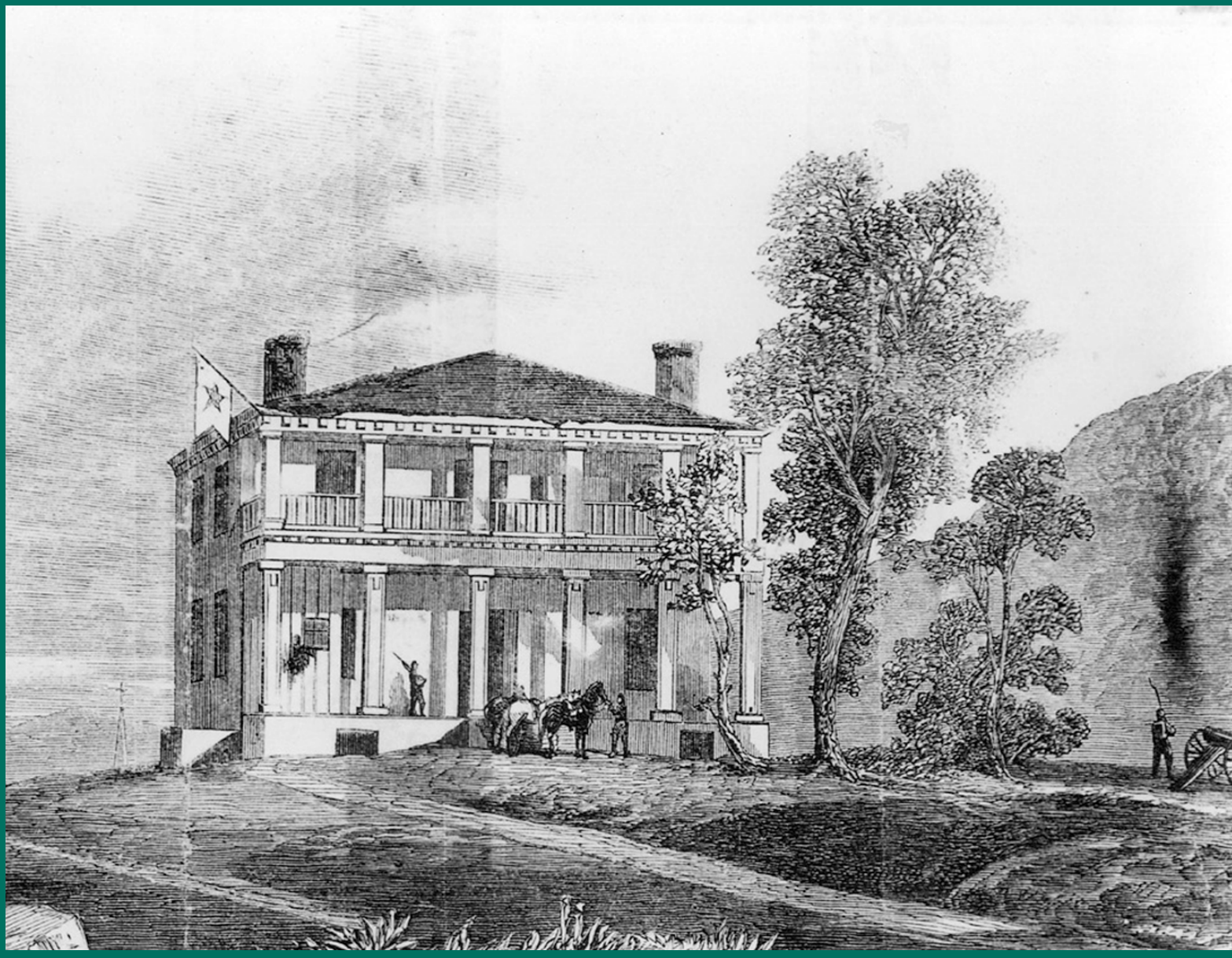
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

# Lockwood House

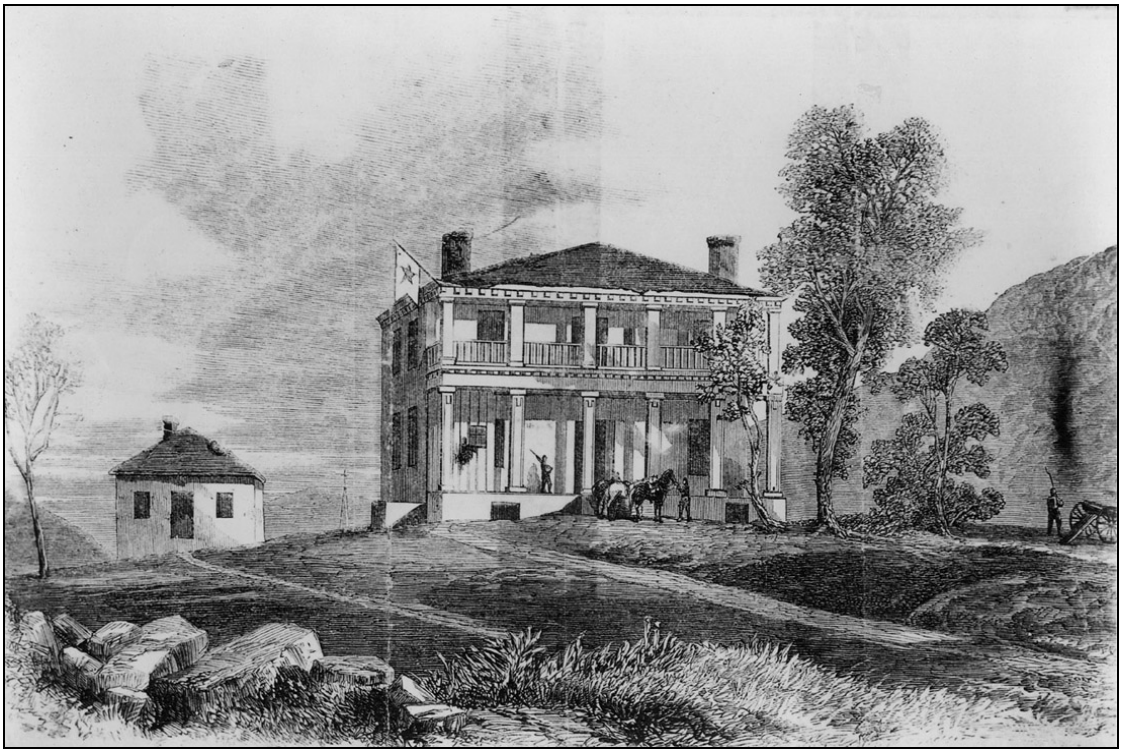
## Cultural Landscape Report



June 2006

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE
# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia
Project No: HAFE 22677



**Part 1: History, Existing Conditions & Analysis**
**Part 2: Treatment Exploration & Recommendations**

Prepared for
National Park Service, Harpers Ferry & Denver Service Center
GWWO Inc./Architects

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Cover Photograph: View of Lockwood House and surrounding landscape from northwest showing proposed landscape treatment. Heritage Landscapes, 2006.

Inside Cover Photograph: 1864 sketch by J.E. Taylor entitled "The War in Upper Virginia - General Sheridan's Headquarters at Harpers Ferry." Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives.

Logo Image on each Chapter: Detailed view of Lockwood House from a circa 1890 photograph entitled "Camp Hill from the Potomac Side." Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has the responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U. S. administration.

NPS D-301/June 2006



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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## *ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS*

In April 2005, GWWO, Inc./Architects from Baltimore, Maryland commissioned Heritage Landscapes, of Charlotte, Vermont and Norwalk, Connecticut to carry out planning and design services as part of the project team addressing the historic Lockwood House property located in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. This Lockwood House Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) undertaken by Heritage Landscapes was the primary component of those professional design services. The cooperation and efforts of many individuals and groups were required to develop and complete this detailed and thorough report addressing the cultural landscape setting of Lockwood House. Heritage Landscapes extends sincere thanks to each individual who made a contribution to the research, meetings, and review process.

The historic research component of the work involved investigation of numerous repositories all of which served to reveal crucial details about the history of the Lockwood House landscape. This thorough investigation involved the review of records held by regional repositories including Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives and West Virginia University. Particular thanks go to Richard Raymond, at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives and Michael Ridderbusch and Lori Hostuttler from the West Virginia and Regional History Collection at West Virginia University.

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Lead firm GWWO, Inc./Architects, Paula Reed & Associates, Inc., Hagerstown, Maryland, and PBS&J, surveyors, Chantilly, Virginia, provided valuable assistance.

The project team from Heritage Landscapes included Patricia M. O'Donnell, Principal; Peter Vieteretto, Senior Associate; Carrie A. Mardorf, Project Manager; Gregory DeVries, Tamara Orlow, and Thomas Helmkamp, support staff.



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**Figure VII.5.** An 1892 to 1895 view of Lower Town and the eastern portion of Harper Cemetery with vegetation. The south edge of the cemetery stone wall is intact, and development from Lower Town is starting to encroach on the property. Jefferson's Rock is seen at the far left. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-99-1892-1895.jpg)

**Figure VII.6.** An 1892 to 1895 image taken from Maryland Heights showing the density of vegetation in the Lockwood House landscape. The Harper Cemetery stone wall is becoming obscured as development around the perimeter of the property increases. Note the white line between the cemetery wall and Lockwood House, indicating a fence in this location. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-981-1892-1895.jpg)

**Figure VII.7.** This 1890 engraving was taken from Kate J. Anthony's *Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W.Va; Brief Historical Sketch*. The image was sketched from an 1890 photograph and shows the same vegetation and fencing seen in Figure VII.2. However, an additional outbuilding is seen to the right, with its gable roof partially hidden from view by vegetation. Courtesy WVRHC. (R-LHF-WVU-LB-litho-1890.jpg)

**Figure VII.8.** This image entitled "Looking toward the junction of the rivers from Camp Hill" shows Brackett and Lockwood Houses from a similar view as Figure VII.2. Large trees still remain in the landscape between the two houses. Two one-story buildings are located to the right of Lockwood House likely serving as the kitchen or work space for the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-1187-1893.jpg)

**Figure VII.9.** This 1894 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows the Lockwood House with east and west porches, well, and two one-story buildings attached to the house via passageway on the south side. "Fillmore Ave" and the top of the steep slope are also shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00404-1894.jpg)

**Figure VII.10.** An 1896 photograph from Maryland Heights showing the Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House landscape in fall or early spring. The lack of leaves on the trees provides

clearer views into the landscape from this view. Note the house constructed at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-96-1896.jpg)

**Figure VII.11.** This circa 1900 photograph entitled "The Child-McCreight Mill on Virginius Island, from Loudoun Heights" shows the Lockwood and Brackett properties at the top of the image. Several outbuildings and trees are shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-62-1900.jpg)

**Figure VII.12.** This 1902 Sanborn Perris map shows Lockwood House in relationship to Fillmore Street and the top of the steep bank with east and west porches, outbuildings to the south, and well to the west. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1902.jpg)

**Figure VII.13.** Postcard #11 by Walter E. Dittmeyer taken in 1906 showing the Lockwood House and the adjacent landscape. Notice the type and scale of vegetation to the left and the rise in topography around the cistern in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HAFE-135066-1906.jpg)

**Figure VII.14.** Another postcard by Walter E. Dittmeyer copyrighted in 1906 showing more of the landscape at Lockwood House. More vegetation is seen to the left and right, and more details of the circulation routes and topography changes are shown. Courtesy WVRHC. (R-LHF-WVU-LB-LockwoodHousePostcard-1906.jpg)

**Figure VII.15.** A 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrating the Lockwood House and its surrounding features. Notice the addition of the north porch. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1907.jpg)

**Figure VII.16.** An image from the 1907-1908 Storer College Catalogue showing the Brackett House and surrounding landscape. Trees are seen to the north, west, and south of the building, while circulation routes are concentrated on the east side. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HAFE-11435-B-1907-1908.jpg)

**Figure VII.17.** A portion of a postcard entitled "Eastward from the 'Hilltop House' viewing Maryland Heights, the Potomac, 'The Gap,' Virginia Heights, and up to Camp Hill to the 'Lockwood House.'" Lockwood House is framed by mature vegetation to the east and west. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-128.jpg)

**Figure VII.18.** A circa 1910 photograph showing Robert Harper's gravestone within the enclosed Harper Family plot. The majority of the cemetery vegetation is dense, deciduous, low growing shrubs. A spruce tree is on the left of the image and a large elm tree is growing next to Harper's grave. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-560-1910.jpg)

**Figure VII.19.** Another circa 1910 photograph showing a detailed view of Robert Harper's gravestone between the dry-laid stone wall and elm tree. An unidentified vine is growing next to the grave, and the nearby spruce tree is seen in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-559-1910.jpg)

**Figure VII.20.** A 1912 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map showing Lockwood House. The north, east, west porches, two outbuildings, well, and Fillmore Street continue to be shown. New additions to the map include the cemetery boundary and "200' to Br. D" indicating the distance from Lockwood House to Brackett House. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1912.jpg)

**Figure VII.21.** An August and September 1921 map entitled "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, USA" made by Alexander Spotswood Dandridge shows Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Harper Cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00431-1921.jpg)

**Figure VII.22.** A 1922 Sanborn Perris map illustrating the Lockwood House, north, east, west porches, well, two secondary buildings to the south, edge of the cemetery and Fillmore and Young Streets. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1922.jpg)

**Figure VII.23.** An early 1930s aerial oblique photograph showing details of the Lockwood House and Brackett House landscapes. Notice the Lockwood House drive circling the house and cistern and the Brackett House with an unpaved area to south (right). Note also the light colored area that appears to be cultivated to the south (right) between the two buildings, while the area to the north (left) is lawn and trees. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hf-292-1932.jpg)

**Figure VII.24.** Another early 1930s aerial oblique photograph showing the details of the eastern section of the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscapes. Note the allées of trees in the cemetery and the driveway configuration of Lockwood House. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-HF-288A-1932.jpg)

**Figure VII.25.** An enlarged view of Figure VII.24 showing the density of gravestones in gridded alignments within Harper Cemetery. Plantings within the grounds define the edges and overall spatial arrangement of the cemetery. Also note the Lockwood House circle drive alignment. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-HF-288A-1932-Lockwood-crop.jpg)

**Figure VII.26.** A February 16, 1933 photograph showing Lockwood House and the lower portion of Harper Cemetery on top of Camp Hill. From this view the cemetery vegetation consists of several American elms and one evergreen tree. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-833-1933.jpg)

**Figure VII.27.** A 1933 Sanborn Perris map showing Lockwood House and Brackett House vicinities. Notice the two additional outbuildings on the Brackett property to the east of the large stable. Lockwood House is also labeled as vacant at this time. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1933.jpg)

**Figure VII.28.** A 1953 photograph showing the older section of Harper Cemetery. Notice the large elm trees throughout the grounds and the small yuccas in the foreground. The Harper Family plot is located under the center elm. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3983-1953.jpg)

**CHAPTER VIII: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRE-RESTORATION PERIOD, 1955 to 1968**

**Figure VIII.1.** An April 1955 photograph of the south slope, Lockwood House, and Harper Cemetery on the hilltop with the Shenandoah River in the foreground. Notice the prominence of the Lockwood House on the hill and the density and massing of the vegetation that partially obstructs visual relationships from the house to the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry and the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. Courtesy AW. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3838-1955.jpg)

**Figure VIII.2.** A photograph showing the older section of Harper Cemetery in 1955 demonstrates the open character of the cemetery with clusters of gravestones, and some large spaces without stones. Note the large free standing elm to the right, the ivy covered cemetery stone wall, the new automobile bridge in the distance crossing the confluence of the rivers, and the deciduous trees east of the property that partially block the view to the Gap. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3359-1955.jpg)

**Figure VIII.3.** In this 1955 photograph, the foreground shows clusters of gravestones in a mixed turfgrass groundplane. The view toward the Gap and river confluence is screened from view by the leafless trees below the cemetery wall. Courtesy AW. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3843-1955.jpg)

**Figure VIII.4.** A 1956 view of the Gap from Harper Cemetery. Tall grasses and wildflowers are unmown on the groundplane. Cemetery stones appear upright and in good condition. Mature American elm trees arch above the view out to the confluence of the rivers. The center elm is located next to Robert Harper's grave, first seen in 1910. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-799A-1956.jpg)

**Figure VIII.5.** Photograph from 1957 illustrating the predominance of early marble gravestones with three-part shaped tops clustered in the older, lower area of the cemetery. The view with possible ornamental or memorial plantings next to some headstones shows the automobile bridge in the distance. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-984-1957.jpg)

**Figure VIII.6.** An interpretive and educational sign on the edge of Harper Cemetery, may have been located on the south side, adjacent to the path leading from Jefferson's Rock. The sign reads, "Robert Harper set aside four acres in his will in 1782 for this cemetery in which early citizens of Harpers Ferry are buried. As time passed a tree grew up near Harpers Grave which has [captured?] the marker as if trying to repossess the land." Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-1754-1957.jpg)

**Figure VIII.7.** A photograph showing the 1957 landscape of Lockwood House with the domed topography to the west of the house in the location of the cistern, open grassy area beyond, and deciduous trees located to the north, south, and east of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-1785-1957.jpg)

**Figure VIII.8.** "Existing Conditions, February 6, 1958, Part of the Master Plan, Harpers Ferry National Monument" drawn by Isenogle, in association with the National Park Service shows a part of the master plan for Harpers Ferry National Monument. The Lockwood property is

located in a proposed park boundary area containing the Lockwood and Brackett Houses and three outbuildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00378-C-1958.jpg)

**Figure VIII.9.** The east façade of Lockwood House in 1958 from the upper portion of Harper Cemetery shows the recent development of the cemetery with a wider variety of headstones and memorials. The relatively open landscape seen in this view is punctuated by individual trees around the Lockwood House and Fillmore Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-1806-1958.jpg)

**Figure VIII.10.** A 1958 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photograph by Jack E. Boucher showing the north and west elevations of Lockwood House with low-growing plants in the foreground, and taller shrubs, possibly lilacs, deutzia, or beautybush off to the right. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172355pv-WV-179-1-1958.jpg)

**Figure VIII.11.** A HABS photograph by Jack E. Boucher showing the east and south facades of Lockwood House in 1958 with an access drive leading from the Lockwood House driveway into the cemetery and a post and wire fence marking the cemetery boundary. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172356pv-WV-179-2-1958.jpg)

**Figure VIII.12.** A photograph of the east façade of Brackett House and surrounding landscape taken on January 13, 1958 shows a somewhat unkempt and overgrown landscape. There is an addition to the south side of the house and a fence frame as well as four evergreen and five small deciduous trees along this side of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-1779-1958.jpg)

**Figure VIII.13.** This circa 1961 aerial photograph shows the landscape of Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Harper Cemetery. The Lockwood House property is relatively open with a circle driveway, ten deciduous trees lining Fillmore Street, cluster of trees to the west, and a woodland edge to the south. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-NHF-4080-FP7-EX9-1961.jpg)

**Figure VIII.14.** A postcard photograph by William D. Hershey showing the east façade of Lockwood House with missing porch in October 1961. Foreground gravestones burials date to 1895, 1919, and 1927. The large, declining elm centered on the Lockwood doorway dominates while two small spruce trees, an oak to the left, and an elm to the right are also present. Tall grasses and meadow flowers line the property boundary between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-1920-1961.jpg)

**Figure VIII.15.** A November 27, 1961 photograph taken from the roof of Lockwood House looking toward the Shenandoah River and southwest corner of the property. The adjacent woodland edge appears to be quite dense at this time. The tree canopy in the foreground belongs to the tree previously seen in Figure VIII.7, growing out of the south foundation of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-4080-FP3-EX9-1961.jpg)

**Figure VIII.16.** This March 1963 photograph shows the west façade and porch façade of Lockwood House prior to the restoration. Two large deciduous trees frame the house on the left and right. The circle drive is still being used at this time, noted by the car on the left side of the

image. Also note the domed topography of the old cistern on the right. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-2193-1963.jpg)

**Figure VIII.17.** William D. Hershey's archeological survey map from June 10 to 21, 1963. The map shows the locations of archeology trenches, Harper Cemetery fence and accessway, Lockwood House driveway, and surrounding topography. Note the brick walk excavated by Hershey is parallel to the north facade of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-Hershey-Archeology-Map-1963.jpg)

**Figure VIII.18.** Photo 14 and sketch within Hershey's archeology report showing the position of the brick walk within the Lockwood House landscape on axis with the northwest corner of the house. One large tree is to the left of the house, and one small shrub is located in front of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-Hershey-Photo14-1963.jpg)

**Figure VIII.19.** Photo 15 and sketch within Hershey's archeology report showing a detail of the excavated 3.5 foot wide brick walk dating from the Civil War era. The bricks are 8.25" x 3.5" and laid flat in an east-west direction. Courtesy HFA. (R-Hershey-Photo15-1963.jpg)

**Figure VIII.20.** This photograph taken by W. T. Ingersoll on July 17, 1963 shows the west façade of the Lockwood House. A large trunk of a deciduous tree is prominently shown in the foreground with other deciduous shrubs and seedlings surrounding it. To the left are several more deciduous trees and shrubs. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-2326-1963.jpg)

**Figure VIII.21.** A July 17, 1963 photograph of the east side of Lockwood House from Harper Cemetery. The grassy cemetery accessway is shown to the left of the image, branching off from the Lockwood House drive. The cemetery fence seen in this view is of ornate metal fenceposts and a pedestrian gate. Trees screen the house while broad views are available over the relatively open cemetery and between the Lockwood and Brackett Houses. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-2327-1963.jpg)

**Figure VIII.22.** This "Visitor Use Plan-Lower Section of Town" is part of the master plan for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park drawn on August 1, 1964 by the National Park Service Division of Design and Construction. The plan proposes a path and African American education museum at Lockwood House. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00378-D-detail-1964.jpg)

**Figure VIII.23.** This 1960s aerial oblique photograph shows the Lockwood House property in the center of the image with a row of deciduous trees lining the edge of Fillmore Street. Harper Cemetery contains two rows of deciduous trees and is edged by woodland to the south and east. Courtesy WVRHC. (R-LHF-WVU-LB-AerialViewofHarpersFerry-1960s.jpg)

**Figure VIII.24.** A December 1965 photograph showing the west and south sides of Lockwood House during the initial restoration process. The trees to the east and north of the house and the rise in topography at the cistern still exist, but the west porch is gone. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-2954-1965.jpg)

**Figure VIII.25.** A June 1966 photograph taken by W.S. Wolfe/Feaser showing the Harper family plot in Harper Cemetery. The American elm tree in the center of the image and adjacent

to Harper's grave survives although with significant trunk damage. Five other tree canopies are also shown on the left. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3013-1966.jpg)

**Figure VIII.26.** A March 16, 1968 photograph of the Brackett House east façade taken by Historian J.C. Roach. Four eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) partially obstruct the view to and from the house. Partial canopies of several large deciduous trees to the north are visible on the right. Two large deciduous shrubs are in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3141-1968.jpg)

**Figure VIII.27.** A March 16, 1968 photograph showing the trail from Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery. The trail is unpaved and traverses steep, rocky terrain through the woodland edge on the south side of the cemetery. The majority of the trees shown here grew voluntarily and are less than ten years old. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-AT-NHF-3137-1968.jpg)

**Figure VIII.28.** Another March 16, 1968 photograph showing the condition of the trail linking Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery. Note the interpretive sign and concrete stairs in the background. The sign reads, "This old cemetery is named for Robert Harper. Four acres of land were set aside by Harper's Will in 1782. His grave is nearby enclosed by a stone wall." Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-AT-NHF-3139-1968.jpg)

**Figure VIII.29.** An enlarged section of the pre-1965 aerial photograph diagramming the circulation routes within Harper Cemetery. Vehicular routes are outlined in red and pedestrian paths are marked in blue. The system of circulation routes within the cemetery is based on a grid pattern utilizing the perimeter and crossing spaces of the burial ground. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-Circ-diagram.jpg)

**CHAPTER IX: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POST-RESTORATION PERIOD, 1969 to 1993**

**Figure IX.1.** A May 2, 1969 photograph showing the completed exterior restoration of the Lockwood House before the dedication ceremony with excavation underway. Note the line of exposed earth in front of the house and the level groundplane in the vicinity of the former cistern mound. A backhoe is seen to the right and three trees are to the left. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3242-1969.jpg)

**Figure IX.2.** A photograph taken by Cecil W. Stoughton during the dedication ceremony showing the finished restoration with an interpretive sign to the north of the stairs. The presence of overhanging branches suggests the location of a deciduous tree to the left. Note the relatively level topography where the cistern mound was formerly located. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3243-1969.jpg)

**Figure IX.3.** This May 30, 1969 photograph by Cecil W Stoughton shows the crowd from the speaker stand during the Lockwood House dedication ceremony with three deciduous trees to the left and the west façade of the Lockwood House in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3252-1969.jpg)

**Figure IX.4.** A view from the rear of the speaker stand looking to the south during the Lockwood House dedication ceremony on May 30, 1969. The line of mixed species deciduous trees in the center marks the boundary between the Lockwood and Brackett properties. Note the car on the lawn to the right as well. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3254-1969.jpg)

**Figure IX.5.** Another Lockwood House dedication ceremony photograph taken by Cecil W. Stoughton looking to the northeast. Fillmore Street and a neighboring property are seen in the background to the left. The trees shown in the foreground line Fillmore Street at the top of the slope on the Lockwood House property. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3251-1969.jpg)

**Figure IX.6.** A fall 1972 photograph showing the landscape to the west of Lockwood House. The trees in the foreground mark the boundary between Lockwood and Brackett Houses, and the dip in the topography on axis with the northwest corner of the house marks the settling of the excavation over the Civil War era brick walk unearthed in 1963 by William Hershey. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3393-1972.jpg)

**Figure IX.7.** An aerial oblique photograph taken in June of 1972 showing Harper Cemetery. Note that Lockwood House is screened by vegetation in this view and both individual tree canopy and woodlands have increased on the north, east, and south sides. The red box shows the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-03916-1972.jpg)

**Figure IX.8.** William Gardner's archeology map from August 1973 showing his trench locations in relationship to Hershey's 1963 trenches. The Civil War era stone pavement and root stain were found in Trench 10 to the east of the house. Despite the driveway shown on this map, photographic evidence reveals the driveway does not exist at this time. Apparently Gardner is using and adding to Hershey's pre-restoration site plan. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-Gardner-Archeology-Map-1974.jpg)

**Figure IX.9.** This photograph taken in October 1971 by Edwin A Fitzpatrick shows the branches of a weeping willow framing the Lockwood House, and six to seven deciduous trees in the midground. Shadows indicate additional vegetation is also to the south. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3461-1974.jpg)

**Figure IX.10.** This 1974 photograph was taken in March or April by Neal Randell in the vicinity of Robert Harper's grave, with a new interpretive sign in the foreground. It shows a wire hairpin iron fence in good condition, the stone wall around the grave with some capstone deterioration, and the old elm tree with trunk decline within the wall. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3685-1974.jpg)

**Figure IX.11.** A fall 1974 dusk or dawn photograph showing the older section of Harper Cemetery with a view to the Gap. Gravestones in the foreground are broken and show settling into the ground. A large American elm is at the center of the view and elm branches are noted to the right. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3563B-1974.jpg)

**Figure IX.12.** This October 1974 photograph shows the east façade of the Brackett House with a vegetated yard. In the foreground is garden foliage, where peonies exist today. Two canopies

of large trees are seen behind the Brackett House, and four partial tree canopies are to the right and top of the image. In the middle of the photograph is an eastern redbud and three unidentified shrubs. Three eastern redcedars are shown adjacent to the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3462-1974.jpg)

**Figure IX.13.** This January 1975 photograph by Neal Randell provides a more detailed view in the vicinity of the east façade of Lockwood House. A cast iron cemetery fencepost is seen along the western property line between Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House. This fluted post has a decorative urn top. Three gravestones seen in the foreground, a large deciduous tree, and a spruce frame the view to the left and right. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3491-1975.jpg)

**Figure IX.14.** This January 1975 photograph of the east façade of the Brackett House and surrounding landscape shows a foreground of turfgrass with fall leaf litter and a light snow cover. The three volunteer eastern redcedars align near the foundation and porch. Four partial canopies of trees are seen at the top, and one sapling deciduous tree is located in the center of the image. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3489-1975.jpg)

**Figure IX.15.** This January 1975 photograph of the north and east facades of the Brackett House shows the steep slope between the house elevation and Fillmore Street. The difference in elevation between the house and road is five to ten feet. The shrub in the center of the photograph is actually made up of two shrubs—a privet and lilac. Privet is often used as root stock for lilacs, and also self-sows. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3490-1975.jpg)

**Figure IX.16.** A spring 1978 photograph of the west and south facades of Brackett House taken by Neal Randell shows the steep slope to the west along the Lancaster Street access that ends slightly south at the Brackett House parking lot. Note the ghosted outline of the former garage on the south façade. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3711-1978.jpg)

**Figure IX.17.** A 1993 postcard entitled "View from Maryland Heights, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia" taken by Eric F. Long. The open landscape of the eastern section of Harper Cemetery is in the upper right corner and the south slope and woodland are seen. This view does not include the Lockwood House or Brackett House. Courtesy HFBS. (R-LHF-postcard-2-1993.jpg)

**CHAPTER X: LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS, 1994 to 2005**

**Figure X.1.** A September 1994 photograph taken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. The caption reads "General View from west, from porch of Brackett House." Note the overall spatial arrangement of the Lockwood House property of this time, the sense of enclosure that the woodland vegetation to the south and scattered trees to the north provide. Note also the group of peonies marking an earlier garden in the center of the image. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172369pv-WV-179-15-1994.jpg)

**Figure X.2.** A September 1994 photograph taken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher showing the west elevation of the Lockwood House. The canopies of dense deciduous vegetation to the north and south of the house frame the building, and provide a sense of enclosure. Common orange daylilies are seen along the foundation of the Lockwood House in the vicinity of the interpretive sign. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172368pv-WV-179-14-1994.jpg)

**Figure X.3.** A September 1994 view of the south elevation of the Lockwood House taken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. To the east of the house is one large American elm and two smaller Norway spruce trees. The deciduous tree dates to the 1870s. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172370pv-WV-179-16-1994.jpg)

**Figure X.4.** A September 1994 view of the east façade of the Lockwood House from Harper Cemetery by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. Vegetation along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line partially blocks views to and from the building. Also notice the sloping topography to the south and the interpretive sign in the shadow of the tree on the left. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172374pv-WV-179-20-1994.jpg)

**Figure X.5.** A September 1994 HABS photograph from by Jack Boucher. The caption reads, "First floor view from hall to cemetery through east entrance door." This view east to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah River and Potomac River confluence is heavily screened by vegetation east of the Lockwood House. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172377pv-WV-179-23-1994.jpg)

**Figure X.6.** A September 1994 HABS photograph by Jack Boucher showing the "general view from cemetery of east front" of the Lockwood House. Increasing woodland vegetation in this image blocks views to and from the building. Also note the low retaining wall marking the south edge of the former central cemetery vehicular accessway. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172375pv-WV-179-21-1994.jpg)

**Figure X.7.** This July 20, 2005 photograph looking at the west lawn of the Lockwood House reveals a slight depression west of the stairs marking the location of the former cistern. The mounded topographic form in this area was removed during the late 1960s Lockwood House exterior restoration. Differential settlement has caused a slight depression in this area. By HL. (R-LHF0034-7_20_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.8.** This April 28, 2005 photograph taken from the lawn west of the Lockwood House looking toward Brackett House shows the relative open spatial quality of the property today. Trees from left to right loosely delineate the former property line between the two houses. Also note the parking lot to the south of Brackett House and group of peonies in the center of the image marking the location of a former garden. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4509-4_28_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.9.** An August 10, 2005 photograph showing a portion of the parking lot and stone walkway to the south of Brackett House. The parking lot provides parking for seven cars, including one handicapped space. However, this view with cars on the turf indicates that the parking lot may be inadequate for current and future needs of the property. In the background

are the canopies of woodland trees located on the south slope. By HL. (R-LHF0044-8_10_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.10.** An April 28, 2005 view of the edge condition and slopes of the Lockwood House landscape at the intersection of Lancaster and Fillmore Streets with a variation of about 10 feet from the grade at Fillmore Street up to the elevation at the Brackett House. Trees line this north property edge. The low stone wall serves a retaining purpose. Signs and electric power poles are also seen in the view. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4547-4_28_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.11.** This July 20, 2005 photograph looking east toward the Lockwood House shows an irregular row of deciduous trees along the north edge of the property along Fillmore Street. In the center of the image are two rows of peonies that mark the location of an earlier garden. To the left is a common lilac shrub and to the right is an English walnut tree. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0014-7_20_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.12.** A July 20, 2005 photograph taken from the east porch of the Lockwood House looking east toward the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Vegetation along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line obstructs the significant view to this distant, panoramic water feature that was visible historically. By HL. (R-LHF0007-7_20_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.13.** The April 28, 2005 view toward the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the west edge of Harper Cemetery. Some vegetation to the east of the cemetery partially obstructs the lower portion of this scenic vista. Vegetation on the right lines a central cemetery accessway. Also note the details of a concrete bench, memorial plantings and memorial objects in the foreground next to the center headstone. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4521-4_28_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.14.** This view of the property line between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery shows decorative cast iron fence posts and a Norway spruce dating from the mid-20th century along this property boundary. The fence posts have elaborate fluted urn caps and fluted sleeves covering the post itself. The mass of herbaceous vegetation in the background marks the location of a large stump, which is that of the American elm seen in Figure X.3 that was identified in documentation as early as the 1870s. By HL. (R-LHF0087-8_10_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.15.** A July 20, 2005 view looking south at the property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery defined by the decorative cast and wrought iron cemetery fence of approximately 280 feet, gate and free standing iron posts. The large Norway spruce and mass of herbaceous vegetation seen in Figure X.14 are in the center. In the foreground is a decorative cast and wrought iron fence that encloses Harper Cemetery to the north. Also note the elevation change between the Lockwood House property and Fillmore Street. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0043-7_20_2005.jpg)

**Figure X.16.** This July 20, 2005 image shows a view of Fillmore Street and the north edge of Harper Cemetery. Large, old silver maples are in the foreground along an open storm drainage channel. The cemetery boundary is defined by a decorative metal fence, a large red maple, and five steps with pipe handrail that provide access up the slope to the cemetery through an opening

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**Figure X.21.** A July 20, 2005 view showing a typical deteriorated condition of the north section of the stone cemetery boundary wall. Adjacent woodland tree roots have destabilized the alignment of the stone wall, toppling some stones. Other vegetation growing on the wall further deteriorates its condition. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0057-7_20_2005.jpg)

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**Figure X.26.** An April 28, 2005 photograph showing the stone steps and path leading downslope to the Appalachian Trail and Jefferson's Rock. Young woodland vegetation is deciduous with the exception of the eastern redcedar shown in the center. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4537-4_28_2005.jpg)

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, WORK SCOPE & METHODOLOGY*

## A. INTRODUCTION

The Lockwood House was constructed in 1847-1848 on a previous building site to serve as the United States Armory Paymaster's Quarters. Situated on top of a topographical landform called Camp Hill, the property overlooks the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry. This important site commands a panoramic vista of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Shortly after the construction of the Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry, and in some cases the Camp Hill area, witnessed several significant events in American History including John Brown's Raid, the American Civil War, and the founding of Storer College, one of the first African American colleges in the nation. From heavily or lightly used, to lushly vegetated or trampled under many feet, the Lockwood House landscape on Camp Hill has evolved through time to its present condition.

