repairing the Master Armorer's Quarters(Armory Dwelling House No. 2 or Park Bldg. No.34-35), then the home of Master Armorer Benjamin Moor. The two-story brick house, 36 by 30 feet with a cellar kitchen, had been erected by Dr. Joseph Annin in 1812. A one-story brick kitchen, 22 by 20 feet, had been added to the main house at a cost of $ 500.00 in 1827.

On June 24,1837, the mason John Lambaugh received $ 66.31 for "laying 4,250 brick, 8 square yards of pavement, making furnace at Moor's house," and for 7¼ perches of stone and 60 feet of cornice.[1] On June 10,1837, carpenter John Hyatt was paid $ 6.25 "for making back steps", one door and one windows sill" to Master Armorer's house."[2]

During September 1837 $ 194.07 was spent to enlarge the Master Armorer's quarters from a two to a two and one-half story structure. During this enlargement six dormer windows were installed in the gable roof.

1. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1423, V. 116, part of payment totalling $ 140.31. This work may also have been done on his son's residence-Clerk William Moor,Jr. and there was also a Inspector William A. Moore.
2. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 1423- V. 84, part of a bill totalling $ 41.75.

The Mason John Lambaugh did the brick work and received a total of $ 74.07 for the following work:" for laying 6,857 brick @ 10$ = $ 68.57

for laying 5 9-inch arches @ 50 2.50

for laying 18 feet cornice 3.00

$ 74.07 " [3]

In December 1837 Lambaugh received an additional $ 24.00 for "cutting door out, putting in cornice, pulling down and filling in gable ends of Major Benjamin Moor's quarters." [4] The plaster William Fawcett was also paid $ 13.50 in December 1837 for 9 days work "taking down chimney in Master Armorer's House." [5]

The carpenter work for the enlargement of the Master Armorer's House was done by James Foley, who received a total of $ 123.00 for the following work that was executed in September 1837:

"for making 15 pair window blinds @ $ 4 = $ 60.00

for making 1 pair of windows blinds @ $3= 3.00

for making 6 Dormer Windows @ $ 10 = 60.00

$ 123.00" [6]

Costs of repairs and improvements to the Master Armorer's House in 1837 thus cost approximately $ 307,13.

3. R.G. 217- 1716-74A dated Sept.19,1837, part of a bill totalling # 97.97.
4. R.G. 217- 2094- 67A. Paid December 30,1837.
5. R.G. 217- 2094- 63A, dated December 14,1837, part of a bill totalling $ 88.60 for plastering dwellings,etc.
6. R. G. 217- 1716-74A, dated September 23,1837.

RECORD GROUP 217 -2nd Auditor, 2nd series,
File 1716
Voucher No. 70A

No. 89

THE UNITED STATES. (HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,)

To Lt. Col. Lomax Dr.

1837						Remarks
Sept	19	For Lumber & Carriage Iron				Pursuant to Ord. & Instructions dated Ord. Office Sept 15th 1837
		685 ft Birch @ 10	$ 68.50			
		115 " Sap Pine @ 50	2.50			
		18 Feet Carried	3.00	$ 74.00		
		1 Pair Hinges & Screws for Stock Locks @ 150	3.00			
		1 Cutting Box & Spindles for London	2.00			
		1 Cutting Box & Spindles for Enfield	2.00			Pursuant to Ord. & Instructions dated Ord. Office Sept 15th 1837
		1 Cutting Box & Spindle Eyes	1.00			
		1 Cutting Box & Spindle Breech	1.00			
		1 Lot Iron for Locks	1.50			
		1000 Black Birch @ 8	10.00	23.00	97.00	
		Received 19th Oct 1837				

This account is correct, and is approved.

Oct 19th 1837

Elisha Lomax Superintendent.

Received from Carl Bedinger Paymaster, Ninety seven Dollars Ninety seven Cents,

in full of the above account.

Harper's Ferry Armory,

Lt. Col. Lomax (Signed duplicates.)

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Record Group 217-File 1716,
Voucher No. 744.

No 93.

THE UNITED STATES (HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,)

To James Foley Dr

1837					Remarks
Sept	23	For 15 Inner Window Blinds @ 4	$ 60	00	
		" 1 " " " @ 3	3	00	
		" 6 Dormer Windows @ 10	60	00	
					Carpt & Imprvd at Master Armorers Quarters
		One Hundred & twenty Three Dollars	$ 123	00	

This account is correct, and is approved.

Superintendent.

Sept 23d 1837

RECEIVED from Paul Rodriguez Paymaster, One Hundred & Twenty Three Dollars _____ Cents,
in full of the above account.

James Foley (Signed duplicates.)

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,
Oct 1 1837

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The renovation of the Master Armorer's House was completed in the summer of 1838 when the painter William Bordin was paid a total of $ 205.11 for "completing the painting, glazing and plastering old part of Master Armorer"s quarters per agreement" $ 116.25

" for painting 380 square yards 3 coats @ 18 3/4 =	$ 71.25
" glazing new sash 196 light @ 4¢	7.84
" glazing old sash 8 lights @ 5	.40
" painting 75 sq. yds, 2 coats @ 12½¢	9.37
	$ 205.11" [7]

The Master Armorer's House and also some of the inspectors residences were heated by " Franklin Stoves." Three such stoves were set up at a cost of $ 4.50 in Major Moor's house in the fall of 1838. [8]

Finally, in June 1841, John Starrett was paid $ 144.13 for doing the following work on the Master Armorer's and Chief Clerk's Quarters:

For plastering 370 sq.yards 2 coat work @ 10¢	$ 37.00
plastering 379 4/9 sq.yds. 2 coats work and filling in with brick @ 20	75.88
laying 3 hearths @ 75¢	2.25
filling in under door frames & windows	2.00
for day labor patching plastering	1.00
for cutting hole for stove pipe	.50

7. R.G. 217- 2364- 49, dated June 8,1838,for $ 25.00; balance of $ 180.11, with detailed description of work paid Aug. 8,1838,on 2729- 22A

8. R.G. 217- 3695 No. 10 paid April 23,1839, for work done in fall of 1838; On January 21, 1840 James Foley was also paid $ 15.00 "for one Franklin Stove for Master Armorer's House", in 4429-1 . John Lambaugh's bill for $ 23.90 for work on an inspector's house on Sept. 19, 1837, included a charge of $ 3.00 for setting up two Franklin stoves, in 1716- 70A.

Record Group 217 2nd auditor's
File 2729, records. 2md series. No. 26
Voucher 22A

2729 No 22A

THE UNITED STATES to (Harper's Ferry Armory,)

To Wm Dover

1838		Dr.		Remarks.
Aug 8	Per. Painting, Glazeing & Plastering.			
	Cold part of Master Armorers Quarters.			
	as per agreement.	$	116 25	
	" Painting 380 s/ Yds 3 coat @ 18¾		71 25	
	" Glazeing New Sash 196 Lights @ ¼		7 84	
	" do Old do 8 " @ 5		40	
	" Painting 75 s/ Yds 2 coat @ 12½		9 37	
		$	205 11	
	Deduct Amt paid heretofore see Voucher No 4 G 2nd Quarter 1838.		25 00	
	One Hundred & Eighty & 11/100 Dolls	$	180 11	Pam't Improvement

This account is correct, and is approved.

Chas Nourse Superintendent.

8th Aug. 1838.

Received from Daniel Bedinger Paymaster, One Hundred and Eighty Dollars Eleven Cents,
in full of the above account.

Harper's Ferry Armory,
8th Aug 1838

William Dover (Signed duplicates.)

" for repairing one chimney $ 2.00

" for filling up under cellar door 1.50

" for plastering partition, whitewashing &c. and scraping one room..... 1.50

For Whitewashing 28 rooms @ 75c at Master Armorers & Chief Clerk's quarters 21.00

Total: $ 144.13" [9]

A total of approximately $ 603.87 was expended from 1836 to 1841 making repairs and improvements to the Master Armorer's house.

MASTER ARMORER"S HOUSE (ARMORY DWELLING NO. 2)

Date	Mason Work	Carpenter Work	Plastering	Total
June 1837	$ 66.31	$ 6.25		$ 72.56
Sept. 1837	74.07	123.00		197.07
Dec. 1837	24.00		13.50	37.50
1837	$ 164.38	$ 129.25	$ 13.50	$ 307.13
June 1838	Painting, plastering, and glazing			205.11
Total				$ 512.24
Plastering work in 1841 estimated at $ 72.13, one half of total bill.				

9. R.G. 217- 2nd Series 6195-114, dated July 12,1841.

RECORD GROUP [illegible]217-SECOND AUDITOR
2nd S[illegible]s File 6195- Voucher No.114

40 L.

THE UNITED STATES, (Harper's Ferry Armory,)

To John Sh[illegible]rrell Dr.

1841.					REMARKS.
		National Armories			
June	8	Pd. Plastering 370 sq. yards 2 coat work @ 10¢		37 00	
		" ditto 379 4/9 " do 2 do do and			
		filling in with brick @ 20		75 80	
		" laying 3 hearths @ 75¢		2 25	
		" filling in under door frames & windows		2 00	
		6 days labor plastering & plastering		1 00	
		" Cutting hole for Stove pipe		50	
		" Repairing 1 Chimney		2 00	
		" filling up under Cellar door		1 50	
		" plastering Partition, whitewashing &			
		scraping 1 Room		1 50	
		" Whitewashing 28 Rooms @ 75¢			
		at Master Armorers & Clerks &c.		21 00	
				144 13	Repairs of Smiths &
		Green Paid Jan 30, 1841			the Public Dwelling
		Recd Feb 1 2, 1841			Houses.

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CHART NO 22

U.S REPAIRS TO ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 to 1841

YEAR	Superintendent's Quarters	Master Armorer's Quarters	Clerks' Houses	Workmen's Houses	Building a house	Three Camp Hill Pumps	TOTAL
1836							0
1837		307.13	627.74	583.40	300.00	(162.00)	1,818.27
1838	76.83	205.11					281.94
1839		4.50		211.60			216.10
1840		15.00		31.87			46.87
1841	172.06	72.00	72.00	458.49			774.68
TOTAL:	248.89	603.87	699.74	1,285.36	300.00	(162.00)	3,137.86
BALANCE LEFT							

Amount spent 1837-38 on Master Armorer's and Clerks' quarters was $ 1,139.98.

2. Repairs to the Clerks' and Inspectors' Houses, 1836-41

In 1834, as has been mentioned(pages 127-128), Congress had appropriated the sum of $ 2,078.72 to make repairs to the "Paymaster's and Clerks' quarters". Althorough about $ 627.13 was spent for repairs and improvements to the clerks and inspectors houses in 1837, none of this work was ever charged against the 1834 account(entitled "Erecting Storehouses, &c. -See Chart No. 23, p. 180) and about $ 2,825.02 in the 1834 appropriation reverted to the U.S. Treasury surplus fund in 1839.

The following construction was done during 1837:

R.G. 217, 2nd Series:

File No.	Voucher No.	Payment	Date	Workman	Services rendered
1423	67A	$ 235.84	4/1/37	Edward Lucas, Jr.	Making additions to Clerk's Quarters
1423	24	35.50	6/10/37	John Hyatt	For carpenter work repair-2nd(Paymaster's) Clerk's Quarters.
1423	99	139.68	6/17/39	James Foley	For carpenter work, making repairs to Clerk's House.
1423	101	21.27	June	Sidney S. Gallaher	For plastering Clerk's House.
1423	116	74.00	6/24/37	John Lambaugh	For laying 7,134 brick, 16 feet cornice at (Philip) Hoffman's(Inspectors)house.
2nd Qr. 1837	$	506.29			
1716	70	23.90	9/19/37	John Lambaugh	For mason work on an Inspector's house.
1716	-	97.55	9/27/37	John Hyatt	For carpenter work on a Clerk's House.
3rd Qr 1837	$	121.45			
Total 1837	$	627.74			

Of this total, about $ 540.35 went for work on Clerks' houses and $ 97.70 for repair of inspectors quarters.

CHART NO. 23

National Archives
Record Group No. 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Records of the Second Aduitor: from Paymaster of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, Expenditures for Permanent Improvements

1836- 1841

ERECTING STOREHOUSES

Money carried forward from 1834

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL	Dec.31 Balance:
1836	a 0	b 0	c 0	d 0	0	4,575.02
1837	e 0	f 0	g 0	h 0	0	4,575.02
1838	i 0	j 0	k 0	l 1,000.00	1,000.00	3,575.02
1839	m 749.92	n 0	o 0	p 0	749.92	** 2,825.02
1840	q 0	r 0	s 0	t 0	0	
1841	u 0	v 0	w 0	x 0	0	
TOTAL					1,749.92	** 2,825.02

** $ 2825.02 reverted to the U.S. Treasury surplus fund in 1839 and was not utilized at Harper's Ferry Armory.

Serial No. 365, Document No. 107, p.3.

a. 20761 - 1st series
b. 20654 " "
c. 677 2nd Series
d. 761 " "
e. 951
f. 1423
g. 1716
h. 2092
i. 2364
j. 2364
k. 2729
l. 3434
m. 3703
n. 3695
o. 3917
p. 4246
q. 4429
r. 4878
s. 5252
t. 5624
u. 5785
v. 6195
w. 6465
x. 6718

Money appropriated in 1834 to

(1) erect Store House for Iron and coal Bin.....$1,710.15
(this built in 1834).
(2)repairing Paymaster's and Clerks' quarters..... 2,079.72
(3)Constructinga river wall on the margin of the Potomac to protect the public works..... 900.00
(4) for sinking three wells on Camp Hill..... 1,500.00
(5) for grading and paving Potomac Street between the public shops, and Shenandoah Street, and for painting some of the public bldgs. 2,400.00
($ 1,516.49 of this money was spent in 1834 for paving and grading street, leaving balance of $ 983.51 available for painting

Total Appropriation, 1834: $ 8,559.87

In July 1841 John Starrett was paid an estimated $ 72.00 for plastering the Chief Clerk's quarters (See Voucher on Page 175)[1]

3. Improvements to the Superintendent's Quarters (Armory Dwelling No.1).

During the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1841 approximately $ 172.06 was expended making improvements at the Superintendent's, 1808-09 brick house (Armory Dwelling House No. 1) which was located at the lower or eastern end of the Musket Factory Yard (See Map No. 8 (1834)-Genl. Rust's House, page 117.).

On September 16, 1841, mason John Lambaugh was paid a total of the $ 42.06 for the following work at the Superintendent's house:

$ 20.40 for building brick walls front and back, for cornice, and 2,040 bricks.
21.66 for 130 feet of brick cornice.
$ 42.06 (2)

During the third quarter the slater William Bayley received $ 317.20 "for slating roof of Supt.'s Quarters and of buffing shop."[3]. As the Superintendent's main house measured about 36 by 30 feet and the long one-story brick wing approximately 64 feet long and 20 feet wide, much of the $ 317.20 may have gone for the slating of the Superintendent's roofs.

Finally, during the fourth quarter of $ 63.99, the tinsmith Benjamin Snook was paid $ 63.99"for providing and putting up spouting for Supt.'s quarters and workshops."[4]

1. R.G. 217- 2nd Series. F. 6195-Voucher 114, July 12,1841.
2. R.G. 217, 2nd Series, F. 6465, V. 59.
3. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F.6465, V. 79.
4. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 6718, V. 3.

4. The Paymaster Changes Residences, 1837.

As has been noted, the U.S. Government purchased Armory Dwelling Houses No. 3, 4, and 45 from the William Graham Estate for $ 4,000.00 on July 31,1837. These structures were located on Lot 1, Block C, at the junction of Shenandoah Street and Globe Inn Alley (See Map No. 8, page 117). House No. 3, a large 2½ story brick structure is the Globe Inn on that map; House No. 4 was a large 2½ story stone store and dwelling, and House No. 45 was a frame residence.

The Armory rent rolls indicate that the Armory Paymaster, either in 1837 or 1838, shifted his residence from his 1801-02 house(See Armory Dwelling House No.43 on map) on the banks of the Shenandoah River to Armory Dwelling House No. 3, the former Globe Inn . The Paymaster was to reside in House No. 3 from 1837-38 until November 1844, when he moved into Armory Dwelling House No. 1, the Superintendent's former residence, which was located in the Musket Factory yard.

The Paymaster's first residence, Armory Dwelling House No. 43, was converted into a two-family house in 1837-38 and rented to Armory workmen.

This change in quarters perhaps helps explain why the $ 2,079.72 appropriated in 1834 "for repairing Paymaster's and Clerks' Quarters" was not expended on the 1801-02 quarters. (See Chart No. 23, page 180). The Paymaster's "new" residence, had been erected by William Graham ca. 1818-20.

5. U.S. Repairs to Armory Dwelling Houses, 1836 - 1841:

During 1837 approximately $ 583.40 was expended by the Armory on making repairs to the quarters of Armory workmen. Of this total, $ 440.30 went to carpenters, $ 68.00 to masons, and $ 75.10 to plasterers. An additional $ 300.00 was also paid to John Delgarn on May 9, 1837 for building a house.[1]

The expenditures for repairs went for the following services in 1837:

Record Group 217, 2nd Series:

File No.	Voucher No.	Payment	Date	Workmen	Services Rendered
1423	92	$ 28.00	6/12/37	Samuel Compton	For 18 2/3 days of carpenter work making privies at $ 1.50 per day.
1716	A	203.53	7/12/37	John Hyatt	For carpenter work on dwelling houses.
1716	A	208.77	9/30/37	Jacob Friend	For carpenter work on dwelling houses.
3rd Qr. Total		$ 412.30			
2094	63A	75.10	12/14/37	William Fawcett	For patching plaster in sundry houses.
2094	67A	68.00	12/30/37	John Lambaugh	brick mason work on dwelling houses.
4th Qr Total		$ 143.10			
1837 TOTAL		$ 583.40			

On August 24, 1839, John Hyatt was paid $ 211.60 "for carpenter work, making repairs."[2] George W. Tacey received a total of $31.87 on September 30, 1840; this included $ 21.56 for slating 1,078 feet of roof on one dwelling house and $ 10.31 for work on a second residence.[3]

1. R.G. 217, 2nd Series, F. 1423, V, 44.
2. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 3971, V. 24.
3. R.G. 217, 2nd S. F, 5252, V. 112.

On December 15, 1840, carpenter Michael Foley was paid a total of $ 82.03 for making repairs to the following two Armory Dwelling Houses: $ 60.48 3/4 for work on "Store House, purchased from Mrs. Stephenson" - this was House No. 7, now Park Bldg. No. 45, acquired from Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson for $ 3,000.00 on March 25, 1837; and $ 19.84 3/4 for repairing kitchen of Inspector Philip Hoffman's house, Armory Dwelling House No. 16, located on Lot No. 4, Block D, Shenandoah Street.(See Map No. 8, page 117 for location of Houses No. 7 and 16 along Shenandoah Street. Also see copy of voucher, page 185 detailing the work Foley did on these residences).[4]

$ 105.00 was spent during the first quarter of 1841 "for repairs to Philip Coons' old house"; this was Armory Dwelling House No. 52(See Map No. 8), located on Lot No. 7, Block D, Shenandoah Street, and purchased from Philip Coons for $ 3,298.00 on December 27, 1836.[5]

Tinsmith Benjamin Snook received $ 50.51 on August 30, 1841 "for putting up and taking down spouting on dwelling houses."[6] In an historically valuable project, John P. Kennedy, painter, was paid $ 10.00 on August 31, 1841 "for designating each of the Public buildings(Dwelling Houses) by [painted] numbers in conformity with the rent roll numbers".[7] This action makes it possible to determine who was residing in what houses from 1841 to 1852.

4. R.G. 217, 2nd Series, F. 5624, V. 52.
5. R.G. 217, F. 5785, V. 41. 2nd S.
6. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 6465, V. 41.
7, R.G. 217, 2nd S., F.6465, V. 49.

W. J. Armory
Manistee Jerry

A.

To Michael Foley Dr.

For 645 feet Sleepers framed in Girder @ 3¢ per sq.		$19.35
" 645 " Plank floor	@ 2.25¢ per sq.	14.51¼
" 54 " Framing & Dressed Partition	@ 4¢ per sq.	2.16
" 187 " 6 in. Framing Shed	@ 1¢ per sq.	3.87½
" 2 Window Frames	@ 1.50¢ Ea	3.00
" 45 Lights Sash	@ 10¢ Ea	4.50
" 2 Window Shutters (14 Panels)	@ 50¢ Ea Panel	7.00
" Patching Kitchen floor	per	1.50
" 30 feet Sash Strips	@ 2¢	.60
" 1 Window Sill	per	.25
" 187 feet Sheathing	@ 1¢ per sq.	1.87
" 1 Fifteen Light Window	per	1.87
Store House, Lumber from Mrs Stutchenson.		$60.48¾
" Repairing Kitchen	per	10.00
" Rehanging 6 Doors & 6 Knob Locks	@ 62½¢ per door	3.75
" 4 Cupboard Locks put on	@ 12½ Ea	.50
" 3 Pair Window Springs	@ 31¼ ¢ Ea put on	.93¾
" Repairing 1 Window Shutter	per	.25
" do Porch floor	"	.50
Inspector Hoffman's Quarters		
" 62 feet Dressed Partition	@ 3¢ per sq.	1.86
" 13 " Handrail & Banisters	@ 25¢ " "	3.25
" 1 Column & Cap	per	.50
		$82.03½

Carried over $82.03½

Also during the third quarter of 1841, slater George W. Tacey earned $ 11.81 for"repairs to slate roofs of Supt.'s quarters, the polishing shop, and one dwelling house.[8]

On November 4, 1841, John Hyatt received $ 96.87 "for carpenter work on dwelling houses."[9] Plasterer Hiram McKenzie was paid $ 56.35 on September 11,841 "for plastering the brick barracks which contained four families" (perhaps Houses 90 to 93) and he also received $ 5.50 on December 11, 1841 " for making repairs to dwelling houses."[10] In all, at least $ 336.01 was spent repairing armorer's houses during 1841.

We also must report, to our regret, that the Armory was forced to paid lawyer Andrew Hunter $ 15.00 on October 18, 1841, "for his services to remove James Foley, carpenter, from his armory dwelling house."[11] The rent rolls indicate that master carpenter James Foley had been living in Armory Dwelling House No. 39, a one-story stone house located on the north side of Shenandoah Street(See Map No. 8, p. 117).[12] Foley had purchased Wager Lot No. 7 for $ 1,850.00 on June 18, 1836 and in 1837-39 had erected a 3½ story double brick house on Wager Lots 6 and 7, which became known as the U.S.Hotel, which Foley operated from September 1839 to 1841. Foley died in 1842. James Foley apparently continued to live in the Armory dwelling house even after the hotel was finished and the Armory was forced to go to court in order to obtain possession so that House No. 39 could be rented to an armory workman. It may also be noted that carpenter Michael Foley was residing in Armory Dwelling House No. 53 on south side of High Street, in March 1841, paying an annual rent of $ 18.00.[13]

8. R.G. 217, 2nd S., F. 6465, V. 60.
9. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 6718, V. 14.
10. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 6718, V. 53. F.6465, V. 63.
11. R. G. 217, 2nd S., F. 6465, V. 96.
12. See Volume II, p. 56- Foley left owing $ 6.00 in unpaid rent.
13. Vol. II, p. 71.

6. Wells and Pumps on Camp Hill, 1837.

Congress, as has been mentioned appropriated the sum of $ 1,500.00 on May 14,1834, "for sinking three wells on Camp Hill."[1]

Althorough the vouchers covering this work were not found and the project was not charged against the proper account, the three wells were apparently sunk on Camp Hill in 1837. In December 1837 Charles G. Bragg, pump maker, was paid a total of $ 162.00 for making three pumps on Camp Hill with a total length of 162 feet. One pump was 91 feet long, the second 41. feet, and the third pump 31 feet.[2]

By the end 1837 there were apparently four wells, with four pumps, functioning on top of Camp Hill to supply water to the Armory dwelling houses that were located along Washington and Fillmore Streets.

1. See page 127-128.
2. Record Group No. 217, 2nd Series, F. 2094, V. 159B.

G. SUMMARY, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 to 1841:

During the years 1836 to 1841 the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, spent an approximate total of $ 34,498.71.(See Chart No. 24, page 189) for the construction, repair, and acquisition of dwelling houses on U.S. land. Of this sum $ 19,601.39 was paid out to settle 57 claims of armory workmen and private individuals, pending since October 29, 1831, for the construction of 25 houses and repairs and improvements made to Armory-constructed residences. The Armory had spent a total of $ 14,897.32 between 1836 and 1841 for the construction of 12 new dwelling houses(for $ 12,136.29) and making repairs (about $ 2,761.03).

	No.	Cost	for Repairs	Total
U.S. built houses	12	$ 12,136.29	$ 2,761.03	$ 14,897.32
Private-built Houses	25	17,855.58	$ 1,745.81	19,601.39
1836-41 Total:	37	29,992.14	$ 4,506.84	$ 34.498.71

The total number of houses owned by the U.S. Armory in 1841 was 169. In addition, there were five houses standing on U.S. land on which the titles had not been acquired. These included two houses , valued at $ 1,280.00, which had been constructed by private individuals not connected with the armory, and three dwellings, valued at $ 283.00, which had been erected by workmen prior to 1831.

The census of Harper's Fery in 1840 (see page 190) indicates that there were 261 families in the town at that date. The Armory rent rolls for 1841 reveal that 171 families were living in 169 armory owned residences. About 90 families were apparently residing in quarters located on Wager Six Acre Reservation land in 1840.

CHART NO. 24

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURES ON THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1836 to 1841

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

YEAR	1833 Account	1836 Account	National Armory Account	Subtotal Construction Funds	Paid for claims settlement	TOTAL
1836	0	0	0	0	3,298.00	$ 3,298.00
1837	0	8,735.68	1,818.27	10,553.95	15,185.89	25,739.84
1838	982.59	1,633.36	282.04	2,897.99	422.16	3,320.15
1839		250.00	216.10	466.10	105.75	645.21
1840		157.73	46.87	204.60	507.42	712.02
1841			774.68	774.68	8.81	783.49
TOTAL:	$ 982.59	$ 10,776.77	$ 3,137.96	$ 14,897.32	$ 19,601.39	$ 34,498.71
BALANCE LEFT	0	1,223.23	0	1,223.23	1,858.59	$ 3,081.82

Total appropriated: $ 33,820.59.

11 U.S. built houses built from 1836 account for	$ 11,836.29
1 U.S. built house from Nat. Armory Accounts	300.00
12 U.S. built houses, 1836-41	$ 12,136.29
25 private built houses acquired for	17,855.58
37 houses	$ 29,992.14

POPULATION OF HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA IN 1840

(1)

	Harper's Ferry	Virginius	Harper's Ferry and Virginius	Bolivar	TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	1,688	113	1,801	515	2,316
WHITES	1,467	108	1,575	459	2,034
BLACKS	221	5	226	56	282
White Males	813	66	879	219	1,098
White Females	654	42	696	240	936
Free Blacks	87	3	90	51	141
Slaves	134	2	136	5	141
Free Black Males	39	1	40	21	61
Free Black Females	48	2	50	30	80
Male Slaves	66	2	68	2	70
Female Slaves	68	0	68	3	71
No. of Families	261	16	277	103	380
No. of Armory Dwellings	169	0		0	
No. of Renters of Armory Houses	171	0		0	
No. of men employed at Armory	241				

1. National Archives Record Group No. 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for 1840, Washington, D.C.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY: ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1798 - 1841:

Number of U.S. Dwelling Houses:

Year	Number	No. of Families	Population
1810	14	33	751
1811	20	41	751
1821	87 plus 2 schools	118	1,377
1830	114	120	1,385
1840	169	171	1,688

1821 Value- $ 47,550.00.

TYPES OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, JANUARY 1, 1843

Materials Built of	One-Story Houses	Two-Story Houses	Total No. of 1843 A.
Wood	74	9	83
Stone	15	18	33
Brick	15	38	53
Total:	104	65	169

A. From National Archives Record Group 217, 2nd Auditor's Account, 3rd Series, File 1934, Rent rolls for period ending December 31,1844, with one house, Dwelling No. 34, one-story, wood, which was demolished in 1843, added to the December 31,1844 total of 168 houses.

U.S. Construction of Dwelling Houses

36 built(at least), 1798 to 1821.

Period	U.S.-built No. of Houses	U.S.-built Cost	Private-Built No. of Houses	Private-Built Cost	TOTAL No.of Houses	TOTAL Cost
1822-29	26	$ 8,912.33	25	$ 5,822.19	51	$ 14,734.52
1830-35	16	14,041.68	7	1,778.00	23	15,819.68
1836-41	12	12,136.29	25	17,853.85	37	29,990.14
Total-1822-41	54	$ 35,090.30	57	25,454.04	111	$ 60,544.34

169 houses owned by Armory in 1841. Five houses not yet acquired in 1841; these valued in 1831 at $ 1,563.00.

U.S. Expenditures on Armory Dwelling Houses, 1822 - 1841:

Period	No. Built	GRAND TOTAL Cost of Houses	For additions	For repairs	Wells	Fences-Walls	Total
1822-29	51	$ 14,734.52	9,997.75	5,247.54	121.50	200.00	$ 30,301,31
1830-35	23	15,819.68	3,685.05	1,034.05	16.30	100.00	20,655.08
1836-41	37	29,990.14	3,506.57	1,000.00			34,496.71
Total 1822-41	111	$ 60,544.34	17,189.37	7,281.59	137.80	300.00	$ 85,453.10

U.S. Rents Collected, 1822- 1841

Period	Amount
1822-29	$ 8,493.20
1830-35	14,516.05
1836-41	25,441.23
Total 1822-41	$ 48,450.48

U.S. Settlement of Claims of Workmen and Private Individuals for the Construction, Repair, and Improvement of Dwelling Houses on Armory Land, 1822 & 1841

Period	Armory Workmen No.	Armory Workmen Amount	Private Individuals No.	Private Individuals Amount	TOTAL No.	TOTAL Amount
1822-29	70	$ 8.661.76	0	0	70	$ 8,661.76
1830-35	27	3,649.91	0	0	27	3,649.91
1836-41	50	4,309.41	7	14,670.00	57	18,979.41
Total 1822-41	147	$ 16,621.08	7	14,670.00	154	$ 31,291.08
Pending 1842	16	699.50*	2	1,280.00*	18	1,979.50*

* October 1831 value. $ 238.59 left in appropriations to pay 16 workmen's claims and $ 1,620.00 left in appropriations, 1842, to settle the two claims of private individuals.

PAID TO ARMORY WORKMEN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES, REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS OF DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED ON U.S. LANDS, WORK DONE DURING PERIOD 1810 to 1831

Period	No. Claims	For Houses	No. Claims	For Additions	No. Claims	For Repairs	No. Claims	TOTAL
1822-29	25	5,822.19	10	1,412.59	35	1,426.98	70	$ 8,661.76
1830-35	7	1,778.00	16	1,685.91	4	186.00	27	3,649.91
1836-41	13	3,18385	29	1,008.96	8	116.60	50	4,309.41
TOTAL	45	$10,784.04	55	4,107.46	47	1,729.58	147	$ 16,621.08

Paid for 46 houses erected by workmen.

Paid seven claims for 11 houses erected by private individuals- $ 14,670.00

Total for 57 houses: $ 25,454.04; Total for 154 claims: $ 31,291.08.

ARMORY CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND IMPROVEMENT OF U.S DWELLING HOUSES FROM 1822 to 1841

Approximate Total Expenditures

Period	No. Houses	For Houses	For Additions	For Repairs	Walls & Fences	Wells	Total
1822-29	26	8,912.23	8,585.16	4,118.85	200.00	121.50	$ 21,937.74
1830-35	16	14,041.68	1,813.14	1,034.05	100.00	16.30	17,005.17
1836-41	12	12,136.29	2,837.96	621.98*		+	15,596.23
TOTAL	54	35,090.20	13,236.26	5,774.88	300.00	137.80	$ 54,539.14

* This item represents the total spent to settle 12 claims for improvements workmen made to houses and lots during the years 1836 to 1841.

+ Not included is the unknown amount spent in 1837 to sink three wells on Camp Hill and the $ 162.00 expended to construct three pumps for these wells.

Manuscript Material:

National Archives Records, Washington, D.C.

The Confederate Army on April 19, 1861 captured the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry and held the place until June 15,1861. On their withdrawal on the latter date, they set fire to the U.S. Musket Factory buildings and thereby destroyed all of the original records at the Armory, which were on file in Musket Factory Bldg. No. 2, the Armory Offices. For this reason there is no collection of Harper's Ferry Armory records as such on file in the National Archives at Washington, D.C.

The originals of letters written by Harpers Ferry Armory Officers from 1798 to 1861 to the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance are still largely intact in the National Archives, but they are filed as they were received, when written, in the general filing systems of the Washington offical.