The Lockwood House property as defined for this Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is an area of some seven acres bounded by Fillmore Street to the north, the Harper Cemetery east wall to the east, the Appalachian Trail to the south, and Lancaster Street to the west. This landscape includes Lockwood House, Brackett House and the area between them, the Harper Cemetery and the woodland as shown in Figure I.1. The woodland to the south is included in the site boundaries, as it has a visual impact that alters views to and from the property. The property is historically significant for its cultural resources that have been shaped, modified, and managed by a variety of people and events over time. This research-based Lockwood House CLR seeks to capture, in a comprehensive manner, the origins, evolution, and character of the historic landscape through time to understand the landscape thoroughly and set forth sound recommendations for landscape treatment and interpretation. Discovering the character and details of this landscape during the historically significant events of John Brown's Raid, the Civil War era, the post-war Freedman's School, and the early years of Storer College is a primary focus for this landscape investigation. The document follows federal landscape preservation guidance for the development of reports addressing cultural landscapes in a thorough manner.[1] The Lockwood House landscape is comprised of important natural and cultural resources that contribute to the heritage value of the property.

As background, a cultural landscape is defined in federal preservation guidance as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or that exhibit other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes."[2] The landscape at Lockwood House has characteristics of both a historic site and a historic vernacular landscape. It does not appear to have the characteristics of either a designed historic landscape or an ethnographic landscape. A historic site is defined as: "a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person," and a historic vernacular landscape is

defined as "a landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; expresses cultural values, social behavior and individual actions over time; is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects."[3] The use of the property during the American Civil War and the first decades of Storer College, and the related evolution particularly from the 1860s to the 1880s influenced by many people, make the Lockwood House landscape both a historic site and a historic vernacular landscape.

A CLR provides a comprehensive study of the landscape of a historically significant property serving a valuable purpose in documenting the landscape to format a sound basis in analyzing integrity and selecting treatment. The compilation of landscape-focused historic research, period plans, existing conditions documentation, assessment of integrity and character, and treatment recommendations provides a sound basis for preservation treatment interventions and related landscape interpretation and management into the future. The Lockwood House CLR encompasses Parts 1 and 2 of a CLR report as outlined in federal guidance. Part 1 of a CLR focuses on researching property history and chronology, documenting existing conditions of the property, and analyzing the integrity of the landscape today. Part 2 of a CLR explores the possible applications of the four preservation treatments to the cultural landscape, selects the most appropriate treatment, and provides guidance for the implementation of that treatment. These are the components of the Lockwood House CLR.

As actions are undertaken in the future to preserve and manage the historic landscape, a record of interventions should be provided in a CLR Part 3. The documentation of each intervention would be accompanied by the creation of archival records of the interventions that address the intent of the work undertaken, the approach and accomplishment to include timing, cost and details. When completed, this documentation becomes the record of the intervention.[4] It is also useful and appropriate to develop maintenance and management guidance for the landscape to set the direction of future stewardship activities for the preserved cultural landscape.

This CLR project is undertaken for the National Park Service, focusing on the Lockwood House at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. In early 2005 Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners, was commissioned to develop this Lockwood House CLR to address the historic landscape of the Lockwood House property and immediate surrounds as a part of a multi-disciplinary team led by Grieves, Worrall, Wright and O'Hatnick, Inc., Architects.

## B. SCOPE OF WORK & METHODOLOGY

For this Lockwood House CLR, Heritage Landscapes uses the steps that are set forth in federal guidance for the treatment of cultural landscapes.[5] This document is a CLR Parts 1 and 2 and includes historic conditions, existing conditions, analysis, and landscape preservation treatment components.

As outlined in the scope of work, Heritage Landscapes began by undertaking archival and historical research to gain a detailed understanding of the property and its evolution over time. Heritage Landscapes reviewed the archival repository holdings and then consulted the relevant

repositories to include: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Library of Congress, Bates College, and West Virginia University. A wide variety of documentary materials including historic photographs, sketches, engravings, plans, maps, surveys, and aerial photographs were sought and obtained to provide evidence of property character, features, conditions, and land uses over time. Heritage Landscapes sought multiple sources to provide verification of property history, but sometimes found only one source with partial, incomplete information. Detailed sources were used as primary evidence while less detailed or incomplete, sources were supplemental. Gathered materials were organized chronologically, analyzed, and verified against an inventory of the landscape existing conditions. This process revealed several historical periods of development and change to the Lockwood House property that relate to the documentary evidence of ownerships and uses in the Lockwood House landscape.

Information gleaned from all documentary sources is presented in the discussion of each successive period from 1747 to the present. The evolution of the landscape is discussed in chronological order in the following chapters focusing on the years 1859 to c.1880, which includes the era of John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and the early years of Storer College.

To further articulate the landscape evolution at Lockwood House, Heritage Landscapes developed period plans. A period plan is defined as "the graphic format used to record a landscape during a designated period or specific date."[6] The objective in developing a period plan is to accurately portray the landscape during an identified, documented period of time through research and study of graphic materials of the period. The process proceeds with identifying and evaluating character-defining features in each determined period to portray the landscape at a given time. As a result, the period plans articulate the history, ownership, changes over time, and with the existing conditions plan, demonstrate the level of landscape continuity and change. Period plans are drawn from all available landscape documents for each time period with emphasis on primary sources such as sketches, photographs, maps, and plans as well as written documentation such as personal correspondence and newspaper articles. Secondary sources are used to clarify or illuminate additional details. Written narratives accompany period plans to describe the physical landscape conditions for each period to the full extent that these are known.

Heritage Landscapes follows federal standards for the development of period plans in CLRs. This guidance for the creation of period plans is specified by descriptions in several National Park Service documents. This guidance indicates that at least one period plan is created for every historically significant period.[7] The date of the period plan may or may not coincide with the exact date for the end of the period, and multiple period plans can be developed to show property evolution. However, period plan development must also consider the level of documentation available for various points in time, and if a period of time lacks documentation, a period plan may not be developed in detail. As *Preservation Briefs, 36* states, "Period plans should be based on primary archival sources and should avoid conjecture."[8] For the Lockwood House property, Heritage Landscapes has developed five period plans for the respective periods of development as follows:

- Chapter V: John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period, Circa 1865 Period Plan
- Chapter VI: Early Storer College Period, Circa 1870 Period Plan
- Chapter VII: Mid to Late Storer College Period, Circa 1906 Period Plan

- Chapter VIII: National Park Service Pre-Restoration Period, Circa 1960 Period Plan
- Chapter IX: National Park Service Post-Restoration Period, Circa 1970 Period Plan

An important parallel task to developing period plans is the inventory and recording of the property's existing conditions. Performing the historic document review in conjunction with existing conditions field reconnaissance process can highlight obscure details or historic landscape remnants. This procedure also informally compares the historic and existing conditions to each other before the analysis process. Field investigations, photography, recent maps, plans, and aerial photographs all contribute to an illustrated narrative and plan that details the character-defining features of the existing landscape. This existing conditions plan is then used to compare and contrast period plans to graphically reveal the evolution of the landscape over time. This analysis process also addresses the archeological sensitivity of the site by overlaying areas of past archeological investigations on the existing conditions plan and a compilation of period plans to reveal areas of potential future archeological findings. The cultural landscape of the Lockwood House has varying degrees of archeological sensitivity that must be considered when proposing treatment alternatives.

Next, the period of significance for the property is examined based on the known history and character of the landscape over time. In this detailed investigation it is important to study and assess the landscape as a continuum through time. It is useful to think of the period of significance as the duration of time in which the property still possesses its historical value and intact character-defining features. The moment at which a property loses significant elements of its historical character is often the point at which the period of significance ends.

Once the period of significance has been framed, a comparison and in-depth analysis of the historic character of the property during the period against the existing conditions is performed. Comparing the period of significance to the existing conditions helps to determine the amount of continuity and change and assess the overall integrity of the property. Integrity is the degree to which the historic character and qualities of the cultural landscape are evident today. Understanding landscape change in a holistic manner, a property's significance and integrity can be appropriately evaluated. From here, landscape treatment options are explored in an informed manner.

Potential preservation treatments as set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (*Guidelines)* are preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. The application and exploration of each of these treatments is discussed in narrative. When selecting an appropriate treatment option for a historic landscape, several factors are considered. These include the legislative mandate or mission statement of the historic property, the current conditions, and uses, annual visitation, maintenance and management practices, and future goals. For any historic property, preservation of the remaining historic character and features is essential for future stewardship. More intensive interventions are also considered as appropriate. At the Lockwood House, the landscape is an important supporting resource for the National Park Service presentation of the site historic evolution.

Preservation, restoration, and partial reconstruction are recommended and described in this Lockwood House CLR. The interventions to be undertaken for cultural landscape treatment are

recommended, using a range of approaches for carrying out treatment. Priorities and phasing are also discussed and a recommended approach is set forth as the final element.

# CHAPTER I: ENDNOTES

[1] National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelin*e, Washington DC, 1998.
[2] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC, 1996): 5, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998), 12.
[3] Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to CLRs*, 12.
[4] Ibid., 121.
[5] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, and Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to CLRs*, 12.
[6] Page, Gilbert, Dolan, *A Guide to CLRs*, 54.
[7] Ibid., 54.
[8] Charles A. Birnbaum, *Preservation Briefs, 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Preservation Assistance (Washington DC: 1998), 5.




**Figure I.1.** A 2001 aerial photograph showing the boundaries of the Lockwood House property for this research-based Cultural Landscape Report. Fillmore Street is to the north, Harper Cemetery is to the east, the Appalachian Trail is to the south, and Lancaster Street is to the west. The Appalachian Trail and wooded slope to the south are included in the site boundaries as these adjacent features impact visual relationships to and from the property. Courtesy HAFE. (R-LHF-HFA-RV-HF-628-1800-1824.jpg)



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER II: LOCKWOOD HOUSE CONTEXTUAL HISTORY*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

The Lockwood House exists within a larger context of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Positioned at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the tri-state region of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, the area has had many historical events and figures impact the evolution of the landscape. As a result, it is useful to provide a discussion about these events and individuals in a general contextual history as a framework for understanding the setting and context of the more tightly defined Lockwood House property. By investigating the history of a place, one gains a perspective on the evolution of the region and how the specific property is linked to place both geographically and temporally.

One of the most important factors in the development of the landscape at Lockwood House has been use. From the United States Armory Paymaster's Quarters to a Civil War General's Headquarters to the original building of the Freedman's School and Storer College Campus, each use of the building and landscape has marked the character of the property. For example, a garden may evolve from being a utilitarian area during the paymaster's era to being nonexistent during the Civil War years. Other features may so strongly define the overall character of the property that they change little over time despite changes in building and landscape use. For example, the Lockwood House possesses an important vista to "The Gap," the area where the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers meet in the Blue Ridge Mountains. This vista has remained relatively unchanged over the last two centuries. The change in contextual landscape use and ownership of the region is outlined in the following overview of Harpers Ferry to introduce the individuals and events that helped shape this important landscape.

## B. SETTLEMENT & EARLY GROWTH OF HARPERS FERRY, 1747-1858

Early settlement patterns at Harpers Ferry resulted from colonial migration from southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Virginia in the mid to late 1700s.[1] As settlers from the north and east sought lands in the west, the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers became an important access point to the settlement lands beyond. In 1747 Robert Harper from Pennsylvania passed through this area and was inspired by the potential economic and commercial opportunities the area possessed.[2] Harper purchased a small parcel of land, log cabin and ferry equipment from Peter Stephens, the only settler in the area. In 1751, Harper received a land patent for 125 acres from Lord Fairfax and continued to expand his land holdings in the area until 1762.[3] In 1763, the Virginia General Assembly granted Harper exclusive ferrying rights to foot and wagon traffic crossing the Potomac River at the established town of "Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry."[4]

Over the years, Harper developed his property slowly. Building on the existing ferry site, he constructed a sawmill and gristmill and began erecting a permanent three-and-a-half story stone building in 1775.[5] However, the full development of Harpers Ferry by Robert Harper ended in September 1782 when Harper passed away leaving his ferry, mills, stone building, and various outbuildings to his heirs.[6] Harper's will divided his holdings along an east-west fence line and set aside four acres of land surrounding his grave for a town cemetery—a pattern of land division that remains in Harpers Ferry today.[7]

In 1783, Thomas Jefferson traveled to Harpers Ferry on a trip to explore the region's natural resources. He climbed to a rock outcropping on top of the bluff behind the stone building erected by Harper and wrote, "The passage of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in Nature."[8] A similar scene is shown in Figure II.1 with the steep hills and bluffs of the mountains surrounding the confluence of the two rivers. Writing about this picturesque landscape, Jefferson inadvertently left his mark on the landscape at Harpers Ferry. The rock outcropping where he wrote the poetic description of the confluence of the two rivers was thereafter known as Jefferson's Rock. The site was and continues to be a well-known visitor attraction for Harpers Ferry.[9]

In the mid-1790s, Congress authorized funding for three United States armories as a means of protecting the young nation from potential threats as political unrest in Europe grew. Having surveyed the landscape of Harpers Ferry as a young adult, President Washington recalled his impressions of the potential economic opportunities of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and voted to place one of the armories at Harpers Ferry. After much debate, Congress approved the armory at Harpers Ferry, and deeds to 427 acres of land in Virginia and Maryland were transferred from Robert Harper's heirs to the U.S. government in 1796 and 1797.[10] With this acquisition the government owned the majority of the land in the area with the exception of two parcels owned by Harper's heirs, the Wager Reservation and Ferry Lot Reservation.

The first armory workers arrived at Harpers Ferry in 1798 and began construction of the brick armory buildings on flat land along the riverbanks.[11] As work continued, two regiments from the United States Provisional Army under the direction of Major General Charles C. Pinckney were stationed at Harpers Ferry to protect the national armory from a possible attack by France. Like Jefferson, Pinckney's troops also left their mark on the landscape; their encampment on the bluffs above the town became permanently known as Camp Hill.[12] Figure II.1 illustrates the development and initial layout of the town between 1800 and 1824. Notice the armory buildings positioned on the flat, low-lying riverbank in a grid pattern, and the residential houses placed at the base of Camp Hill in a more random fashion. Two roads are also seen following the contours of the hill in Figure II.1.

As the armory expanded, Harpers Ferry shifted from an agricultural to an industrial landscape. New technologies and transportation methods transformed the landscape of the area. In November 1833 the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal arrived at Harpers Ferry, linking the town to Georgetown with intent to construct a navigable waterway to the Ohio River Valley.[13] Three years later in 1836, the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad came to the town and in 1837 linked to the Winchester & Potomac (W&P) Railroad further expanding the town's regional connections.

While the armory at Harpers Ferry spurred the growth of the town in the mid-1800s, it also created problems. The transfer of private property to public ownership led to a lack of housing for the increasing population of armory workers. Little land remained for building private homes, which forced workers to live in crowded, makeshift, unsanitary conditions. Assessing the living conditions for his workers, Armory Superintendent Major John Symington made plans to alleviate the crowded and unsanitary atmosphere by developing a comprehensive master plan for the town in the mid-1840s.[14] Old buildings were demolished, new buildings were constructed, streets were widened and regraded, and lots were surveyed and sold. Symington's plan for Harpers Ferry was a rectilinear grid—not necessarily practical with the steep topography of the town.[15] Figure II.2 shows an 1852 town plat map drawn by S. Howell Brown, based on Symington's master plan. The repetition of the lot and street grid pattern is shown extending from the riverbank westward up Camp Hill. Comparing the regularity of the grid in Figure II.2 with the varying topographic changes in Figures II.1 and II.3, the difficulties of implementing the grid layout on steep slopes are evident. Symington's plan also relocated the residences of the commanding officer, paymaster, and quartermaster to Camp Hill, away from the unsanitary conditions and periodic flooding of the Lower Town.[16] By the late 1850s, Harpers Ferry was a bustling industrial town with a reorganized street and lot layout with some changes to the grid plan based on topography.

## C. JOHN BROWN'S RAID & THE CIVIL WAR, 1859-1865

The environment of Harpers Ferry was transformed on October 16, 1859 when John Brown and his "Provisional Army of the United States" seized the B&O Railroad Bridge and the U.S. armory in efforts to arm and free southern slaves.[17] Two days later on October 18, militia from Virginia, Maryland, and Washington DC stormed the fire engine house of the armory where Brown and his men were hiding. Brown was captured and taken to nearby Charlestown, where he was tried and hanged two months later.[18] Narratives and graphic illustrations of the events of John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry appeared in several newspapers across the country. At the same time, the publicity of the raid heightened the uneasy political atmosphere of the nation. To protect government property from future revolts, federal forces were stationed in Harpers Ferry; nevertheless, political and social tensions continued to rise.[19] On April 17, 1861 Virginia seceded from the Union, only five days after the first shots of the American Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina.[20] Across the Potomac River, Maryland remained a slave-holding border state associated with the Union. The state of West Virginia was formed later when it broke away from Virginia in 1863.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, both Federal and Confederate armies realized the strategic location of Harpers Ferry. As a result, Federal troops occupying the town destroyed much of the U.S. armory property to prevent southern rebels from using manufactured weapons and supplies housed there.[21] Days later Confederate troops seized Harpers Ferry and burned the railroad bridges across the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, successfully cutting off these transportation routes between the north and south.[22] For months both the Union and Confederate sides watched each other carefully, as Confederate soldiers from the Virginia militia trained on Bolivar Heights under the direction of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, later known as "Stonewall" Jackson.[23] In February of 1862, Federal forces marched back into the town, finding a desolate landscape.[24]

Northern forces remained until mid-September when Major General "Stonewall" Jackson returned to Harpers Ferry with his troops and forced the Union troops to surrender, the largest surrender of northern forces during the entire Civil War.[25] The town of Harpers Ferry continued to change hands throughout the balance of the Civil War, and by the end the town was in ruins. Almost every building had been damaged by cannon fire or looting, and the landscape had been stripped of all vegetation.[26]

## D. HARPERS FERRY IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

The post-war years presented a struggle for Harpers Ferry. After the war, the U.S. government closed the armory and sold all lands associated with it.[27] A public sale transferred the government owned lands back into private ownership, thus stimulating redevelopment for the town. Buildings were renovated and lots were developed, but several buildings still remained in their post-war dilapidated state. Slowly, commercial activity developed within the town. Additionally in the late 1860s and early 1870s, the railroads reconstructed the Potomac and Shenandoah River bridges, thus reconnecting the town to locales further east and south.[28] Despite efforts to rebuild, economic prosperity never fully flourished within the town. Floods in 1870, 1877, and 1889 caused serious damage to Lower Town.[29]

Post-war Harpers Ferry also experienced an increase in its free slave population. Inspired by John Brown's raid, several runaway and free slaves came to Harpers Ferry during and after the Civil War. This influx created social tensions between white and black residents of the community and generated a growing need for services for the increasing African American population. Accordingly, a freedman's school was opened on Camp Hill by Freewill Baptist missionaries following the Civil War. A few years later, Freewill Baptists acquired several armory buildings on Camp Hill in the mid to late 1860s and opened Storer College, one of the first African Americans colleges at that time. The opening of an institution for higher education in turn drew more African Americans to the area. In 1906, the college became the location of the second meeting of the Niagara Movement, the precursor to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).[30]

Improved railroad realignments and bridges in the 1880s altered the Lower Town landscape once more and stimulated economic development.[31] Better services attracted tourists to the Harpers Ferry area via railroad. They came to the town to see Jefferson's Rock and the site of John Brown's Raid. The boom in travelers to the area sparked another wave of economic enterprises. New businesses were established to cater to the out-of-town guests as residents of Harpers Ferry turned their homes into boarding houses, resorts, and hotels to house tourists during the summer months.[32]

## E. HARPERS FERRY IN THE 20TH CENTURY & HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, 1944-2005

The tourism boom in Harpers Ferry continued well into the twentieth century. As in previous decades, people came to Harpers Ferry to explore the history of this small town in its naturalistic setting. However, methods of transportation were changing. The introduction of the automobile

in the landscape impacted the small town's prosperity and physical form. In 1922, the streets of Lower Town Harpers Ferry were graded and paved with concrete.[33] Soon afterward amenities such as gas stations, lunch stands, and parking lots sprang up in addition to the former hotels and boarding houses in the landscape to provide services for these vehicular tourists.[34] The automobile also expanded tourist's destinations. For example the broader landscape of Camp Hill and Bolivar Heights that was previously limited to determined hikers was now open for exploration with mechanized vehicles; however, most automobile tourists centered their vacations on open roads and fast traveling speeds rather than on driving to distant vacation destinations such as the Camp Hill area.[35] The Harpers Ferry tourist landscape of the 1930s is shown in Figure II.3. Notice the network of bridges and roads leading to Lower Town Harpers Ferry accommodating both railroad and automobile traffic.

Despite the economic and commercial growth of the mid-twentieth century, record floods hit Harpers Ferry in 1924, 1936, and 1942. Once again, many Lower Town buildings suffered structural damage, and bridges spanning the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers were damaged. The bridges were finally replaced in 1947 and 1949. However, the automobile bridges were erected farther downstream to the east of Harpers Ferry on the Potomac River and further upstream to the south on the Shenandoah River, which redirected traffic around Lower Town, not through it. This altered transportation route, discernable in Figures II.4 and II.5 on the south side of the Shenandoah River, severed the town from its source of economic revenue.[36] Figure II.5 also shows the portion of Symington's mid-1850s street and lot layout that was actually implemented.

Several changes occurred within the Harpers Ferry landscape during the late 1940s and early 1950s. During that time, the State of West Virginia began purchasing property from Harpers Ferry residents in order to donate the land to the U.S. Government to create Harpers Ferry National Monument.[37] In 1944, Harpers Ferry National Monument was established by Congressional legislation. By 1954, the United States government owned and managed much of the land that it previously did in 1796.[38] Also in 1954, the Supreme Court case *Brown v. The Board of Education* ruled segregation as unconstitutional and ended all federal and state funding for segregated schools. As a result, Storer College on Camp Hill closed its doors in 1955 after ninety years of dedication to African American education.[39]

The establishment of a national monument at Harpers Ferry warranted documentation and planning processes for all buildings within the park. An assessment of the existing structures and landscape found that the majority of the existing structures exhibited flood damage from previous decades and a few structurally unsound buildings had already been demolished.[40] After the assessment was conducted, the National Park Service selected a restoration plan for the town that would restore the town and its setting to its 1859 to 1865 appearance. Subsequently, most structures not dating to this period were removed from Lower Town Harpers Ferry, thus adding voids in the landscape.

Additional changes from the 1960s and 1970s altered the appearance of Harpers Ferry once more. In 1963, Congress authorized the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, changing the name of national monument. The remaining buildings in Lower Town were restored or rehabilitated to their 1859-1865 appearance as funding was acquired. Also during this time, tourists continued to travel to Harpers Ferry to see the sites of the historical park. As

in previous decades, the automobile impacted the Harpers Ferry landscape again in the 1960s. Mature vegetation and open green space along the Shenandoah riverbank were removed to create parking lots for Harpers Ferry visitors. Soon, however, it was evident that the parking lots were inadequate for the number of visitors coming to the park each year. In efforts to maintain the 1859 to 1865 appearance, the National Park Service moved the parking lots and main visitors center to the top of nearby Cavalier Heights and provided a shuttle bus service to transport people from the visitors center to Lower Town.[41] The visitors center and partial parking area are seen in the lower left hand corner of Figure II.4. The park was expanded again in 1974 and 1980 to include land across the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

By 2004 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park encompassed 2,504 acres and had a total of 260,326 visitors to the site that year.[42] Today Harpers Ferry National Historical Park maintains their off-site parking area, visitors center, and shuttle service to the Lower Town and exists much as it appears in Figure II.4 and II.5.

# CHAPTER II: ENDNOTES

[1] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-3.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People,* "Robert Harper." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[5] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-3.
[6] Ibid., 3-5.
[7] Ibid., 3-5.
[8] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People,* "Thomas Jefferson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[9] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-35.
[10] Ibid., 3-7, 3-8.
[11] Ibid., 3-9.
[12] Ibid., 3-9, 3-10.
[13] Ibid., 3-30.
[14] Ibid., 3-41.
[15] Ibid., 3-43.
[16] Ibid., 3-46.
[17] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People,* "John Brown." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[18] Ibid.
[19] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-5, 3-52.
[20] Ibid., 3-52.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People,* "Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[24] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-54.
[25] Ibid., 3-55.
[26] Ibid., 3-56, 3-57.
[27] Ibid., 3-73.
[28] Ibid., 3-77.
[29] Ibid., 3-81, 3-82.
[30] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Photo Archives,* "Camp Hill & Storer College" http://www.nps.gov/hafe/storer.htm
[31] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-88.
[32] Ibid., 3-90.
[33] Ibid., 3-112.
[34] Ibid., 3-111.
[35] Ibid., 3-113, 3-114.
[36] Ibid., 3-117.
[37] Ibid., 3-126.
[38] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-126 and http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/policy/fedland/fieldreports/NPS/Capital/HarpersFerry.html
[39] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Photo Archives,* "Camp Hill & Storer College" http://www.nps.gov/hafe/storer.htm
[40] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR: Lower Town,* 3-127.
[41] Ibid., 3-141.
[42] National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park,* "Facts" http://www.nps.gov/hafe/pphtml/facts.html



**Figure II.1.** This circa 1800-1824 anonymous painting shows the picturesque landscape that encompasses Harpers Ferry. The confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, the gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Lower Town and Camp Hill are all shown in this view. Courtesy MDHS. (R-LHF-HFA-RV-HF-628-1800-1824.jpg)

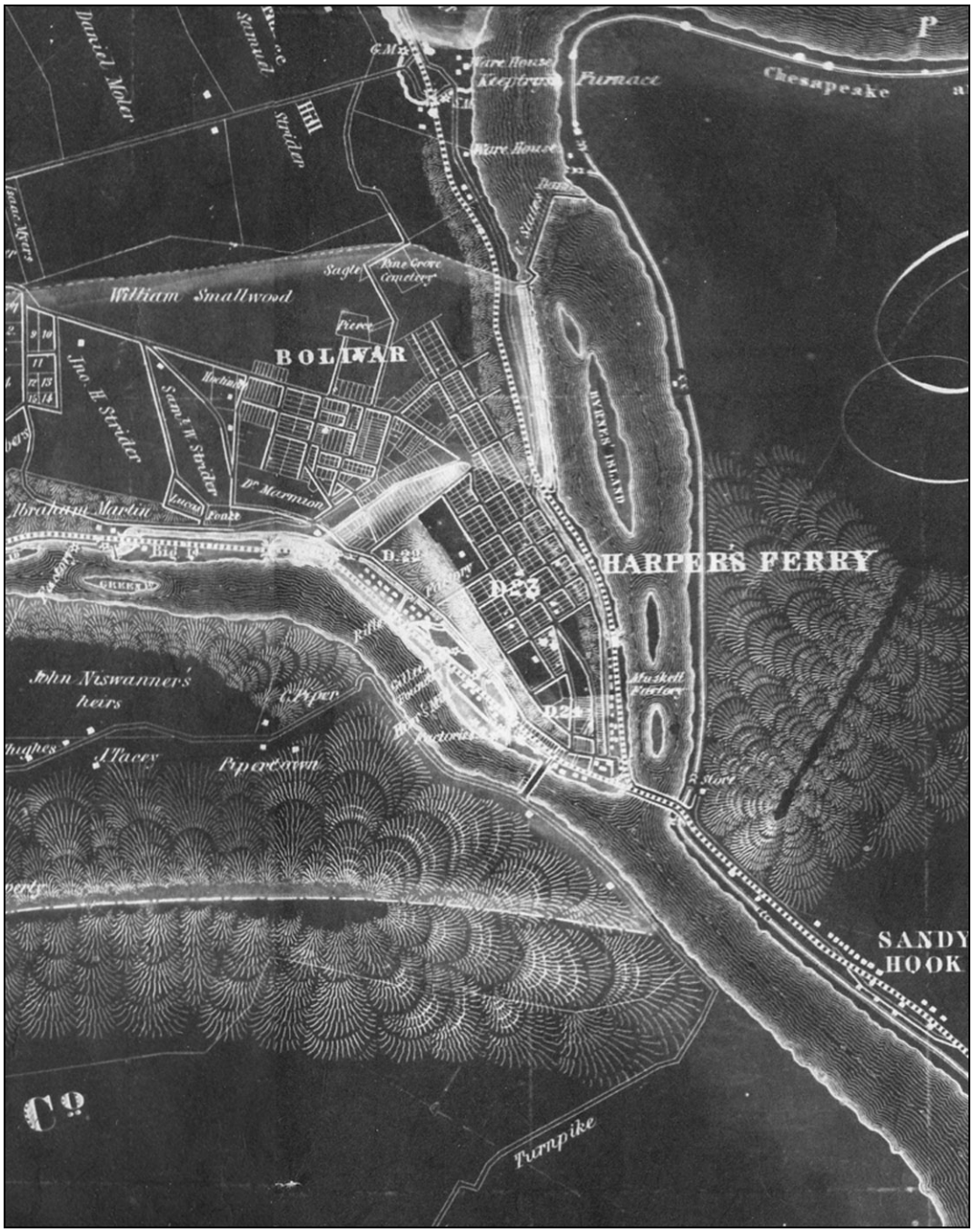



**Figure II.2.** This portion of the 1852 Map of Jefferson County, Virginia, drawn by S. Howell Brown illustrates Armory Superintendent John Symington's master plan for the town of Harpers Ferry. Notice the rigid grid street and lot layout in comparison to the steep, sloping topography in the area. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00039-B-whole-1852.jpg)



**Figure II.3.** A 1930 aerial oblique photograph shows the development of Harpers Ferry in the mid-twentieth century. Transportation methods drastically changed the landscape by adding a network of bridges and roads to accommodate the increasing number of automobiles and tourists coming to Harpers Ferry. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-HF-542-1930.jpg)



**Figure II.4.** This 2001 aerial photograph shows Harpers Ferry National Historical Park relatively as it exists today. New road alignments that bypass Lower Town are seen in the lower portion of the photograph winding across the Shenandoah River. Also note the current visitors center and parking lot in the lower left corner. Courtesy HAFE. (R-LHF-2001-context.jpg)



**Figure II.5.** An enlargement of the 2001 aerial photograph shows Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in greater detail. Notice the portions of Symington's street and lot layout that were implemented in the Camp Hill vicinity. Courtesy HAFE. (R-LHF-2001-context-cropped.jpg)



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER III: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS & CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS & CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Heritage Landscapes explored the Lockwood House landscape seeking a pattern of organization that divides the property into components. It is useful to identify, organize and define the character of the property by delineating a logical series of landscape units each with a distinct, identifiable character. Within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries of the property, units having particular character emerge based on natural systems and features, spatial organization, views and visual relationships, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, structures, and site objects. Boundaries of landscape units may be loosely delineated by vegetation or slopes or clearly defined by physical features such as a wall, path, or road. Some of these features remain constant while others change over time. The character of the unit is part of the character of the property as a whole. Identifying and defining these areas or units clarifies the spatial organization of the property and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the property. Furthermore, Heritage Landscapes is using the list of character-defining features as laid out in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Guidelines)* to explore the Lockwood House landscape.