In 1957, Park Historians Herbert L. Kissling and Charles W. Snell, during a six week period, searched most of the central files in the National Archives for material relating to the history of the Harper's Ferry Armory from 1794 to 1869. Collected were 14,504 pages of documents on 14 reels of microfilm and 225 pages of photostated documents. Map, plans, prints and photographs in the National Archives collections relating to Harpers Ferry were also copied. Historians Kissling and Snell, in effect, thus recreated much the central Armory files that were destroyed in 1861.

The microfilm material was reproduced in the form of xeroxed pages and these were placed in loose leaf notebooks. These volumes and their pages were numbered and completely cataloged and indexed according to subject and these notes placed in a master card index system.

All persons interested in performing research on the Harpers Ferry Armory history from 1794 to 1869 would therefore do well to first examine this extensive centralized collection in Harpers Ferry National Park library to collect their data, and only then, if there are still some missing links, to attempt to located these items in the general files of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

The following National Archives Record Groups were searched and data relating to Harpers Ferry collected in 1957:

1.Records of the Bureau of the Census: Population Schedules of the Census of the United States for the Years 1810 to 1870, for the towns of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, and Virginius Island. National Archives Record Group 29 (274 pp. on one reel of microfilm in Park Library).

2. Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, National Archives Record Group No. 77 (Maps and reports relating to right of way for the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, 1834).

3. Records of the National Park Service, National Archives Record Group No. 79(Maps and reports of C. &. O. and Shenandoah Canal Companies for constructing canal and locks on Shenandoah in 1803-1807.)

4. Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives Record Group No. 92 (Civil War activities, 1861-66).

5. Records of the Adjutant General's Office, National Archives Record Group No. 94. (Civil War).

6. Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, National Archives No.107 (1794-1869).

7. Records of the Public Buildings Service, National Archives Record Group No. 121(1796-1887 records of the purchase of land for U.S. Armory use, and also of the sale of U.S. lots and houses, 1852, and 1869-1887.).

8, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, National Archives Record Group No. 153.(Records and copies of deeds for the purchase of Armory lands and the sale of the same, 1796 - 1887).

9. Records of the Chief of Ordnance, National Archives Record Group No. 156. This Office or Department was responsible, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, for the operations of the Harper's Ferry Armory,1815 to 1887).

10. Records of the Office of the Inspector General, National Archives Record Group No.159. Has many inspection reports written after inspections had been made of the Harper's Ferry Armory.

Records of the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S, General Accounting Office, The records of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, National Archives Record Group No. 217, Series Two and Three, 1817 to 1851:

This data ia comprised of thousand of pages of documents that were prepared and submitted by the Harpers Ferry Paymasters for paying wages, for purchase of materials for manufacturing arms and for construction of buildings, dams, and canals. It includes armory pay rolls and rent rolls.

This vast collection was searched by Historian Charles W. Snell for data relating to the repair and improvements of the Harper's Ferry Armory from 1817 to 1851. Records for the years 1852 to 1861 were destroyed by the National Archives staff during the 1940's in order to save space.

Historian Snell's long hand notes, taken during June 1980, have been typed up and are available for study in the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library in the following typescript reports:

Snell, Charles W., compiler, "Extracts from National Archives Record Group 217, Records of the U.S. Treasury Department, The Records of the Second Auditor, 1817-1841, Relating to the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, during the Years 1817 to 1841 for Repairs and Improvements of the Physical Plant." Two Volumes. Vol. I, 1817-1829; and Vol. II, 1830-1841, 337 pages. (June 1980)

Snell, Charles W.,"Extracts from National Archives Record Group 217, Records of the Second Auditor, Second and Third Series, U.S. Treasury Department, relating to Expenditures for Repairs and Improvements at the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, during the Years 1842 to 1842."(Typescript, October, 1980), Volume III, 259 pp.

Published U.S. Documents:

1. American State Papers- Class V, Military Affairs(7 volumes, Washington, D.C., 1832-1850) Indludes some correspondence of the Secretary of War, Ordnance Office, and Armory Superintendents. Many estimates and reports, for period 1793 to 1837.

All data relating to the U.S. Armories at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and Springfield, Massachusetts, in these seven volumes was xeroxed by Historian Charles W. Snell in January 1980 and copies of the following report provided to the libraries of both parks:

Snell, Charles W., Compiler, "Data for Operations Histories of the United States Armories at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and Springfield, Massachusetts, 1793 to September 30,1837, complied from American State Papers(7 volumes)," (National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, January 1980), 298 pp. in two Volumes. Vol.I(1793- 1828); Volume II, 1829-1837.)

2.The Serial Number of Public Documents of the Uniteddstates published by the U.S. Congress, 1817- 1861:

This series, comprised of offical reports prepared by executive departments and submitted to Congress and also of reports and correspondence of Congress, was published annually for the U.S. Congress, beginning in 1817. About 1,100 volumes cover the years from 1817 to 1861.

Most of the data relating to the U.S. Armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield during the years 1817-1861 was xeroxed by Historian Snell in 1979 and copies of the following report provided to the libraries of both Parks:

Snell, Charles W. Snell, compiler,"Extracts from the Public Documents of the United States relating to the Operations and History of the National Armories, 1795 -1860, at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, Published by the U.S. Congress, 1817 -1861, in its Serial Serial(National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, January 1980), 701 pages, in four Volumes. (Vol. I, 1795-1834; Vol. II, 1835-1841; Vol. III,1842-1851; and Vol. IV, 1852- 1861.

3. Serial Number of Public Document of the United States, published by the U.S. Congress, 1866- 1887 :

The Congressional Serial Number series also contains correspondence and reports, 1867-1885, relating to the sale and disposal of U.S. Armory lands at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. This data was xeroxed by Historian Charles W. Snell and copies of the following report provided the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library:

Snell, Charles W., Compiler,"U.S. Documents relating to the Disposal of U.S. Armory Lands at Harper's Ferry. West Virginia, 1867-1885," Volume III, 151 pages, of the three Volume study-"The Acquisition and Disposal of Public Lands at the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 1796 - 1885,"(National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, December 1979).

4. Benet, Stephen V. ed. and compiler, A Collection of Annual Reports and Other Important Papers, Relating to the Ordnance Department, Taken from the Records of the Chief of Ordnance, from Public Documents, and from other Sources:.(4 vols, Washington, D.C., 1878 - 1890).

A rare book; Historian Charles W. Snell xeroxed 79 pages from this set and proved the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library with copies in one volume in January 1980.

5. Virginia Free Press, Charles Town, Virginia, 1824-1861: A weekly newpaper publishing Jefferson County news, 1824 to 1861. Available for use in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Library on microfilm, nine reels.

6. The Spirit of Jefferson, Charles Town , West Virginia,1865-1955: A weekly newspaper publishing Jefferson County news,1865-1955. Available for study in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park library on 34 reels of microfilm. This set acquired in 1980.

7. U.S. Statues at Large, Volumes I to XII, contain laws, resolutions, and appropriations for the Harpers Ferry Armory, 1794 to 1861.

8. Registry of Deeds for Jefferson County, County Court House, Charles Town, West Virginia. His deeds and land records from about 1800 to date.

9.Noffsinger, James P., "Harpers Ferry, West Virginia- Contributions Towards a Physical History," NPS tyepscript, Eastern Office of Design and Construction, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1958), 278 pp.

Has a 54 page general narrative history of Harpers Ferry,1719-1953; pp.55- 278 comprised of 36 documents transcribed from National Archives Records and copies of 12 historical maps(parts of) and and 10 19th century photographs of Harpers Ferry.

Books:

1. Barry, Joseph, The Strange Story of Harper's Ferry (1st printed in 1903; 3rd edition, Shepherstown, W.Va. 1959).

A school teacher, Barry was born and raised at Harper's Ferry; he was a boy prior to the Civil War and his history is usuallu accurate.

2. Smith, Merritt Roe, Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology - The Challeneg of Change (Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London, 1977).

A excellent history of the development and production of small arms at the Harpers Ferry Armory, 1796 - 1861. Dr. Smith made very extensive use of the thousands of pages of documents collected in the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park library as well as of material in the National Archives at Washington, D.C.

ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES

General

Snell, Charles W., "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance, and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," (NPS, Harpers Ferry NM, October 31, 1958, revised, January 13, 1959), 140 pages, 3 plans.

Quarters of the Chief Armory Officers:

Smith, Philip R.,Jr. "History of Government Dwelling House No. 43, The Armory Paymaster's First House, Block B, Lot 5, Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry National Monument,"(NPS Typescript, Harpers Ferry NM, April 30,1959), 17 pp. History, 1796-1865.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II- Historical Data Section for Bldg. No. 34-35. 33 and 34A, the Samuel Annin House(The Old Master Armorer's House, Block B, Lot 3, Shenandoah Street), Harpers Ferry National Monument,"(NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry NM, March 4, 1959,) 45 pp. History 1796-1869. Armory Dwelling House No. 2.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Bldg. No. 36 and 36A, The John E. P. Daingerfield House (Master Armorer's New Quarters), Lot 2, Block B., Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia(",(N.P.S. typescript, Harpers Ferry NM, W.Va., March 10,1959), 38 pp, 5 maps and 1 photo. Armory Dwelling House No. 1 in 1859.

Smith, Philip R., "History of the Commanding Officer's Quarter's, Camp Hill (Anthony Hall, Storer College), 1847-1867," (Harpers Ferry NM, March 19, 1959), 18 pages, 4 maps, 3 photos. Park Bldg.59-Armory Dwelling 25.

Smith, Philip R. "History of the Pay Master's Clerk's Quarters, Camp Hill, (Morrell House, Storer College), 1857-1867," (Harpers Ferry NM, March 26, 1959), 12 pages, 4 maps Park Bldg No. 58,Armory Dwelling No. 30.

Smith, Philip R., "History of Superintendent's Clerk's Quarters, Camp Hill (Brackett House, Storer College), 1857-1867," (Harpers Ferry NM March 27, 1959), 8 pages, 2 maps. Park Bldg. No. 57, Armory Dwelling No. 31.

Smith, Philip R., "History of the Paymaster's Quarters, Camp Hill (Lockwood House Storer College), 1848-1867) (Harpers Ferry NM, March 23, 1959), 29 pages, 6 maps, 5 photos. Park Bldg. 56,Armory Dwelling No. 32.

Dwellings of Armory Workmen on Shenandoah Street:

Snell, Charles W." History of (U.S.) Lots 1 to 11, Block C. Shenandoah Street, 1796 to 1865," (NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, January 23,1959), 118 pp.

Snell, Charles W.,"History of (U.S.) Lots 1 to 7, Block D, Shenandoah Street, 1795 to 1865," (NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, January 30,1959), 69 pp.

Snell, Charles W. "History of (U.S.) Lots 1 to 5, Block E, Shenandoah Street, 1796-1865," (NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, February 3,1959), 54 pp.

Snell, Charles W., "History of (U.S.) Block F, Block G. and the U.S. Ferry Lots, Shenandoah Street, 1796-1869,"(NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, February 9, 1959), 59 pp.

Snell, Charles W.,"History of the Catholic School Lot, Presbyterian Church Lot, and Jefferson's Lot, Shenandoah Street, 1796 - 1868,"(NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, February 11,1959,) 44 pp.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Structures Report. Part II, Historical Data Section. Bldg. No. 45 and 45A, The John G. Wilson Bldg., (U.S.) Lot No. 1, North of Shenandoah Street," (NPS Typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, February 27,1959), 41 pp.
Armory Dwelling House No. 3 or Old No. 7.

Snell, Charles W.,"Historic Structure Report: An Armorer's Dwelling House, Bldg. No. 48, on U.S. Lot No. 2 North of Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, West Virginia, Historical Data Section," (N.P.S. Typescript, National Capital Team, Denver Service Center, May 1980), 61 pp, 7 maps and 3 photos.

Armory Dwelling Houses , High Street, Wager Lots 18-27:

Sullivan, Arthur L.," History of Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, Six Acres Reservation, 1782 to 1869,"(NPS typescript, Harpers Ferry National Monument, Revised May 15,1959) 90 pp.

Armory Dwelling Houses on Camp Hill in 1852:

Smith,Philip R., "Survey of (U.S.) Lots and (Armory) Dwelling Houses on Camp Hill, 1852 - 1861"(NPS Typescript, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, April 17,1959), 69 pp.

APPENDIX NO. 1

EXTRACTS FROM AN CONTRACT OF GEORGE RUST, JR. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, WITH JOHN MARKELL TO ERECT FIVE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, DECEMBER 24, 1830.

From National Archives Record Group 156, Ordnance, Contract Book No. 13, pp. 79-80; also In Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 6-7.

This contract reads in part:

" JOHN MARKELL

FOR THE ERECTION OF FIVE DWELLING HOUSES AT HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIA

Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into this 24th day of December 1830. Between George Rust Junior Superintendent U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry of the one part and John Markellof the other part as "follows. Viz. The said Markell binds himself to erect at Harpers Ferry (in such sites as the said Rust shall select) previous to the first of August 1832 Five dwelling houses of the following description viz each dwelling house to be thirty seven feet front and running back twenty feet to consist of two and a half stories, the first of which (the basement story) tobe eight feet in the clear divided into a cellar, Kitchen, and pantry the walls to be of stone, and twenty two inches in thickness. The kitchen to be furnished with a fireplace and outer door with one window of twelve lights, and a stairway leading to the second story, the cellar to be furnished with a window of the same size and door communicating with the Kitchen. The second story to be built of brick nine feet in the clear, divided into two rooms and a passage the front and back walls fourteen inches thick and the end walls nine inches thick each room to be furnished with two windows (one in front and read, of twenty four lights each, one fire place and a door communicating with the passage a door at each end of the passage with four lights over each and a winding staircase extending from the passage of the upper or half story. The upper or half story to be of brick five feet in the clear, divided into three rooms the walls nine inches thick two of these rooms to be furnished with two windows of twelve lights each and the other room with one window of the same size. The door and window sills to be made of locust or yellow poplar, the outer doors to be supplied with iron rimmed locks the inner or partition doors with common latches the houses to be plastered and painted throughout and covered with good cyress shingles. The whole of the materials to be of good quality and the work to be executed in a substantial manner, and the said George Rust Junior Superintendent as aforesaid on behalf of the United States agrees to pay to the said Markell at the rate of nine Hundred and forty dollars for each dwelling house of the description before mentioned which shall be finished and completed by the said Markell under this contract. The said Rust Superintendent as aforesaid further agrees that upon the application of the said Markell at any time during the progress of the erection of the said dwelling houses to pay the said Markell a sum equal totwo thirds of the value of the materials then furnished and the the work then performed by the said Markell.

"It is further understood by and between the parties that if in making the excavation of the cellarsof the before mentioned dwelling houses it should be necessary to remove any rock, the difference between the cost of plain & rock excavation..."

APPENDIX NO. 2

EXTRACTS FROM A CONTRACT OF GEORGE RUST, JR., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, WITH JAMES FOLEY, FOR FURNISHING THE MATERIALS AND CARPENTER WORK, PLASTERING, AND PAINTING OF FOUR ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, JULY 15, 1833

From National Archives Record Group 156, Ordnance, Contract Book No. 13, pp. 196 & 197. Also in Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 24- 26.

"JAMES FOLEY

For Carpenter Work &c. on 4 Buildings at Harpers Ferry

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 15th day of July 1833. Between James Foley of the one part and George Rust Junr. Supt. Harpers Ferry Armory of the other part as follows:

"The said Foley binds himself to furnish allthe materials and perform the Carpenter work, painting and plastering of four buildings of the Harpers Ferry Armory of the following description, viz:

Main Building 28 feet front 22 in rear one and a half stories high. The first story to have six doors, plain pannel, the front door to have plain transom- Six windows, two 20 light 8 x 10 glass each, the other four 15 lights same size. Windows and doors to be trimmed with plain archatrive. To be divided into three rooms, with one fireplace. Plain winding stairs running to the second story. One clothes press or cupboard in front room, and closet under stairs. Plain mantel piece. Joice to be 10 in. wide 2½ thick double bridged and two feet from center to centre. The flooring to be one and a fourth inches thick and not more than seven inches wide. Plain washboard. Story eight feet in the clear. Walls of brick 14 inches thick.

The second story to have two doors-Seven windows, three of 12 lights each 8 x 10 glass, the other four 9 lights each same size. To be divided into three rooms, with one fireplace. Doors and windows to be trimmed with plain single archatrive. Mantelpiece and washboard plain. Joice 10 inc. wide 2 ½ in thick two feet from centre to centre and double bridged flooring one and a fourth inches thick and not more than seven inches wide. Walls—— inches thick.