## B. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES & CULTURAL LANDSCAPE UNITS

The invisible legal boundaries and the physical features that exhibit these boundaries help define the spatial limits of the Lockwood House property. The Lockwood House was built in 1848 as the armory paymaster's house and is positioned on the prominent Camp Hill overlooking the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Contextually, the Lockwood House landscape overlooks Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the east, the Potomac River and Maryland Heights to the northeast and the Shenandoah River and Loudoun Heights to the southeast. Both rivers and the geographical formations of Maryland and Loudoun Heights played a significant role in the development of the regional landscape and served as strategic locations during the Civil War. Residential neighborhoods of Harpers Ferry and the main Storer College Campus contextually surround the Lockwood House to the north and west. Figure III.1 shows these landforms and land patterns. This image clearly indicates the woodland cover on Maryland and Loudoun Heights contrasted to the residential neighborhoods of Harpers Ferry.

On a site-specific level, the study boundaries of the Lockwood House landscape consist of Fillmore Street to the north, the stone walls of Harper Cemetery to the north and east, the Appalachian Trail to the south, and Lancaster Street to the west, encompassing approximately

seven acres of land. Figure III.1 also shows the boundaries of the site in relation to the contextual landscape.

Now that the boundaries of the Lockwood House landscape have been clearly defined, it is helpful to divide the property into a series of landscape units. Within the natural, constructed, and legal boundaries of the site, units emerge based on land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, structures, spatial organization, and views and visual relationships. Unlike the study boundaries, landscape unit edges may or may not be as clearly defined. Topographic changes and vegetation may delineate loosely defined landscape units, whereas a stream or stone wall may clearly define a boundary to a landscape unit. Landscape units may also be defined based upon landscape use. The character of each landscape unit helps define the character of the landscape as a whole. Identifying and defining these units clarifies the spatial organization of a site and facilitates a clearer understanding of the historic evolution of the property.

## C. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE UNITS

Heritage Landscape has studied the character of the Lockwood House landscape from the 18th century through the present and has determined that the Lockwood House landscape can be divided into three landscape units as described in the following text. All landscape units are identified on the *2005 Units & Photo Locations* plan*, UPL* with colored unit lines and numbers overlaid on the *2005 Existing Conditions* plan*, EC,* both included in Chapter X. The three landscape units for the Lockwood House landscape are:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Unit 1 encompasses the landscape areas surrounding the Lockwood House and Brackett House. This unit is defined on the north and west by the property lines of adjacent properties to the north of Fillmore Street and west of Lancaster Street. To the south, the edge of the Brackett House parking lot and the top of the slope define the unit. The slope also defines the unit on the east along with the cemetery fence line.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—Unit 2 includes Harper Cemetery and the open slope to the east of Lockwood House. It is delineated by stone walls on the north, east, and south sides. The north boundary is also defined by the boundary lines of adjacent properties to the north of Fillmore Street and the south facade of the house and garage located at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets. To the west, Unit 2 is defined by the cemetery fence line and the top of the slope.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—Unit 3 envelopes Jefferson's Rock, the Appalachian Trail, and the steep slope that leads to the Shenandoah River that is located to the south of the Lockwood House. The northern edge of this landscape unit is rigidly defined by the stone wall of Harper Cemetery and is more loosely defined by the top of the slope, previously defined by the boundaries of Unit 1. Unit 3 continues down slope from the Lockwood House property and serves as an edge unit to address connections to the Appalachian Trail and Jefferson's Rock.

*UPL* is drawn to the scale of 1-inch equals 100-feet (1" = 100') and includes the division layout for a detailed plan of the core Lockwood House area at the scale of 1-inch equals 40-feet (1" = 40'). The detailed plan is labeled with an A after the same title as the 1" = 100' plan. This format of plans at 1' = 100' and 1" = 40' scale forms the layout for all plans and aerials presented on 11-inch by 17-inch paper.

## D. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Within the each of the three landscape units are a variety of features that give character to the landscape. The *Guidelines* refer to these elements as the character-defining features of a landscape.[1] The character-defining features are identified and enumerated as a series of interrelated, unique aspects of the cultural landscape. They include:

- *Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships, & Natural Systems*—The three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in the landscape, land uses and visual relationships, shaped by both cultural and natural features. The uses of the land, views and visual relationships that organize the landscape, and natural aspects that influence the development of a landscape are defined by topography, vegetation, circulation, built elements—often combining these character-defining features to create the overall patterns of the landscape. When the cultural landscape includes a single building or several buildings, the spatial organization and overall character of the landscape is affected by these structures and these affects are studied and presented. At the Lockwood House property, the buildings, cemetery monuments, circulation routes, and vegetation define the overall patterns of the landscape. Visual relationships to and from the Lockwood House are linked to the natural systems of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The property overlooks and possesses a fantastic vista of this important landscape feature.

- *Topography*—The shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography occurs naturally and as a result of human manipulation. The ground plane at Lockwood House on top of Camp Hill is domed with a steep drop-off to the south down to the Appalachian Trail, to the east down to Lower Town, and to the north and west down to Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, respectively. Changes in topography were carried out when the house, western portion of the cemetery, and adjacent streets were constructed.

- *Vegetation*—Groups of plants, individual plants, agricultural fields, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, or turf. The Lockwood House landscape contains a variety of vegetation from individual plants and groupings including evergreen trees, deciduous trees and shrubs, perennials, and lawns.

- *Circulation*—May include roads, drives, trails, walks, paths, parking areas individually sited or linked to form a network or system. Alignment, width, surface and edge treatment and materials contribute to the character of circulation features. Historically circulation at the Lockwood House property was by foot or horse. The changes in use

from a private residence to a Civil War headquarters have required changes to circulation. The main automobile circulation pattern at Lockwood House was historically along Fillmore and Lancaster Streets and the Harper Cemetery access drives. The current drive system is asphalt with a small parking lot located to the south of Brackett House. The Lockwood House property also has a system of path segments constructed of large slabs of stone.

- *Water Features*—May be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape and typically include fountains, pools, cascades, irrigation systems, ponds, lakes, streams, and aqueducts. The Lockwood House property does not currently contain any water features; however, historically the water feature within the site was a cistern.

- *Non-habitable Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects*—Structures are non-habitable, constructed features such as walls, bridges, secondary buildings, arbors, gazebos, terraces, steps and fences. Structures at the Lockwood House property include stone walls, stone paths, wrought and cast iron fencing, cemetery monuments, and interpretational and directional signage. Remnants of historic wrought and cast iron fences are present on the western edge of the Harper Cemetery.

These landscape character-defining features are used throughout the report to focus on the definition and details of Lockwood House landscape as it has evolved through time to the present. The same vocabulary is used in the treatment recommendations in the final chapters.

## E. PERIOD PLAN DEVELOPMENT & TREE SIZING PROTOCOL

As stated in Chapter I, the objective in developing a period plan is to accurately portray the landscape at a time during an identified, documented period. Research and study of graphic materials for the period precedes period plan development. The process proceeds with identifying and evaluating character-defining features for each landscape unit in each determined period in order to portray the landscape. In this way the period plans serve to articulate the history, ownership evolution, changes over time, with the existing conditions plan demonstrating the level of continuity and change within the landscape today. Heritage Landscapes develops period plans from all available landscape documents for each time period to include sketches, photographs, maps, and plans as well as written documentation such as personal correspondence, papers, and diary entries. Source documents are determined for each period of ownership and the period plans closely reflect those sources in content. Secondary sources are used to clarify or illuminate additional details. Period plans and the current plan developed for Lockwood House landscape address origins and evolution of the landscape from 1865 to the present to include:

- Circa 1865 Period Plan, portraying the John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period
- Circa 1870 Period Plan, portraying the Early Storer College Period
- Circa 1906 Period Plan, portraying the Mid to Late Storer College Period
- Circa 1960 Period Plan, portraying the National Park Service Pre-Restoration Period
- Circa 1970 Period Plan, portraying the National Park Service Post-Restoration Period
- 2005 Existing Conditions Plan

An important component to the development of a period plan is the establishment of a uniform method of sizing the tree canopy symbols based on the number of years elapsed between periods. Tree canopy sizes correspond to the diameter at breast height (dbh) of the tree trunk.[2] The crown of each tree is shown in a size range related to the dbh. The downsizing process requires answering the question of how quickly do trees grow at Lockwood House given its particular climate, location, and soils. A specific rate of growth was determined for deciduous, coniferous, and flowering or fruiting tree types at Lockwood House by comparing the estimated dbh of trees in the earliest dated photographs to the known dbh of existing trees today. Each tree type was then sized from the field measured dbh as recorded in the 2005 existing conditions survey. This study process also relied on a review of aerial and ground photographs. By studying these trees, Heritage Landscapes developed the following growth rate per decade for each tree type:

- Deciduous tree growth rate of about 4 inches per decade
- Flowering or fruiting trees growth rate of about 2 inches per decade
- Coniferous trees growth rate of about 2 inches per decade

Following this protocol, deciduous trees were downsized from 2005 dbh measurements for the Circa 1970 period plan, a time of some 35 years, by 14 inches. For 1960, a timeframe of 45 years, trees are reduced by 18 inches, by 40 inches for 1906, 99 years after the survey date, and 54 inches for 1870, 135 years from the survey date, and so on. Coniferous, flowering and fruiting trees are reduced by 7 inches for 1970, 9 inches for 1960, and 20 inches for 1906, based on the 2 inch per decade growth rate. Trees that are reduced to exactly 0 inches are retained and coded as 1 inch trees. Trees reduced to a negative number are removed from the period plan. While this tree sizing protocol is very useful, individual variations are noted on site today. For example, trees that are planted at the same time can differ in their dimensions today due to variations in soil, nutrient availability, etc. Information on specific tree plantings from photographs or written documents is also taken into account in determining the presence or absence of trees for a particular period.

Because all existing trees on the Lockwood House property have been planted within the last century, the existing vegetation was scaled back and removed from the plans before the period of significance. However, new vegetation seen in historic imagery was added to the period plans by scaling and estimating the size of the vegetation seen in the image and placing it in a correct location based upon the apparent perspective angle of the historic image. This vegetation was then retained and scaled back for the subsequent period plan and altered as documentation revealed. The codes shown alongside trees on the period plans correspond to tree species, if known. For example the code Asa refers to a Silver Maple (*Acer saccarinum*).

## F. EXISTING CONDITIONS TREE ASSESSMENT PROTOCOL

Within the Lockwood House landscape, trees, shrubs, and vines were identified by genus and species from field observation and keying to botanical sources as required. Trees were assessed by canopy, trunk, and root condition, and given a corresponding code listed on the plan, *EC*. Cultivars (cultivated varieties, or cv) are somewhat difficult to determine in the field and

planting records or previous tree surveys were not available and may not exist. Genus and species were noted unless obvious characteristics were able to provide cultivar information as well. The trees were individually assessed for root growth, trunk diameter and condition, and canopy health according to the following code list. Shrubs were identified by genus and species and located on the base map. The code for trees consists of 6-9 digits, for example: As17B1R. The first 2 or 3 letters designate the genus and species. The plant list provided in Appendix B keys the species by code. The next 1 or 2 numbers refer to the dbh. For trees with multiple stems, the diameter of individual trunks was recorded at dbh and added together to find the total diameter. The following letter (A-E) shows the condition of the canopy. The next number (1 or 2) refers to the condition of the trunk. The next letter (U or R) designates the condition of the roots. If there is an M as the last digit following the root code it means the tree has multiple stems. If there is a number as the last digit(s) after the M, it describes the number of stems the tree has. The canopy, trunk, and root codes are keyed out as follows:

**Canopy**

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Good: full crown, vigorous growth, no immediate care required |
| B | Fair: minor problems, minimal deadwood with a diameter of less than 3 inches, minor pruning recommended |
| C | Poor: major problems, deadwood of over 3 inches and not more than six branches, major pruning recommended, monitor for hazard, possible removal |
| D | Failing: major dieback in crown, near dead or standing dead, hazard to be removed |
| E | Dead: Stump or depression (tree identified if possible) |

**Trunk**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | No visible damage |
| 2 | Damage including wounds, mushrooms, cracks, or minor decay issues |

**Roots**

| | |
|---|---|
| U | Unrestricted: open |
| R | Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 feet on one or more sides by roads, sidewalks, buildings, or other substantial objects. |

Canopies were rated in alphabetical order from A to E. An A-rating indicates trees in good condition with a full crown, vigorous growth and no maintenance required. B signifies canopies with minor problems, such as minimal deadwood up to three inches in diameter. Routine maintenance pruning will aid tree health and appearance. The C-rating is applied when major deadwood is present on up to six branches with diameters of more than three inches. Pruning should be done for the health and longevity of the tree and for potential hazard control. A rating of D signifies major dieback in the crown indicating that the tree is in serious decline and an arborist should review for potential removal or significant repair. A D-rating is also used for standing dead trees. The E-rating is used for stumps or depressions where a tree has been removed, with stumps identified where possible.

Tree trunks were given a rating of 1 or 2. Trunks in good condition with no visible problems or very minor ones that will be outgrown were rated 1. Trunks with any damage including cracks, wounds, fungus, and visible decay were rated as 2.

The rating system used for the root zone was U for unrestricted space for growth, and R for restricted space. Restriction is usually caused by adjacent sidewalks, roads or buildings and in a few cases by crowding. Generally, trees with obstructions within 8 to 10 feet were coded as R. The degree of restriction is relative to the mature size and root-space of a particular tree. For example a mature oak will need more root space than a flowering crabapple.

The ratings will serve as a guide for the National Park Service, helping them to quickly determine the needs of individual trees within the Lockwood House landscape and possible methods of care, maintenance, removal and replacement where needed. The mapping will allow maintenance crews and/or arborists to pinpoint problem areas with minimal in-field investigation involved. The existing conditions plan, *EC*, also serves as a thorough capture of the landscape details in 2005 as a record of pre-landscape preservation intervention.

# CHAPTER III: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996), 5, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998), 15.
[2] Breast height is defined as 4.5 feet above the ground plane on the uphill side of the tree.

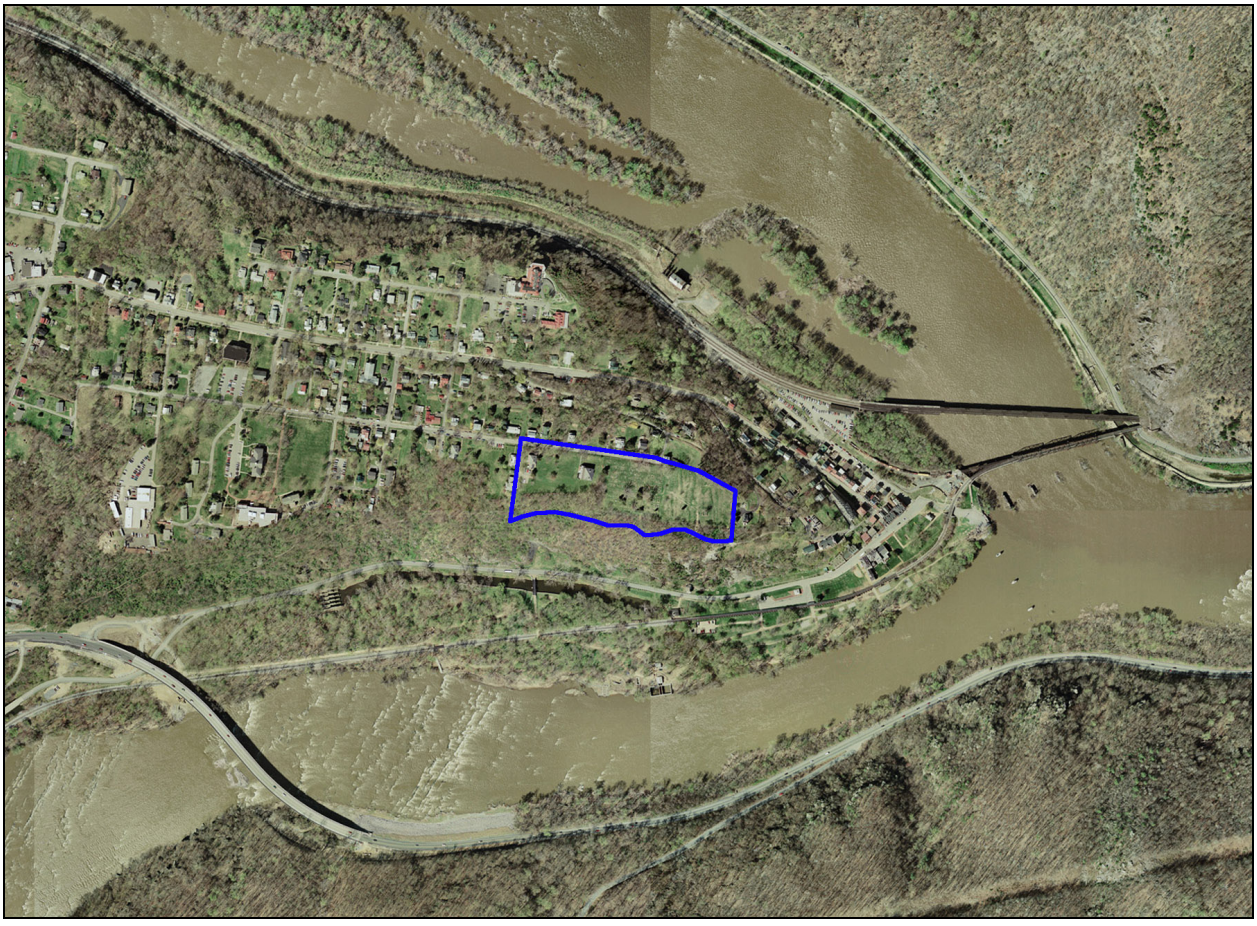


**Figure III.1.** This 2001 aerial photograph outlines the Lockwood House property in its context. The Potomac River and Maryland Heights are shown in the upper portion of the photograph, and the Shenandoah River and Loudoun Heights are seen in the lower half of the photo. Courtesy HAFE. (R-LHF-context-boundary-2001.jpg)



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER IV: EARLY LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT & PAYMASTER PERIOD, 1747 to 1858*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT & PAYMASTER PERIOD

A period of growth and development for Harpers Ferry during the late 1700s and first half of the 1800s laid the foundation for the general organization of the town. The following text outlines the evolution of the Lockwood House property from the earliest known inhabitants to the year prior to John Brown's raid. These years focus on three occupants of the site—famed riflemaker John H. Hall and United States Armory Paymasters Edward Lucas Jr. and Dr. Dennis Murphy. Because of this early time span, pre-photographic documentation for this period is limited to paintings, sketches, and surveys.

A general introduction to the overall landscape in this chapter is followed by a more detailed discussion of the character-defining features in each of the three landscape units, Unit 1, Lockwood House Hilltop; Unit 2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope; and Unit 3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope. Within each section pertaining to these landscape units, the discussion of character-defining features, as outlined in the *Guidelines* follows the same general organization in the order listed below:

- Spatial Organization, Land Patterns Visual Relationships & Natural Systems
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Circulation
- Water features
- Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

Although documentation for the latter part of this time period is more prevalent than the earlier decades, the overall lack of detailed historical images does not provide sufficient data to develop a period plan for the 18th or early 19th century. Devising a period plan for this time period would require excessive conjecture and would lack detail. Accordingly, a thorough discussion about the Lockwood House property during this time period has been provided based on the limited documentation.

The available historical images illustrating the Lockwood House landscape from 1747 to 1858 are included and referenced as figures. All pertinent information for the images is given in the captions along with the source information and digital image file identification number. The *Early to Mid 1800s Contextual Image Locations* plan, *CON-1800s* illustrates the locations from which the historical photographs, included in this chapter as figures, are taken.

## B. 1747 TO 1858 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

From 1747 to 1858, the Lockwood House property evolved to a small cemetery, a house site, and a government-owned lot with a brick dwelling and other improvements. The Robert Harper grave set in the open landscape of Camp Hill marks the first change. The pre-1819 house of John H. Hall and the United States Armory Paymaster's residence marks the third evolution during this period. The character and appearance of the landscape at this time is documented in several written narratives to include Hall and Symington correspondence and United States Armory annual reports.

Robert Harper was the first permanent settler in the Harpers Ferry area who impacted the Lockwood House property. In 1747, Harper passed through the area of the Potomac and Shenandoah River confluence and purchased land and a ferrying operation. Four years later on April 25, 1751, he received his first land patent from Lord Fairfax for 125 acres, which undoubtedly encompassed the Lockwood House property. An untitled survey of the original land patents from Lord Fairfax to Robert Harper in 1751 and 1762 is shown in Figure IV.1. The darker lines show the land patents and property holdings of Harper during the 1750s and 1760s, and the lighter lines are a later survey of United States Government owned lands in 1827. Harper developed this land and expanded his land holdings in the vicinity until his death in September 1782. He was buried on the lower portion of the bluff of Camp Hill overlooking the town of Harpers Ferry and the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Upon his death, Harper's will stipulated that four acres of land surrounding his grave on the hill be set aside and used as a town and family cemetery.[1] However, Harper's heirs neglected to mark out the boundaries of the four-acre graveyard, which caused land and boundary disputes over the property in subsequent years.[2]

On June 15, 1796, the future Lockwood House property was transferred from private ownership to public ownership when the heirs of Robert Harper sold the majority of their land to the United States Government for the establishment of a national armory at Harpers Ferry.[3] Figure IV.1 and IV.2, 1827 and 1833 surveys, respectively, show land holdings purchased by the United States Government during this time. By the early 1800s the first armory buildings were constructed at Harpers Ferry. In reaction to the development, James Wager, Jr., heir of Robert Harper, demanded in 1803 that the four-acre cemetery specified in Harpers's last will be staked out on the public lands of Camp Hill.[4] On the 1803 plan by King and Harbaugh the cemetery appears to be staked out surrounding Harper's grave.[5] In 1825 the U.S. Government erected a stone wall delineating the boundaries of the cemetery to avoid any future land disputes.[6] The earliest known depiction of the cemetery wall is seen in Figure IV.4. This image shows a stone wall on the right edge of the frame, amidst several deciduous trees. An unpaved, compacted earth footpath is also shown paralleling the stone wall, leading from Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the heights of Camp Hill. Judging from the slope of the topography and the view of the Gap, this stone wall appears to be that of the Harper Cemetery boundary as erected by the U.S. government.

While the details of the Lockwood House landscape are not fully documented throughout the early part of the 1800s, evidence shows that a small house and two small buildings, one of which was most likely a barn, were erected on the Lockwood House property prior to 1819.[7] This is

the earliest-known record of occupation of the site. Around 1819, John H. Hall, a native of Maine and manufacturer of rifles, occupied the small house situated on the property.[8] Under his contract with the U.S. War Department, Hall was required to produce 1,000 breechloading rifles.[9] He manufactured his weapons on Lower Hall Island along the Shenandoah River and lived in the small house that was "16 by 24 feet, exclusive of its porch."[10]

Shortly after, Hall's family joined him and occupied and altered the future Lockwood House property until 1840. When the family moved in, they noted a "poor family" living in a "small one story building" that was located "a few yards of the house" and was initially intended to serve as "an appendage to that house."[11] However, the Hall family allowed them to continue occupying the structure. In 1827 Hall requested and received funds to add on to the house and to construct a larger barn. The house addition included two rooms, one where he could work and a "room and one chamber" for his family. The new barn, measuring twenty-five square feet replaced a smaller twelve-foot square barn already on the property.[12] In his plea for the barn, Hall stated that the old barn was "so small as to oblige me to keep my hay out in the open air."[13]

Prior to 1830, the house occupied by the Hall family was one of few houses located on the south side of Fillmore Street. The east end of Fillmore Street was described as "barren" while the west end was described as "a rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of any thing but stones and weeds."[14] From these descriptions, the Camp Hill landscape along Fillmore Street was rough, rocky, barren ground with few inhabitants in the early 1800s.

Hall's quest to make additions and improve the property continued into the 1830s. In 1832, Hall requested more funding for a washing room addition to the house. Apparently, funds were not granted as one year later, in 1833, Hall repeated his request.[15] Figure IV.2, drawn by George Rust on April 22, 1833 shows the location of "Capt. Hall's" dwelling during this time in addition to the location of the rifle factory, new government buildings, "Boundaries of the Public Land," and several streets including Charlestown Road and Shenandoah Street. A detailed view of this drawing is seen in Figure IV.3, which shows Rust's sketch of the elevation of the Hall house. In Figure IV.3, the house appears to be a two-story building with a gable or hipped roof and bookend chimneys. Three openings, likely a door and two windows, are drawn on the elevation as well. Three years later in 1836, Hall made another request to move the kitchen and washroom into the one-story building adjacent to the house that was previously occupied by the poor family. The poor family had since moved, and Hall wanted the building for his own family's use.[16] This request was granted.

Four years later, in 1840, Hall moved from Harpers Ferry to Missouri due to failing health.[17] Consequently, Hall's son, William requested reimbursement for improvements to the governmental land that his father had made throughout their stay. In his appeal for funds on November 12, 1840, William Hall wrote that over the course of twenty years, his father had "enclosed nearly two acres of land, divided it by good fence into gardens and yards cleared it of rocks & bushes with which it was entirely covered, leveled the inequalities and arranged in steps the declivities, made a soil by hauling fertile earth from a distance, and placed the whole in the highest state of cultivation." The Halls "also planted more than one hundred trees producing the choicest fruits of the climate; nearly an equal number of grape vines of the most valuable kinds, known in America & Europe, all of which are in a very flourishing condition and many ornamented trees such as locust, etc. In addition to these, there is a great variety of the most rare

& beautiful flowers, & shrubbery—asparagus and strawberry beds, etc. The principle expense of which is in the setting, and which will be serviceable to come. He also incurred some expense in laying pavements, buying marble for hearths, and papering rooms." [18]

In addition to his request, William Hall threatened to remove his father's ornamental plantings and other improvements to the landscape, if no reimbursement was received from the government.[19] After much debate, approximately one month later on December 10, 1840, Hall received a reimbursement from the U.S. Government of $50.80 for 58 panels of fence; $150 for ornamental plants; $150 for grading the site; $20 for stone paving in front of the house, for a grand total of $380 for improvements to the house and grounds. [20]

While the above description provides a detailed list of what the landscape at the Hall residence on the Lockwood House property included, it does not specify locations or the spatial arrangement of these features. Nor are the exact property boundaries of the Hall property addressed, but it is likely that the Hall property of this time period encompassed much of the land of the Lockwood House property adjacent to Harper Cemetery and perhaps a portion of the Brackett House property. Early depictions of the Camp Hill area of the Harpers Ferry landscape are taken from a distance and often generalized. Figure IV.5 is one such image showing Harpers Ferry from Maryland Heights across the Potomac River. From this illustration a group of large trees appears on the crest of Camp Hill, just to the right of the tree in the left foreground. This cluster of trees is in the same vicinity as the John Hall house and Harper Cemetery and may be part of either one or both of these landscapes. These trees could also be the same ones depicted in Figure IV.4 surrounding the cemetery wall. Trees, ornamental plants, gardens, fences, and pavements as described in the narrative were the character-defining features in the early Lockwood House landscape by 1840.

From 1840 to 1847, the Armory Superintendent's Clerk, Archibald M. Kitzmiller and family resided in the Hall house.[21] While no detailed documentation of the landscape exists at this time, a letter written on April 15, 1842, by Mrs. John Hall expresses her sorrow and disappointment that the garden on the premises was "lost," possibly due to neglect from the Kitzmiller family. [22] While the smaller garden plants may have been gone, larger ornamental trees such as the locusts and orchard trees may have still existed at this time.

By the mid-1840s, Major John Symington, Superintendent of the U.S. Armory, created a street and lot plan for Harpers Ferry to alleviate the crowded and unorganized conditions of the town. Symington's plan proposed to radically alter the organization and appearance of the town. One result of the plan was to relocate the commanding officer's and paymaster's quarters to Camp Hill.[23] On August 8, 1846, Congress appropriated $15,000 for the construction of the new Armory Superintendent's and Paymaster's residences on Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry.[24] By April of the following year, the Hall house was demolished to make way for the new paymaster's quarters.[25] While the gardens were not maintained, it is possible that the larger ornamental and orchard trees planted by the Hall family remained.

Progress continued on the plans for the new paymaster's quarters, and on May 25, 1847, Major Symington submitted the plans for the new paymaster's house to the Chief of the Ordnance Department, Colonel George Talcott, and described the proposed location of the house on Camp Hill. Symington wrote "The building will be erected on the summit of a knoll, the ground falling

on all sides, so that its low elevation compared with the extent of the front, will not offend the eye."[26] The positioning of the building in relationship to the topography of the landscape reinforced the concept that commanding officers oversee their staff. Despite the "low elevation" that Symington talks about, the physical location of the new paymaster's quarters prominently displayed on Camp Hill made a statement about the presence and power of the paymaster and armory within the town.

Shortly after, construction began on the new Armory Paymaster's quarters. On June 20, Symington reported "The quarters for the Paymaster are now under roof and will be completed before the close of September. The dwelling house is 56 4/12 x 39 9/12 [feet], one story of brick upon a high basement story of stone…An outbuilding 18 x 20 feet of brick, one story covered with shingles and also a rain water cistern capable of holding 12000 gallons together with the necessary drains, conductions, &c, have been made in connection with this building."[27] Two months later on August 11, 1848, Major Symington wrote again to Colonel Talcott saying, "With regard to the paymaster's quarters (not yet completed) some necessary expenditures have already been incurred to make them habitable, not previously estimated for, these are, the construction of an out building for wood & coal and privies, completing the enclosure. These quarters are on the same site of those formerly occupied by Capt. Hall. The grounds are improved and garden made so that a trifling expense will put them in proper order… and it is estimated that a farther sum will be necessary to complete the paymaster's quarters including the necessary repairs to the stable and fences…"[28]

While new construction included the main house, outbuilding, privy and cistern, the stable, fences, and garden were apparently reused from the Hall family improvements. However, the testament of Mrs. Hall and her "lost" garden just six years earlier in 1842, leaves some discrepancy about this feature. Perhaps the Hall orchard and ornamental trees remained on site during this time, and the "trifling expense" to put the garden in working order possibly acknowledges the Hall era clearing and soil improvements and the purchase of new garden plants. It is also possible that the Kitzmiller family rejuvenated the growing space after 1842. In any case, the Symington correspondence is evidence of garden remnants near the new Armory Paymaster's quarters by 1848.

An 1848 plat map drawn by S. Howell Brown, Figure IV.6, offers some insight into the appearance and layout of the paymaster's residence shortly after its completion. The plat shows the "Pay Masters Quarters" with three outbuildings to the north and west, the "Public Grave Yard" to the east, and Jefferson's Rock to the southeast.[29] Note the irregular lot and street layout of the town during this time. The paymaster's house is shown situated on the lot line of two lots approximately rectangular in shape. The lot line separating the two lots forms a semi-circle joining with the east façade of the paymaster's house. Two small, square outbuildings are depicted to the north of the main house. These two buildings could be the outbuildings for coal and wood storage and the privies, either newly constructed with the house or reused from earlier occupation. A larger square outbuilding is located on the west property line; this building is most likely the twenty-five square foot stone stable erected and used by Hall. The "Public Grave Yard" or Harper Cemetery is trapezoidal in shape and adjoins the Armory Paymaster's quarters on the east edge of the property. A small square also appears in the southeast corner of the cemetery that is slightly larger than the paymaster's outbuildings. This square could be delineating a cemetery outbuilding. No vegetation is shown on this survey.

As the building and grounds neared completion, Paymaster Edward Lucas Jr. and his family moved into the residence in 1848.[30] On June 30, 1849, the annual report of the armory stated that the new paymaster's house was complete with eighty panels of paling fence enclosing the grounds.[31] Specific details about this fence are not given.

Figure IV.7 entitled "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" shows a sketch of the topography of the public landscape at Harpers Ferry demarcating four prominent buildings on the summit of Camp Hill. The house number two is labeled as "Paymaster's Quarters." Since Figure IV.7 encompasses many acres, the sketch shows locations of important structures and circulation routes with very little detail. Larger groups of vegetation are also shown. Within the paymaster's property, a large grove of trees to the northeast, a smaller grove of trees to the southeast, and a few trees to the north and south are depicted. A detail is shown in Figure IV.8. The large grove of trees to the northeast could quite possibly be the same group shown in Figures IV.4 and IV.5.

In 1852, S. Howell Brown platted the town of Harpers Ferry according to Major Symington's mid-1840s street and lot plan for the sale of government lots.[32] Figure IV.9 shows a portion of this survey showing the paymaster's quarters and Harper Cemetery. The paymaster's grounds appear regularly in shape compared to the 1848 plat, while the boundaries of the graveyard remain the same. Fillmore, Lancaster, Cliff, and York Streets are platted and border the paymaster's grounds on all sides with York Street separating the paymaster's grounds from Harper Cemetery. Although these streets were mapped, portions of these remained unbuilt likely due to property ownership and steep topography. The quality of the image in Figure IV.9 is poor due to the condition of the original document, which makes it unclear if the survey shows outbuildings within the boundaries of the Lockwood House property.

Figures IV.10 and IV.11 correspond to Brown's plat map of 1852, showing the top of Camp Hill from Loudoun Heights. Harper Cemetery is seen in the middle of both images with its trapezoidal stone wall and large trees within its boundaries. From this perspective, the trees appear to be pyramidal in shape, resembling an evergreen species. However, this could be the artist's rendition representing the actual landscape. Five trees are aligned in a north-south orientation and three trees are aligned in an east-west direction. These trees are most likely the same ones discernable in Figure IV.5. Although a cluster of houses is seen to the west of the cemetery, the paymaster's residence is not visible in either Figure IV.10 or IV.11.

By the mid 1850s, street improvements were made throughout Camp Hill and Lower Town Harpers Ferry, probably in accordance with parts of the Symington street plan. Fillmore Street on Camp Hill was one of these streets that were graded to level the "irregularity of the ground."[33] The November 5, 1857 issue of the *Martinsburg Republican* reported that "a great change has been made, hollows have been filled, hills have been removed and the feet of pedestrians now tread this new made Street."[34]

In 1857, construction began to erect the quarters for the superintendent's clerk (later known as Brackett House) immediately to the west of Lockwood House. The building was a two-story brick building with a stone foundation, slate roof, and two-story wing on the south side. No known outbuildings were constructed for the superintendent's clerk's property.[35] One year later,

the house was completed and ready for occupancy. Superintendent's clerk Archibald Kitzmiller and his family (former occupants of the Hall house) moved into the newly constructed building.[36]

Additions were also made to the paymaster's house during 1858. At that time Edward Lucas Jr. moved out of the residence, and a second-story brick addition and excavated areaway around basement were added to the house prior to the new paymaster moving in.[37] After the additions were completed, Paymaster Dr. Dennis Murphy and his family moved into the house and remained there until the early 1860s.

On September 27, 1858, Armory Superintendent Clowe requested additional funding for improvements to the paymaster's, master armorer's and two clerks' residences. These improvements included whitewashing fences, constructing three stables, and two smoke and fuel houses, and repairing the cistern.[38] However, there is not documentation of the implementation of the requested improvements or which modifications were made to what residence or feature.

The earliest known photograph found to date of the Lockwood House property, Figure IV.12, also dates from 1858. An enlarged portion of Figure IV.12 is shown in Figure IV.13. Emerging photographic technology of the time period allowed scenes to be captured in more detail and accuracy than previously seen in artist's sketches and paintings. Figures IV.12 and IV.13 shows the stone boundary wall of Harper Cemetery as a strong edge-defining element in the landscape with a small structure in the southeast corner. This structure corresponds to the square form seen previously in Figure IV.6 in this location. Vegetation within the cemetery is clearly visible with most of the trees being small, deciduous species. Five trees with dense canopies appear on the left side of the cemetery in the vicinity of Robert Harper's grave. These trees appear to be aligned in row, similar to the tree alignment in Figures IV.10 and IV.11. One tree with a less dense canopy and an open branching pattern is to the left of the row of trees. To the north (right) are several more trees with lesser canopies scattered throughout the cemetery and also aligned on the north boundary along the cemetery wall. The paymaster's residence is not visible from this angle.

In summary, the Lockwood House property evolved from 1747 to 1858. This originally uninhabited land atop the bluff called Camp Hill and owned by Robert Harper in 1747, became the site for the town cemetery, Harper Cemetery, in 1782. Adjacent to the cemetery was the residence and garden of John H. Hall that included ornamental and garden plants, fences, pavement, an outbuilding, and a barn. In 1847, the former Hall residence was removed for the construction of the new Armory Paymaster's quarters. It is partially documented that the Hall plantings, garden, fences, and outbuildings were reused for the new quarters. Also during this time a new street and lot organization was incorporated into the layout of Harpers Ferry, including Fillmore, Lancaster, York, and Cliff Streets that encompassed the Armory Paymaster's property. By 1858, a second-story and areaway were added to the paymaster's house, the superintendent's clerk's residence was constructed to the west, and Harper Cemetery was surrounded by a stone wall and vegetated with deciduous trees in rows and scattered trees as seen in period photographs.

## C. EARLY DEVELOPMENT & PAYMASTER PERIOD LANDSCAPE UNITS & CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

The following narrative describes what is known and speculated about the character of the Lockwood House landscape between 1747 and 1858. As previously stated, Heritage Landscapes has omitted a period plan from this chapter due to the limited documentation from this time period. However, a list of character-defining features can be compiled categorized by landscape unit.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III, are delineated on the *2005 Landscape Units Plan, LU*. These units are defined by land uses, patterns of development, and topography. The following description describes the character and features of each landscape unit for two sub-periods, 1747 to 1847 and 1847 to 1858. Because the 1747 to 1858 early development period encompasses several decades and two distinct occupants of the site, each with different character-defining features, the time span has been divided into sub-periods to further define the landscape character at this time. The 1747 to 1847 years embrace the Hall family occupancy while the 1848 to 1858 decade frames years from the paymaster occupancy of the Lockwood House property.

**C1. Sub-period 1747 to 1847 Landscape Character with Hall Family Focus**

The sub-period 1747 to 1847 focuses on the first occupancy of the site by the Hall family 1819 to 1940. The research yielded no written or graphic source information for the Lockwood House property during the years 1747 to circa 1820. The sub-period also encompasses seven years after the Hall family moves from the site; however limited documentation for these years also yields little information about the landscape character. As a result, the main focus of the following discussion is of the landscape character and character-defining features of the Lockwood House landscape during the Hall family tenancy from circa 1820 to 1840, as defined by landscape unit. The description for the three landscape units during sub-period 1747 to 1847 is as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Although no precise evidence was found about the location of the Hall family residence, Unit 1 likely encompasses the house and grounds developed by the Hall family and gardens and outbuildings contained therein.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—Unit 2 includes the older, east section of Harper Cemetery which is trapezoid shaped and enclosed by a stone wall on all four sides. The open slope to the west of the cemetery, but to the east of Unit 1 may be a part of the Hall family garden or residence at this time.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—At this time, Unit 3 consists of Jefferson's Rock and the steep south-facing slope that leads to the Shenandoah River. This area is probably open with little vegetation.

These landscape units define the landscape of the Lockwood House property during the 1747 to 1847 sub-period. The following landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features as outlined in Chapter III. Features are described unless absent from the unit and include:

- Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships, & Natural Systems
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Circulation
- Water features
- Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

**C1A. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

In general, Camp Hill was a relatively open landscape with panoramic views over the river confluence and surrounding hill and valley landscape. Little is known about the detailed spatial organization, and land patterns of the Lockwood House property when occupied by the John Hall family between 1820 and 1840. Judging from George Rust's 1833 map of the Hall residence on the site in Figures IV.2 and IV.3, the spatial and rectilinear organization of Camp Hill streets to the west of the property was beginning to form. Streets to the west of the Hall residence were laid out in a grid pattern based on the four cardinal directions, north, south, east and west. A slightly diagonal street, later named Clay Street, is seen leading to "Capt. Hall's" residence. As previously mentioned, narratives from this time period describe the Camp Hill area as "barren" and a "rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of any thing but stones and weeds."[39] However, the Hall family correspondence provides details of clearing of brush and rocks, improvement of soils, and cultivation of a variety of plants.

As the town of Harpers Ferry was developing a street pattern during this time, visual relationships were important. The siting of the Hall residence on top of Camp Hill provided visual connections. One was likely the vista to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains (Figure IV.4), linking the property to the natural systems of the surrounding contextual landscape. The second connection was the commanding view of Lower Town Harpers Ferry. The third visual relationship, although speculative, was possibly between the Hall residence and Hall's Rifle factory.

The topography of the Lockwood House Hilltop during the John Hall residency was similar to the appearance of the topography today. The house and grounds were situated on top of Camp Hill with the surrounding topography sloping away on all sides, more steeply to the north, east, and south, and less so to the west. Accounts of improvements to the land mention that John Hall "cleared it [the grounds] of rocks & bushes with which it was entirely covered, leveled the inequalities and arranged in steps the declivities, made a soil by hauling fertile earth from a distance, and placed the whole in the highest state of cultivation." This passage suggests that Hall graded the site and hauled soil amendments to smooth the irregular topography of the Lockwood House property in order to provide for cultivation. The extent of grading and filling is not known, but likely took place in the areas directly adjacent to the house, outbuildings, and cemetery boundary.

The John Hall residence situated within Unit 1 included much vegetation. In his request for reimbursement, Hall's son mentioned several plant species. These included some 100 fruit trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, and rare and beautiful flowers as cited. More specifically this vegetation included grape vines, locust trees, strawberries, and asparagus. This narrative reveals

that the Hall family had several gardens and a fruit orchard, which could be the trees on the crest of Camp Hill seen in Figure IV.5.

The layout of the circulation patterns at the Hall residence on the Lockwood House Hilltop is not documented. While in the request for reimbursement, John Hall notes expense for laying pavement, the specific details about the type or location of this pavement are not given. In addition, the Halls probably utilized diagonal Clay Street in Figure IV.3 and the unpaved footpath that paralleled the north edge of Harper Cemetery seen in Figure IV.4. This footpath led from Lower Town to Camp Hill along the cemetery wall.

The Lockwood House Hilltop during the Hall residency contains no known water features.

In addition to the 16' x 24' Hall family residence, the Lockwood House Hilltop contained various structures and objects during this sub-period. These included two outbuildings, one of which was a small outbuilding that originally housed a poor family and later served the Hall family. The other outbuilding was a small stone stable that was later demolished by Hall to erect a larger, twenty-five foot square stable. The grounds were also enclosed and divided by fences. The Hall residence was removed in 1847 for the construction of the new paymaster's house; however, the outbuildings, fences, and other landscape features may have remained in the landscape after 1847.

**C1B. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

During sub-period 1747 to 1847, Unit 2 was situated within the same contextual spatial organization, land patterns, visual relationships, and natural systems of the open, somewhat barren Camp Hill. Street development and organization took place further west. Clearly framed on four sides by a stone wall, Harper Cemetery is sited between Lower Town and Camp Hill, holding a unique position within the landscape as it serves as an edge feature that bridges both landscapes.

The visual relationship between this landscape unit and the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains is an important connection. It is not documented that Robert Harper, founder of the town and cemetery, gave much thought to the visual relationships or views from the site when determining where to be buried; nevertheless, its location on the edge of Camp Hill is prominently sited over Harpers Ferry. Local townspeople also realized the visual relationship of the site to the contextual landscape and often went to the cemetery to view the Gap during the day and night.

While no detailed surveys or narratives exist addressing the topography of Harper Cemetery & Open Slope for this sub-period, the groundplane within Unit 2 generally slopes eastward. The development of the cemetery over time would level the irregularities of the rocky surface, but the overall form of the hill would have remained the same. The topography of this landscape unit slopes downward to the northeast, east, and south, and rises to the west to meet the summit of Camp Hill. This rise in topography is the portion of the unit called the open slope. John Hall may have leveled and graded the open slope as part of his improvements to the grounds of the Lockwood House property.

Documentation about vegetation within Unit 2 during the sub-period 1747 to 1847 is also limited. Figure IV.4 shows the only known view of a portion of the Harper Cemetery at this

time. Within the image are several deciduous trees on the right side of the frame. Most of these trees are outside of the cemetery wall; however, two trees appear within the confines of Harper Cemetery. Figure IV.5 also shows vegetation on the crest of Camp Hill. This group of large vegetation could also be located within Unit 2 or within Unit 1. Vegetation within the stone wall of the cemetery probably grew up voluntarily or existed onsite prior to the area becoming a cemetery. The vegetation to the west on the open slope may have contained the ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers planted by the Hall family.

The sole documented circulation route in the vicinity of Unit 2 is an unpaved, compacted earth footpath shown in Figure IV.4. The path appears to lead from Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the neighborhood of Camp Hill. It is located to the north of the cemetery, paralleling the cemetery stone wall. Although located adjacent to, but outside the site boundaries, the path was the principal pedestrian circulation from Lower Town to Camp Hill.

Unit 2 contains no known water features.

Unit 2 contains two types of structures and small-scale objects—the stone boundary wall and cemetery gravestones. The stone wall was constructed in 1825 by the U.S. government out of dry-laid, local stone. A depiction of the wall from this time period is viewed in Figure IV.4. The cemetery gravestones are also made of local stone material.

**C1C. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope**

No known source documentation exists for Unit 3 during this sub-period from 1747 to 1847. However, Figure IV.7, a survey dating to 1851 provides some evidence of the change and features of landscape Unit 3 a few years earlier. The land is largely undeveloped and exhibits unchanged topography with visual relationships to the natural systems of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Topography of varying gradients sloped down to the banks of the Shenandoah River. Visual prominent elements of the Unit 3 landscape are the stone promontory of Jefferson's Rock, panoramic views to the Gap, and the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers.

Vegetation was most likely scattered vegetation that grew up voluntarily among the rock outcroppings and steep slopes of the cliff.

Circulation systems most likely centered around Jefferson's Rock and were narrow, unpaved footpaths much like that path in Figure IV.4.

Like Units 1 and 2, Unit 3 does not contain any known water features during this time.

The only known object for Unit 3 is Jefferson's Rock, the outcropping of rocks from which Thomas Jefferson wrote his poetic description of the Gap.

**C2. Sub-period 1848 to 1858 Landscape Character**

The sub-period 1848 to 1858 focuses on the development by the U.S. Government and the occupancy of the Lockwood House property by the United States Armory Paymaster. During this period the paymaster's quarters are constructed and added to and the appearance of the

grounds undergoes several changes. A summary description for the three landscape units during 1848 to 1858 sub-period is as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—By 1858 this area includes the paymaster's quarters (Lockwood House) and the superintendent's clerk's quarter (Brackett House) and the surrounding outbuildings, vegetation, circulation and objects.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—At this time, Unit 2 contains the enclosed east section of Harper Cemetery, and the open slope to the west of the cemetery. However, the open slope is part of the paymaster's residence and grounds.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—Unit 3 consists of Jefferson's Rock and the steep south-facing slope that leads to the Shenandoah River. This area probably still contains scattered vegetation.

These landscape units segment the landscape and define its character for the Lockwood House property during the 1848 to 1858 sub-period. The following discussion by landscape units is organized in the character-defining feature sequence and includes spatial organization, land patterns and visual relationships, natural systems, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and structures, site furnishings and objects. All features present are described.

**C2A. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

The spatial organization and land patterns of the Camp Hill changed during the years 1848 to 1858, while the visual relationships of the property remained the same. Throughout the late 1840s and early 1850s, a more organized and uniform street and lot layout was mapped and partially implemented in the area. Figure IV.6 shows the haphazard streets and lots of the area before this reorganization. The paymaster's quarters is shown on two lots, with the left lot being part of landscape Unit 1 and the majority of the right lot in Unit 2. The street shown to the north of the property is later known as Fillmore Street. Symington's street and lot layout for the town altered the spatial organization of the area as shown in Figure IV.9. With this new plan, streets and lots were laid out in clearer geometries. The Lockwood House property abutted Fillmore Street to the north, the partially constructed Lancaster Street to the west, and the platted but unbuilt Cliff Street to the south.

Within the Lockwood House Hilltop, Unit 1, the spatial arrangement and land patterns are loosely defined. Seen in Figure IV.6, the main house and two outbuildings create a cluster of buildings in the center of the property. The stable to the west is separated from this cluster. A few years later in 1857, Brackett House was constructed, further defining the spatial organization and repetition of dwelling houses along the crest of Camp Hill to the south of Fillmore Street. While the spatial arrangement of the topography remains intact, details of circulation, vegetation, small-scale elements of either Lockwood House or Brackett House lack location specific documentation.

Visual relationships and natural systems from the Lockwood House Hilltop to the distant confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers and Gap and Lower Town Harpers Ferry remained much the same from 1848 to 1858 as previously. The siting of the new paymaster's

quarters on the top of Camp Hill enhanced the overlook visual relationship to Lower Town, physically manifesting the presence of the paymaster.

The topography of the grounds at the Lockwood House Hilltop was probably altered to a degree during construction. With the demolition of the Hall residence and the building of the new paymaster's quarters, some grading of the site probably occurred, although the extent is likely limited as some outbuildings remained, thus establishing the grades at which the new construction was to be met. Written narratives describe the house as sitting on the summit of a knoll. With the new paymaster's house erected on the highest point of the hill, the groundplane of the 1848 to 1858 sub-period fell gradually to the west toward Brackett House and more sharply to the north, south, and east much as it did earlier. In 1858, alterations were made to the building, which further altered the soils and topography in the area, again to a modest degree. The ground immediately adjacent to the main house on the north, south, and east sides was excavated to construct an areaway to provide light and air into the basement level. Figures IV.7 and IV.8 show the only known topographic relief map from this time period. It is assumed that the topography was altered and leveled when Brackett House was constructed, but no specific documentation as been found to date.

By the mid 1850s, topographic changes were being made to the adjacent streets. Fillmore Street was graded to level its irregularities, although the extent of the grading is unknown. The historic elevation of Fillmore Street is also not known, but it assumed that the width of the street has increased in more recent times (probably from five to six feet), causing an increase in the steepness of the slopes along Fillmore Street to the north of the Lockwood House property for ten to fifteen feet.

Little is known about the vegetation that existed within the boundaries of Unit 1 during this time period. Written documentation reveals that since the new paymaster's house is constructed on the same grounds as those previously occupied by John Hall, the garden areas of the previous occupant are extant to a degree. The condition of the gardens and plantings is not clarified, only that the "grounds are improved and garden made so that a trifling expense will put them in proper order."[40] From this, Heritage Landscapes speculates that some of the larger ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs remain. Also the garden soil improvements and leveling of ground carried out during the Hall occupancy remain. Smaller vegetation such as the strawberries may not exist in the landscape, but the asparagus may have persisted.

As previously stated, major circulation routes were constructed and altered during this time period including Fillmore Street, Lancaster Street, and Cliff Street. While Fillmore Street was constructed entirely, it is not known whether all or part of Lancaster and Cliff Streets were constructed due to the steep topography of the Camp Hill area. Documentation of the location of onsite circulation systems within Unit 1 has not been found to date although it is likely that paths and drives existed.

The water feature for Unit 1 during this time period includes the 12,000-gallon cistern erected adjacent to the paymaster's house. The cistern is expressed on the surface with an earthen mound and probably a hand pump, as seen in later images.

Structures, site furnishings and objects within the Lockwood House Hilltop landscape unit include a newly constructed brick outbuilding (18 x 20 feet), stone stable, and eighty panels of paling fence. It is also believed that additional outbuildings were constructed for wood, coal, and privies. The stone stable and fences originated from the Hall residency and appear to remain and be improved for the paymaster's use. It is not known whether other outbuildings from the Hall occupancy were retained or whether the Brackett House had any additional outbuildings to add to this enumeration of character-defining features.

**C2B. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

The spatial organization within Unit 2 is relatively open. Small deciduous trees in the cemetery and on the open slope are moving from individual trees to tree slumps and rows with more mass. The cemetery stone wall defines the eastern portion of this landscape unit, and the topography helps to further define it by falling away steeply to the north, south, and east from the Camp Hill highpoint on which the Lockwood House stands. The sloping topography also creates a strong visual relationship both to and from Unit 2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope.

The overall topography of Unit 2 slopes on all sides. The groundplane to north and east falls to the Potomac River and Lower Town, respectively. The grades to the south slope down to the Shenandoah River, and to the west rise toward the crest of Camp Hill. In addition to the topographic hachures in Figures IV.7 and IV.8, the topography of this unit is also seen in perspective views in Figures IV.10 through IV.13. Slight variances in topography probably exist within Harpers Cemetery due to ongoing burials and possibly efforts to level the area. The topography of the open slope may have been graded and altered in association with the demolition and construction processes of the Hall residence and the paymaster's quarters, for example areaway excavation soil may have been distributed on the upper slope.

Vegetation within Unit 2 is seen in Figures IV.10 through IV.13. All images show a grouping of vegetation within the center of the cemetery; however, the artist's depiction in Figures IV.10 and IV.11 lacks detail. Conversely, the more detailed Figures IV.12 and IV.13 show that many small deciduous trees are contained within the walls of Harper Cemetery with more dense vegetation surrounding Robert Harper's grave. Trees with more open branching patterns are to the right and left of this grove. Vegetation on the open slope is not seen in Figure IV.12, but potentially included some ornamental trees and shrubs from the Hall family occupancy.

There are no known circulation routes in Unit 2 at this time with the exception of the adjacent path to the north connecting Camp Hill to Lower Town.

Unit 2 contains no known water features during this time period.

Structures, site furnishings and objects for this landscape unit include cemetery gravestones, the cemetery boundary wall, and a small outbuilding or structure in the southeast corner of the cemetery. The cemetery wall is seen in Figures IV.12 and IV.13 and the small structure is seen in Figure IV.6, IV.12 and IV.13.

**C2C. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope**

The south slope surrounding Jefferson's Rock was quite open at this time with scenic views to the natural system of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the confluence of the two rivers. Spatially,

Symington's lot and street plan seen in Figure IV.9 divided the area into rectilinear parcels of land. There is no evidence that this section of Symington's plan was built due to the very steep topography in this area and the lack of street development here to the present time.

The topography of Unit 3, shown in Figures IV.7, IV.8, IV.10, and IV.11, is steep south-facing slopes that drop to the Shenandoah riverbanks. Gullies and drainage areas are shown with hachures in Figures IV.7 and IV.8.

Unit 3 is generally open with sparse vegetation and scattered trees seen in Figure IV.8, a detail of a plan, while Figure IV.11, a detail of an artist's perspective, shows the overall organization of the unvegetated south slope.

While no source documentation exists for circulation routes in Unit 3, the area probably had at least one unpaved footpath accessing Jefferson's Rock.

Unit 3 contains no known water features during this time period.

The only known object within Unit 3 at this time is Jefferson's Rock and its red sandstone piers. The piers were added to support Jefferson's Rock sometime prior to 1857.

## D. EARLY DEVELOPMENT & PAYMASTER PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

This period represents the beginnings of the paymaster's quarters, later to become known as the Lockwood House. Prior to 1820, little is known or documented about this undeveloped property. Post-1820 records include written narratives and accounts describing the character-defining features present in the landscape during this time. These records provide little detail about specific feature locations, materials, and spatial arrangement. Overall, source documentation for this time period is limited but informative, which results in an incomplete list of character-defining features and lack of full understanding of landscape appearance.

The topography of the property probably remained much as it appears today with some modifications to the grades during the Hall occupation and subsequent removal of the Hall house for the construction of the paymaster's quarters and later additions. Topography within Harper Cemetery was likely also unaltered with the exception of minor disturbances for burials or surface grading. The prominent hilltop of Camp Hill also served an important role in visual relationships to and from Lower Town, the distant confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the reinforcement of the important presence of the armory paymaster as an authority figure.

Vegetation adjacent to the Lockwood House probably consisted of ornamental and fruiting trees and shrubs—remnants of the landscape developed by the Hall family. Harper Cemetery also had trees with some clusters and some individual trees, while the south slope and area around Jefferson's Rock had little to no scattered vegetation.

Circulation elements for the Lockwood House property itself are not documented. Circulation routes are documented for the larger, contextual Camp Hill area with the partial build-out of the plan reorganizing the spatial arrangement with rectilinear streets and lots with a traditional grid pattern. Fillmore Street, Lancaster Street, Cliff Street, and York Street provided access routes to the property. An unpaved footpath adjacent to Harper Cemetery, leading from Lower Town to Camp Hill also served as a pedestrian circulation route during this time.

The large cistern for rainwater storage is the only known on-site water feature at this time.

Overall structures, site furnishings, and objects for the initial part of this time period include a series of outbuildings including a stone stable associated with both the Hall family and paymaster's occupancy, fences, gravestones, cemetery stone wall, and Jefferson's Rock. The paymaster landscape at Lockwood House appears to continue until impacts of the Civil War are felt in Harpers Ferry during the early 1860s.

# CHAPTER IV: ENDNOTES

[1] National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), 80.
[2] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-20.
[3] National Park Service, Northeast Region, *Archeological Survery (sic) of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) Harpers Ferry, West Virginia*, prepared by William D. Hershey, 1963. pp. 4.
[4] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-20.
[5] Ibid., 3-20.
[6] United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, August 27, 1979, p.6.
[7] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 3.
[8] Ibid., 61.
[9] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People*, "John H. Hall at Harpers Ferry," http://www.nps.gov/hafe/hall.htm
[10] NPS/UM, Package 119, 61.
[11] Ibid., 62.
[12] Ibid., 61-62.
[13] Ibid., 61.
[14] Ibid., 3.
[15] Ibid., 62.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.
[18] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Monument, Research Report History of Paymaster's Quarters, Camp Hill, ("Lockwood" House, Storer College) Harpers Ferry National Monument, prepared by Philip R. Smith, Jr., 1959; p. 12, and Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-26.
[19] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, History of Paymaster's Quarters, 20.
[20] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 66.
[21] Ibid., 66.
[22] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-68.
[23] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 4.
[24] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. WV-179, *The Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House)*, 6.
[25] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, History of Paymaster's Quarters, 3.
[26] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, History of Paymaster's Quarters, 3, and U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *The Paymaster's Quarters,* 1.
[27] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, History of Paymaster's Quarters, 5.
[28] Ibid., 4.
[29] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 64.
[30] Ibid., 70.
[31] Ibid., 69.
[32] Ibid., 81.
[33] Ibid., 8.
[34] Ibid., 8.
[35] Ibid., 122.
[36] Ibid., 123.
[37] Ibid., 70.
[38] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, History of Paymaster's Quarters, 8.
[39] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 3.
[40] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, History of Paymaster's Quarters, 4.

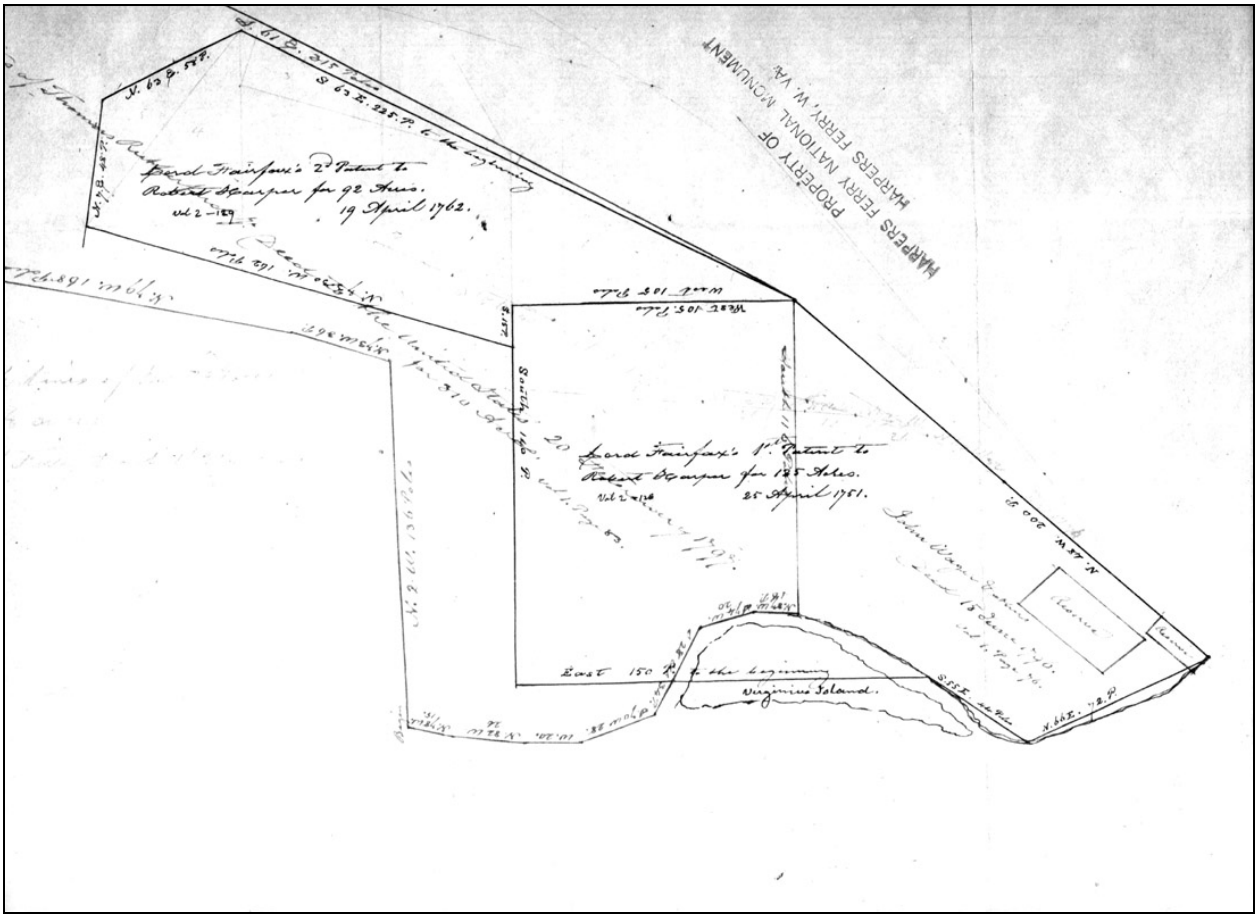



**Figure IV.1.** This untitled survey from 1827 shows the original land patents (darker lines) granted by Lord Fairfax to Robert Harper in the 1751 and 1762 overlaid on the land parcels purchased by the United States Government for the armory at Harpers Ferry (gray lines). This drawing accompanies the "Surveyors Report of Public Lands at Harpers Ferry, Virginia" by William Castleman and James M. Brown. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00420-1827.jpg)




**Figure IV.2.** Drawn by George Rust, this April 22, 1833 survey shows the location of twelve new governmental dwelling houses on Camp Hill. To the east, Rust marked John H. Hall's residence, which is situated on the Lockwood property. Street layouts and the boundaries of the public lands are also shown. The red box shows the area of enlargement for Figure IV.3. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00372-1833.jpg)