Back building 16 feet front and 12 rear, one story high, 9 inch walls. One plain pannel door, 2 windows 12 lights each 8 x 10 glass. One fireplace, plain mantel. Doors & windows to be trimmed with plain single archatrive. Plain washboards. Joice 7 inches wide 2½ thick, two feet from centre to centre. Celler to have two windows and one door &c. The whole of the said carpenter work excepting the roof to have two coats of paint. The doors to be hinged & locked. The building both front & rear to be plastered in the interior, with 2 coats and shimmed, & to be covered with cypress shingles. The whole of the work to be done in a substantial workmanlike manner, and of good materials, well seasoned, and completed on or before the first day of May next.

And the said George Rust Jr. Supt as aforesaid agrees on the part of the United States that the said Foley shall be paid for each of the buildings completed by him agreeably to the proceeding specification the sum of four hundred and forty dollars, to be paid on the completion of any one of the said buildings..."

APPENDIX No. 3

EXTRACTS FROM A CONTRACT OF GEORGE RUST, JR. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE US. ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, WITH DANIEL T. MATHIAS FOR FURNISHING THE MATERIALS AND DOING THE CARPENTER WORK, PLASTERING, AND PAINTING ON FOUR DWELLING HOUSES. JULY 15, 1833.

From National Archives Record Group No. 156, Ordnance, Contract Book No. 13, pp.190-191. Also in Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 17-18.

DANIEL T. MATTHIAS

For Carpenters work etc. on 4 Buildings at Harpers Ferry.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 15th day of July 1833; Between Daniel T. Matthias of the one part and George Rust Jr. Supt Harpers Ferry Armory of the other part as follows:

The said Mathias binds himself to furnish all the materials and perform the carpenters' work painting and plastering of Four Buildings 28 feet front, 22 in rear, one and a half stories high: the first story to have six doors plain pannel doors, the front one to have plain transom- Six windows, two of 20 lights 8 x 10 glass each, the other four 15 lights same size.—Windows and doors to be trimmed with plain archative: To be divided into three rooms with one Fire place. Plain winding stairs running to the second story one close press or cupboard in front room and closet under stairs — plain mantle piece—joice to be 10 inches wide 2½ thick double bridged and two feet from centre to centre. The flooring to be one and a fourth inches thick and not more than seven inches wide plain washboards. Story eight feet in the clear. walls of brick 14 in. thick. The second story to have 2 doors seven windows three of 12 lights each 8 x 10 glass. The other four 9 lights each same size, to be divided into three rooms with one fire place. Doors& windows to be trimmed with plain archititve (single) mantel piece and washboard plain. Joice 10 in. wide 2½ thick, two feet from centre to centre and double bridged. Flooring one and a fourth in. thick and not more than seven inches wide. Walls ____inches thick.

Back building 16 feet front 12 rear, one story high 9 in. walls, one plain pannel door two windows 12 lights each 8 x 10 glass, one fire place, plain mantel, doors and windows to be trimmed with plain single archititve. Joice 7 in wide 2½ thick, two feet from centre tocentre. Cellar to have two windows one door &c.

The whole of the Carpenters work, excepting the roof to have two coats of paint- the door to be hinged & locked. The building both front & rear to be plastered in the interior with 2 coats & shimmed. and to be covered with good Cypress Shingles. The whole of the work to be done in a substantial workmanlike manner, and of good materials well seasoned and completed on or before the 1st day of May 1834

And the said George Rust Jr. Supt. as aforesaid agrees on the part of the U. States that the said Mathias shall be paid for each building completed by him agreeable to the preceding specification the sum of five hundred and forty dollars, to be paid on the completion of any one of the said buildings...

APPENDIX NO. 4

Builders who erected the buildings of the U.S. Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, from 1817 to 1829

Compiled from the Vouchers of the Harper's Ferry Armory Paymaster, 1817 - 1822, in National Archives Record Group 217, Records of the General Accounting Office, Records of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, First Series, by Charles W. Snell, June 1980.

See Chart No. 7, page 96.

During this period a limited number of artisans executed most of the construction and repair work for the Armory. This group included the following chief workmen:

Trade	Name	Years Active	Value of Work
Carpenters	Bateman, William	1823-1826	$ 862.20
"	Curry, Joseph	1828-29	$ 1,083.85
"	Downey, Joel	1824 -25	$ 912.35
"	Foley, Michael	1827-28	442.25
"	Fouke, Charles	1817-1826	$ 3,946.71
"	Hill, Jacob	1823- 1828	381.59
"	Krby, William	1818-22	350.477
"	Markell, John	1824-1829	$ 1,468.12
"	O'Neal, Francis	1825- 1829	$ 1,124.77
Masons	Bond, George W.,	1829	681.75
"	Cook, Michael	1827-32	377.37
"	Coons, Philip	1826-29	1,276.18
"	Cotter, Martin	1824-33	493.78
"	Garrett, Johnson	1829	375.00
"	Gust, John	1824-29	1,160.96
"	Harding, Edward	1817-1829	6,429.19
"	James, Henry	1818 - 21	1,618.08
"	Johnson. John	1828 -29	1,713.48

Trade	Name	Years Active	Value of Work
Masons	Lackey, John	1823- 1830	$ 838.71
"	Landragen, Patrick	1825- 29	628.40
"	McKinny, William	1817 - 29	937.33
"	McNulty, James	1821-29	$ 4,050.64
"	Randall, George	1827	307.18
"	Spencer, Joseph	1826-29	4,117.75
"	Strider, Philip	1823- 27	1,032.63
"	Tompkins, Jonah N.	1817 -24	817.68
"	Walsh , Michael	1823-28	1,816.96
"	Wernwag, Lewis	1825-29	2,155.82
Millwright-	Lowstetter, John	1820-25	6,819.86
"	Painter, Robert	1819-20	1,060.15
Painters	Bowin, William	1824-29	1,085.29
"	Carty, Daniel H.	1820	274.75
"	Hay, Henter	1825-29	353.15
"	Sadler, Leonard	1817-21	463.97
"	Thomas, Jacob R.	1822-24	397.18
Plasters	Bennett, John A.	1820-21	264.77
"	Bulter, William	1823-25	568.88
"	Dill, Abram	1817-18	162.62
"	Gallaher	1825-29	921.75
Slaters	Bayley, William	1827-29	380.10
"	Preston, Anthony	1825-26	2,323.42
"	Steele, James	1828	Records incomplete

APPENDIX NO. 5

Col. George Bomford's Form Letter to be signed by Armory workers in settlement of their claims, December 16, 1836

On December 16, 1836 Colonel Bomford issued the following form and construction to be used in settling the claims: The claimants being first required to sign the following statement:

"We the Subscribers hereby relinquish and release to the U. States for the use of the National Armory at Harpers Ferry all the improvements, additions and repairs of whatsoever kind or nature made by ourselves, or those under whom we claim as transferres, representatives or otherwise, upon the public Buildings at said Armory, assigned to ourselves or them as Dwellings for and in consideration of the equivalent appropriated by an Act of Congress, passed at the session of 1835 & 6- the receipt whereof as set opposite our respective names is hereby acknowledged. Witness our hand."

Under "Remarks", it is stated," In the item for the payment for Repairs &c. on Houses made by workmen of the Armory to whom they have been assigned as Dwellings there appears to be a mistake there being a discrepancy between the valuation and the Appropriations, However, let that be as it may the amount appropriated $4,548, must be for the present proportionally distributed among the claimants agreeably to the valuation of $6,346.50." Extract from Col. Bomford's letter of Instruction on the subject dated December 15, 1836."

Except where otherwise noted below, the claimants were paid at the rate of 71 cents to the Dollar.

From Reel 24, Vol. 9, page 837.

APPENDIX NO. 6

Expenditures, by periods, for Land, New Construction, and Repairs of Buildings, Canals, and Dams at the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 1796 - 1841:

Periods:	For Land	New Construction	Repairs	Construction & Repair Total	Total Land, Repair, Construction	No. of Buildings
1796- 1801	$ 17,016.66	$ 43,704.06	$ 1,234.50	$ 44,938.56	$ 61,955.22	ca. 30
1802- 1807	-	37,332.15	11,410.68	48,742.83	48,742.83	
1808-1813	20,860.62	122,797.85	16,346.92	139,144.77	169,005.39	36
1814-1821	5,000.00	52,675.35	37,763.12	90,438.47	95,438.47	113
* 1822-1829	-	75,109.36	10,130.67	85,240.03	85,240.67	180
Expenditures: 1830-1831:	-	$ 32,549.01	$ 120.25	$ 32,669.26	$ 32,669.26	
Sub Total- 1796-1831:	$ 42,877.28	$ 364,167.78	$ 77,006.14	$ 441,173.92	$ 484,051.20	
1830-1835:	2,600.00			152,971.48	155,571.48	ca. 208
1836-1841:	-			$ 268,917.17	$ 268,917.17	ca. 215
TOTAL- 1796-1841:	$ 45,477.28			$ 830,393.31	$ 875,870.59	

1,886 acres of land. 1818-1841.

427 acres acquired in 1796-97
1,395 5/8 acres acquired in 1813, with timber cutting rights.
68 acres and ferry lot acquired in 1818, also ferry rights on Shenandoah.

About 258 buildings erected 1798-1841.

1,890 acres acquired, 1796-1841.
-4 acres for Harpers Cemetery, 1803.
1886 acres, 1841.

1833 also acquired water-power rights on Shenandoah.

APPENDIX NO. 7

Description of the Eight Dwelling Houses Acquired 1847-48, and two Officers' Quarters constructed by the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia in 1845-48.

ARMORY CONSTRUCTED DWELLING HOUSES, 1841 - 1851

No.	Material built of	Dimension in feet	No. of Stories	Cost	Builder	Who built for	Year built
1.	Brick brick (A. D. House	41 by 43 wing No. "184")	2 & basement 2	$ 14,405.00 Camp Hill	William Collins, mason.	Commanding Officer, or Supt. of Armory.	1846-1847
2.	Brick (A.D. House No. "185")	39 by 56	1 & basement	7,303.00 Camp Hill.	William Collins, mason	Paymaster	1847-1848
TOTAL 2 houses:				$ 21,708.00			

HOUSES ON WAGER SIX ACRES RESERVATION LOTS PURCHASED AND RETAINED FOR USE AS ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, 1847- 1848:

House No.	Material built of	Dimensions in feet	No of stories	Cost	Builder	Year built	Lot No.
176.	Brick	22 by 30	2 & cellar	$ 1,856.00	Gerard B. Wager	ca.1841	18
177.	Brick	22 by 30	2 & cellar	1,845.00	Charles Button	1841	19
178.	Stone	26 by 30	2 & basement	2,250.00	Gerard B. Wager	1836	21
179.	Brick	23 by 34	2 & basement	2,500.00	Philip Coons	1841	20
180.	Stone	26 by 30	2 & basement	2,500.00	William McGraw	1840	22
181.	Stone	20 by 24	2 & basement	1,850.00	Patrick Hagan	1843	26
182.	Stone	20 by 30 16 by 28	2 & 2 kitchen	1,250.00	Michael Foley	1836-1837	27
"183"	Stone	22 by 35	2 & basement	2,000.00 (1)	Dr.Nicholas Marmion	1829	Lot 1-Block AA
8 dwellings				$ 16,051.00			

(1) Dr, Marmion paid $ 2,000.00 in cash after $ 271.25 in unpaid ground rent since 1829 had been deducted from the total sales price.

INDEX OF ARMORY WORKMEN AND A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF THEIR CLAIMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES AT THE U.S. ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA, 1822 to 1847

Sources of Information:

1. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Record Group 217- Records of the General Accounting Office. Records of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, First, Second, and Third Series, 1823 to 1847 files and vouchers.

2."Statement of the numbers and description of buildings on the public ground at Harper's Ferry, on which there are claims for improvements made by individuals with a valuation of the improvements on each House," Claims on 84 buildings, prepared by Superintendent James Stubblefield, 6th September 1823, National Archives Record Group 156, War Department, Ordnance, Harpers Ferry NHP Microfilm Reel No. 21, Vol. 7, pp. 696-698.

3."Statement of the buildings erected by private individuals on the government lands at Harper's Ferry, Virginia,(by Armory workmen)" and "Statement of Buildings erected on the government lands at Harper's Ferry, Virginia by Persons not connected with the armory," List of 113 claims, 1822-28, of armory workmen and 7 claims of private individuals, prepared by Superintendent James Stubblefield, February 22, 1829. Contains a list of 43 claims which has been settled and 77 claims which are pending. In American State Papers, Military Affairs, Volume IV, pp. 142-145; also Reel 17, Volume 3, pp. 234-237.

4. National Archives R.G. 156, Entry 936 Annual Report for 1830, G, page 23, Microfilm Reel 20, Vol. 5, p.421; Annual Report for 1831, D, p.195, on Reel No. 20, Vol. 5, p.437. Settlement of 8 claims in 1830 and 21 in 1831.

5. "Valuation of (67) claims of individuals for improvements made on the Public land at Harper's Ferry Armory", prepared by Superintendent George Rust, Jr., October 29,1831, National Archives Record Group 156, on Harpers Ferry NHP Microfilm Reel 24, Vol. 9, pp. 844-849. Detailed description of improvements,appraised valuation.

6.Record of settlement of claims of 40 workmen,April 26, 1837 to July 17, 1838, Reel 24, Vol. 9, pp. 837-840. National Archives Record Group 156, Washington, D.C.

7.National Archives Record Group 156, War Department, Ordnance, Entry 935, National Armory Accounts for Harper's Ferry Armory,1822 to 1829, in Harpers Ferry NHP Photostat Collection. Referred to as "NAA". This money paid for construction came directly from construction funds and was not based on workmen's claims for past work.

INDEX AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF ARMORY WORKMEN"S CLAIMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, HARPERS'S FERRY, VIRGINIA. 1822 - 1847.

National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
1. 1st	7624	89A	Adams, David	Paid $ 109.50 on December 22, 1823 for building a small frame house(No.65). Also in ASP, IV, p.144.
			Adams, David	1829 claim of $ 89.00 for building a wooden dwelling (No. 27), ASP, IV, p.143.
		25	Adams, David	1831 claim of $ 40.00 for back room-window frames and sash, smoke house, stable, privy, fence. Paid $ 21.40 in settlement of claim of $ 40.00 on May 10, 1837. Depreciation.
2nd	1423			
2. 1st	7207	71A	Adams, William	Paid $ 100.00 on June 18, 1823 for building a wooden house(No.48), 1-story, 20 by 16 feet. Also in ASP, IV, p.144.
1st	7624	117A	Adams, William	Paid $ 39.66 for making repairs to a wooden house(No. 77) on December 31,1823.ASP,IV,p. 144.
		44	Adams, William	1831 claim of $ 17.00 for plastering porch, repairing chimney, laying hearth, smoke house baken oven-stone wall. Paid $ 8.50 in settlement of claim on November 14, 1837.
2nd	2094	158B		
			Adams, William	Paid $ 20.00 on September 30, 1839:$15.00 for making 18 panels of fence and $ 5.00 for grading yard in front of his house.
3rd	3971	88		
3rd 3.	2213	63	Anders, Jonathan M.	Paid $ 24.00 on April 7, 1845-the value of small wooden building- smoke house and store house and garden fence, built at his expense in the year 1839 or 1840 on a public lot the dwelling house upon which he occupied, but which he gave up for the use of Mr. Mallory.
4.		46	Anderson, John	1831 claim of $ 130.00 for building a house and kitchen, smoke house, privy, baken oven, fence, digging cellar, wall.
5.			Anderson, Jona.	1829 claim of $ 220.89 for building a wooden dwelling(No. 35). ASP, IV, p. 143.
6.			Anderson, William (merchant) Located near Dr. Marmion's house.	1831 of $ 1,200.00 for a stone storehouse and lease(probably 1816 lease of Major Jamieson purchased ca. 1829-31), located on north side of Camp Hill overlooking U.S. Musket Factory. Paid $ 1,162.00 on Jan. 25, 1837 by U.S.
2nd	951	Abstract A		
7.		62	Attlespeiger, Francis	1831 claim of $ 315.00 for building a stone house 17 by 20 feet, kitchen, stable, fence, privy, smoke house, bake oven, wood house, located on Hall Islands. He sold his claim to Jeramiah Seaman on April 20,1835. Seaman paid $ 223.65 on Dec,14,1837, $91.35 deducted for deprication by U.S.
2nd	2094	160B		

INDEX AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF ARMORY WORKMEN"S CLAIMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, HARPERS'S FERRY, VIRGINIA. 1822 - 1847.