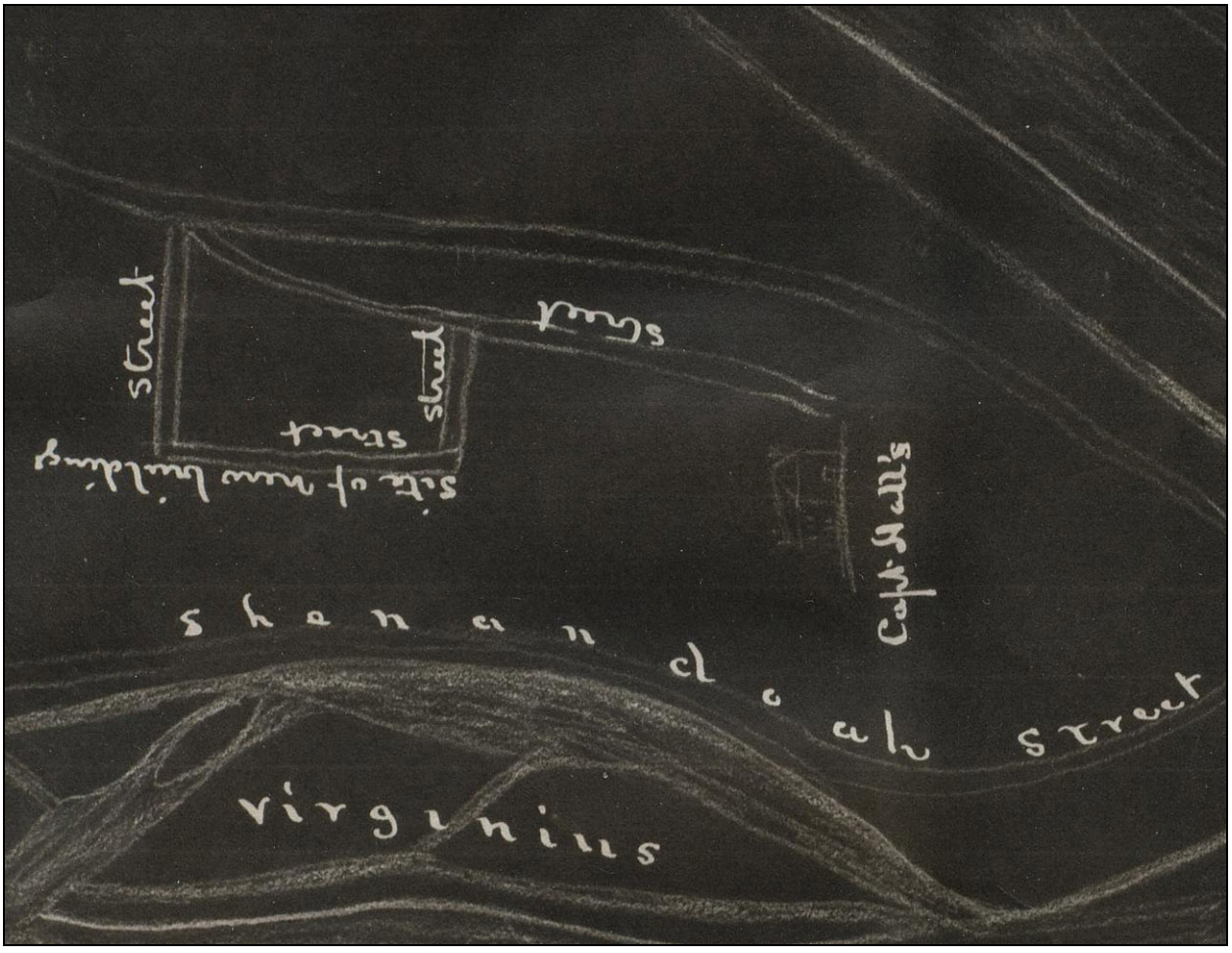



**Figure IV.3.** A detailed view of the April 22, 1833 survey by George Rust, shows the location of John H. Hall's residence, which is situated on the Lockwood property. Street layouts are shown as well. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00372-1833-detail.jpg)

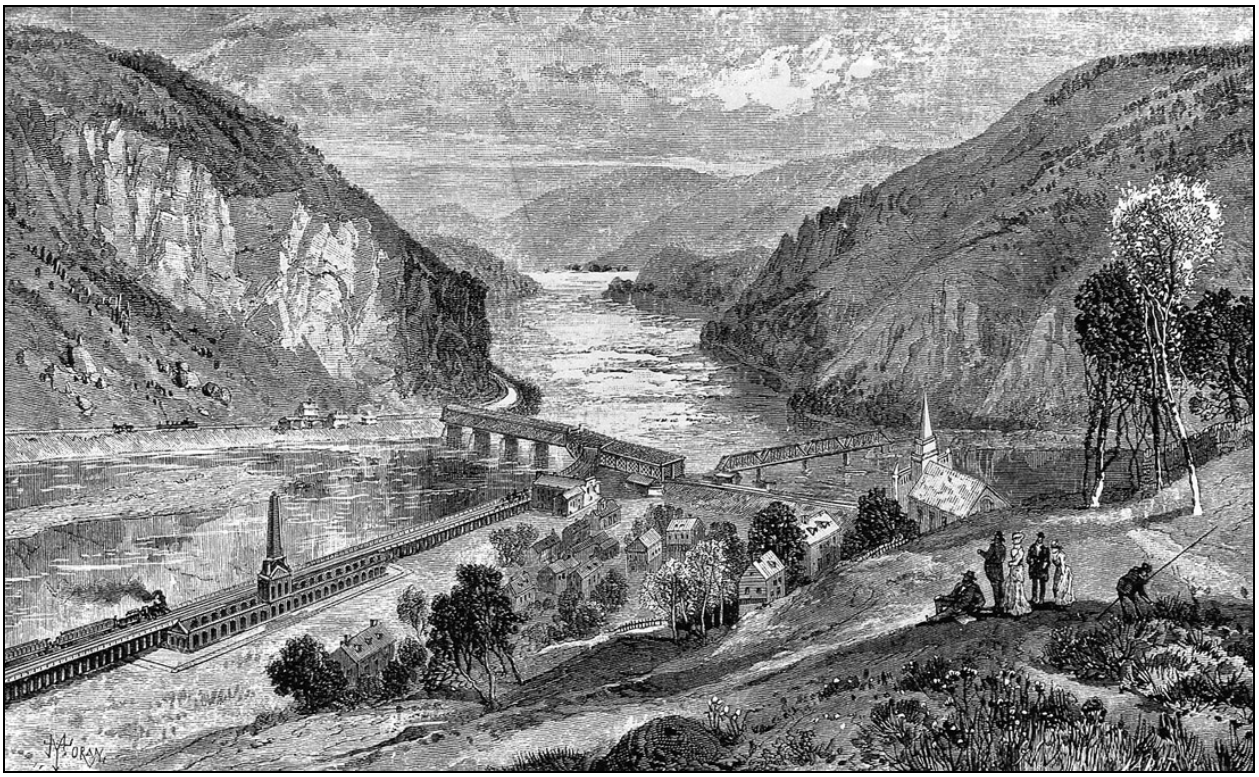


**Figure IV.4.** This 1835 sketch by Moran shows the cemetery stone wall on the far right edge of the image among several deciduous trees. Paralleling the cemetery wall is an unpaved, earth footpath that leads from Lower Town to Camp Hill. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-RV-HF-39-1835.jpg)

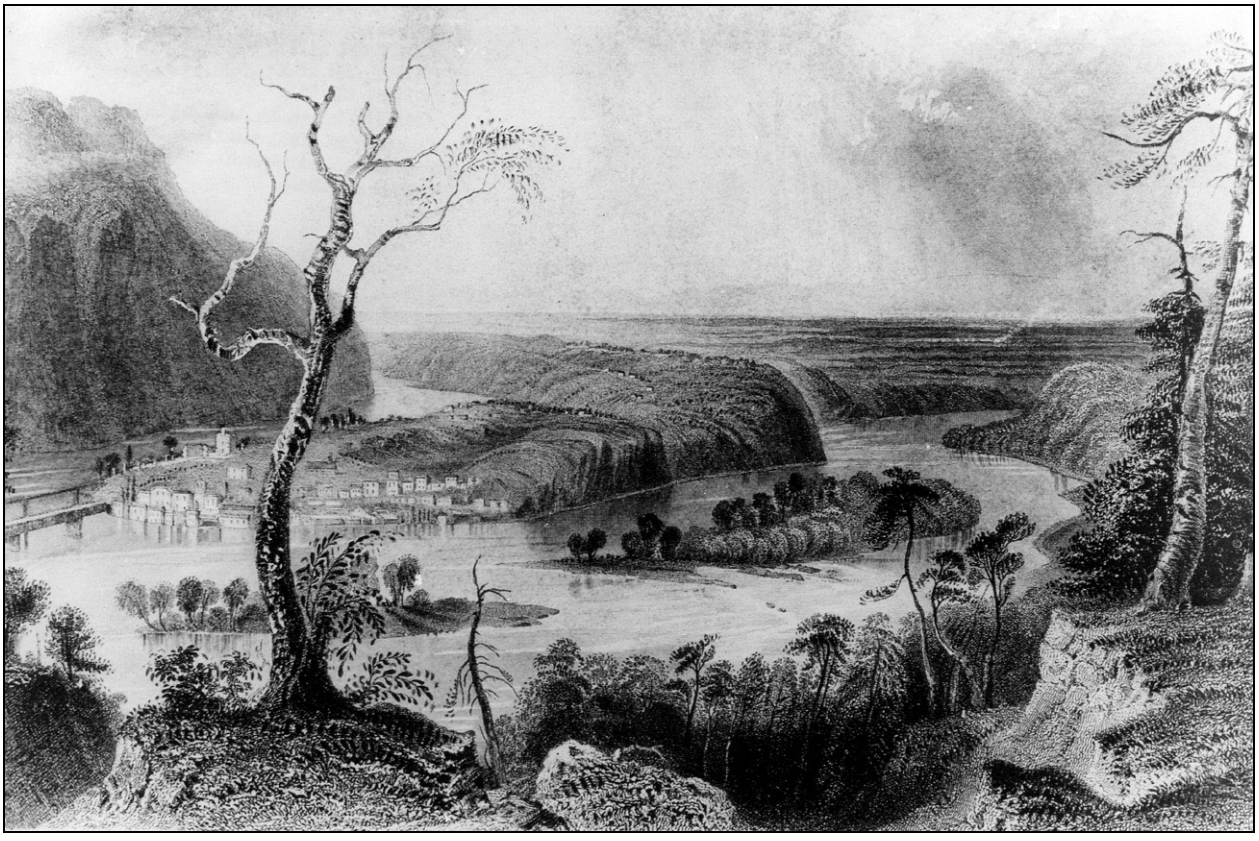


**Figure IV.5.** This 1839 drawing by W.H. Bartlett and engraved by G. Mills shows Harpers Ferry from Maryland Heights. Just to the right of the tree on the left side of the image is a group of maturing trees on the crest of Camp Hill. These trees are believed to be part of either the John Hall house or Harper Cemetery landscape. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-RV-HF-22-1839.jpg)

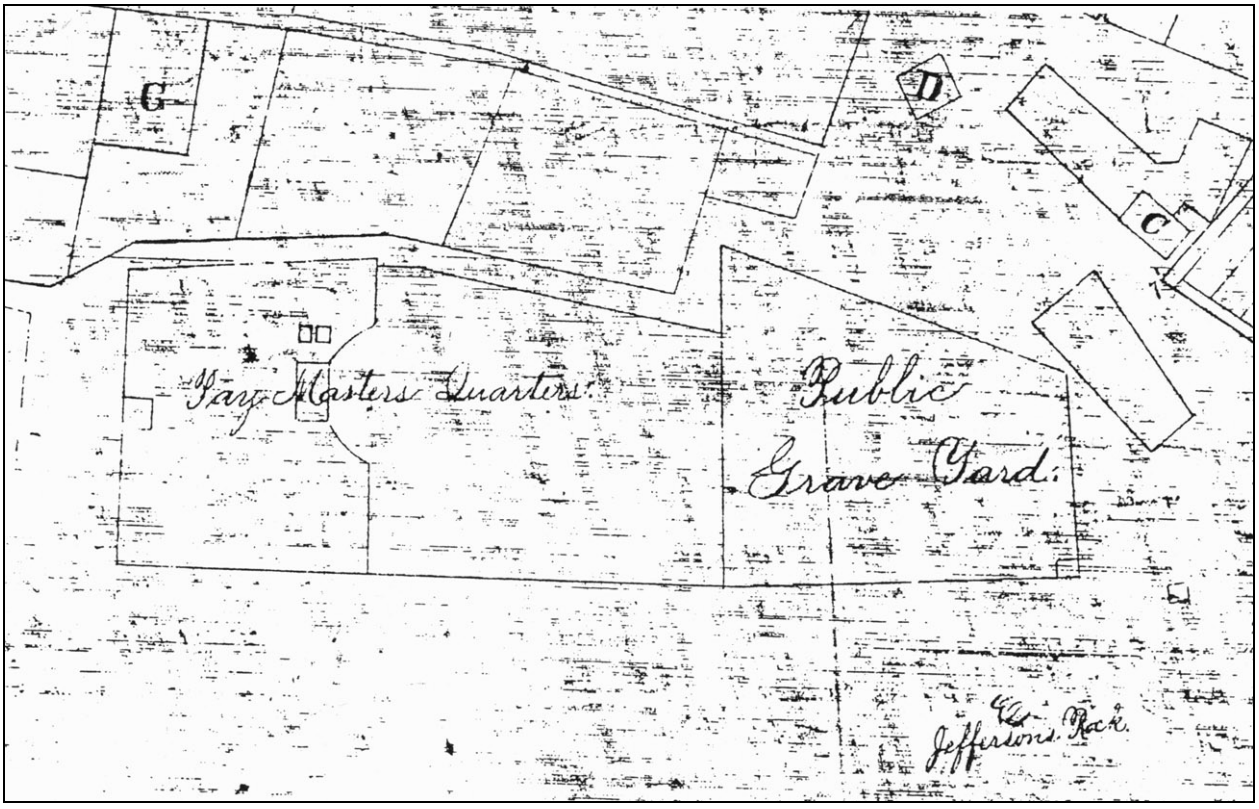



**Figure IV.6.** This 1848 survey by S. Howell Brown shows the "Pay Masters Quarters," "Public Grave Yard," and "Jefferson's Rock." Notice the irregular shaped lot and street layout of the Paymaster's Quarters and surrounding land. Also note the three outbuildings on the paymaster's property and one outbuilding on the cemetery property. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Brown-1848.jpg)

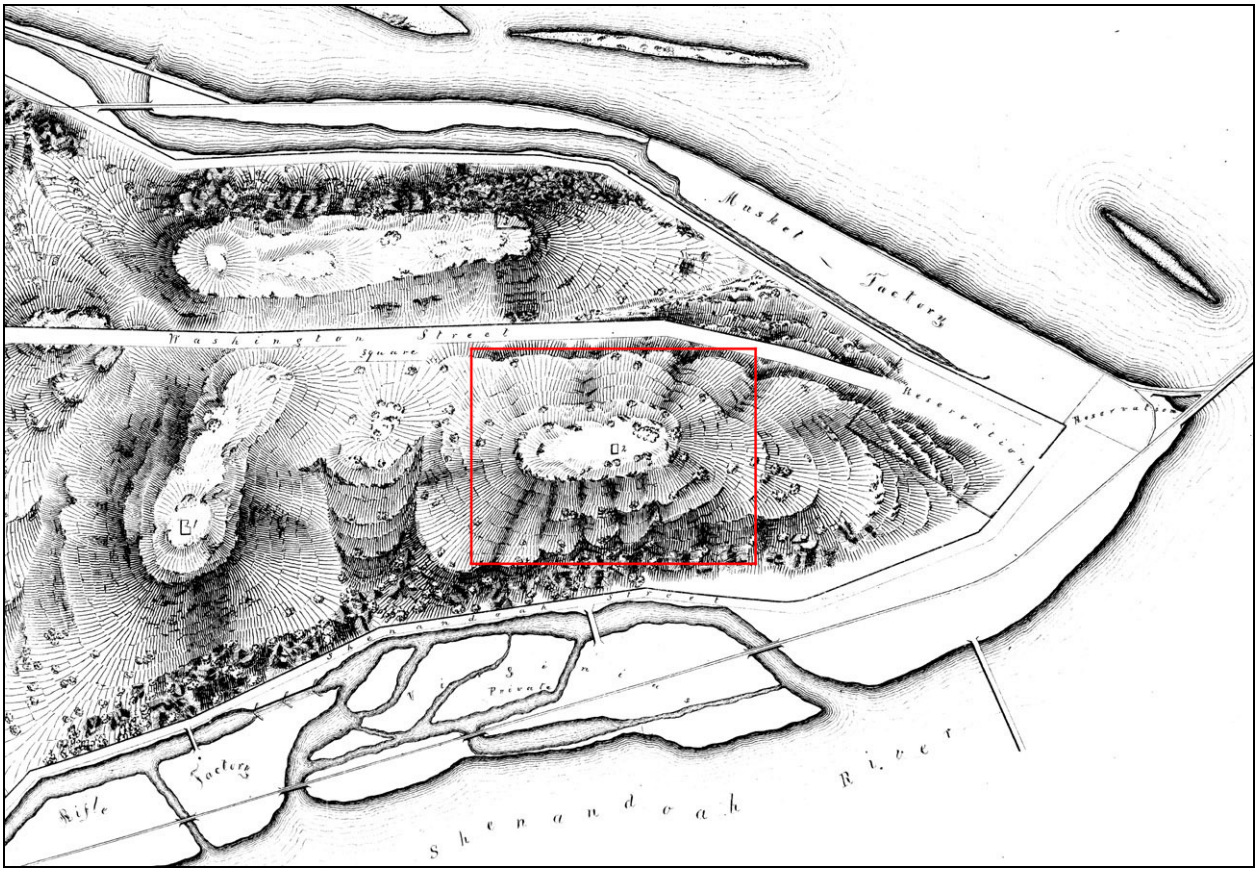



**Figure IV.7.** This survey entitled "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" was drawn by S.V. Benet in November 1851. It shows four prominent houses located on Camp Hill, with house number two being the paymaster's quarters. The survey also shows some sparse vegetation. The red box shows the area of enlargement for Figure IV.8. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00479-1851.jpg)

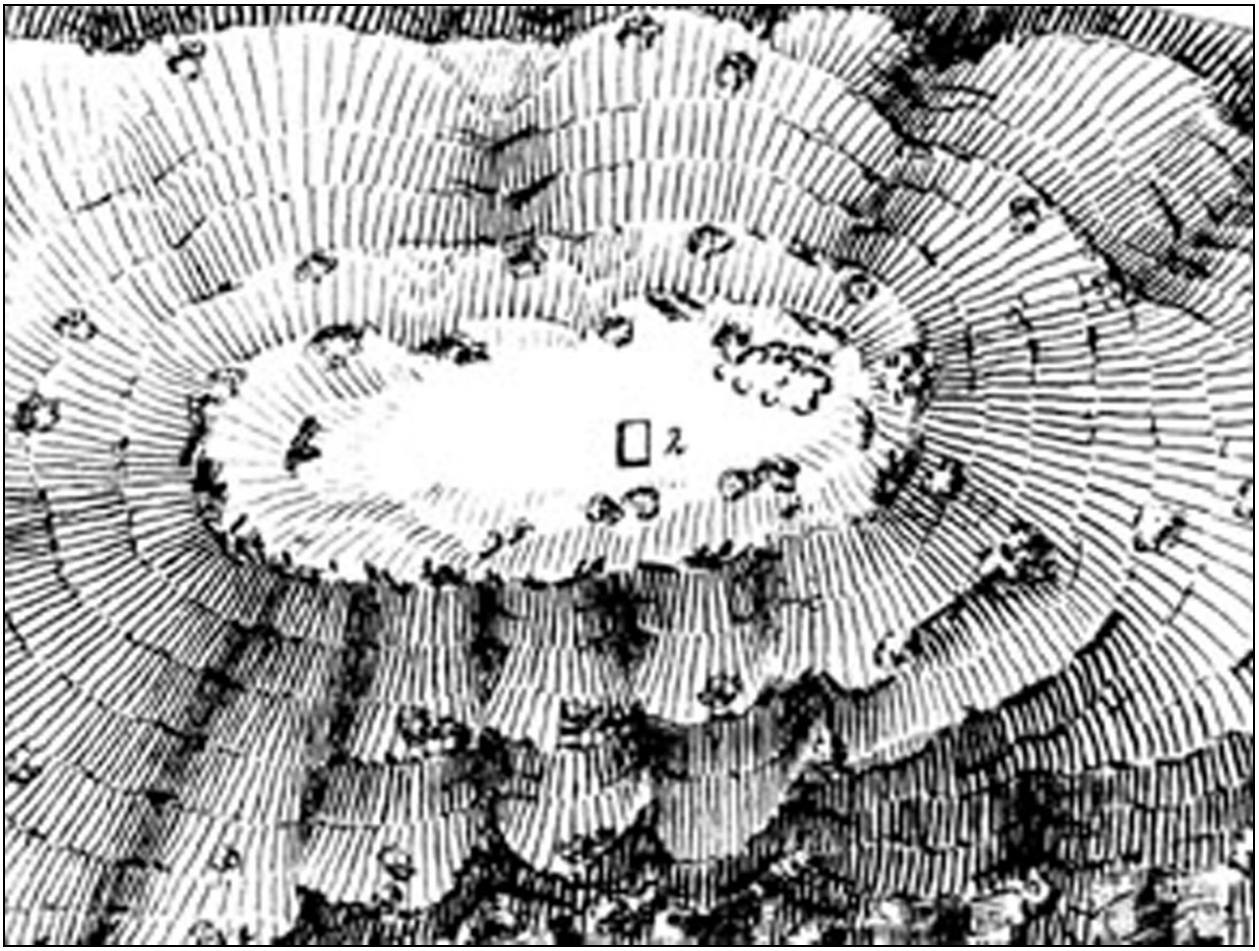


**Figure IV.8.** A detailed portion of the survey entitled "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" was drawn by S.V. Benet in November 1851 from Figure IV.7. The paymaster's quarters is pictured here on the summit of the hill with some vegetation. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00479-1851-detail.jpg)

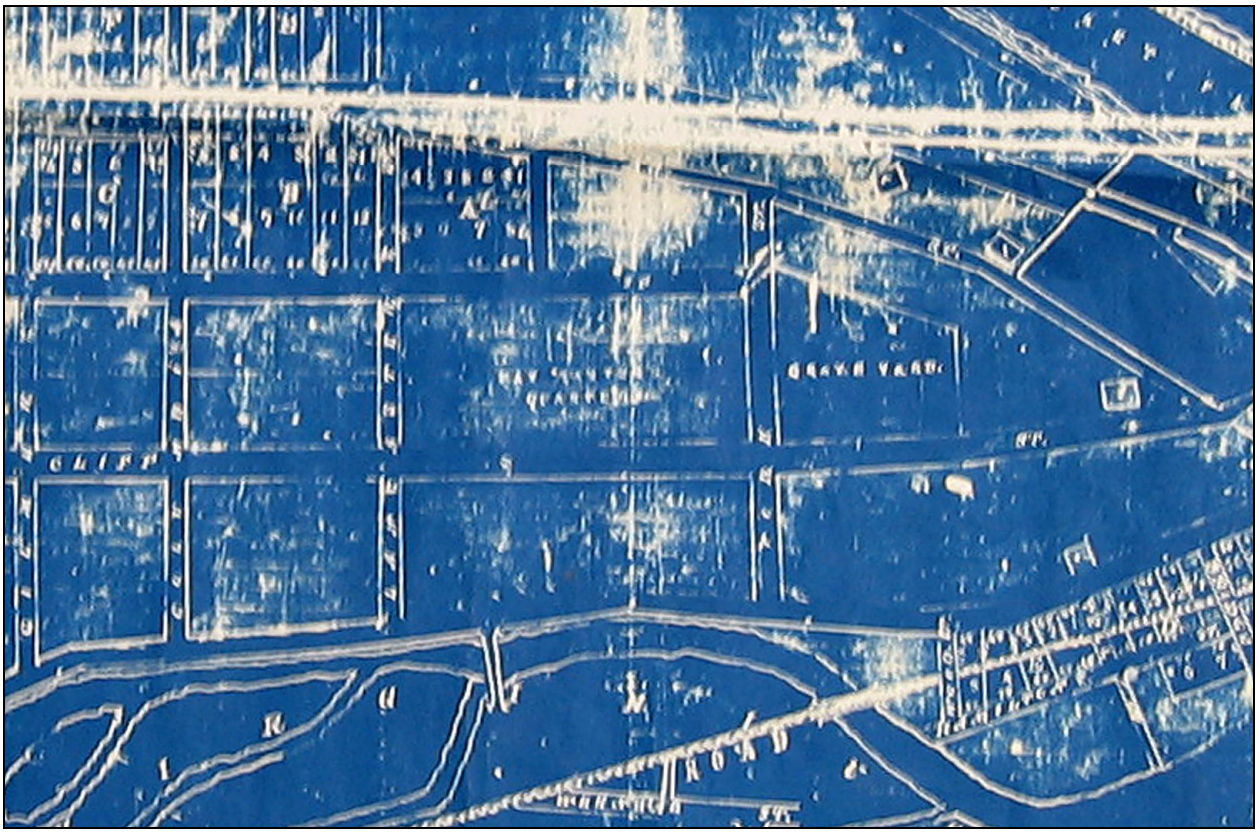



**Figure IV.9.** "Harpers Ferry" drawn by S. Howell Brown in 1852 shows the street and lot layout of Harpers Ferry as designed by Major John Symington during the mid-1840s. The "Pay Masters Quarters" and "Graveyard" that were previously adjacent to one another are now separated by York Street. Fillmore, Lancaster, and Cliff Streets also border the properties. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00039-A-1852.jpg)

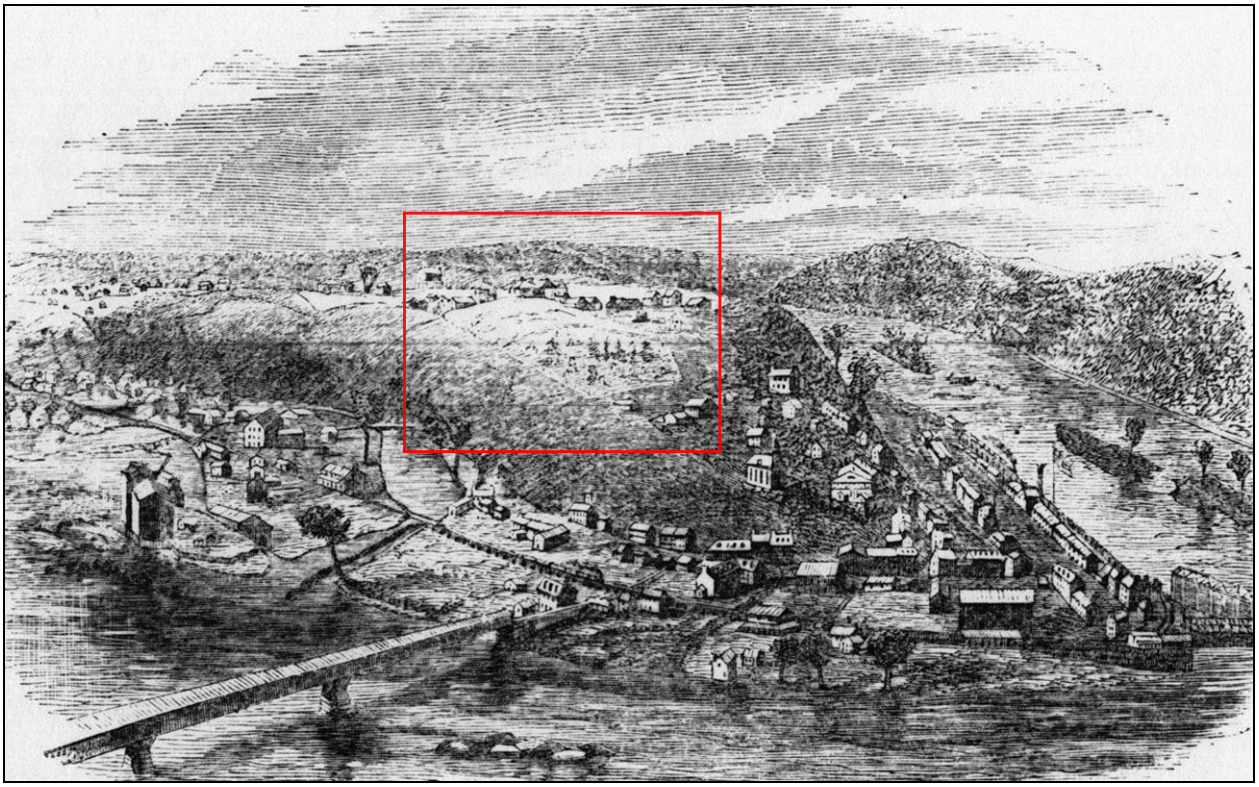


**Figure IV.10.** This sketch shows the Lower Town and Camp Hill landscape of Harpers Ferry from 1850 to 1855. The trapezoidal stone wall of Harper Cemetery is clearly shown delineating the boundaries of the graveyard. Within the space are mature pyramidal-shaped trees. Note that the Armory Paymaster's Quarters is not shown. The red box shows the area of enlargement for Figure IV.11. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-723-1850-1855.jpg)



**Figure IV.11.** A detailed portion of the Camp Hill landscape and Harper Cemetery from the sketch showing Harpers Ferry from 1850 to 1855. The topography, vegetation, and trapezoidal stone wall of the cemetery are more evident in this image. Also note the unvegetated south slope. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-723-1850-1855-detail.jpg)

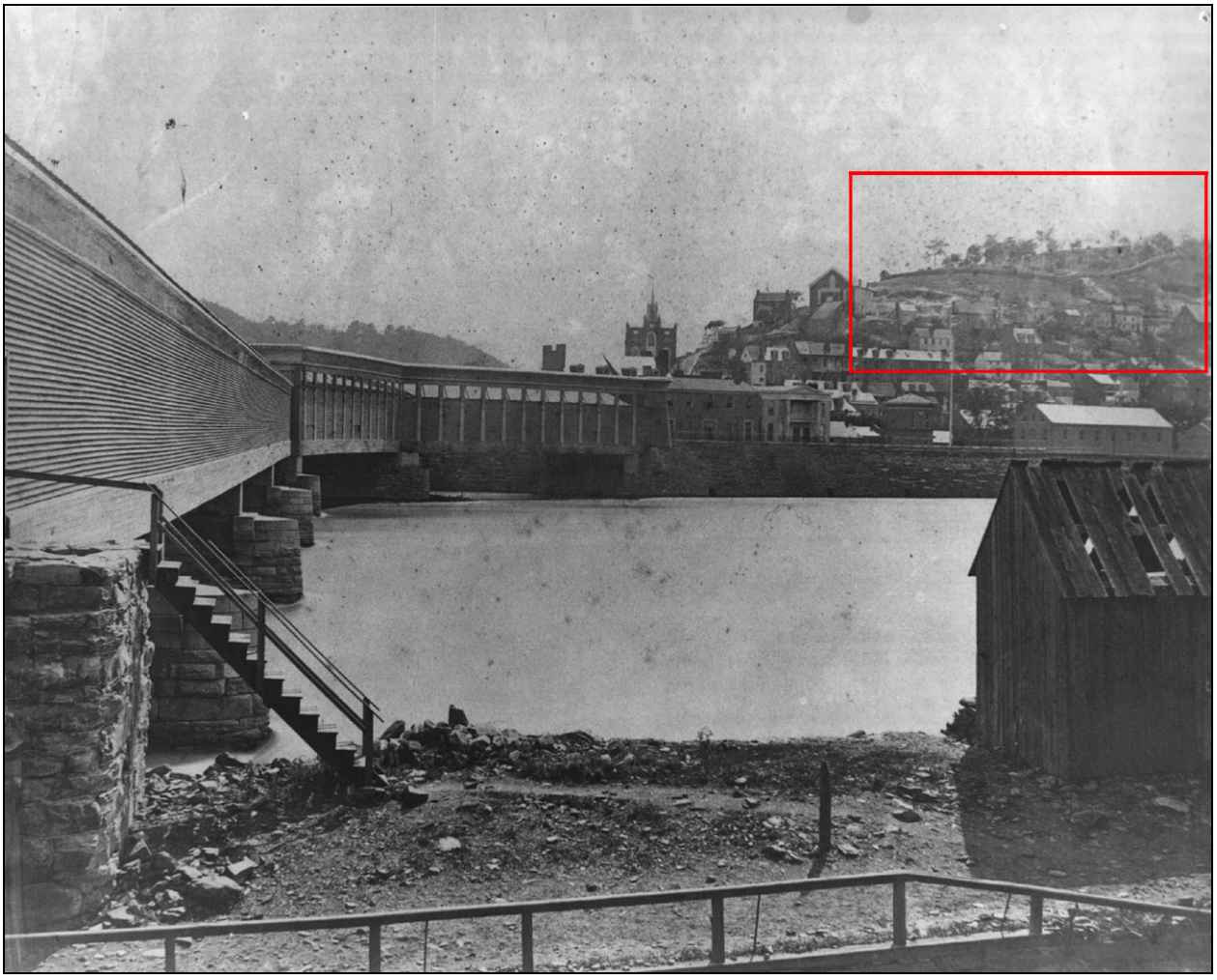


**Figure IV.12.** This 1858 photograph entitled "Harpers Ferry the Potomac River Bridge from the Maryland Shore" shows Lower Town and a portion of the Harper Cemetery landscape. The stone boundary wall is visible encompassing the cemetery with its vegetation. The vegetation appears to be mostly deciduous, with denser vegetation surrounding the Robert Harper grave. The red box shows the area of enlargement for Figure IV.13. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-64-1858.jpg)



**Figure IV.13.** An enlarged view of Harper Cemetery from the 1858 photograph entitled "Harpers Ferry the Potomac River Bridge from the Maryland Shore." Cemetery topography, vegetation, stone boundary wall, and small structure in the southeast corner are quite visible. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-64-1858.jpg)




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

IV.4 Figure Number

N

0 250 500

Sources

"Map of Jefferson County, VA." S. Howell Brown. 1852. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00039. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Early to Mid 1800s Contextual Image Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 500' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**CON-1800s**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER V: JOHN BROWN'S RAID & CIVIL WAR PERIOD, 1859 to 1865*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE JOHN BROWN'S RAID & CIVIL WAR PERIOD

The years from 1859 to 1865 in Harpers Ferry are tumultuous due to two significant events in American history—John Brown's Raid and the American Civil War. This narrative details the evolution of the Lockwood House landscape from 1859 to 1865. The dates encompass a period of intensive use and abuse of the Camp Hill landscape by many individuals. Beginning in 1859, the Lockwood House is used as the United States Armory Paymaster's residence; however, by 1865, the property has gone through a series of changes in association with the Civil War. The end of the Civil War in 1865 marks the close of this period of strife and the influence of Federal and Confederate soldiers on the Lockwood House landscape and the first use of the property for Freedman's education.