National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
8. 1st	7356	83A	Baden, John	Paid $ 66.90 on September 30, 1823 for building a small frame house, for one of workmen.
9. 2nd	1716	41 142B	Belsterling(Balstisting, Bettsterling), Anthony	1831 claim of $ 22.00 for building a smoke house, fence, digging and walling cellar, kitchen. Paid $ 15.62 in settlement of claim on September 30, 1837.
10. 1st	7624	15A	Barnes, Joseph	Paid $ 33.93 on November 19, 1823 for making repairs to a wooden house(No.54), also In ASP, IV, p.144.
		D-17	Barnes, Joseph	Paid $ 50.00 in 1831 for making repairs to a house. 1831 annual report.
11.1st	8108	71A	Barber,Edmond(or Burke, Edm in ASP)	Paid $ 32.45 for making repairs to wooden house(No. 93), June 2, 1824.Also ASP,IV, p.144.
12.2nd	1423		Bateman, Jesse	Paid $ 64.46 on May 2, 1837 on a $ 90.00 claim of James Near (or Neal) for building a house with materials furnished by U.S., 20 by 24 feet.
2nd	4246	32	Bateman, Jesse	Paid $ 60.75 on December 18, 1839 for erecting a stone wall around a public lot occupied by him, 71 perches @ $ 53.25,and $ 7.50 for making 30 panels of a fence.
13. 1st	7624	110A	Baylis, John	Paid $ 22.07 on December 30, 1823 for making an addition to a wooden house(No. 71). Also In ASP,IV, p. 144.
14.			Beard, Jacob	1829 claim of $ 94.00 for erecting a wooden building in 1824.(Bldg. 12),ASP,IV,p.143.
15. 1st	7862	47A	Benton, Nathan	Paid $ 39.40 on March 17, 1824 for making repairs to a wooden house(No. 87),also in ASP, IV, p.144.
16.1st	7624	116A	Berlin, Abraham	Paid $ 57.84 on December 31, 1823 for building a small frame house(No.76),Also in ASP, IV, p. 144.
17. 2nd	1423	35	Best, William	1831 claim of $ 35.00 for porch, digging cellar, steps, kitchen, chimney, smoke house, stable, privy, fence. Transferred claim to Holt, who received $ 24.85 in settlement on May 2, 1837.
18. 2nd	951	Abstract A.	Bester, William (Private individual claim)	1831 claim of $ 575.00 for building a brick dwelling 20 by 30 feet, kitchen, cellar, and fence, located on side of hill near the Free Church(Armory Dwelling No.65).U.S. paid Sarah Bester, Adm. of Best Estate $ 550.00 in settlememt on Jan.16, 1837.
19.1st	7862	68A	Bisbee,Stetson	Paid $ 91.43 on March 22,1824 for making repairs to wooden house(No.91),also in ASP, IV, p.144.

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Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
20.		64	Blanchard, Robert	1831 claim of $ 66.00 for digging a cellar, plastering and painting house, laying 2 hearths, mantlepiece, stone wall, porch, partition, doors and casing, rough casting, stone wall, stable, privy, fence.
21.1st	7624	124A	Board, Andrew	Paid $ 37.00 on December 31,1823 for building a small frame house(No.79),also IN ASP, IV, p. 144.
22.1st	7356 NAA-	32 1823.	Borden, Daniel	Paid $ 193.57 on August 30,1823 for building a house 14 by 16 feet. Stone.
23. 1st	7356	39A	Breeden, R.M., Estate of	$50.00 paid on September 4, 1823 to Fontain Beckham, Adm. of R.M. Breeden Estate for repairs made to wooden building(No.51); also in ASP, IV, p.144.
24.			Britenbaugh, M.	1829 claim of $ 118.64 for a cellar to dwelling(No.9), ASP, IV, p. 143.
		21	Bretenbaugh, Martin	L831 claim of $ 100.00 for cellar wall, laying two floors, 2 partitions, 2 staircases-mantepiece, painting and plastering house, stone wall, fence, privy,bake oven and platform, Paid $ 100.00 on September 30,1837 for Log House, Smoke house, cellar, privy wall.
2nd	1716	140B		
25		29	Brua, John	1831 claim of $ 2.50 for building steps, a stone wall.
26.		13	Butler, George H.	1831 claim of $ 140.00 for building a frame house and kitchen entire(except for weatherboarding),fence, stable, privy, smoke house.(This is probably"House 4", located on west side of "Koonce's Lane," and directly in right of way of Winchester and Potomac Railroad along Shenandoah St., see 1834-35 maps. W.&.P R.R. probably paid Butler $ 140.00 in 1835-36 in order to remove house to build railroad track.
27			Butler, John	1829 claim of $ 150.00 for erecting a wooden dwelling(No. 40) in 1820. ASP,IV, p.143.
28.			Button, Charles	1829 claim of $ 150.00 for erecting a wooden dwelling (No.36). ASP, IV, p. 143.
		D-11	Button, Charles	Paid $ 141.00 in 1831 for erecting a 1½ story frame house. Annual report for 1831.
29			Cameron, Charles C.	1829 claim of $ 160.00 for building a wooden dwelling (No. 6), ASP, IV, p. 143.
		G-7	Cameron, Charles C.	Paid $ 125.00 in 1830 for building a wooden house. Annual report for 1830.
30. 2nd	6454	4	Carney, Hiram	Paid $ 8.81 on August 11,1841 for improving a house and kitchen.

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Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
31. 3rd	187	99	Carrell, Eli H.	Paid $ 191.00 on April 20,1843 for his stable on the margin of the Shenandoah River, foundation wall and embankment built by. U.S.. John Littlejohn had erected this stable and sold his rights to Carrell for $ 240.00. U.S. deducted $ 49.00 from value as 2 years unpaid ground rent by Carrell at 50¢ on a lot with a frontage of 49 feet.
32. 2nd	2364	15	Chambers, Edmund (Depreciation of4.20	1831 claim of $ 20.00 for stair case, stone wall, stable, privy, fence. His claim settled for $ 10.00 on June 23, 1838.
33. 2nd	3695	108	Chamber, Singleton	Paid $ 25.00 on a $ 30.00 claim on May 10, 1839 for making 11 panels of fencing on his lot. $ 5.00 deducted in rent he owed.
34.		D-5	Chambers, William	Paid $ 50.00 in 1831 for building kitchen, altering passage, plastering. 1831 Annual Report.
35 2nd	1423	16	Chapman , John	1831 claim of $ 106.00 for addition to house(4 rooms), kitchen, chimney, bake oven, stable, stone wall, fence, privy, porch. Paid 75.20 on this claim on May 4, 1837. On September 30, 1840 he paid $19.50 for erecting a smoke house, making 2 flights of steps, and 4 panels of fence.
2nd	5252	130		
36. 2nd	1423	1	Clark, James	1831 claim of $ 50.00 for digging foundation and plastering house, porch, shed roof, smoke house, window, bake oven, cupboard, mantlepiece, putting door, 5 locks, and painting house. He paid $50.00 on April 13,1837 for repairs to"house in the Arsenal Square known as the Superintendent's Office, which was yielded by Clark(in 1832) for the use of the armory."
37.		67	Claspy, John	1831 claim of $ 40.00 for building a shed.
38.1st	7624	114A	Coates, James	Paid $ 161.39 on December 30,1823 for building in part a stone house(No. 74),also in ASP, IV, p.144.
39. 2nd	5252	69	Coats, James	Paid $ 17.00 on September 7, 1840 for erecting a smoke house on his lot @ $ 12.00 and $ 5.00 for paving 10 yards of his basement.
40.		G-4	Compton, George	Paid $ 199.00 for improvements made on his dwelling house. 1830 annual report.
41. 2nd	4246	65 30	Cook, Michael	1831 claim of $ 59.00 for putting roof on house, digging cellar, walls of stone house, laying floors, plastering house, smoke house, stable. Paid 16.00$ on Dec, 17,1839 for making and putting up double smoke house & kitchen.

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Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
42.			Coons, David	See Philip Coons, below.
43. 1st	7624	122A	Coons, Jacob,Jr.	Paid $ 209.04 on December 31,1823 for building a stone house (No. 78), 18 by 13 feet with a cellar.(also in ASP,IV, p.144.
44.			Coons, Philip and David	1829 claim of $ 2,500.00 for house,stone, rough cast, used as a dwelling house, boarding house, and butchery.Erected under a lease from the Ordnance Department of April 6,1825. Located on Shenandoah River near ferry.(Armory Dwelling House No.52).
1st	12908	129A	Coons, Philip NAA for 1829.	Paid $ 101.28 on January 10,1829 for furnishing materials and making addition to a U.S. Dwelling House. Repair & Improvements.
			Coons, Philip (butcher,merchant)	1831 Claim of $ 3,500.00 for stone house (Armory Dwelling No. 52), stable, kitchen, slaughter house(Armory Dwelling No.50), ice house.(Located on Lot 7, Block D, Shenandoah Street. U.S. settled claim for $ 3,298.00 on December 27, 1836.
2nd	761	114C		
45.			Copeland, Thomas	Paid $ 30.70 in 1831 for building smoke house, spring house, privy-this the former claim of James S. Riley, Item 163.
In 1831 Annual Report,D. 8.				
46			Cox, Joshua	Paid $ 65.00 in 1822 for building a wooden dwelling(No. 45), ASP, IV, p.144.
			Cox, Joshua	1829 claim of $ 100.00 for building a wooden dwelling (No. 21), ASP, IV, p.143.
47.1st	7207	66A	Cox, Samuel	Paid $ 512.60 on May 21, 1823 for building a frame house 28 by 14 feet, 1½ stories, including plastering and painting,.
NAA for	1823.			
48.			Crawford, D.	1829 claim of $ 288.07 for building a stone dwelling (No.19) in 1825. ASP,IV,143.
		9	Crawford, Daniel T.	1831 claim of $ 375.00 for house on "Crooked Lane Street"(up north side of Camp Hill overlooking MusketFactory)- Stone house and improvements attached. Crawford sold claim to William Schaeffer on October 20,1834. U.S. paid Schaffer $ 268.74 in settlement on May 2, 1837. and a second payment of $106.26 on June 13,1838.
2nd	1423			
2nd	2364			
49. 2nd	1423	34	Cross, Reason	1831 claim of $ 75.00 for window sash, frame, glass, smoke house, kitchen, stone wall. Claim settled for $ 46.63 on June 30, 1837. Depreciation of $ 6.62.
50. 2nd	1423	22	Crowl, Michael	1831 claim of $ 10.00 for smoke house and fence. Paid $ 7.10 on May 5, 1837.
51.		G-6	Crugen, Richard	Paid $ 275.00 in 1830 for building a wooden house. 1830 annual report.

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Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
52.			Crutchly, John	1829 claim of $ 150.00 for building wooden house(No. 34) in 1825. ASP, IV, p.143.
53.			Cruzen, R.	1829 claim of $ 299.98 for a wooden house (No.22) erected in 1825. ASP, IV, p.143.
2nd	2094	161B	Cruzan, Richard	Paid $ 15.00 on December 15, 1837 for repairs valued at $ 15.00
2nd	3695	109	Cruzen, Richard R.	Paid $ 50.00 on May 10, 1839: $ 10.00 for 2 panels of fencing and $ 40.00 for repairs.
54.				
55.		D-19	Crusen, William	Paid $ 173.00 in 1831 for improvements made. 1831 annual report.
56		D-14	Cury, Joseph	Original $ 60.00 claim of Cury paid to Widow of F. W. Springer (druggist)in 1831. 1831 annual report.
57 1st	8108	35A	Davis, Asahel	Paid $ 74.00 on May 24, 1824 for making repairs to a wooden house (No. 88),ASP,IV, p.144.
58. 1st NAA for	12908 1829.	94A	Davis, Ann	Paid $ 120.45 on March 1, 1829 for building a frame house 16 by 14 feet and 1½ stories.
57			Davis, Asahel	1829 claim of $ 238.43 for building a wooden dwelling (No. 28);ASP, IV, p. 143.
59.			Davis, Joseph	1829 claim of $ 116.33 for building in 1824 a wooden building(No.17),ASP,IV,p.143.
60. 2nd	1423	44	Delgarn, John	Paid $ 350.00 on May 9, 1837 for a house.
61. 1st	9310	81A	Donaldson, John	Paid $ 185.14 on September 5, 1824 for building an addition to a stone house
			Donaldson, John	Paid $ 19.00 in 1825 for making repairs to a stone building(No. 102),ASP,IV,p.144.
62.			Downey, Susan	1829 claim of $ 96.49 for building a wooden dwelling(No.38), ASP, IV, p.143.
63.		4	Drew, Daniel	1831 claim of $ 20.00 for smoke house, stable, privy, digging out cellar, garden and yard fence in 2 houses and lots.
64.			Duke, John	1829 Claim of $ 349.46 for a wooden building (No.23) erected in 1825. ASP,IV, p.143.
		38	Duke, John	1831 claim of $ 390.00 for building a log house, 19 by 24 feet complete. Privy, stable, fence, stone wall.Claim settled for $ 279.49 on April 26, 1837.
2nd	1423			
65.		D-9	Duke, Robert	Administrator of his estate paid $ 107.00 in 1831 on Duke's claim for cellar, walling same, and paving yard. 1831 annual report.
66.		36	Duke, Thomas	1831 claim for $ 71.00 for plastering house, finishing rooms,window frames,painting house, digging cellar, stable,kitchen. Claim settled for $ 20.00 April 28,1837- This money paid to Soloman Fleming.
2nd	1423.			

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Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
67.		58	Deamer(?),Notty	1831 claim of $ 25.00 for building a smoke house, privy, and fence.
68.			Engles, Eman.	1829 claim of $ 88.03 for a wooden dwelling (No.31) erected in 1825. ASP, IV, p. 143.
69.		53	Engles, Jacob	1831 claim of $ 40.00 for kitchen, stable, fence- cane(?),privy, chimney, and weather-boarding.
70. 3rd	1934	28 30	Fleming, Abraham	1831 claim of $ 115.00 for building a frame house finished complete, kitchen, fence. Paid $ 98.91 in settlement of the claim on November 7, 1844, after deducting $16.09, the legal cost incurred by the U.S in obtaining possession of the lot.
71.	2nd	1423	Fleming, Solomon Depreciation deduct.	Paid $ 20.00 on April 28, 1837 on the claim of Thomas Duke that had been valued at $ 71.00. See Thomas Duke for details.
72.		D-2	Foley, Michael	Paid $ 700.00 in 1831 for a house 30 by 20 Feet. 1831 annual report. Foley was carpenter and may have built this house for armory.
73. 2nd	1716	55	Foreman, Jacob	1831 claim of $ 30.00 for kitchen, smoke house, and stone wall. Claim settled for $11.30 on August 23, 1837. Depreciation of $ 10.30.
74.1st	7862	26A	Foreman(Forman) John	Paid $ 15.00 on February 12, 1824 for making repairs.
75.1st NAA for 1829.	12908	130A	Fossett, Alexander (Fassett)	Paid $ 277.31 on January 15, 1829 for erecting a log dwelling house.
75. 2nd	1423	8	Fossett,Alexander	1831 claim of $ 12.00 for lining basement story with plank,cupboard, staircase,wash-board, window glass, fence. Paid on May 21, 1837.
76.1st	7862	63A	Fouke, Charles	Paid $ 115.40 on March 20, 1824 for repairs a a wooden house.(NO. 92), ASP, IV, p. 144.
77. 2nd	1423	3	Fouke, Elizabeth	1831 claim of $ 47.50 for spring house and chamber. Administrator of her estate paid $ 33.72 in settlement on May 5, 1837.
78. 1st	8108	102A	French, Nathanael	Paid $ 38.10 on June 18, 1824 for repairs made to a stone house(No. 95);ASP,IV,p. 144.
79. 1st	7207	100A	Funk, Philip	$ 122.86 paid on June 30,1823 to Margaret Funk as adm. of his estate for building a frame house(No. 49), 20 by 14 feet, 1-story. ASP, IV, p.144.
80.		ASP, IV, P.145.	Gallagher, John S. (newspaper editor).	1829 Claim of $ 600.00 for a frame house, plastered outside, built for a dwelling house and printing office in 1826,on Shenandoah Street(ARmory Dwelling 41-42).
		1831 Annual Report	Gallagher, John S. D-1.	Paid $ 835.00 in 1831 for the wooden house valued at 900.00)-$65.00 deductedas the value of the old dwelling house that was removed in 1826 to built A.D.41-42.