As in the previous chapter, a narrative history of the overall landscape during this period is followed by a detailed look at the character-defining features documented for each of the three landscape units. Within the sections pertaining to the individual landscape units, a discussion of character-defining features, as outlined in the *Guidelines* includes spatial organization, visual relationships, natural systems, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and structures, site furnishings, and objects.

The *Circa 1865 Overall Period Plan, PP-1865* portrays the Lockwood House landscape and its details at the end of the Civil War. This period plan was developed under a clear methodology using the full range of documentary sources, sketches, photographs, and maps from the time period and also the existing conditions data. Information from these sources is combined to graphically represent what is known and speculated about the character and features of the property for this period. Because detailed documentation of the landscape at Lockwood House is limited and not fully conclusive, the plan shows historic features in their approximate locations and provides detailed annotation. The year 1865 was selected for the period plan because the landscape was largely altered by then, and an assortment of photographs is available for this date.

The collection of historical images that portray the character of the Lockwood House landscape during 1859 to 1865 is presented and discussed. The images are referenced in the narrative as figures and help illustrate the character-defining features noted. All known dates are listed in the captions along with other pertinent information specific to the images. At the end of the caption is the source information and digital image file number.

## B. 1859 TO 1865 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Though the time period of 1859 to 1865 is relatively short, the future Lockwood House property changed substantially. In 1859 the property continued to fulfill the everyday demands of the Armory Paymaster and family, but by the end of the Civil War in 1865 the property had become a heavily used and impacted landscape. Numerous Union and Confederate soldiers occupied the landscape of Harpers Ferry during the war, using the strategic location of Camp Hill as an encampment area and surveillance point. Both the topography and vegetation of the Lockwood House property were under intensive pressure resulting in a barren landscape by the end of war and the start of the Freedman's School. Graphic evidence depicting the character and appearance of the landscape from this time period includes several Civil War maps, surveys, and photographs, many of which are at a distance providing limited detail.

In 1859 and throughout the early 1860s, paymaster Dr. Dennis Murphy and his family continued to reside at the paymaster's quarters on Camp Hill. The 1859 United States Armory annual report stated the one-story addition, "galleries and porticoes on the east and west sides" were now complete, and the property was enclosed with 1,000 feet of fencing.[1] According to the report, these fences were constructed of locust posts and stringers and yellow pine paling.[2] Locust is a very durable wood to use for fencing. This wood enclosure is depicted as a green line in Charles Snell's preliminary study for *Harpers Ferry, Historical Base Map, 1859*, shown in Figure V.1. Snell's study of Harpers Ferry was conducted in 1959 to portray the appearance of the town 100 years earlier. The 1959 map depicting the 1859 conditions also shows the brick Lockwood House with a brick storehouse to the north and a stone stable to the west along the west property line. Brackett House appears further to the west as a brick building, but the type of fencing for this property is not shown by Snell. No detailed graphic documentation of the fencing or the outbuildings in this period has been located to date.

The trapezoidal Harper Cemetery is also highlighted in Figure V.1 with a stone wall marking its perimeter to the east of Lockwood House. This stone wall is detailed in Figure V.2, a sketch from 1859. This image is a limited view of the eastern half of Harper Cemetery. The perimeter stone wall appears to be made of regular, cut blocks of stone. This regular and even appearance of the stone wall may indicate an idealized depiction of this feature by the artist, as the existing stone wall is not this regular. One gravestone is shown facing south, abutting the stone wall, and a man is shown sitting on a low wall of a grave plot, sketching the open view of Lower Town and the Gap. Vegetation within Harper Cemetery appears to be small to medium-sized deciduous shrubs with a continuous groundcover. The detailing of buildings and enclosures in Figure V.1 and the detail presented in Figure V.2 give a general feeling of the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscapes as they appeared at the time of John Brown's Raid in 1859. The Camp Hill landscape does not appear to be affected by this important historic event.

On August 6, 1860, Armory Superintendent, Alfred Barbour requested funds for the construction of new outbuildings and a stable at the paymaster's house on Camp Hill. In his request, he described the current structures as "old and almost useless."[3] In response to Barbour's request, Colonel Henry Craig replied that the old outbuildings at the paymaster's quarters should not be torn down until sufficient funds could be secured to construct new ones, unless the paymaster was willing to live without the structures while the funds were gathered.[4] However, with the outbreak of the Civil War the following year, the requested funds were not secured, and the old

outbuildings remained in the landscape. Most likely these are the outbuildings shown in Figure V.1.

Between 1861 and 1865, both Union and Confederate forces occupied Harpers Ferry and impacted the Lockwood House landscape at various times. Because of Harpers Ferry's strategic location between the north and south during the Civil War, it is useful to examine evidence of military occupation of Camp Hill and Fillmore Street in relation to Lockwood House. The influx of soldiers created temporary encampments of tents on Camp Hill, seen in Figure V.3, showing Union soldiers undergoing battle training. Camp Hill was also the site of heavy artillery and earthworks during the Civil War as seen in Figures V.4 and V.5. The geometric lines of earthworks in Figure V.4 on the western portion of Camp Hill beyond the Lockwood House property represent these fortifications. Lockwood House is shown in this image as well, located on the eastern portion of the Camp Hill ridge, with no other structures depicted around it.

Because soldiers, horses, and wagons occupied Camp Hill, the landscape on the knoll changed greatly throughout the course of the Civil War. These vegetated landscapes became trampled under such activity. Everyday movement from foot and wagon traffic severely compacted the groundplane, causing unsuitable growing conditions for vegetation. Trees and shrubs that did survive root compaction were likely removed for firewood. Fences succumbed to the fate of both traffic movement and fire as well. Figure V.3 illustrates the condition of the landscape on Camp Hill west of the Lockwood House property during the Civil War. This view shows the lack of vegetation and compaction on the slopes causing erosion in the right foreground. Figure V.6 shows an area along Fillmore Street on Camp Hill with similar landscape conditions. Again, the landscape is quite open with limited vegetation. The yards of houses and as well as Fillmore Street are primarily comprised of compacted earth. Since this photograph was taken in 1862, early in the Civil War, the larger overstory trees seen here had not yet been cut down or used for firewood. These trees were probably removed during the Civil War. Figure V.6 also indicates that Fillmore Street appears to be at grade with the adjacent Camp Hill houses. Barren, open, eroding landscapes with remnant vegetation were common throughout Camp Hill during this time period. Keeping these contextual images in mind, the Lockwood House landscape can now be examined in detail.

In 1861, the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscapes were vegetated. Figure V.7 shows several trees and shrubs lining the ridge of Camp Hill located primarily in the cemetery. The density of this overstory vegetation partially screened views to and from the two-story paymaster's house. Judging from the branching patterns and overall form of this vegetation mass, most of these trees are deciduous with a few evergreens noted in the southeast corner of Harper Cemetery. The perimeter stone wall of the cemetery as well as an unpaved path leading from Lower Town to Camp Hill, paralleling the northern edge wall are seen. Additional details of the early 1860s cemetery landscape are shown in Figure V.5 and Figure V.8. From these images, the cemetery landscape appears much as it did in 1859. The groundplane is covered in long grasses with small to medium-sized shrubs or trees amongst the gravestones. The stone wall in Figure V.8 is constructed in dry-laid fashion from irregular shaped stones, thinner and more uneven than as depicted in Figure V.5 and V.2.

Over the course of one year, both the use of the Lockwood House and the appearance of the associated landscape changed. In early September 1862, both the former paymaster's quarters

and superintendent's clerk's quarters, were used as hospitals, probably as part of the Clayton General Hospital that operated from June to September of 1862.[5] The paymaster's quarters was also listed as Armory Building No. 32 during this time by the local ordnance department.[6] With the changes in use and increased traffic, less vegetation existed in the Lockwood House landscape during 1862, as compared to 1861. Several of the trees that appear in 1861 (Figure V.7) are missing from the Lockwood House or Harper Cemetery landscape in 1862 (Figure V.9). Three groups of vegetation appear in Figure V.9; one is in the southwest corner of the cemetery, a second is in the northeast corner of the cemetery, and a third is next to the Lockwood House. The area between these three vegetation groups is relatively open, and the crest of the hill is clearly defined. The stone wall of Harper Cemetery and the unpaved path paralleling the stone wall also appear in Figure V.9.

Approximately one year later, Union General Henry Hall Lockwood used the former paymaster's house as his headquarters between July and October of 1863.[7] General Lockwood's name remained with the building name after his departure from Harpers Ferry. It has been called Lockwood House since 1863. One month later, the 34th Massachusetts Infantry used the Lockwood House for their military ball on Thanksgiving night.[8]

In early August 1864, Union General Philip Henry Sheridan occupied the Lockwood House, using it as his headquarters for the start of his Shenandoah Valley campaign.[9] Approximately one month later, on September 3rd, a sketch of General Sheridan's headquarters entitled "The War in Upper Virginia-General Sheridan's Headquarters at Harpers Ferry" drawn by J.E. Taylor appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper as seen in Figure V.10. The illustration shows the west and north facades of the Lockwood House with a small outbuilding to the north of the house. Interestingly the 1864 view seen in Figure V.11 and the enlargement in Figure V.12, show two outbuildings north of Lockwood House.

Figure V.10 is the sole detailed depiction known to date recording the Lockwood House landscape during the Civil War. The landscape as shown is quite open with four deciduous trees, one large and two small, on the west side of the house and one small tree to the northwest of the house. Two circulation paths are shown in the illustration on an east-west alignment leading to and from the main house and outbuilding. The path leading to the outbuilding is narrow and was probably used for foot traffic. The larger and wider path leading to Lockwood House appears to be on axis with the northwestern corner of the building. It appears to be a vehicular traffic route for horses, wagons, and carriages, and probably loops around in front of the house heading west, and then away from the Lockwood House to reach the stable. This assumption would place the second half of the driveway between the three trees and the cannon on the right side of Figure V.10, which could account for the light groundplane coloration in this area of the illustration.

The topography in Figure V.10 shows the ground slightly domed, with Lockwood House set at the highest point. A slight raise in topography in the area bordered by the driveway immediately west of the main house is seen as well, and this is likely the cistern mound, somewhat diminished in height. The topography falls away sharply to the east, as the top of a church steeple is seen in the background in the space between Lockwood House and the single outbuilding to the north. Maryland Heights is also seen in the background on the left hand side, with Loudoun Heights to the right.

The somewhat simplistic and inaccurate map in Figure V.11 and enlarged in Figure V.12, in addition to depicting two outbuildings to the north of Lockwood House, renders the larger Camp Hill and Fillmore Street landscape. Brackett House and a square-shaped Harper Cemetery are seen in their respective locations, and the unpaved path paralleling the cemetery wall is noted to the northeast of the cemetery providing access to Camp Hill from Lower Town Harpers Ferry.

By September 16, 1864, General Sheridan had relocated his headquarters elsewhere, and the Medical Purveyor's Office was using the Lockwood House to store medical supplies. With damage to the house, the building was of limited use for adequate storage. To repair the building, the assistant surgeon ordered new window frames, stair rails, banisters, and "48 feet of 1 x 4 for the rail around the well hole."[10] The cistern is the likely location for this rail with the installation possibly in a polygonal form installed as protection from traffic.

During the winter of 1864-1865, Miss Mann (first name unknown, several accounts have listed variously Julia, Florence, Maria, and Rebecca) began teaching refugee slaves in the Lockwood House.[11] The following summer, on July 27, Brigadier General Edward Ramsay inspected the former Superintendent's and Paymaster's quarters finding them "wantonly abused…the staircases [have been] torn down and used as fuel."[12] This account of the missing wooden structural pieces leads to the assumption that available trees and fencing on Lockwood House property had been used for firewood by this point in time. Graphic documentation in Figure V.13 confirms this assumption, as this stereopticon view taken across the Potomac River on Maryland Heights shows Camp Hill as a nearly treeless knoll. The Harper Cemetery wall is seen at the lower portion of the hill, and Lockwood House stands on the summit. One mature tree is to the right of Lockwood House and three mature trees are to the left. These trees appear to be adjacent to the Lockwood House, not within Harper Cemetery. Additional vegetation may also exist closer to the Lockwood House and throughout the site, but Figure V.13 shows very limited vegetation massing. In general, the Lockwood House landscape was open with minimal vegetation toward the end of the Civil War.

While limited graphic documentation of the immediate Lockwood House landscape has been located to date, Figures V.14, V.15, and V.16 illustrate the landscape of Harper Cemetery in some detail during 1865. Smaller shrubs and trees and taller grasses and forbs dot the landscape of the cemetery concealing gravestones from view. However, all vegetation is low-growing and the vista to the Gap remains open. Figure V.16 also shows the same shrubby landscape as the Figures V.14 and V.15, but additionally shows two mature pine trees and one large deciduous tree toward the right edge of the image. From their approximate location in Figure V.16, these trees can be placed in the southeast corner of the cemetery, perhaps these are the same evergreen trees discussed in Figure V.7. Although these trees do not appear in Figure V.12, their absence could be due to the distance away and limited detail of this view.

By the end of November 1865, Nathan C. Brackett of Phillips, Maine, and other Freewill Baptist missionaries were working in the Freedman's School at Lockwood House.[13] The building was used for educational and residential purposes, but also served as the location for special events such as the Freedman's schoolteachers' Christmas celebration.[14] The Freedman's School was the forerunner of Storer College. Also in 1865, repairs were being made to the former superintendent's clerk's house (Brackett House) by ordnance agent Daniel Young. These included fixing a fence "on a line…with the end of the flag stone walk."[15] Despite Young and

Brackett's immediate repairs to both Lockwood and Brackett Houses, the post-Civil War landscape would take time to revegetate.

In summary, the landscape of the Lockwood House changed substantially during the years from 1859 to 1865. Text and graphics show that the outbreak of the Civil War transformed Camp Hill from a vegetated area to an open, barren, and trampled landscape. Specific details about the Lockwood House landscape are limited during this time period with the exception of the 1864 James Taylor sketch. Conversely, more graphic documentation exists for Harper Cemetery showing tall grasses, shrubs and tree saplings in the graveyard landscape. By the end of the Civil War, the woody vegetation within Harper Cemetery and surrounding Camp Hill areas had been cut down for firewood.

## C. CIRCA 1865 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

Based upon the previous discussion of 1859 to 1865 graphic and textual documentation, the character-defining features of the Lockwood House landscape can be examined. This section describes what is known and speculated about the character-defining features with reference to the *Circa 1865 Overall Period Plan, PP-1865* and *Circa 1865 Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop, PP-A-1865*. The *Circa 1865 Units & Photo Locations, UPL-1865* and *Circa 1865 Contextual Photo Locations, CON-1865* both show the locations from which the photographs, included as figures at the end of this chapter, were taken. On these plans, a "V" shows the location of each photo or sketch with the open end of the "V" delineating the view direction shown in the image. Each "V" is marked with the corresponding figure number. This protocol is used for every historic period and for the existing conditions.

Period Plans *PP-1865* and *PP-A-1865* delineate the period landscape character within the study area with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials and composition as identified from all available documentary material. These landscape plans record the conditions at this time, focusing on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and sketches, incorporating written material and design plans. Structures, circulation and vegetation are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes as shown in the symbol key. *PP-1865* shows the overall Lockwood House property at 100-scale. *PP-A-1865* shows the core area of the property in more detail at 40-scale.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *PP-1865*. The following description focuses on the circa 1865 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Unit 1 encompasses the open trampled landscape, functional circulation, outbuildings, limited vegetation and few small scale objects surrounding the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, the right-of-way of Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, and the top of the slope of the southern cliff edge at this time.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—At this time, the cemetery is still trapezoid-shaped and enclosed on all four sides by a stone wall and images indicate tall

grass, small shrubs, and trees as cemetery vegetation. The open slope to the west of the cemetery is part of the Lockwood House property at this time—not of Harper Cemetery as it exists today. Unit 2 also encompasses the east portion of Fillmore Street.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—This unit encompasses Jefferson's Rock and the southern side of the property that is bounded by the top of the slope and southern edge of cemetery wall. It is mostly open, steep slopes at this time.

These landscape units define the landscape character of the study area during the 1859-1865 period of discussion. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, as outlined below. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit. The specific features that aid in describing the character, condition, quality, materials, and extent of a landscape unit include:

- Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, Visual Relationships & Natural Systems
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Circulation
- Water Features
- Non-habitable Structures, Site Furnishings & Objects

**C1. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

The spatial organization of Unit 1 exhibits a clustering pattern that although adapted to Civil War uses, was typical of a home within Harpers Ferry during the 1860s. The Lockwood House is the main building of the residence with outbuildings serving as secondary structures to house the everyday functions of the property. Circulation routes connect the Lockwood House to these secondary structures with limited vegetation throughout the property due to war activity.

The topography of the Lockwood House Hilltop includes the crest of the hill and gently sloping ground to the north, south, east, and west. To the west, a rise in topography in a mounded form signifies the location of the cistern although it is depicted lower in elevation than documented in later images. Breaks in the slope to the east and south designate the boundaries of the unit. The Lockwood House itself is positioned at the highest point of Unit 1 as seen in Figure V.10. This positioning provides open, expansive views between the Lockwood House property and Lower Town, the Gap and the Blue Ridge Mountains that is similar to the view in Figures V.15 and V.16. Contextual topography for the area is shown in Figure V.4.

Vegetation within Unit 1 includes three deciduous trees to the west, one deciduous tree to the north, and two coniferous and two deciduous trees to the east of the house with a disturbed, compacted groundplane. Other vegetation is shown in Figure V.10 and includes tall grasses in the foreground around a series of boulders. The deciduous trees to the west of the house are located in the area between the west driveway to the southwest of the cistern. A small tree to the northwest of the Lockwood House and west of the outbuildings appears to be located along Fillmore Street. To the east, one evergreen tree is located immediately adjacent to the Lockwood House driveway, and a second evergreen appears to be positioned on the future property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. Two large deciduous trees are located to the southeast of the Lockwood House also near the future property line. Although Figure V.13 is a

distant view, the enlarged section clearly shows four large trees in this eastern vicinity. Specific tree species cannot be identified from either Figure V.10 or V.13. No documentation has been found in regards to the vegetation around the Brackett House. More than likely, other vegetation within Unit 1 was limited due to the amount of traffic and Civil War activity present on Camp Hill at this time. The groundplane of Unit 1 consists of compacted earth and tall grasses.

Circulation routes for Unit 1 are more complex. An unpaved path leads from the west to the northwest corner of the house and appears to loop around in front of the house before heading west. This looped drive provided vehicular access to the west façade of the house (Figure V.10) and probably to the stone stable located to the west of the house. Topographic evidence remaining in the landscape today reveals that this path probably connected to Fillmore Street on a diagonal just to the northeast of Brackett House. This path probably provided access to Brackett House as well. Archeological excavations from the mid-1960s uncovered a 42-inch wide Civil War-era brick path in this location, which indicates pedestrian use. The discrepancy between the widths and uses of this path, either vehicular or pedestrian, between Figure V.10 and archeological evidence remains in question.

A narrower footpath to the north seems to parallel this wide, west driveway and leads to an outbuilding to the north of the Lockwood House. The footpath links to the driveway to the west. This path served as a pedestrian route from Fillmore Street.

Another vehicular circulation route was probably a circle drive that led from Fillmore Street from the north of Lockwood House and encompassed the house and two outbuildings to the north. This circle drive also connected to the looped driveway to the west. Like the west drive, this drive was probably also unpaved. However, twentieth century archeological excavations uncovered a section of stone pavement to the east of the Lockwood House, indicating that this section of the driveway was paved. This stone driveway provided vehicular and equestrian access to the east, more formal entrance to the Lockwood House. Circulation routes for Brackett House are less documented. It is assumed that the west Lockwood House driveway provided access to the Brackett House property as seen in topographic evidence today. A stone path was also located on the south side of the Brackett House as referred to by Mrs. Louise Brackett shortly after the Civil War. Lancaster Street and Fillmore Street provide access to Unit 1 from the west.

Unit 1 contains one water feature at this time, which is the cistern to the west of the Lockwood House, constructed at the time the house was built. No water features are known for the Brackett House to date, but it is possible that this residence also had a cistern.

The Lockwood House Hilltop contains a few non-habitable structures and objects in 1865. According to Figures V.1, V.10, and V.11, one or two outbuildings are located to the north of the Lockwood House. These structures may include the outbuildings that were constructed in 1848 to serve the Lockwood House or may be the outbuildings that were previously on site associated with the John Hall residence. A third outbuilding is the stone stable erected by John Hall decades earlier to the west of the house. Other landscape objects within Unit 1 include 1000 feet of fencing that was removed by Civil War soldiers and a 48-foot polygonal wood railing around the cistern and possibly a cistern water hand pump. The railing enclosed the cistern mound to protect the cistern and the water supply from heavy traffic. A pile of rocks or boulders is also

located within Unit 1, along the north edge of the Lockwood House property, along Fillmore Street. The Brackett House probably also had non-habitable structures and objects during this time, but little documentation has been uncovered to date about these features.

**C2. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

The overall organization for Unit 2 during 1865 is spatially divided into two sections by topography and a stone wall. The section to the east, Harper Cemetery portrays a less tended appearance during the war years with dense, low-growing vegetation and sloping topography enclosed by a stone wall. The gravestones within the cemetery are aligned in rows in a north-south arrangement. Two large deciduous trees to the west and three large trees in the southeast corner punctuate the slope of the cemetery. These trees are the only vertical elements within this landscape unit. Visual relationships to the distant Gap and the confluence of the rivers are prominent and shown Figures V.2, V.5, V.14, V.15, and V.16.

The topography of Unit 2 slopes to the east and south toward Lower Town and the Shenandoah River, respectively. Within the open slope area the sloping groundplane is more gradual compared to the steeper contours of Harper Cemetery. The sloping topography of Unit 2 is seen in Figures V.8, V.9, V.13, V.14, V.15, and V.16.

Vegetation within Unit 2 is quite dense in the early 1860s, but substantially diminishes by 1865. As shown on the period plan, the Unit 2 vegetation is meadow and old field with tall grasses, wildflowers, shrubs and small trees growing voluntarily. Harper Cemetery contains a few small scattered deciduous and evergreen trees, but is mostly covered in low-growing deciduous shrubs, tall grasses, and herbaceous vegetation, as detailed in Figures V.2, V.5, V.8, and V.14. Two large coniferous trees and one large deciduous tree appear in the southeast corner of the cemetery—the only large trees in the vicinity. The groundplane within Harper Cemetery is not compacted earth, due to the lack of traffic within the cemetery. However, the groundplane closer to Lockwood House and Unit 1 would be compacted earth due to the heavy traffic in that area. Overall, vegetation is young and low-growing, indicating that older vegetation was probably cut down and used for firewood throughout the Civil War.

Circulation routes within Unit 2 are not well documented at this time. A cemetery gate is located in the southeast corner of the graveyard and provides pedestrian access to the cemetery from Lower Town Harpers Ferry. Distinct circulation routes are not marked, indicating that cemetery visitors walk on the herbaceous groundcover. Figure V.16 further illustrates this point, showing five people in the cemetery and no defined walks. Outside of the cemetery wall to the north, an unpaved footpath (Figures V.7, V.11, and V.13) also leads from Lower Town to the Camp Hill area. No documentation has been found to date regarding the circulation paths within the open slope area of Unit 2. Fillmore Street is also to the north of this unit and may have provided some access to Harper Cemetery.

Unit 2 contains no known water features during this time.

All known non-habitable structures, site furnishings and objects in Unit 2 exist within Harper Cemetery. These include the cemetery stone wall, low walls within the cemetery, a small structure in the southeast corner, and gravestones. The stone boundary wall of the cemetery is a prominent edge feature that encompasses the burial ground on all sides. It is dry-laid and

constructed out of local stone materials. Other low stone walls within the cemetery define the perimeter of family burial plots. One such wall is shown in Figures V.2 and V.5. The small structure in the southeast corner of the cemetery, which may be a cemetery outbuilding, is still evident. By this point in time, gravestones mark the burial locations within Harper Cemetery, and are oriented in north-south rows. These markers are character-defining features of Unit 2. No structures, furnishings, or objects exist in the open slope of Unit 2.

**C3. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope**

Unit 3 is completely open during this time period as seen in the lack of vegetation on the south slope in *PP-1865*. This openness produces even stronger visual connections to the Jefferson's Rock, Lower Town Harpers Ferry, and the natural systems of the Gap.

The topography of Unit 3 is quite steep with a significant drop in elevation downslope toward the Shenandoah River.

Because of the openness of Unit 3 during 1865, there is little to no vegetation growing in this area. Vegetation on this steep slope is probably low-growing small shrubs, tree seedlings, and tall grasses amongst rock outcroppings due to the lack of heavy traffic.

Circulation routes for this landscape unit are not documented. However, a footpath may have existed around Jefferson's Rock, as it was a popular destination and overlook for local townspeople. Jefferson's Rock and its sandstone support piers are also the only site objects within Unit 3.

## D. JOHN BROWN'S RAID & CIVIL WAR PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

This period encompasses a time of intensive use of the Lockwood House property by both Union and Confederate soldiers. The appearance of the Lockwood House landscape reflects this use and abuse as many character-defining features were altered or removed during this period. The removal of trees, gardens, and fences on the property opened up the landscape and further emphasized distant views to the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, the Gap, the Blue Ridge Mountains, and Lower Town Harpers Ferry.

Topography of the Lockwood House property slopes gently to the north and west, and more steeply to the east and south. Immediately to the west of the house, a rise in topography marks the location of a cistern.

By the end of the Civil War, the Lockwood House landscape was nearly devoid of vegetation. The lack of vegetation in the Lockwood House landscape at this time created a barren, eroding landscape. Due to the heavy traffic from the Civil War, the groundplane was comprised of compacted earth and possibly tall clumps of grasses. Other vegetation was scarce, but included two large evergreen trees to the east and four deciduous trees of varying sizes to the west. Conversely, Harper Cemetery was fully vegetated with tall grasses, herbaceous forbs, low-growing shrubs, and tree saplings during these years. Five large trees also existed within the

cemetery. The south-facing slope and the landscape of Jefferson's Rock contained little vegetation as well.

Documentation reveals that one driveway and one pedestrian walk provided access to the west façade of Lockwood House, and a circle driveway encompassed the house and provided access to the east façade of the house. The locations of both of these were confirmed with 20th century archeological investigations by locating a 42-inch wide brick walk to the west and a section of wider stone pavement to the east. Circulation routes for Brackett House likely included a walk and driveway, branching off of the west Lockwood House drive. Circulation routes for Harper Cemetery are not defined, but a gate in the cemetery wall in the southeast corner provides access to the grounds from Lower Town.

The sole water feature in the Lockwood House landscape is the cistern to the west of the house, marked by a rise in topography and a 48-foot railing drawn in a polygon form on the 1865 period plan.

Structures and objects in the landscape at this time include two or three outbuildings associated with Lockwood House, one cemetery outbuilding, the cemetery boundary wall, low stone retaining walls, gravestones, cistern pump, cistern railing, rocks or boulders along Fillmore Street, and fencing that was removed by soldiers.

# CHAPTER V: ENDNOTES

[1] National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, Washington, DC, 1995; p. 71.
[2] Ibid.
[3] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Monument, *Research Report History of Paymaster's Quarters, Camp Hill, ("Lockwood" House, Storer College) Harpers Ferry National Monument*, prepared by Philip R. Smith, Jr., 1959; p. 9.
[4] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 72.
[5] Ibid., 72, 124.
[6] Ibid., 72.
[7] Ibid., 75.
[8] Ibid., 75.
[9] Ibid., 75.
[10] The Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Project HF-130 *Historic Structures Report, The Lockwood House, Building No. 56 (The Paymaster's Quarters) Armory Building No. 32*, prepared by William T. Ingersoll, February 27, 1963, p. 3.
[11] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 76.
[12] Ibid., 75-76.
[13] Ibid., 76.
[14] The Department of The Interior, NPS, *Historic Structures Report,* 6.
[15] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 124.