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81.			Gannon, William	1829 claim of $ 93.00 for building a wooden building(No. 13), ASP, IV, p.143.
82.2nd	2094	162B 5	Garman, William	1831 claim of $ 84.00 for shed, building stone wall, fence, smoke house. Paid $ 59.64 in settlement of claim on December 16, 1837 to administrator of Rachael Garman's Estate.
83.			Garry, Michael (merchant)	Claim of $ 2,500.00 for a frame storehouse and rough cast dwelling house built in 1826, located on street leading up the hill to Charlestown. ASP, IV, p. 145.
2nd	1423		Garry, Michael (merchant) South, 3 story stone house, rough cast & kitchen. North side, 1½ story log store house.	1831 claim of $ 2,450 for 3 story stone dwelling(Armory Dwelling No. 55), 1½ story frame storehouse, stable, located on south side of High Street. Garry sold his claim on June 31, 1831 for $ 3,000.00 to Jacob, Charles, Thomas, and Philip Baltzell, Baltimore merchants. They settled claim with U.S. for $ 2,375.00 on June 30, 1837.
84.			Graham, William (merchant)	1829 claim of $ 5,000.00 for 2-story stone dwelling house and store and in rear a large 2-story brick boarding house(Armory Dwelling Houses No. 3 and 4) Lot No. 1, Block C, Shenandoah Street, and on the Shenandoah River, Lot 11, Block C, a large frame warehouse erected in 1812 and formerly used by Potomac Navigation Company to store flour. ASP, IV, p.145.
2nd	1716	126	Graham, William	1831 Claim of $ 4,000.00 for stone store house(Armory Dwelling No. 4), Brick dwelling House(Armory Dwelling No. 3) and frame house(Armory Dwelling No.45), stable, ice house, and privy. Administrator of the William Graham Estate paid $ 4,000.00 on July 21, 1837 for the buildings.
85 1st	7624	7A	Green, William	Paid $ 119.89 on November 13, 1823 for building an additional story to a brick house(No.53). ASP, IV, p. 144.
86.			Griffiths, John	1829 claim of $ 168.37 for building a wooden house(No. 26) in 1819. ASP, IV, p.143.
87. 2nd	2364	32	Griffith, Mary $ 25.00 depreciation.	1831 claim of $ 125.00 for a frame house, finished,-stable, privy, and fence. Claim settled for $ 71.00 on June 18, 1838.
88.		61	Griffith, Samuel	1831 claim of $ 16.00 for kitchen, door and frames, 2 window frames, fence, privy.
89.1st	7624	115A	Grisfield, William	Paid $ 34.94 on December 30, 1823 for building a small frame house(No. 75), ASP, IV, p.144.

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90.			Haines, Jacob	1829 claim of $ 153.00 for building a cellar(House No.2), ASP, IV, p.143.
91.2nd	5624	47	Hall,John H.- Captain Director of U.S. Hall Rifle Factory.	Paid $ 380.00 on December 10,1840 for following improvements made to his house and ground on Camp Hill(Armory Dwelling No. 164): $ 50.80 for making 58 panels of fence; $ 150.00 for planting of fruit trees vines,&c; $ 150.00 for grading of his yard. $20.00 for paving with stone on front of his house; $ 5.00 for papering 1 room,and $ 5.00 for 1 marble mantel for hearth.
92. 1st	7624	90A	Hall, Levi	Paid $ 46.67 on December 22,1823 for repairs made to a wooden house(No.66);ASP,IV,p.144.
93.2nd	3971	113 56	Hall, William	1831 claim of $ 13.00 for staircase,doors and door frames- fence. $ 13.00 paid to Sarah Hall in settlement of claim on August 23, 1839.
94.			Harding, George	1829 claim of $ 650.00 for a stone dwelling(Armory Dwelling No. 153) erected in 1826 and intended as a ferry house.ASP,IV, p. 144. See John Lackey below for apparent settlement of this claim in 1837.
95. 1st	7624	64A	Hartman, Martin	Paid $ 78.87 on December 16, 1823 for making additions to a wooden house(No.61). ASP, IV, p. 144.
96.1st	9310	53A	Herrington, Timothy	Paid $ 301.18 on August 24, 1825 for furnishing material and building the upper story of a stone building 40 by 24 feet (No. 101), ASP, IV, p.144.
96		51	Herrington,Timothy	1831 claim of $ 60.00 for building a back porch and room.
97.			Hill, Jacob	Paid 1830 the sum of $ 100.00 for making improvements to house. 1830 Annual Report.
98. 2nd	1423	2	Hobbs, Samuel	1831 claim of $ 15.00 for digging foundation of chimney, flooring, kitchen, two windows, partition, stone wall back of house. Claim settled for $ 10.00 on April 28, 1837. Depreciation deducted.
99.1st NAA for	7862 1824.	37A	Hoffman, Peter	Paid $ 19.66 on February 28, 1824 for repairs made to house.
		30	Hoffman, Peter	1831 claim of $ 14.00 for putting in door frame, &c., back of chimney, frame of window and sash, smoke house, stable, and fence.

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100. 1st	7624	164A	Hoffman, Philip	Paid $ 339.37 on December 31, 1823 for addinga story and also a cellar to a brick house(No. 84). ASP, IV, p.144.
		D-13	Hoffman, Philip	Paid $ 50.00 in 1831 for making repairs to his house. 1831 Annual Report(Item 13).
101 1st	9057	16A	Hogan, Lawrance	Paid $ 14.87 on March 3, 1825 for building a chimney to a public house.
102. 1st	7624	149A	Holt, John	Paid $ 58.53 on December 31, 1823 for repairs to a wooden house(No. 81).ASP, IV,p.144.
102 2nd	1423	37	Holt, John	1831 Claim of $ 62.00 for mantlepiece, partition- doors, kitchen cellar, smoke house, stable, privy, fence. Paid$ 62.00 on June 13, 1837. T his Estate.
103. 2nd	3695	111	Houk, Frederick	Paid $ 8.00 on May 11,1839for Jeremiah Stevens' 1831 claim of $ 8.00 for a kitchen, privy, and fence.
104			Irving, Jona.	1829 claim of $ 350.00 for erecting a stone dwelling(No.43) in 1826.ASP,IV,p. 144.
105			Jamieson, Major (leasee)	In 1816 the President of the U.S.granted a Major Jamieson, a veteran of the War of 1812, a lease for a small lot on the side of Camp Hill overlooking the musket Factory He erected a wooden storehouse and dwelling on this lot in 1816 and then leased the building to Basil Williamson in 1816, who used it as a tavern. 1829 claim describes property as "wooden storehouse and dwelling erected in 1816-estimated value $800.00." ASP,IV, p.145. See William Anderson, Claim No. 6 above, for probable settlement of this lease in 1837.
106. 1st	7624	135A	Johnson, Daniel	Paid $ 158.37 on December 31,1823 for building part a brick house(No.80),ASP,IV,p.144.
		40	Johnson, Daniel	1831 claim of $ 25.00 for kitchen and room flooring out building, smoke house, roof to
3rd	1934	29		spring house, stable, fence. Paid $ 17.75 in settlement of claim on November 7, 1844
107			Johnson, John	1829 claim of $ 75.00 for building a wooden house(No. 41). ASP, IV, p.144.
108 3rd	2474	7	Johnson, Richard Total value of claim $61.25-$43.40 deducted for decay & 12.83 the legal cost of suit to gain possession of lot.	Paid $ 17.80 on April 16,1845 for furnishing materials and putting up 45 panels of fence upon public land @ $33.75;furnishing material & erecting kitchen 15 by 12 ft & building 5 perches of stone wall @ $ 7.50

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109. 1st	8371	20A	Jones, Rogers	Paid $ 13.03 on August 11, 1824 for repairs to stone house(No. 96). ASP, IV, p. 144.
110.		D-3	Keads, William	$ 167.40 paid to the administrator of the Wm. Keads estate in 1831 for improvements made to house. 1831 annual report.
111. 1st	11127	178B	Keep,Elizabeth	$ 200.00 paid on May 31,1827 to Widow Keep for repairs made to a wooden house (No. 111). ASP, IV, p.144.
112 2nd	2094	157B 12	Kellar, John	1831 claim of $ 30.00 for stable, smoke house, privy, fence, 4 locks, staircase. $ 21.30 paid in settlement of claim on November 10,1837 to the adminstrator of the John Kellar estate(Charles Staley).
113		14	Kilham, Samuel	1831 claim of $ 33.00 for smoke house, privy, stable, fence, flooring house, windows and window casing.
114. 2nd	5624	2	King, John H.	Director of the U.S. Rifle Factory after departure of Capt. John H. Hall in 1840. Paid $ 10.00 on October 10,1840 for erecting a wooden smoke house to his dwelling house on Halls Island(Perhaps Armory Dwelling House No. 158).
115. 1st	7624	83A	King, Richard	Paid $ 163.08 on December 20, 1823 for building a small frame house.(No. 61). ASP, IV, p. 144.
116. 2nd	2729	63 95B	Keigen(Kergin, and Kugin),Thomas	1831 claim of $ 35.00 for staircase, digging cellar, 1 lock, painting house,kitchen, smoke house, fence, stable, privy. Paid $ 24.85 in settlement of claim on July 17, 1838.
117. 1st	7624	167A	Kirby, Meshac	Paid $ 286.66 on December 31, 1823 for building a frame house (No. 85) 24 by 16 feet, 2 stories. ASP, IV, p.144.
		47	Kirby, Meshac	1831 claim of $ 50.00 for house, fence, shed, kitchen, and privy.
		D-21	Kirby, Meshac	Paid $ 75.00 in 1831 for improvements to his house. 1831 annual report,item 21.
118. 2nd	5624	16	Koonce, George	Paid $ 75.92 on November 16, 1840 for repairing the store on Camp Hill occupied by him.
119. 2nd	1716	214B 11	Kreps, Christian	1831 claim of $ 40.00 for floor in house, porch, window frame, sash and glass, fences, digging cellar, finishing kitchen, smoke house and privy. Paid $ 28.40 in settlement of claim on July 17, 1837.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
120. 2nd	2094	49 156B	Lackey, John, Estate of (constructed house for George Harding)	John Lackey, from 1823 to 1830, had been a leading stone mason at the armory. 1831 claim of his estate of $ 650.00 for building a stone dwelling 18 by 40 feet and wall in front of house. U.S. paid Edward Harding, the administrator of Lackey's Estate, $ 650.00 on November 10,1837. This is probably for Armory Dwelling House No. 153, built in 1826 as a ferry house, see item 94, George Harding above.
121. 1st	7624	53A	Larkin, Elisha	Paid $ 91.75 on November 29, 1823 for making an addition to a wooden house(No.57). ASP, IV,p.144.
122. 1st	7624	100A	Lindsay, Samuel J.	Paid $ 83.42 on December 24, 1823 for repairs to wooden house(No. 68),ASP,IV, p. 144.
123.			Little, George	1829 claim of $ 186.57 for erecting a wood-end dwelling house (No. 5) in 1826. ASP, IV, p. 143.
124.			Littlejohn, John	Builds a stable on government land ca. 1840, see item 31 above, Eli H. Carrell, for settlement of claim in 1843 for $191.
125.		52	Long, Herod	1831 claim of $ 38.00 for a frame house, 14 by 16 feet, complete.
126 3rd	670	58	Louiland, James	Paid $ 47.25 on March 16, 1844 for building 126 panels of fence around the ground lately occupied by him, but surrendered to the armory.
127.			McBee, Mrs.	1829 claim of $ 47.00 for a wooden building(No. 16) erected in 1824.ASP, IV, p.143.
128. 2nd	1423	10	McBee, William	1831 claim of $ 60.00 for 2 partitions, 2 door locks and hinges, stone wall,kitchen, stable, privy, fence, bake oven. Paid $ 42.60 in settlement of claim on May 2, 1837. The money paid to Gilbert.
129. 1st	11127	61B	McClure, William	Paid $ 7.23 on May 15, 1827 for repairs made to a wooden house(No.109),ASP,IV,p. 144.
130.			McCoy, Hugh	1829 claim of $ 101.41 for building a wooden house(No. 24), ASP, IV, p.143.
131 1st	8693	12A	McCoy, William	Paid $ 89.37 for building a small frame house(No. 98),paid November 24, 1824, ASP, IV, p.144.
			McCoy, W.	1829 claim of $ 549.48 for a brick house (No. 33), erected in 1824. ASP, IV, p.143.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
131.		27	McCoy, William	1831 claim of $ 515.00 for a brick house finished complete, stable, privy, fence.
2nd	1423	170		Partial payment of $ 365.65 on May 18,1837
2nd	2364			and balance, $ 149.35, paid on June 14, 1838.
132.			McDowell, S.	1829 Claim of $ 65.00 for a cellar to a dwelling(No.8), ASP, IV, p.143.
133.				
2nd	2364	59	McFaden, Daniel	1831 claim of $ 20.00 for stone wall,fence, and privy. Paid $ 14.20 on May 14, 1838 in settlement of this claim.
134.				
1st	10053	6A	McFarland,John	Paid 171.59 on April 26, 1826 for building an addition to a stone house(No. 105). ASP, IV, p. 144.
135.			McNulty, T.	1829 claim of $ 222.00 for a wooden dwelling(No. 29) erected in 1825. ASP,IV,p.143.
		57	McNulty, Thomas	1831 claim of $ 300.00 for a dwelling house
2nd	1716	139B		(brick and frame),stone smoke house, frame stable, fences, and privy. Paid $ 300.00 in settlement of claim on September 29, 1837.
136.				
1st	7356	85A	Malleory, George.	Paid $ 337.00 on September 30,1823 for
NAA for 1823.				building a frame house with three rooms for his accommodation as an inspector.
137.				
2nd	3695	112	Malleory, Thomas	Paid $ 10.00 on May 11,1839 for repairs made by Abraham Roderick in 1831 claim for $ 10.00 for kitchen, fence, dormer window, door.
138.			Marmion, Dr.Nicholas	Lease from War Department of June 3,1829 for lot on north side of High Street,Lot 1, Block AA, Camp Hill, overlooking Musket Factory, Erected stone house and drug store in 1829. Stone house valued at $ 1,200.00 in 1831 claim. House valued at $ 2,300.00 in 1847. Paid $ 2,000.00 in cash on Nov. 30, 1847 in settlement of claim. $ 271.25 was deducted from the total price as unpaid ground rent, 1828-47, at 50 cents per foot of the 35 foot wide lot. In 1844 consisted of stone house, 2-story,with basement and gallery, 35 by 22 feet;also wooden house, 1 story, 16 by 14 feet.
			Doctor and druggist.	
139.			Marlatt, John	1829 claim of $ 71.82 for a wooden building(No. 14), ASP, IV, p. 143.
140.		18	Marquett, John	1831 claim of $ 14.00 for plastering house,
2nd	1423			planking kitchen, fence. Paid $ 9.94 in settlement of claim on May 21, 1837.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
141. 1st	7356	59A	Mars, Amasa	Paid 12.11 in September 1823 for making repairs to a stone house(No. 52) with an original value of $ 16.11. This reduced by $ 4.00 for rent not paid. ASP,IV,p.144.
141		D-10	Mars, Amasa M.	Paid $ 95.00 in 1831 for stable, house. 1831 annual report.
142. 2nd	3695	17 107	Martin, Richard	1831 claim of $ 15.00 for stone wall and fence. Paid $15.00 on May 7, 1839, the money going to Gabriel Righterin
143. 1st	7862	23A	Melhorn, Michael	Paid $ 229.11 on February 11, 1824 for building a frame house(No. 86) of three rooms. ASP.,IV, p.144.
		D-12	Melhorn, Michael	Paid $ 300.00 in 1831 for building a frame house with five rooms. 1831 annual report.
144.			Melvin, Thomas S.	Paid $118.00 in 1831 for making improvements to his house. 1831 annual report.
145.			Merrick, James	1829 claim of $ 75.00 for a wooden dwelling(No. 42), ASP, IV, p. 144.
		D-15	Merick(sic),James	Paid $ 33.00 in 1831 for repairs made to house. 1831 annual report.
146. 1st	7624	88A	Mills, Charles H.	Paid $ 43.03 on December 22, 1823 for repairs made to wooden house(No. 64), ASP, IV, p.144.
		G-1	Mills, Charles H.	Paid $ 70.81½ in 1830 for improvements made to house. 1830 Annual report.
147. 1st	7356	33A	Moore, James	Paid $ 73.57 on August 23, 1823 for building a small frame house .
148. 2nd	1423	45	Near(or Neal), James	1831 claim of $ 90.00 for building a house (materials provided by the U.S.), 20 by 24 feet, stable, privy, and fence. Paid $ 64.46 in settlement of claim on May 2, 1837. See Item 12- Jesse Bateman.
149 1st	7207	46A	Norman, Joel	Paid $ 24.07 on May 20,1823 for repairs to wooden dwelling (No. 46).ASP,IV,p.144.
150. 1st NAA for	12908 1829.	80A	Norman, John	Paid $ 300.00 on March 1,1829 for furnishing material and erecting a dwelling, 28 by 20 feet, 1½ stories.
151. 2nd	1716	24 137B	Nunnamaker,William	Paid $ 53.25 on September 29, 1837 for repairs originally valued at $ 75.00. See last page for details.
152 1st NAA for	9310 1825.	138A	O'Neal, Francis	Paid $ 201.60 on September 30,1825 for building a log dwelling house 24 by 20 feet, 2 stories, for accommodation of Mr.Copeland.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
152			O'Neale, Francis	Paid $ 171.59 in 1825 for erecting a brick building(No. 103). ASP, IV, p.144.
1st	10604	53A	O'Neal, Francis	Paid $ 423.00 on September 30,1826 for building a brick dwelling house 20 by 26 ft., furnishing all the materials except lumber. House No. 106. ASP,IV, p. 144.
153.			Ott, Jacob	Paid $ 37.26 on November 21, 1823 for repairs to wooden building(No. 56), ASP.,IV, p. 144.
1st	7624	29A	Ott, Jacob	1829 claim of $ 50.00 for a wooden dwelling(No.7) erected in 1825.ASP,IV, p. 143.
		50	Ott, Jacob	1831 claim of $ 100.00 for shed room,porch, kitchen, smoke house, bake oven,, spring house, fence, privy, mantlepiece, stairs, stable, plastering house. Paid $ 71.00 in settlement of claim on Nov.21,1837.
2nd	2094	159B		
154.		G-3	Parsons, Isreal	Paid $ 35.00 in 1830 for improvements made to house. 1830 annual report.
155			Patch, Nahum W. August 11,1825	
1st	9310	20A		Paid $ 25.53(or $ 25.33) for repairs to a stone dwelling(No. 100), ASP, IV, p. 144.
156.				
1st	11127	73B	Phelan, William	Paid $ 25.00 on May 17, 1827 for repairs made to a wooden dwelling(No. 110), ASP, IV, p. 144.
		20	Phelan, William D.	1831 claim of $ 117.00 for frame house, stable, dairy, privy, fence. Administrator of Estate of Wm. Phelan paid $ 83.07 on May 21, 1837 in settlement of this claim.
2nd	1423			
157.			Pollock, W. T. A.	1829 claim of $ 352.72 for building a wooden building(No. 18) in 1825.ASP.,IV, p. 143.
158.			Prim, William Private Individual	A Free Black. A 1831 claim of $ 80.00 for building a stone dwelling 16 by 20 feet, located on Camp Hill near Harpers Graveyard.
159.				
1st	8371	114A	Pryor, James	Paid $ 127.17 on September 18, 1824 for building in part a public brick dwelling house(No. 97). ASP, IV, p. 144.
160.			Reed, William	1829 claim of $ 152.00 for building a cellar for house(No.1), ASP, IV, p. 143.
161.			Rightering,Gabriel	
2nd	3695	107		Paid $ 15.00 on May 7,1839 on claim of Richard Martin for constructing small tenament and a fence around the lot. See item No. 142, Richard Martin,above.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
162. 1st	7624	84A	Riley, Frederick	Paid $ 25.38 on December 22, 1823 for repairs to wooden building No.62.ASP,IV,p.144.
163		19	Riley, James S.	1831 claim of $ 31.00 for filling in house, topping chimney, putting in door, laying hearth, cellar wall and door, bake oven, fence. See Item 45, Thomas Copeland above, settled claim for $ 30.70 in 1837.
164. 1st	7624	154A	Riley, John	Paid $ 27.53 on December 31, 1823 for repairs to a wooden house(No. 83). ASP, IV, p. 144.
165. 1st	7624	113A	Riley, Joshua	Paid $ 225.75 on December 30, 1823 for building a wooden house(No.73) 30 by 16 feet. ASP, IV, p. 144.
165. 2nd	3695	31 110	Riley, Joshua $ 4.64 depreciation.	1831 claim of $ 16.00 for porches, front & rear, door & window frame, painting house, fences. Paid $ 11.36 on May 10, 1839 in settlement of this claim.
166. 1st	8108	87A	Rockenbaugh, John	Paid $ 560.42 on June 11, 1824 for building a stone house(No. 94), 24 by 18, feet, 2 stories. ASP, IV, p. 144.
2nd	1423	43	Rockanbaugh, John	1831 claim of $ 100.00 for spring house, stable, privy, roof to porch, fence, window frames, sash and glass, 2 stables. Paid $ 71.00 on April 27, 1837 in settlement of this claim.
167. 2nd	3695	39 112	Roderick, Abraham	1831 claim for $ 10.00 for kitchen, fence, dormer window, door. This money, $10.00 paid to Thomas Malleory, who held the claim, on May 11, 1839- see item 137 above.
168. 1st	8371	25A	Roderick, Hiram	$ 15.33 paid on August 14, 1824 for making repairs.
169.		ASP., IV, p.144	Roderick, John	Paid $ 25.00 in 1st quarter of 1827 for making repairs to a wooden dwelling(No. 108). The 1st series file, No. 10876, for the first quarter of 1827 is missing.
170.			Roweles, George	Paid $ 22.00 in 1822 for making repairs to a wooden dwelling (No. 47), ASP., IV, p. 144.
171. 2nd	1423	23	Russell, Thomas	1831 claim of $ 82.00 for kitchen, smoke house, privy, fences, stone wall. He paid $ 53.22 on May 2, 1837 in settlement of this claim.
172. 1st	7624	111A	Sappington, William	Paid $ 65.60 on December 30, 1823 for extra brick and stone work on a public house for his use.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
173 2nd 2nd	 1423 1716	42 143B	Schaeffer, John A.	1831 claim of $ 205.00 for mantlepiece, 1 lock, 3 latches, finishing upper story, carpenters work & plastering houses, paving cellar with brick, kitchen, smoke house, porch, wood house, stone wall, fence, privy valued at $ 110.00, plus $ 95.00 for log dwelling, smoke house, cellar, privy, wall and fence. Paid $ 78.83 on May 2, 1837 for $ 110.00 Value, a log house; Paid $ 67.45 on September 30,1837 in settlement of the claim of $ 95.00 for a log house.
174. 2nd 2nd	 1423 2364		Schaeffer, William	He purchased Daniel T. Crawford's $ 375.00 1831 claim for a stone house & improvements attached, located on "Crooked Lane street" on October 20, 1834. Schaeffer paid in two installments, 1st-$ 268.74 on May 2, 1837. 2nd on June 13,1838,the sum of $ 106.26, Total: $ 375.00. See Item 48.
175. 2nd	 2094	 160B.	Seaman. Jeramiah (Jachemin)	Paid $ 223.65 of former claim of Francis Attlespeiger for $ 315.00 on December 14, 1837 for a stone house that Attlespeiger had built on the Hall Island.Seaman had purchased claim on April 20,1835. See Item No. 7 above for detailed description of stone house.
176. 1st	 7624	 109A	Seelig, Harry H. (Paid to Mary "Seliz").	Paid $ 806.73 on December 30, 1823 for building a wooden house(No.70), 35 by 20 feet, 2 stories, a two-family house. ASP., IV, p. 144.
177.		54	Seglar, Amos	1831 claim of $ 15.00 for a stable, fence and porch. Paid $ 15.00 Dec. 15, 1837.
178.			Shafer, J. A.	1829 claim of $ 170.60 for erecting a wooden building(No. 11) in 1810. ASP., IV, p. 143.
179. 1st	 9310	 82A	Simpson, William	Paid $ 76.48 on September 5, 1825 for repairs made to a public house.
180. 1st	 7862	 28A	Slough, John	Paid $ 9.57 on February 13, 1824 for making repairs.
181. 1st ASP,	 7899 IV,p.	 21A 143.	Smallwood, William Smallwood, William Paid $ 400 in 1826.	Paid $ 80.00 on May 8, 1824 for building an addition to a wooden house(No.90), ASP, IV, p. 144. Paid $ 400.00 on a stone house erected in 1825 and valued at $ 603.34(House No. 37) in1829-leaving a 1829 claim for $ 203.34.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
181.		33	Smallwood,William (Continued)	1831 claim totalling $ 495.00 for 2 stone houses as follows: 1.Stone house 16 by 19 feet complete,log house, bake oven, smoke house, privy, stable, fence- @ $ 175.00. 2nd. Stone house 19 by 29 feet, 2 stories high and finished complete, porch, smoke house, stone wall,kitchen, privy, fence, @ $ 720.00. Total value-$ 895.00. Deducted $ 400.00 paid in 1826, leaving balance of $ 495.00 due.
2nd	1423	168B	Smallwood, WM.	Paid $ 125.41 on May 17, 1837 on $ 175.00 claim.
2nd	1423	169B.		Paid $ 229.32 on May 17, 1837 on $ 320.00 claim. Received total of $ 354.73 of original $ 495.00 claim of 1831.
182.			Smith, John A.	Paid $ 100.00 in 1822 for a wooden dwelling (No. 44), ASP, IV, p. 144.
183.			Spangle, Mathias	1829 claim of $ 162.00 for a wooden house (No. 25) erected in 1825. ASP, IV, p. 143.
183.		D-6	Spangler, Mathias	Paid 130.00 in 1831 for kitchen, porch and plastering. 1831 annual report.
184. 1st	7306	7A	Staley, Charles	Paid $ 16.17 on August 27, 1823 for repairs to a wooden house(No. 50), ASP, IV,p.144.
			Staley, Charles	1829 claim of $101.00 for a wooden dwelling(No. 20) erected in 1824. ASP, IV,p.143.
185. 1st	7624	91A	Steadman, Thomas (Stedman,Thomas)	Paid $ 56.56 on December 18, 1823 for repairs to wooden house(No. 67),ASP, IV, p. 144.
			(Stedman,Thomas)	Paid $ 92.90 on March 3,1825 for making an 12 by 16 foot addition to a wooden house (No.99) occupied by him. ASP, IV, p. 144.
1st	9057	50A 7	Steadman,Thomas	1831 claim of $ 13.50 for 2 windows, cellar wall, partition, cellar door, hinges and steps, fence, privy, door frame.
2nd	2364			He paid $ 9.58 on June 11,1838 in settlement of the $ 13.50 claim.
186.		D-16	Stepnenson, Frederic W.	Paid $ 53.00 in 1831 for making repairs. 1831 annual report, item 16.
187. 2nd	3695	48 111	Stevens, Jeremiah	1831 claim of $ 8.00 for kitchen, privy, and fence. $8.00 paid on May 11,1839 to Frederick Houk, who then held this claim, see Item No. 103 above.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
188. 2nd	2094	26 155B	Stipes, Benjamin	1831 claim of $ 30.00 for a stable, privy, and fence. Paid $ 21.30 on November 9, 1837 in settlement of this claim.
189. 1st	7624	153A	Stipes, Ezekiel	Paid $ 66.54 on December 31, 1823 for repairs to a wooden house(No.82), ASP,IV, P.144.
190. 1st	7624	87A	Stipes, Henry	Paid $ 215.85 on December 22,1823 for erecting a wooden house(No. 63), 24 by 18 feet. ASP, IV, p. 144.
191. 1st	7624	37A	Stipes, Reuben	Paid $ 24.36 on November 24, 1823 for making repairs to a wooden house(No.55), ASP., IV, p. 144.
192. 1st	7624	107A	Stipes, Thomas	Paid $ 214.14 on December 29, 1823 for buildinga frame house(No. 69), 24 by 18 ft. ASP.,IV, p.144.
Not a claim for dwelling house:				
1st	5953	16C	Strider, Henry Keep Tryste Furnace Farm warehouse and Sawmill,1806-19. Farm located on south bank of the Potomac River about 2 miles above Harpers Ferry.	Keep Tryste Furnace and Friends Ore Bank purchased by U.S. in 1800 for $ 66,000.00. Keep Tryste Furnace tract of 221 acres leased by U.S. to individuals from 1800 to 1819. On September 2, 1819, U.S. sold tract to John Preacher for $ 15,000.Henry Strider apparently leased the Furnace tract for 13 years and erected buildings on the land. On February 20, 1822 Henry Strider was paid $ 458.00 for warehouse and sawmill he erected on the public land at Keep Tryste Furnace farm. Two buildings valued at $ 900, but ground rent of $ 25.00 a year for 13 years, totalling $ 442.00, which Strider had failed to pay, was deducted thus reducing amount paid to Strider to $ 458.00.
193. 2nd	951	Abstract A.	Strider,Samuel Merchant	1831 claim for a frame storehouse and dwelling, smoke house, located on the Potomac side near the Superintendent's House(Armory Dwelling No. 1, which was situated near the eastern or lower end of the Musket Factory yard.). He paid $ 285.00 on January 16, 1837.
194. 1st	7624	62A	Thompson, Carry	Paid $ 37.07 on December 15, 1823 for making repairs to a wooden house(No. 60). ASP, IV, p. 144.
195.		G-2	Thompson, Pelitiah	Paid $ 110.00 in 1830 for improvements made to house. 1830 annual report.
196			Thrapp(probably Thropp),James	1829 claim of $ 52.00 for a wooden building.(No. 10). ASP, IV, p. 143.

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National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
197.		D-4	Thropp, Sarah	Paid $ 40.00 in 1831 for a room, smoke house, and ice house. In 1831 Annual Report.
198.	1st		Tully, John	Paid $ 12.00 during the 1st quarter of 1827 for repairs made to a wooden dwelling (No.107), ASP, IV, p.144. R.G. 217 file No. 10876 for 1st qr of 1827 is missing from National Archives files.
199.			Turk, Nathan	1829 claim of $ 79.00 for a stone dwelling (No. 3), ASP, IV, p. 143.
200.			Renseld(Probably Unseld), John C.	1829 claim of $ 600.0 for building a stone dwelling(No. 32), ASP., IV, p. 143.
201.			Vanvactor, Abso.	1829 claim of $ 209.81 for a wooden building(No. 15) erected in 1812.ASP.,IV, p.143.
202.		60	Vories, Ashfield	1831 claim of $ 35.00 for wood house, dairy, kitchen, shed room, porch, cane staircase, 2 doors, window frame.
203. 1st	7356	86A	Wager, Edward	Paid $ 127.70 on September 30, 1823 for extra brick and stone work to a public building for his accommodation as a Clerk.
204. 2nd	1716	66 134B	Ward, Henry, Supt.'s Clerk.	1831 claim of $ 305.00 for building 2 houses: 1. A stone dwelling, 18 by 19 feet, 1½ stories, valued at $ 230.00; 2. a frame dwelling, 13 by 18 feet, and stone wall, valued at $ 75.00. He paid $ 100.00 in cash on September 8, 1837 on the stone house that had been valued at $230. $ 63.30 was deducted from its value for depreciation.
205			Wartman, Michael K. (merchant).	1829 claim of $ 175.00 for a "temporary" very small frame storehouse built in 1826 on the hill between the two rivers. ASP., IV, p. 145. Claim No. 7.
206.			Waters, Richard A.	1829 claim of $ 154.00 for a wooden dwelling(No. 30) erected in 1825. ASP, IV, p.143.
207.		D-18	Webb, Elisha	Paid $ 160.00 in 1831 for improvements made to house. In 1831 annual report.
208. 1st	9851	85A	Wegginton, John	Paid $ 19.00 on March 31, 1826 for repairs made to a wooden house (No. 104), ASP.,IV, p.144.
209.			Welders, Thomas	1829 claim of $ 124.00 for building a stone dwelling(No. 4). ASP, IV, p. 143.
210.		D-6	Wilkins, James B.	Paid $ 60.00 in 1831 for smokehouse and stable, in annual report for 1831.

INDEX AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF ARMORY WORKMEN"S CLAIMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, HARPERS'S FERRY, VIRGINIA. 1822 - 1847.

National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
211.			Wilson, John G., (merchant)	1829 claim of $ 2,500.00 for stone, rough cast building erected on Shenandoah Street in 1826 and used as a dwelling and store-house.(Armory Dwelling No. 7, Park Bldg. No. 45). ASP, IV, p. 145, Claim No. 4.
			Wilson, John G.	1831 claim of $ 3,000.00 for stone store-house and dwelling(Armory Dwelling No.7-Park Bldg. No. 45)- smoke house. Located on Lot 1, north of Shenandoah Street. Stable. Wilson's rights to building sold the Maslin and McKin, Baltimore merchants, about 1827. This firm sold their rights to Major James and Ann C. Stephenson about 1833.
2nd	951	105B		U.S. purchased property from Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson on March 25,1837.
2nd	6454	17	Wilson, John G.	Paid $ 10.00 on July 30,1841 for making 12 counter shelves 2 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 6 inch deep @ $ 9.00, and making 2 counter leaves @ $ 1.00, to fit up a store room.
212. 2nd	5624	22	Wilson, William	Paid $ 5.00 on November 21, 1840 for furnishing the material and building a smoke house.
213. 1st	8108	79A	Wintersmith, Charles G.	Paid $ 114.97 on June 7, 1824 for building an addition to a brick house (No. 89). ASP.,IV, p. 144.
		6	Wintersmith,Charles G.	
2nd	2364			1831 claim of $ 52.00 for kitchen, stable, fence, privy, mantlepiece. Paid $ 36.92 on February 28, 1838 in settlement of this claim.
214. 1st	7624	112A	Wood, Isaac	Paid $ 109.75 on December 30, 1823 for building in part a wooden house(No. 72). ASP.,IV, p.144.
215.			Yeaman, Nathan	Paid $ 296.03 in 1828 for buildinga wooden house(No. 112). ASP.,IV, p.144.
216.			Zimmerman, M.	1829 claim of $ 350.00 for a wooden dwelling erected in 1812. ASP., IV, p.143.
217. 1st	7624	61A	Zorger,George December 15, 1823.	Paid $ 35.20 for making repairs to a brick house(No. 58). In ASP,IV,p. 144-this is described as wooden building.