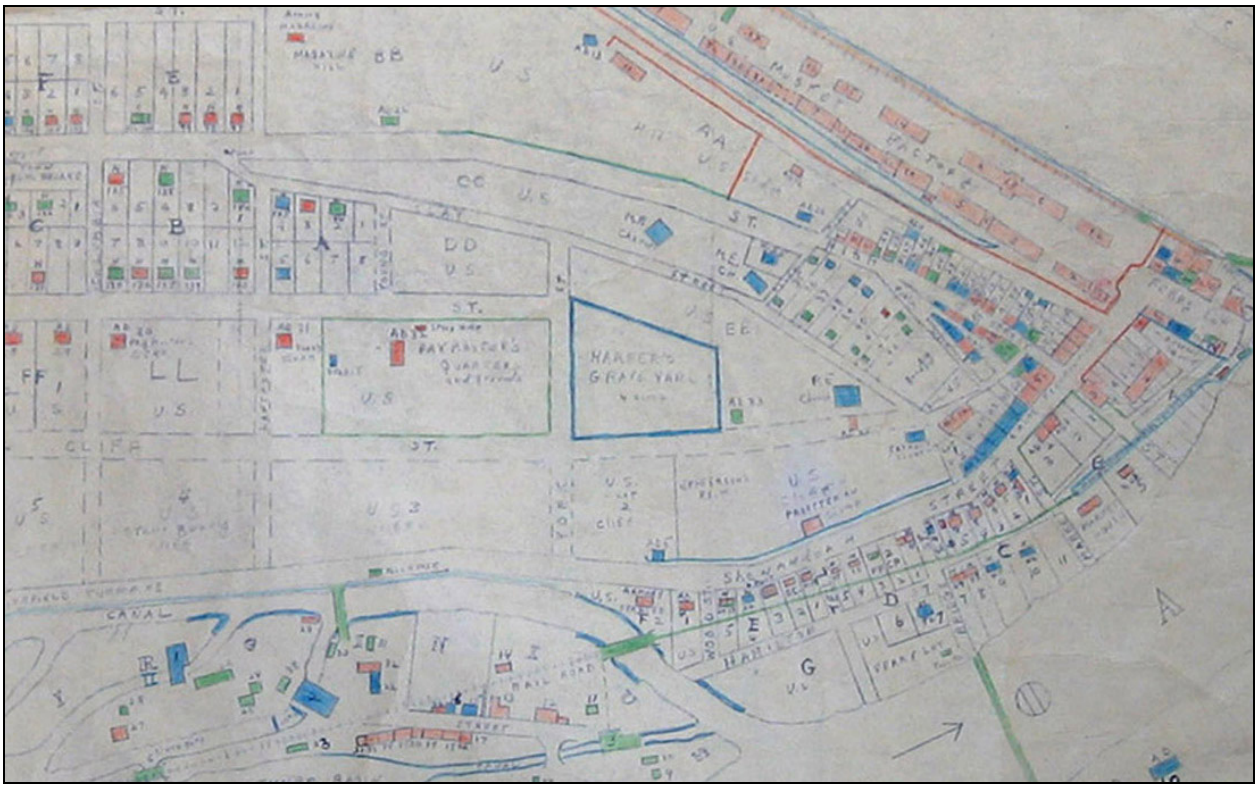



**Figure V.1.** This *Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859* drawn by Charles Snell in 1959 shows the paymaster's quarters and two outbuildings, Harper Cemetery, and types of fencing enclosures. The paymaster's grounds are enclosed with a wood (green) fence and Harper Cemetery has a stone (blue) fence. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00044-C-1859.jpg)



**Figure V.2.** This 1859 drawing by H. Fenn was published by N. Orr and Company in 1865 showing conditions of the eastern edge of the Harper Cemetery stone wall prior to 1861. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-257-1859.jpg)

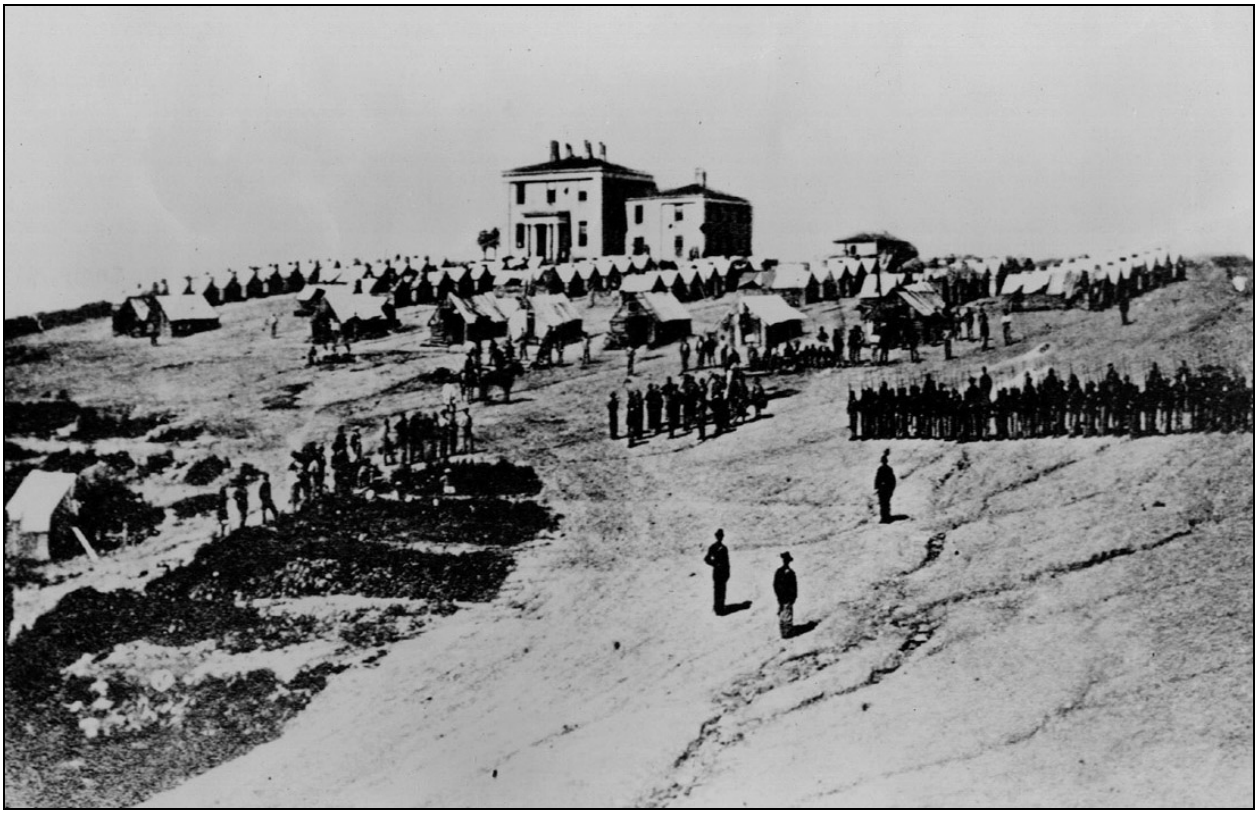


**Figure V.3.** This 1862 photograph of Federal troops stationed at the Armory Superintendent's House (to the west of Lockwood House and Brackett House) shows the condition of the Camp Hill landscape during the 1860s. The landscape is generally bare, compacted, and eroded earth. The Lockwood House would be to the left beyond this view. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CH-HF-31-1861.jpg)




**Figure V.4.** This 1862 sketch by William Luce shows the earthworks to the west of the Lockwood House on Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry during the Civil War in relation to Maryland and Loudoun Heights. The red box shows the location of the Lockwood House and the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00485-1862.jpg)



**Figure V.5.** This sketch, reproduced in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper in May or June 1861, entitled "Secession Batteries at Harpers Ferry, erected on the heights overlooking the town and commanding the Railroad bridge, canal" shows the eastern edge of Harper Cemetery overlooking the Gap. Notice the small, low-growing shrubby vegetation. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-334-1861.jpg)

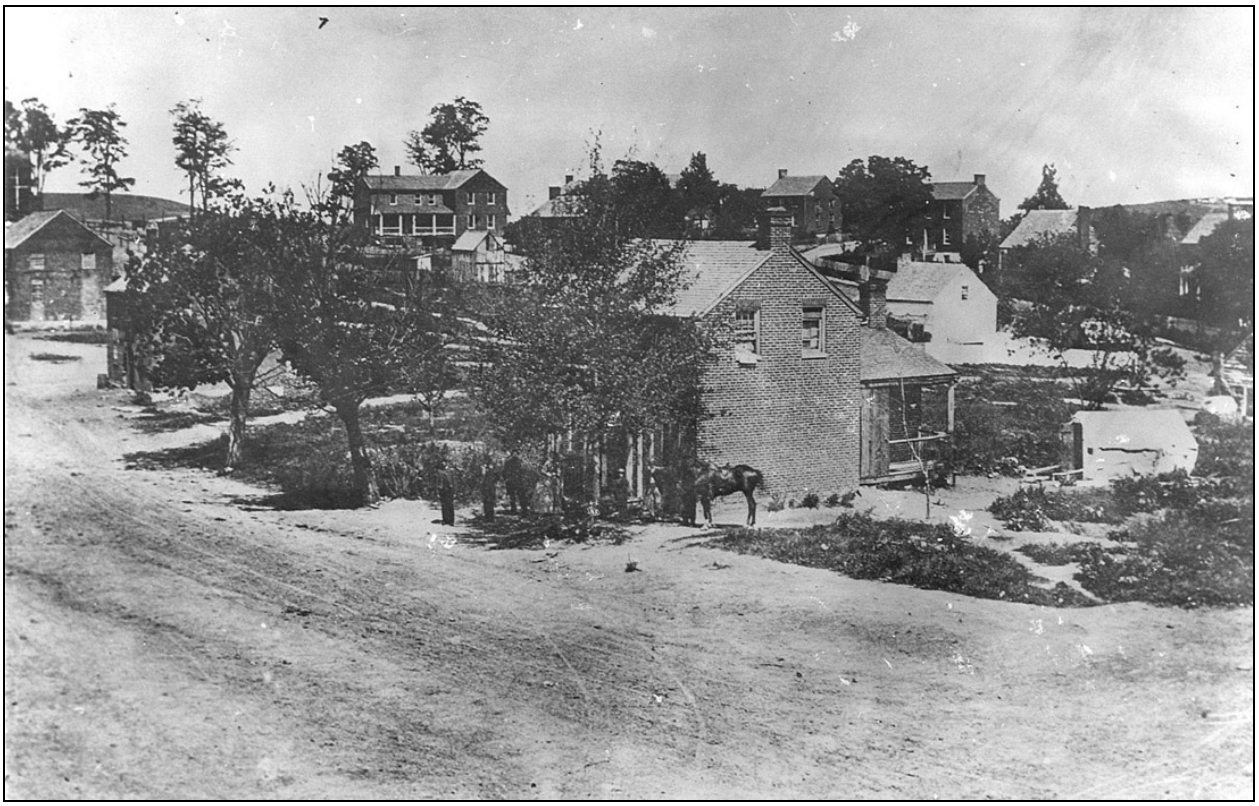


**Figure V.6.** The condition of a wider compacted earth Fillmore Street is shown in this 1862 photograph of Camp Hill. During the Civil War, the landscape occupied by troops was barren with little groundplane vegetation and few trees remaining. The exact location of this view on Fillmore Street is unknown. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-FI-HF-60-1862.jpg)

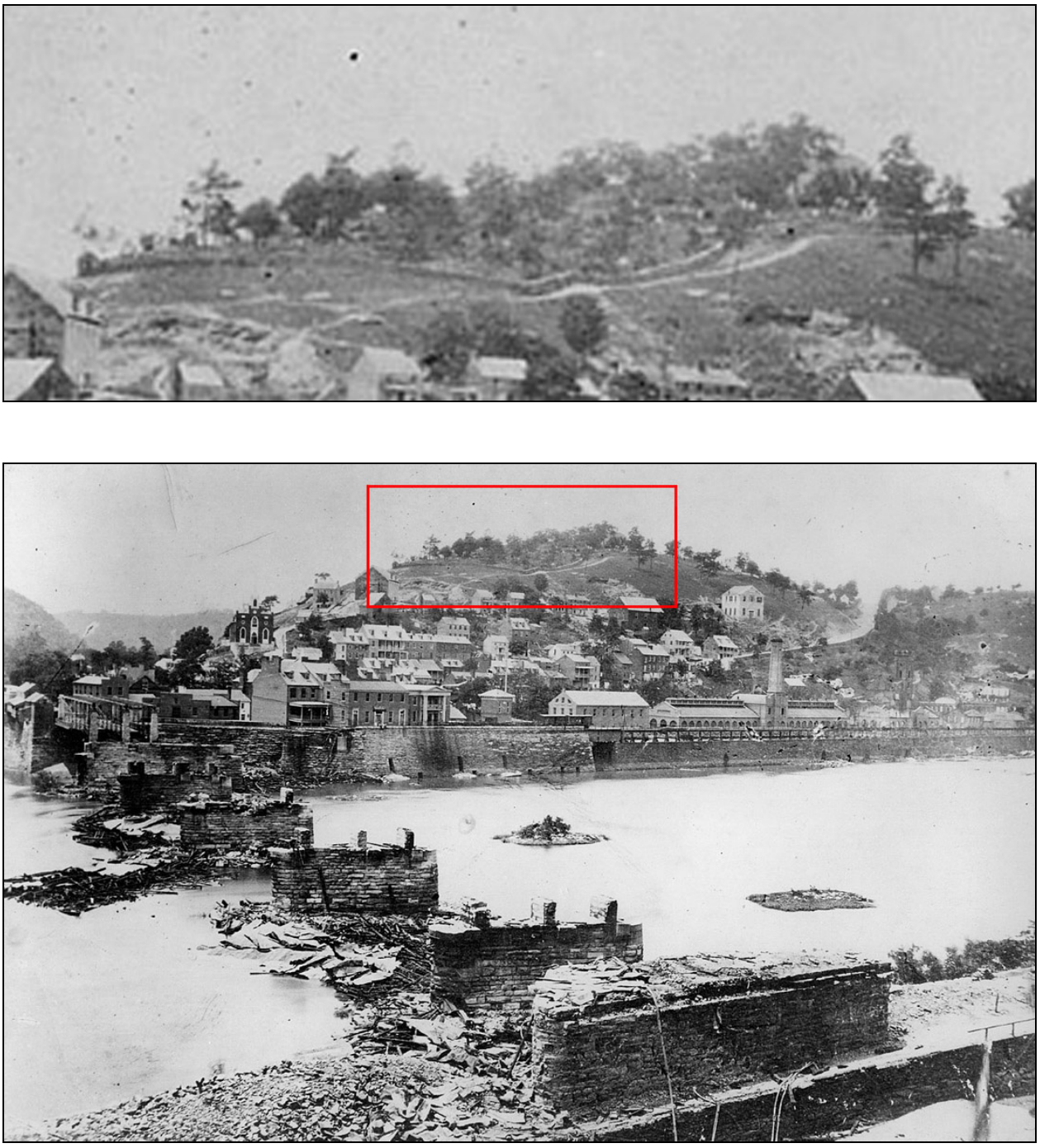


**Figure V.7.** This 1861 photograph was taken in June or July from the base of Maryland Heights, shortly after the bridge crossing the Potomac was burned. The Lockwood House landscape at this time was full of maturing vegetation. The stone wall of Harper Cemetery and adjacent footpaths are also seen in the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-48-1861.jpg)



**Figure V.8.** This 1862 stereopticon view, part of the Matthew Brady Civil War Photograph Collection, shows the Potomac River, Maryland Heights, The Gap, and a detailed foreground of the northern edge of Harper Cemetery. Taller grasses and forbs and small shrubs dot the cemetery landscape, and the dry-laid stone wall marks the edge of the burying ground. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-CE-LC_B811_1002[P&P]-L-1862.jpg)

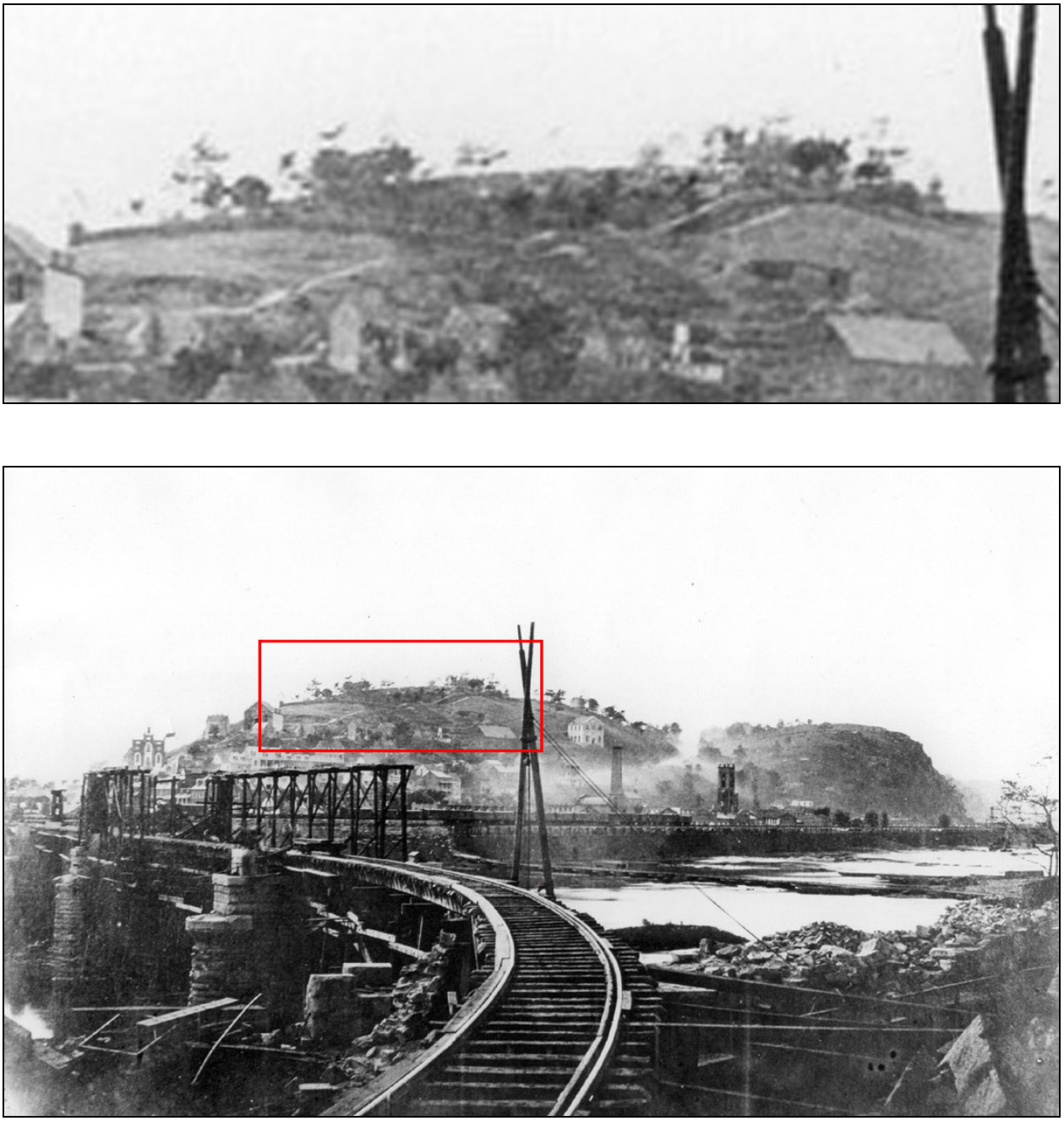


**Figure V.9.** "Harpers Ferry, VA 1862" a photograph taken from the Maryland shore shows a less vegetated Lockwood House landscape. Vegetation from the middle of Harper Cemetery has been removed, creating an open view to the crest of the hill. Three groups of trees in the corners and the stone wall are still present during this time in the cemetery. A detailed view outlined in red is shown above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-11-1862.jpg)

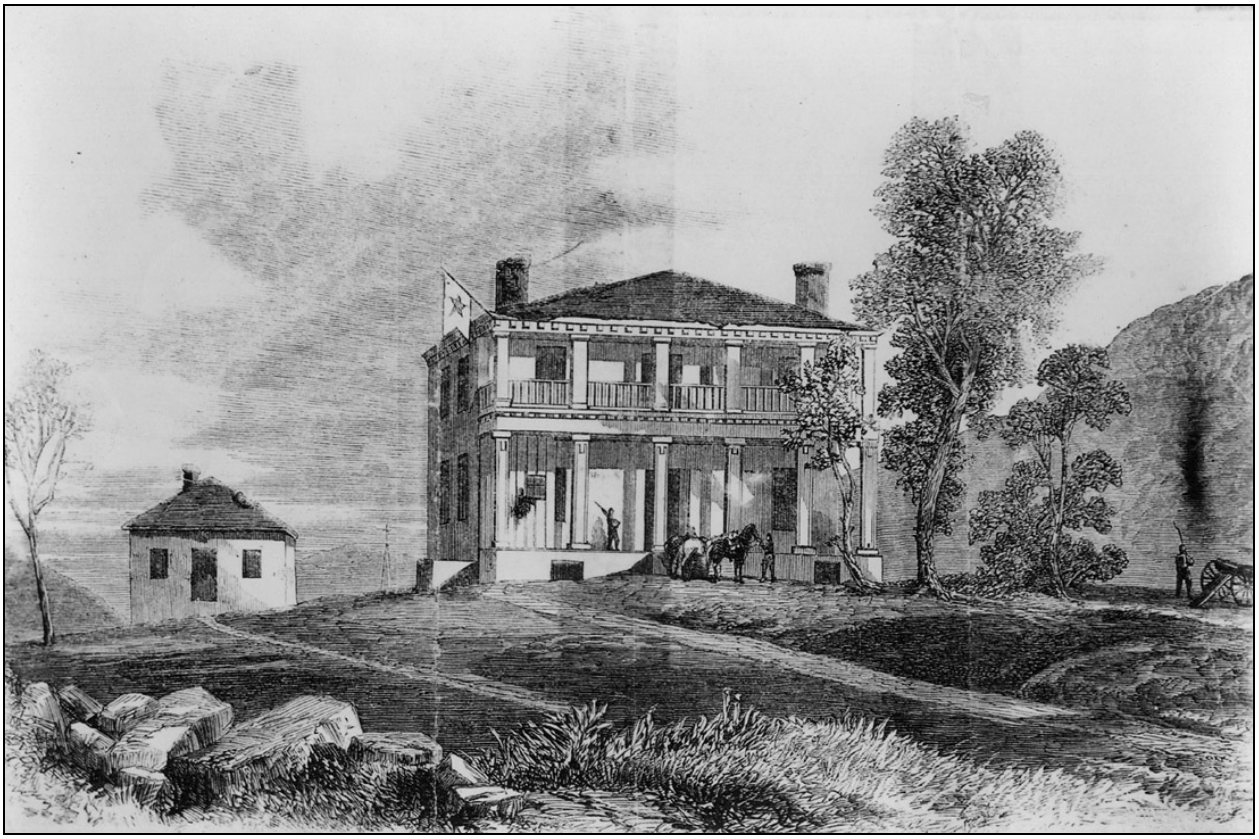


**Figure V.10.** This 1864 James Taylor sketch entitled, "The War in Upper Virginia-General Sheridan's Headquarters at Harpers Ferry" appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspapers on September 3. This sketch is the only known detailed depiction of the Lockwood House from the Civil War era, showing an outbuilding, vegetation, circulation routes, and topography. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-341-1864.jpg)

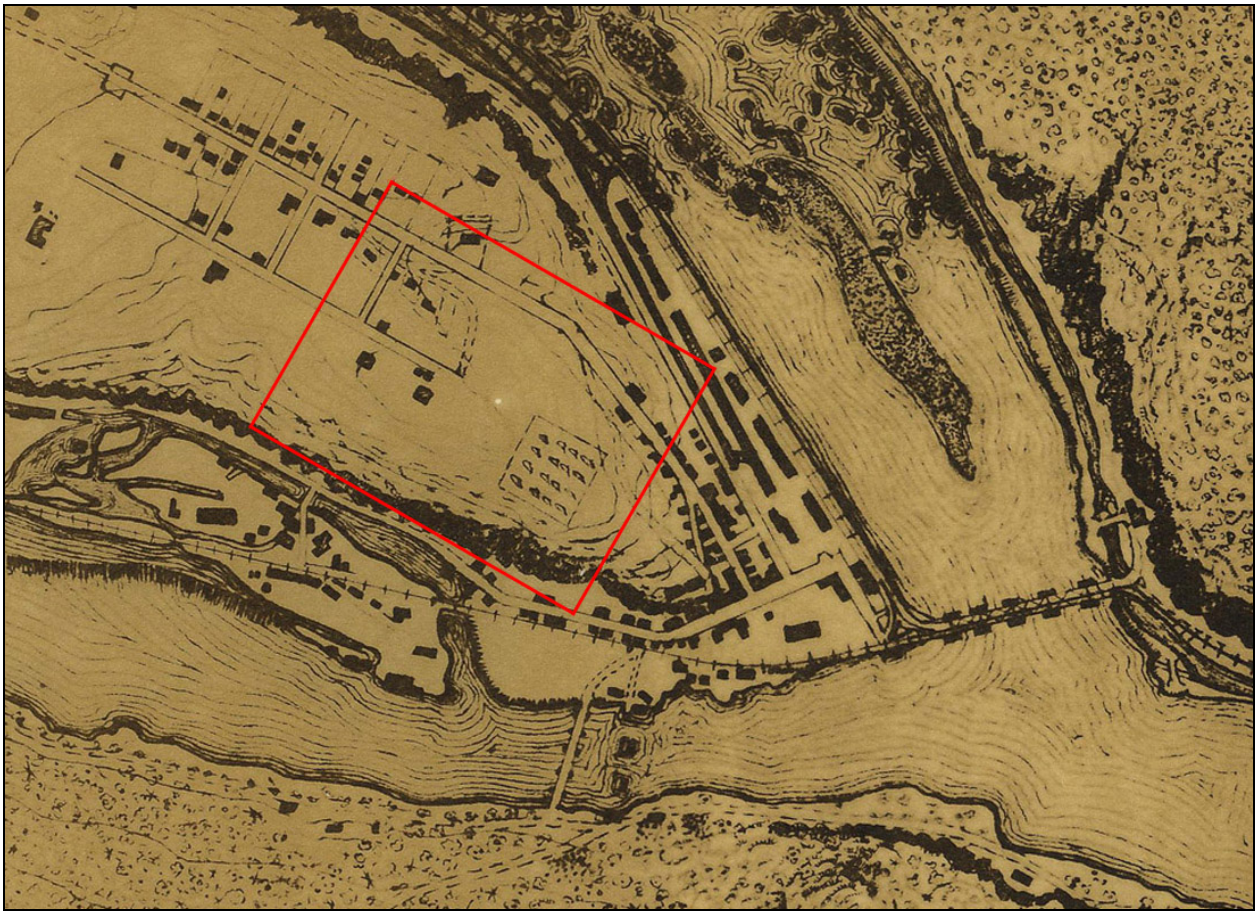


**Figure V.11.** This 1864 map "Harpers Ferry" by an unknown delineator shows in a relatively simplistic style the Lockwood House, Brackett House, Fillmore Street, and Harper Cemetery in relation to the larger landscape. Notice the footpath leading from Lower Town to the cemetery, and the two outbuildings north of Lockwood. The red box shows the area of enlargement for Figure IV.12. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00419-1864.jpg)

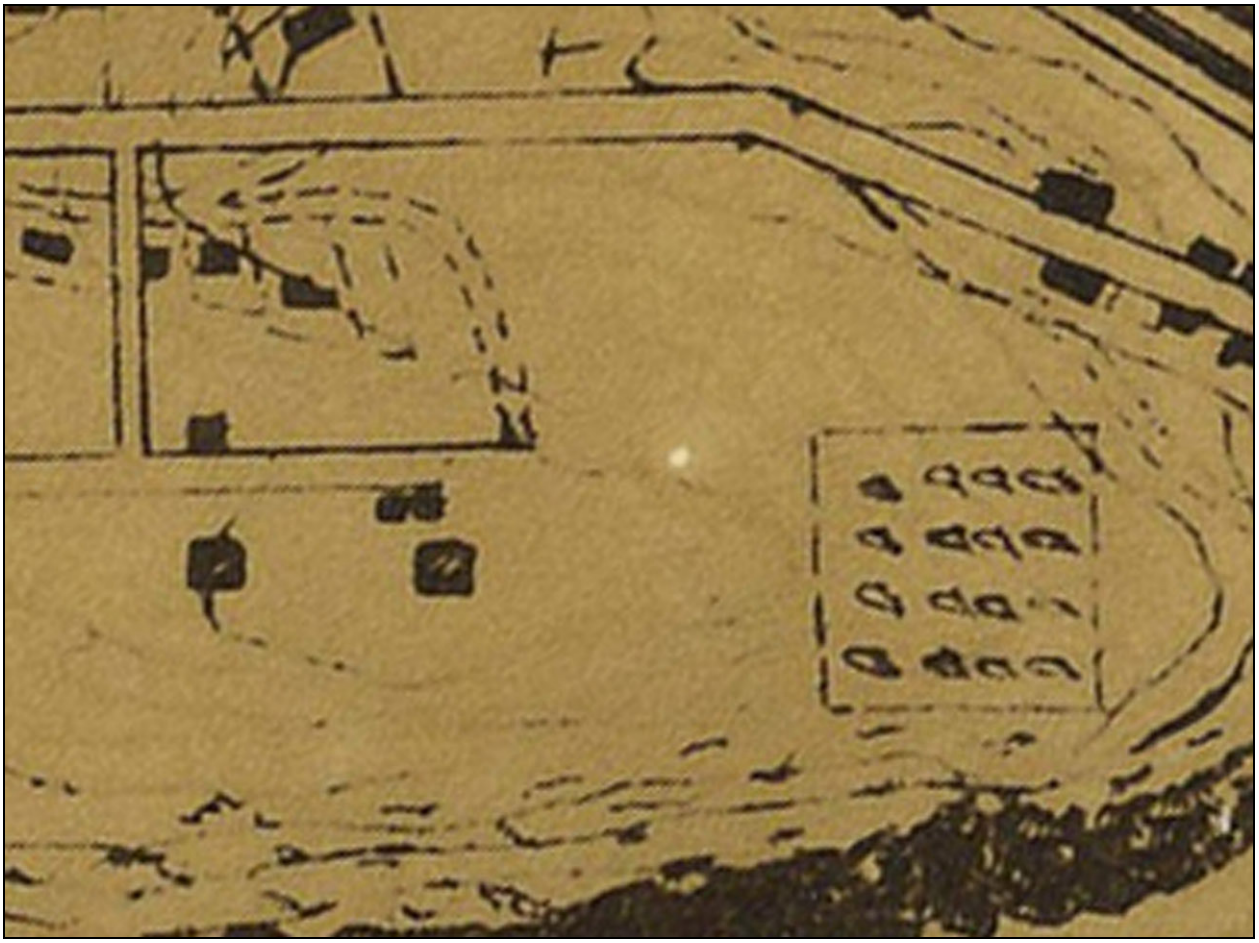


**Figure V.12.** An enlarged section of the 1864 map "Harpers Ferry" shows more detail about the Lockwood House landscape. Two outbuildings are to the north and northwest, Brackett House is to the west, and Harper Cemetery is to the east of the Lockwood House. Also notice circulation routes and the contours of the landscape. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00419-1864-detail.jpg)

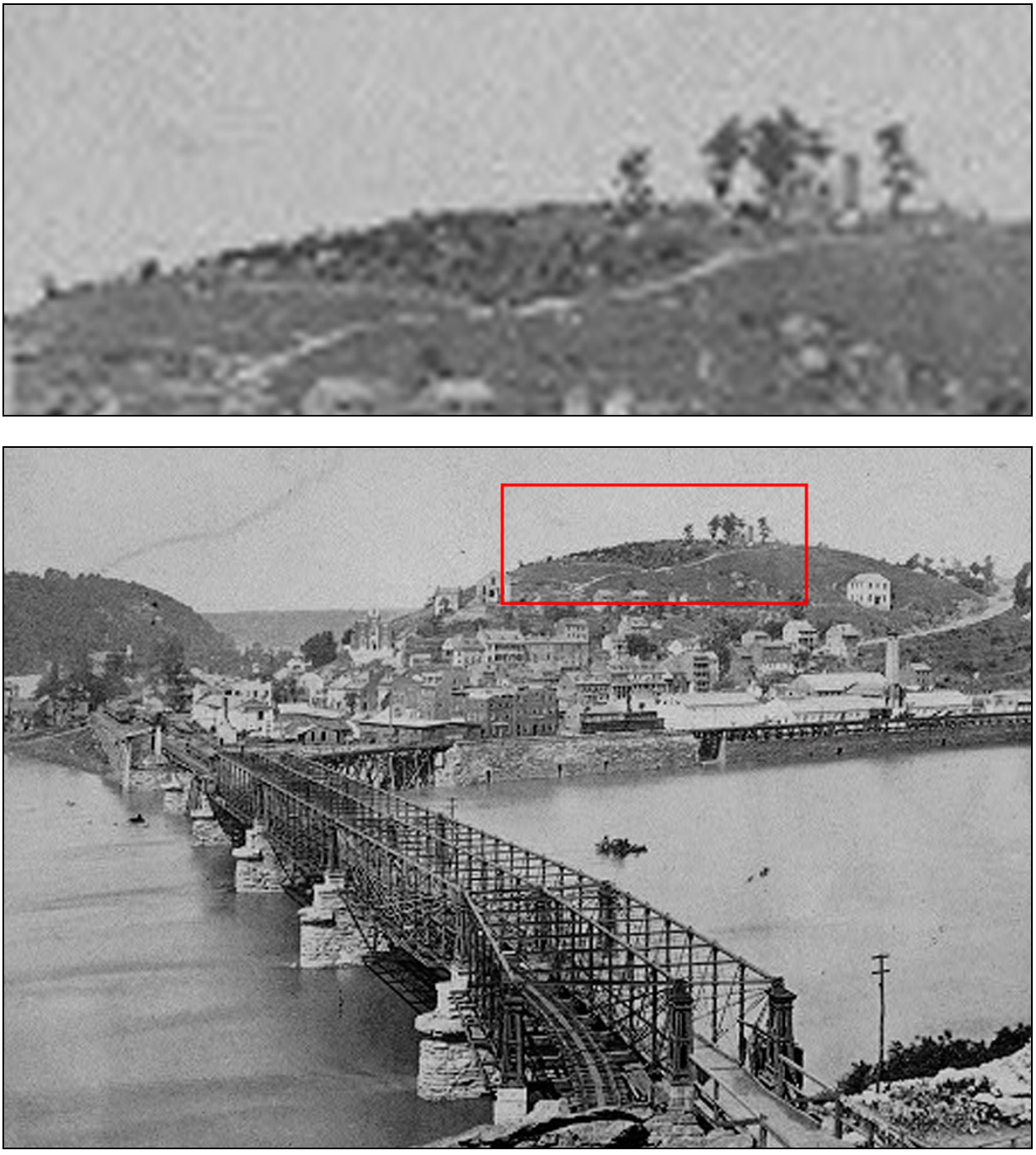


**Figure V.13.** By 1865, this stereograph taken by John P. Soule reveals little remaining mature vegetation at Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery with the exception of four trees visible in the above enlargement adjacent to the Lockwood House. Low shrubby vegetation is seen in the cemetery as darker spots on the photograph. The red box shows the enlarged area above. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOCNYHS-CXT-PR_065_815_5-1865.jpg)



**Figure V.14.** This 1865 view of Harper Cemetery shows the steep topography of the site and aligned gravestones partially obscured from view by low-growing vegetation. The vegetation appears to be voluntary, growing up during the war years as meadow grasses and young shrubs and trees. The terrain is rocky, seen in the center foreground in what appears to be a recent burial. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-644-1865.jpg)



**Figure V.15.** Another 1865 photograph shows denser vegetation in the cemetery with tall grasses and forbs for groundcover. Note that the view to the Gap in this photograph and Figure V.13 remains unrestricted. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-147-1865.jpg)