INDEX AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG OF ARMORY WORKMEN"S CLAIMS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF, ADDITIONS TO, AND REPAIR OF ARMORY DWELLING HOUSES, HARPERS'S FERRY, VIRGINIA. 1822 - 1847.

National Archives Record Group 217- Records of Second Auditor of Treasury:

Series No.	File No.	Voucher No.	Name of Claimant	Description of claim
			OTHER NAMES	See ITEM NO.
			Baltzell, Charles, Jacob, Philip, Thomas	83
			Bester, Sarah	18
			Bechkam, Fontain	23
			Copeland	152
			Crooked Lane Street	48
			Free Black	158
			Funk, Margaret	79
			Garman, Rachael	82
			Gilbert	128
			Hall, Sarah	92
			Harding, Edward	120
			Maslin & McKin	211
			Keep Tryste Furnace	see Henry Strider.
			Mallory	3
			Printing Office	80
			Potomac Navigation Co	84
			President of U.S	105
			Springer, F.W., widow	56
			Staley, Charles	112
			Stephenson, Mrs. Ann C	211
			Supt.'s Office(1832)	36
			Winchester & Potomac R.R. company	26
Item No. 151-Continued		24	Nunnamaker, William	1831 claim of $ 75.00 for digging cellar, laying hearth, porch, bake oven, privy, stone wall, smoke house & room ceiling garrettm dorner window, 3 batten doors.
			Appraised value of $ 6,345.50.	67 October 1831 unsettled claims was

Expenditures by Sections at the Harper's Ferry Armory, 1821- 1841 for Repairs and Improvements

Years:	Musket Factory	Arsenal Square	Rifle Factory	Canals & Dams	Dwelling Houses	Bldgs-Canal Grand Total	No. of Bldgs.add
Value in 1821	$ 70,150.00	$ 20,250.00	$ 11,500.00	$ 105,000.00	$ 48,350.00	$ 255,650.00	113
Value in 1831	***			$ 145,117.68		$ 363,038.42	180
added 1822-29	$ 26,309.73	$ 4,140.42	$ 20,232.28	$ 25,612.29	$ 30,301.13	85,240.03	42
added 1830-35	$ 63,046.00	$ 1,753.00	$ 14,671.46	$ 41,662.85	$ 20,655.08	155,571.48	34
added 1836-41	$ 120,101.88	$ 455.47	$ 9,746.94	$ 12,893.04	$ 34,496.71	268,917.17	46
1822-41 Total:	$ 209,457.61	$ 6,348.89	$ 44,650.68	$ 80,168.18	$ 80,686.67	$ 509,728.68	122
1821-41 Total	$ 279,607.61	$ 26,598.89	$ 56,150.68	$ 185,168.18	$ 133,803.10	$ 765,378.68	235
Total spent 1796-1841 for construction and repair:						$ 830,393.91	

*** Total value of all buildings in 1831 was $ 217,920.74, as compared with $ 150,650.00 in 1821.

APPENDIX NO. 9

Builders who erected the Buildings, Canals, and Dams of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia from 1830 to 1841

Based on data in the vouchers of the Harper's Ferry Armory Paymaster in the Records of the 2nd Auditor of the U.S. Treasury, 1st and 2nd Series, National Archives Record Group No. 217, Washington, D.C.

Trade & Name	Years Active	Remarks	Amount Paid
ARCHITECTS			
1. Mills, Robert	1840	Plan for vault, Pay Office	$ 10.00
ENGINEERS			
1. Cruger, Alfred	1833	Plan and supervision of the extension of the U.S. Potomac Dam.	$ 300.00
CANALS (Misc.)			
1. Byrne, Patrick	1835	Renting horses & carts for work on the canal	61.25
2. Cook, Michael	1831-32	Walls and embankments at Rifle Factory, Hall's Island	137.33
3. McCartney, John	1841	Excavation on Potomac Canal	100.00
4. Morgan, Edward	1839	filling up old saw mill site on Potomac Canal.	11.00
5. Rice, Patrick	1835	Carts and horse for work on Rife Factory Canal.	17.43
6. Storm, Anthony	1837-38	erecting flood walls at Rife Factory, grading yards	823.00
Subtotal Canals, Misc.			$ 1,150.01
CARPENTERS			
1. Compton, Samuel	1837		28.00
2. Delgarn, John	1837	building a house	300.00
3. Foley, James- Master Carpenter	1831-38	1831 - 65.00 1832 45.10 1833 540.00 4 houses & 1834 1,567.07 work shops 1835 517.80 1836 120.92 1837 5,358.87 11 houses 1838 1,971.28 10,156.04	10,156.04
4. Foley, Michael	1830, 1839-40	1830- $ 700.00- one house 1839-40 332.03- porches, etc.	1,032.03
5. Friend, Jacob	1837	work on dwellin house	208.77

Trade & Name	Years Active	Remarks	Amount Paid
CARPENTERS(Continued)			
6. Hyatt, John	1837-41	1837- 342.83 dwelling hs. 1838- 127.25 workshop 1839 211.60 Pay Office 1841 96.87	$ 778.55
7. Lasham. Daniel	1837	dwelling houses	203.68
8. Mathias,Daniel master carpenter	1833 -35	1833 - 1,080.00 4 houses 1834 1,080.00 1834 271.18 workshop 1835 270.65 workshop	2,701.83
9. Schofield, Jessie	1838		91.50
Subtotal-Carpenters			$ 15,500.40
MASONS			
1. Barry, James	1837		27.74
2. Bastable, James	1830		12.75
3. Bau(?), George	1837		137.12
4. Cliver, John M.	1837	Stone foundations for 2 workshops at Rifle Factory	421.80
5. Colbit, Long	1837	Providing 42½ perches of stone	31.87
6. Cotter, Martin	1833	Providing 284 perches of stone	142.00
7. Cullen, Andrew	1840		17.50
8. Garrett, Johnson- Master Mason	1829-36, 1839	1829- 375.00 enlarging 1830- 5,500.00 Musket Factory 1831 - 3,200.00 Canal 1832- 250.00 ($ 9,325.00) 1833 7,545.00 1834 11,418.13 Work on canal 1835 968.28 work on shops 1836 3,487.46 work on shops. 1839 49.50-providing stone	32,743.87
9. Grubb, John	1834-35	work on workshops	654.05
10. Gust, John- Master mason	1830-31	6,569.87 for enlarging canal 590.49 for foundations of grinding mill at Musket Fact.	7,160.36

Trade & Name	Years Active	Remarks	Amount Paid
MASONS(Continued)			
11. Hanson, George W.	1831		144.88
12. Hillard(or Hilliard) Joseph- Master mason	1833-34	1833-34- stone & brick work on eight houses: 1837- stone and brick work on 7 houses	3,516.96 3,725.00 $ 7,241.96
13.Kirwan, Thomas	1839	working on buulding Potomac River wall at $ 2.00 per day.	
14. Lackey, John	1830		10.00
15. Lambaugh, John	1837-38	1837- $ 1,222.28-2 brick hses. 1838 684.52 1 brick hses. 1841 68.00	1,974.80
16. Ledwick, Michael	1830	Provided 40 perches of stone	31.50
17. Lester, William	1841	provided 20 perches of stone	14.50
18. Litle, Peter	1839	workingat $ 2.00 per day building Potomac River wall For work on Bell Shop,1839	44.62
19.Littlejohn, John- Master mason died in 1838-or39.	1837-39	1837- $ 13,972.26 for building 1838- 8,742.75 about 2/3rds 1839 1,710.00 Potomac River Wall at Musket Factory	25,130.67
20.Lowing(or Lowrie, David	1837	providing 308 perches of stone	197.68
21. Lucas, Edward, Jr.	1837	for additions to Clerk's house	235.84
22.McClure, John	1837	Rifle Factory shop	170.41
23. McElwee, John	1837	Work on Rifle Factory shop	11.58
24. Markell, John	1831-32	bu lding 5 brick houses	4,700.00
25. Mattlingly, George	1841	foundations of new warehouse at Musket Factory & river wall	2,199.02
26. Mullen, Josiah	1834-35	1834- 509.80 erecting shops 1835 2,170.28	2,680.08
27. Mullen and Spencer	1833		382.52

Trade & Name	Years Active	Remarks	Amount Paid
MASONS(Continued)			
28. Picking, Jacob	1837		$ 670.09
29. Russell and Byrne	1839	Providing cut stone for fore-bay.	226.26
30.Spencer, Joseph	1836 -40	1836- 404.54- shops at R.F. 1837- 1,132.28-shops at R.F. 1838 96.30 1840 81.81	1,714.93
31. Tearney, Edward	1839	working at $ 2.00 per day on Potomac River Wall.	
32 Thompson. Joseph T.	1834-35		588.13
33. Wernwag, Lewis Master mason and dam builder	1830-38	1830- 200.00 for a stone house 1831- 147.75 1832 178.00- wall at rifle factory 1833- 3,174.55 for repair & extension of Potomac Dam 1833-34-$ 2,713.06 for work on 3 Musket Factory shops. 1834-$ 1,999.50 for building U.S. Shenandoah Dam. 1835 - $ 109.76 1837- 954.97- tail race at R.F. 1838- 159.77 for lumber	9,636.36
Subtotal- Masons			99,354.89
MILLWRIGHTS (sample only of their work)			
1. Apsey, Jacob	1835-37	1835- 329.35 including making 1 wooden water wheel for 120.00 1836- 320.00 1837- 1,521.63	2,170.98
2. Starbuck, Charles C.	1833-37 1835-36	1833- 292.66 for new water wheel 1835-36- 1,240.00 for 4 cast iron water wheels. 1836-37- 1,550.00 for 5 new cast iron water wheels	3,082.66
3. Price, John	1838		24.37
Subtotal Millwrights			5,278.01

Trade & Name	Years Active	Remarks	Amount Paid
PAINTERS (Samples only)		Painting and glazing	
1. Bordin, William	1838		205.11
2. Bowin William	1830		21.83
3. Brown, William	1835		244.09
4. Butler, George	1837		5.00
5. Kennedy, John P.	1834-41	Armory painter during this period	212.04
Subtotal , Painters			$ 688.07
PLASTERERS (Sample only)			
1. Brown, Leo W.	1834		43.70
2. Fawcett, William	1837		138.50
3. Gallaher, James	1830		6.00
4. Gallaher, Sidney S.	1837		29.89
5. Harris, Jermiah(or Jerry)	1834-41	Armory plasterer during most of this period	225.30
6. McKenzie, Hiram	1841		249.85
7. Starrett, John	1841		238.31
Subtotal- Plasterers			931.55
SLATERS			
1. Bayley, William	1831-41	1831- 308.71 1832- 414.96 1835- 718.64 1836 1837 - 746.06 1838 950.32 1839 316.42 1840 1841 451.86	3,906.97
2. Tacey(Tracey), George W,	1840-41	1840- 185.07 1841 11.81	196.88
Subtotal- Slaterers			4,103.85

Trade & Name	Years Active	Remarks	Amount Paid
PAVING STREETS IN HARPER'S FERRY			
1.Byrne and Shields	1839	Paving Potomac Street	$ 37 73.12
2. MacDonald, William	1834	Paving Shenandoah Street	2,678.79
Subotal- Paving Streets			2,751.91
PUMP MAKER (Sample only)			
1. Bragg, Charles G.	1837	For making five pumps with a total length of 222 feet	222.00
TIN OR METAL SMITHS			
1. Rawlings, Francis	1838		76.66
2. Snook, Benjamin	1837-41	1837- 318.07 1839 140.70 1841 114.46	573.23
3. Yost, Henry and Frederick	1833		54.49
Subtotal, Tinsmiths			704.38
GRAND TOTAL	1830-41	73 men	$ 130,995.07

Trades	No. of	Paid	
Architects -	1	$ 10.00	
Engineers	1	300.00	
Canal(Misc)	6	1,150.01	
Carpenters	9	15,500.40	
Masons	33	99,354.89	
Millwrights	3	5,278.01	(Sample)
Painters	5	688.07	(Sample of salaries)
Plasterers	7	931.55	(" " ")
Slaters	2	4,103.85	
Street Pavers	2	2,751.91	
Pump Maker	1	222.00	(Sample only)
Tin Smiths	3	704.38	(" ")
Total,1830-41	73	130,995.07	

AUT D Archive
November 24, 1981
2) Draft

Memorandum

To: Superintendent Dom Campbell, Harpers Ferry NHP

From: Historian Charles W. Snell, NCT, DSC

Subject: Additional Pages for History of Armory Dwelling Houses, Vol. I.

Please add pages 237 to 243 to your draft copy of "A History of Armory Dwelling Houses, Vol. I, 1798- 1841," which was transmitted by memo on November 9, 1981.

Charles W. Snell

Charles W. Snell

Archive print

Part I

NOVEMBER 9, 1981

MMORANDUM

To: Superintendent Don Campbell, Harpers Ferry NHP

From Historian Charles W. Snell, National Capital Team, DSC

Subject: Draft of research report on History of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1798 - 1841, Volume I of III.

Enclosed is a copy of the final draft of " A History of the Construction, Repair, Improvement, and Acquisition of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1798 - 1841, Volume I," of "A Comprehensive History of Armory Dwelling Houses of the U.S. Armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, 1798 - 1884", in three volumes. Volume I has 236 pp. and 10 maps. Volume II, "A Descriptive Catalog and Directory of 187 Armory Dwelling Houses, 1841 - 1852, ...Including the Rents Collected, 1822 to 1851(September 1981, 290 pages and 23 location maps) was transmitted to you on October 7, 1881.

The projected Volume III, if funds are ever provided for the project, will cover the history of the construction, repair, improvement, acquisition, and disposal of Armory Dwelling Houses from 1852 to 1884. It is estimated that about 20 working days would be required to prepare Volume III. The research for Volume III has been completed.

Ch Charles W. Snell

Charles W. Snell
Historian

Copy of report enclosed.

Part I of 2

Harper's Ferry Armory Physical History ,1798-1865

Projects, November 9, 1981 for which research is completed but final reports not yet written:

1. History of Construction, Repair, Acquisition, and Disposal of Armory Dwelling Houses, Volume III, 1852 to 1884. Estimated time required to complete project- 20 working days.

2. History of Armory Powder Magazine, 1798 - 1865- 3 days work.

3. History of Armory Stables, 1798 - 1870 - 3 days work.

4. History of Town Market House, 1845 - 1865- 1 days work

5. History of Harper's Ferry Streets, (Shenandoah, Potomac, High, Fillmore, Washington-on Camp Hill), 1798 - 1869

   Estimated completion time - 10 working days.

6. Historic Structure Report for Master Armorer's Old House (Park Bldg. No. 34-35, 1812 to 1884 (5 working days).

7. Historic Structure Report for Commanding Officer's Quarters, Camp Hill,(Parl Building No. 59), 1845 - 1870 (5 working days)

8. Historic Structure Report for Paymaster's Quarters (Park Bldg. No. 56), 1846 - 1870. (5 working days.)

9. Historic Structure Report for Superintendent's Clerk's Quarters (Park Building No. 57), 1857 - 1870 (3 working days)

10. Historic Structure Report for Paymaster's Clerk's Quarters (Park Building No. 58) ,1857-1870. (3 working days)

11. Historic Structure Report for the Master Armorer's New Quarters, Park Bldg. No.36), 1857 - 1885. (5 working days).

NOVEMBER 9, 1981

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From Historian Charles W. Snell, National Capital Team, DSC

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Ch Charles W. Snell

Charles W. Snell
Historian

Copy of report enclosed.

Part II of 2

Harper's Ferry Armory Physical History ,1798-1865

Projects, November 9, 1981 for which research is completed but final reports not yet written:

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