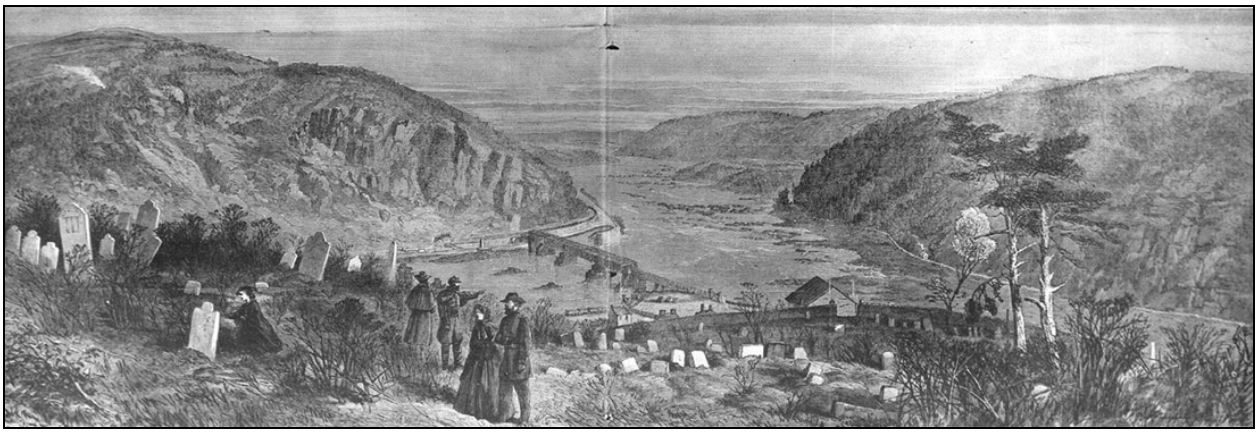
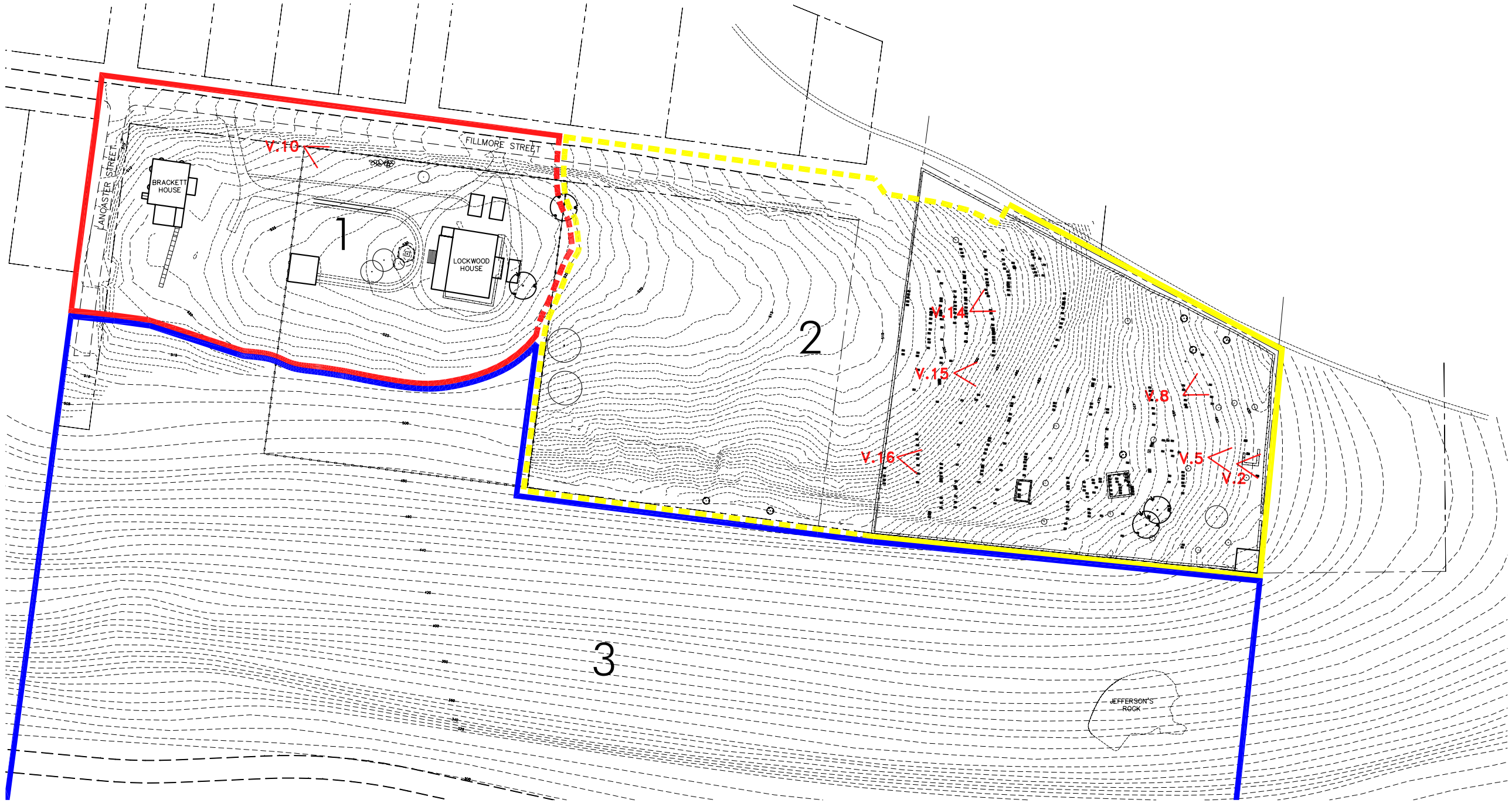


**Figure V.16.** This 1865 A.R. Waud sketch was published in Harpers Weekly on March 11, showing a broader capture of Harper Cemetery. The open view to the Gap and overall vegetation appears to be similar to the previous images. However, two mature pine trees and one large deciduous tree to the right and the decorative entrance gate in the cemetery stone wall in the right center are seen here and not in the previous image. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-88-1865.jpg)




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

V.4 Figure Number

Landscape Units

1 Lockwood House Hilltop

2 Harper Cemetery & Open Slope

3 Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

Sources

"Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859." Drawn by Charles Snell, Spring 1959.

"Harpers Ferry in 1864." Unknown delineator.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures V.1 through V.16.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

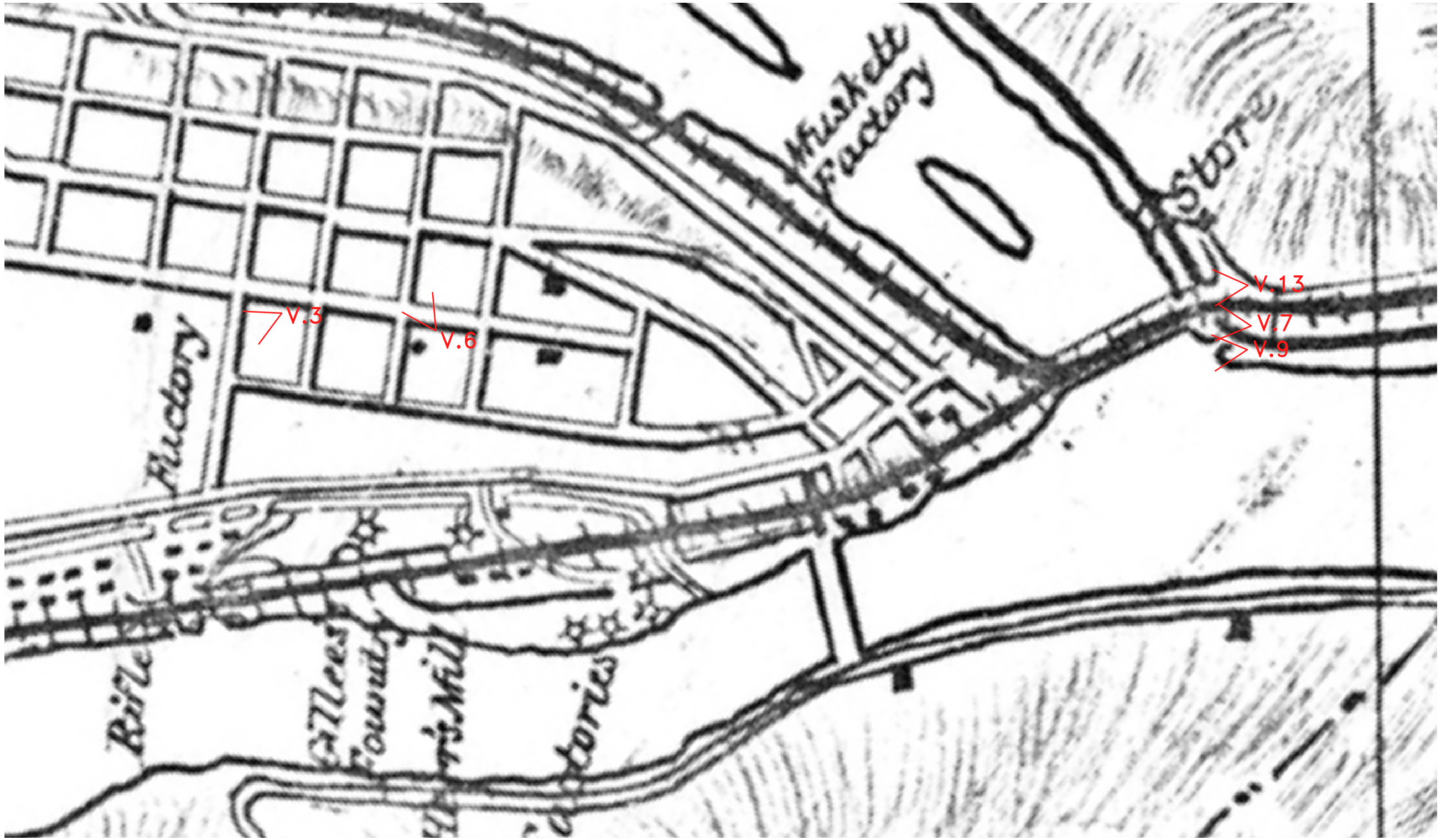
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1865 Units & Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**UPL-1865**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

V.4 Figure Number

Sources
"Map of Jefferson County, VA." Bureau of Topography Engineers. October 1862.
Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.
File number HFM-00066. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

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*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

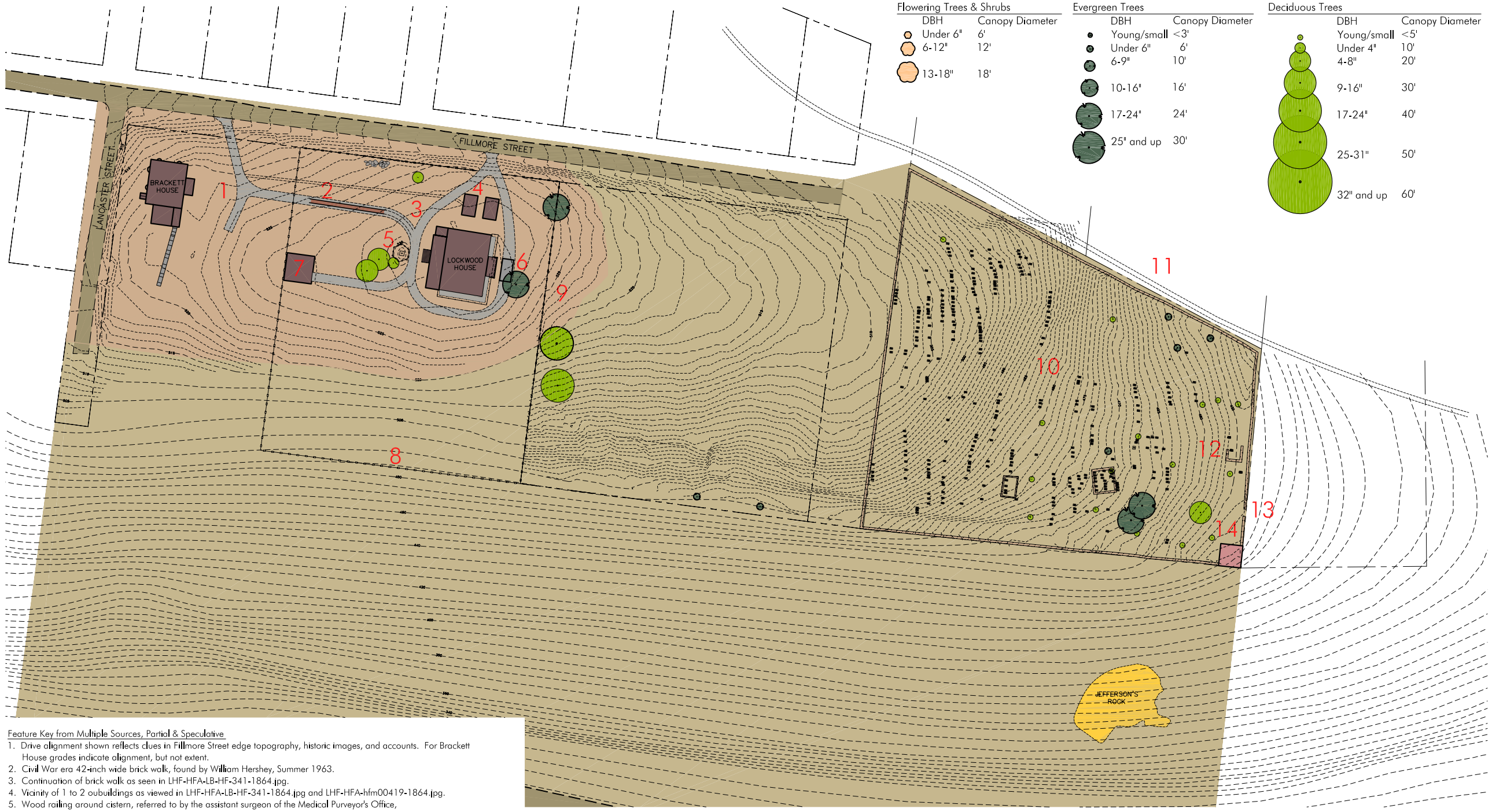
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1865 Contextual Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 500' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**CON-1865**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Flowering Trees & Shrubs

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-12" | 12' |
| 13-18" | 18' |

Evergreen Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <3' |
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-9" | 10' |
| 10-16" | 16' |
| 17-24" | 24' |
| 25" and up | 30' |

Deciduous Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <5' |
| Under 4" | 10' |
| 4-8" | 20' |
| 9-16" | 30' |
| 17-24" | 40' |
| 25-31" | 50' |
| 32" and up | 60' |

Symbol Key

- Area
- Meadow, Old Field
- Trampled, scattered vegetation
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Building/Structure
- Unknown Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Road, Unknown Material
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Path, Unknown Material
- Compacted Earth
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern
- Rock Outcropping

Feature Key from Multiple Sources, Partial & Speculative

1. Drive alignment shown reflects clues in Fillmore Street edge topography, historic images, and accounts. For Brackett House grades indicate alignment, but not extent.
2. Civil War era 42-inch wide brick walk, found by William Hershey, Summer 1963.
3. Continuation of brick walk as seen in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-341-1864.jpg.
4. Vicinity of 1 to 2 oubuildings as viewed in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-341-1864.jpg and LHF-HFA-hfm00419-1864.jpg.
5. Wood railing around cistern, referred to by the assistant surgeon of the Medical Purveyor's Office, September 1864.
6. Civil War era stone driveway and root stain from coniferous vegetation, found by William Gardner, August 1973.
7. Stone stable, 25' square as viewed in LHF_HFA-hfm00139-1869.jpg.
8. 1000 linear feet of paling fence removed during Civil War, referred to by U.S. Armory annual report, 1859.
9. Large trees as viewed in LHF-LOCNYHS-CXT-PR_065_815_5-1865.jpg.
10. Small deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-644-1865.jpg, LHF-HFA-CE-HF-147-1865.jpg, and LHF-HFA-CE-HF-88-1865.jpg.
11. Unpaved path as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-48-1861.jpg, LHF-LOCNYHS-CXT-PR_065_815_5-1865.jpg, and LHF-HFA-hfm00419-1864.jpg.
12. Low wall as viewed in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-257-1859.jpg and LHF-HFA-CE-HF-334-1861.jpg.
13. Gate in Harper Cemetery wall as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-88-1865.jpg.
14. Unknown structure as viewed in LHF-HFA-hfm00139-C-1859.jpg.

Sources

"Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859." Drawn by Charles Snell, Spring 1959.

"Harpers Ferry in 1864." Unknown delineator.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures V.1 through V.16.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

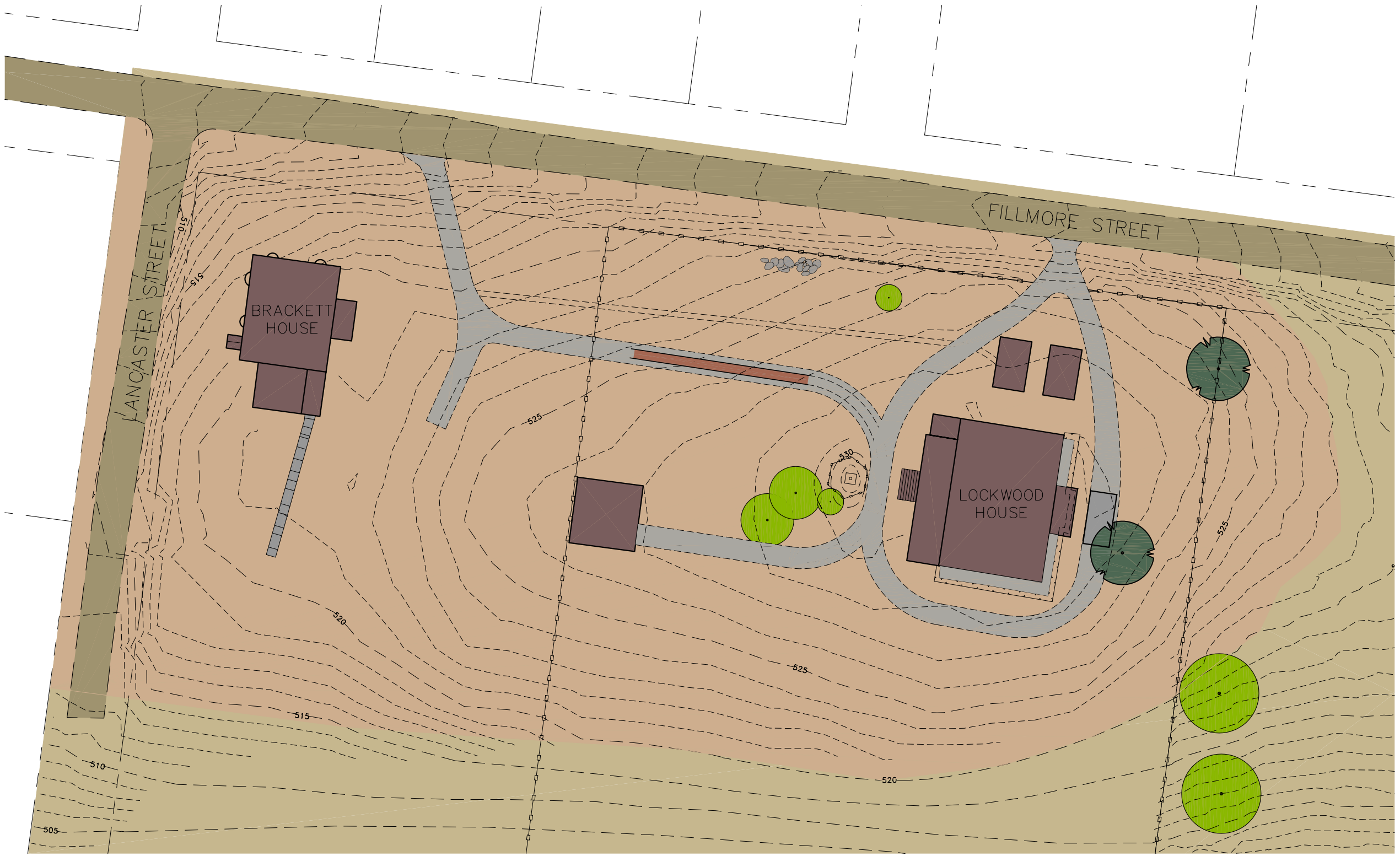
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1865 Overall Period Plan**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**PP-1865**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




## Symbol Key

- Area
- Meadow, Old Field
- Trampled, scattered vegetation
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Building/Structure
- Unknown Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Road, Unknown Material
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Path, Unknown Material
- Compacted Earth
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern
- Rock Outcropping

Sources

"Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859." Drawn by Charles Snell, Spring 1959.

"Harpers Ferry in 1864." Unknown delineator.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digitol file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures V.1 through V.16.

Note: See PP-1865 for annotation.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1865 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**PP-A-1865**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER VI: EARLY STORER COLLEGE PERIOD, 1866 to 1880*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE EARLY STORER COLLEGE PERIOD

After the Civil War, Harpers Ferry experienced a period of construction to rectify the destruction, changing the character of the town. Once an industrial community, the town became an educational center for African Americans and a tourist attraction. The following text describes the change of the Lockwood House landscape during the post-Civil War years, specifically 1866 to circa 1880. These dates include the founding of Storer College at Lockwood House and the start of the summer boarding and tourism industries in Harpers Ferry.

This chapter begins with a chronological landscape history narrative followed by a detailed discussion of the landscape's character-defining features to include spatial organization, visual relationships, natural systems, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and structures, site furnishings, and objects. This discussion is key to the *Circa 1870 Overall Period Plan, PP-1870,* showing the Lockwood House landscape during the Storer College occupation. This plan was developed under the methodology as outlined in Chapter I using the range of documentary sources, sketches, photographs, maps and written accounts from the time period and referencing the existing conditions. Graphic sources for this time period are limited but include four maps and four photographs, for a total of eight images. Information from these sources is combined to graphically represent the documented character and features of the property during this period. As in the John Brown's Raid and Civil War period, detailed documentation of the landscape at Lockwood House for the Early Storer College period is limited. *PP-1870* shows known and surmised landscape features in their approximate locations and provides annotation for clarification. The 1870s were selected for the period plan because of the documentation providing some details for this date.

The historical images discussed in this narrative during 1866 to circa 1880 are presented at the end of the text as figures. These figures illustrate the character-defining features discussed. Dates and authors are listed in the captions along with the source information and digital image file number to the degree known.

## B. 1866 TO CIRCA 1880 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

With the end of the Civil War, the Lockwood House property underwent a series of changes to overcome the damage to the landscape. Efforts of the Freedman's School and later Storer College focused mainly on improving the building as an educational facility and summer boarding house. Details about planting, walks, and other landscape features are largely missing from the documentation, but are noted in some historic images. Toward the latter part of the period, land disputes between Harper Cemetery and Storer College changed property boundaries and altered spatial arrangements that persist to this day. The character and appearance of the

Lockwood House landscape at this time are documented in a modest collection of narrative descriptions, maps, and photographs with the photos taken at a distance from across the Potomac River.

As the Civil War ended and the Freewill Baptists Freedman's School started, the landscape of the Lockwood House differed from previous decades. After the war, Fillmore Street and the Camp Hill area were damaged following the intense activity of Federal and Confederate soldiers. As one resident of the area stated, "…we looked out over the hills and saw wreck and ruin everywhere. There were no fences, no trees, no shrubbery, buildings half torn down everywhere…"[1] Only the four armory officers' residences remained on the south side of Fillmore Street and few houses stood on the north side. Most of the Camp Hill landscape was void, but the ground between the superintendent's house (Anthony Hall) and paymaster's clerk's house (Morrell House) along Fillmore Street was filled with soldiers' graves.[2]

Both the Lockwood House and adjacent landscape were damaged from cannon fire during the Civil War. Damage to the house created a drafty educational facility for the new school.[3] The landscape, on the other hand, is pictured in Figure VI.1. Sitting on the summit of the hill, the two-story brick structure is situated within an open, sparsely vegetated landscape with no vegetation. To the east, Harper Cemetery has no visible vegetation either. The cemetery wall is intact and the unpaved, earthen footpath seen in Figures IV.4, V.7, V.9, and V.12 is extant. No other character-defining features can be identified from this photograph.

Despite this relative lack of vegetation and features in the landscape, Louise Brackett, one of the first post-war residents of Lockwood and wife of Nathan Brackett, described the late 1860s landscape of Lockwood House. She recalled some of the landscape details in the following description from 1917:

> …and the Cemetery which then came up only far enough toward the Lockwood for us to see the tops of the upper rows of stones…The Lockwood our only building till October 1868 had the same walls as now for the two stories with a roof like that of the Brackett House. There was a small porch entrance at the east side which seemed to be considered the front, and was used for entrance to school and church services…The N.W. had a big hole in the wall but was used for a sleeping room. There was a porch partly across the west side, so rotten that a wind carried off the most of it one of the first winters.
>
> The elm of which the stump is still there was the only tree on that side. On the other, the east, there were two possibly three locusts on ground in the Cemetery enclosure. There was a small brick building a smoke house perhaps at a little distance from the N.W. corner. On the knoll opposite the L of the Brackett House was a stone stable.[4]

From this description landscape details can be gleaned beyond those located in Figure VI.1. The main entrance of Lockwood House was the east side, and the cemetery gravestones were downhill out of view. A brick outbuilding was sited in the landscape to the northwest of the cemetery, placing the structure to the north of the Lockwood House, in the same general vicinity as the outbuilding(s) shown in Figures IV.6, V.1, V.10, and V.11. A stone stable stood to the

west of Lockwood House between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. This stable is probably the remaining stable erected by John Hall erected in the mid-1800s. It is seen in Figures IV.6 and V.1 previously presented. Also to the west of the house Mrs. Brackett notes the stump of an elm tree. The cemetery was defined by the stone perimeter wall and contains two or three locust trees, which may have been planted by John Hall decades earlier or were possibly seedlings from those trees as black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)* spreads readily. This limited vegetation offered an unrestricted view of the Gap and Lower Town from Lockwood House.

From 1865 to 1869, Lockwood House was used as an educational facility, a residence, and even a church for the Freedman's School, later Storer College. To the west, the former superintendent's clerk's quarters, soon to be known as Brackett House, was rented to tenants despite government ownership of both Lockwood and Brackett Houses.[5] On October 14, 1867, Storer College was officially incorporated as an educational institution in West Virginia, and soon after the college petitioned the U.S. Government for ownership of the "two brick buildings Nos. 31 and 32."[6] Armory building number 31 was Brackett House and building number 32 was Lockwood House. On January 16 of the following year, the Freedmen's Bureau requested the same brick buildings in addition to Armory Dwellings Nos. 30 and 25 to be used for educational purposes.[7]

The two requests for the government property by two different organizations created conflicts. Although Storer College made the initial request for the buildings, the Secretary of War approved the transfer of the requested buildings and property to the Freedmen's Bureau on February 14, 1868.[8] Nevertheless, on December 15 of that same year, Congress asked that the buildings originally given to the Freedman's Bureau be transferred to Storer College.[9] Almost immediately, disputes over boundaries and property lines ensued about the exact ownership division between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. Even though the United States Government set aside land surrounding the grave of Robert Harper in 1803 and built the cemetery stone wall in 1825, the land originally set aside was considerably less than the four acres stipulated in Harper's will. This difference was apparently not noted in previous years as the government retained the land adjacent to the cemetery. However, with the pending transfer of the property to Storer College, disputes arose. To solve this problem, S. Howell Brown was hired to survey the cemetery land and mark the new boundaries. Brown created three surveys, dated March 31, 1869, April 14, 1869, and April 26, 1869. Brown's first survey, Figure VI.2, showed the existing cemetery property boundaries along with the proposed boundaries of the cemetery addition for a total of four acres. The original cemetery boundaries formed a trapezoid east of York Street and north of Cliff Street with the proposed rectangular addition located to the west. The addition included the Lockwood House and a portion of its grounds and extended west from York Street and south from Fillmore Street, but did not extend entirely to Cliff Street. Because Brown's survey included the Lockwood House in the proposed cemetery addition, further property boundary debates ensued.

After two more Brown surveys in April, the boundaries of Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House were finalized as seen in Figure VI.3 and VI.4. The new boundary extended Harper Cemetery to the west across York Street. York Street and Cliff Street to the south, though platted, were never built due to the steep topography of the area. Although Figures VI.3 and VI.4 were traced in 1957 from the original 1869 survey, these two survey copies have slight differences. Figure VI.3 shows Lockwood and Brackett Houses only, but Figure VI.4 shows

both properties with their respective outbuildings. As in Figure V.1 and V.11, two outbuildings appear to the north of Lockwood House and a larger outbuilding, presumably a stable, appears to the west, along the property line between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. Also notice Figure VI.4 shows a small green square in the southeast corner of the cemetery, as previously seen in Figure IV.6, indicating the presence of an outbuilding in that location. Both of these images (Figure IV.2 and IV.3) were color coded for the historical studies carried out in 1959 by National Park Service historian Charles Snell from S. Howell Brown's original surveys.

Throughout 1868, Storer College continued to use the Lockwood House for educational purposes, but Brackett House was rented out to tenants until October. At which point, Storer College professor and founder Nathan Brackett and his family moved into the house.[10] By December 3, 1868, the U.S. Government officially deeded seven acres of land and Armory Dwelling Numbers 32 and 31, Lockwood and Bracket Houses, worth approximately $30,000, to Storer College. [11] The majority of the land originally associated with Lockwood House on the east side of the property became part of Harper Cemetery according to S. Howell Brown's survey. As the cemetery was now closer to the east façade of the house, the main entrance to the building shifted to the west façade, and the former main entrance on the east became a secondary entrance .[12]

Lockwood House continued to "serve as furnished quarters for missionaries, teachers, school and church from 1865 to 1868 and for the school until the beginning of 1870."[13] The college grew rapidly; starting with only nineteen students, enrollment increased to seventy-five students only five months later.[14] As a result, Lockwood House was too small for the expanding school. By December 1869, another college building had been secured for educational purposes, and Lockwood House was used during the academic year as both a male and female dormitory throughout 1869 and the 1870s.[15] In summers, it housed summer boarders.[16]

The summer boarding business at Lockwood House grew over the years. Visitors to the Harpers Ferry area from nearby metropolitan areas frequently stayed at the Lockwood House, which was managed by the Lovett family but owned by Storer College. Accounts from summer boarders recall that the Lovett family not only provided "…cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, business manager, mail carriers and gardeners, but entertainers as well" for the families of Storer College students and tourists.[17] Gardeners noted on staff indicates that some sort of garden was present on the Lockwood House grounds during this time although graphic documentation supporting this claim has yet to be found.

Limited graphic documentation from the 1870s reveals few details of the Lockwood House landscape. Taken at slightly different angles, Figures VI.5, VI.6, and VI.7, show the Lockwood House landscape from Maryland Heights, and each reveals different elements of the Lockwood House property during this time period. In all these views, vegetation on the groundplane appears to be demonstrating a recovery from the war years. Figure VI.5 shows Lockwood House surrounded by three large trees—one to the north, one to the east, and one to the south. These trees could be the three locusts in the cemetery as described previously by Louise Brackett and possibly planted by John Hall decades earlier. Smaller vegetation also exists throughout Harper Cemetery. The cemetery stone wall is a dominant edge element in this photograph. The path leading from Lower Town to Camp Hill paralleling the stone wall is also visible. Although Figure VI.5 is not very clear, general massing and location of vegetation can be seen.

Figures VI.6 and VI.7 are clearer than Figure VI.5, but details about the Lockwood House landscape are still lacking in these distant views. The large tree to the north of the main house is seen in both images; however, the two other large trees previously shown in Figure VI.5 are not seen in either view. Upon close examination of the landscape adjacent to the house, smaller trees and shrubs appear to the north as well.

The vegetation in Harper Cemetery in Figures VI.6 and VI.7 is more mature and larger than in Figure VI.5 and appears to be planted in rows. Like before, the cemetery vegetation looks predominantly deciduous. The cemetery stone wall and parallel footpath are also seen in these views. The unpaved footpath continues along the northern edge of the cemetery, leading directly to the improved Fillmore Street, which is seen as the wide, lighter colored groundplane immediately to the lower right of Lockwood House. The top of Brackett House is easily discernable by the twin chimneys peaking above the crest of the hill to the right of the large tree in Figure VI.6. None of Figures VI.5, VI.6, or VI.7 show an outbuilding to the north of the Lockwood House.

In December of 1877 and again in 1878 the Storer College Board of Trustees approved funding to repair and improve Lockwood House.[18] It was not mentioned whether this funding included improvements to the landscape. By the late 1870s, the summer boarding house business was increasing for the Lovett Family at Lockwood House. In 1879, a local newspaper, the *Spirit of the Jefferson* reported that an average of sixty guests from Washington, including the Secretary of War, had stayed at Lockwood House through the summer season.[19] As business and the tourist demand for summer boarding houses continued to grow, so did the Lockwood House. Around 1880 a third story and mansard roof were added to Lockwood House to provide more room for summer boarders.[20]

Figure VI.8 shows the street and lot layout of the Storer College campus and Harper Cemetery during 1880. Quite similar to Figure VI.3 and VI.4, the 1880 survey, which may have been based on the 1869 survey, shows the same layout of Harper Cemetery and the Storer College property as seen in the earlier survey. The western boundary of Harper Cemetery is located just to the east of Lockwood House. Within the Storer College lot, Lockwood House is adjacent to the east property line, and Brackett House is adjacent to the west property line. No outbuildings appear on this plan. Fillmore, Lancaster, and Cliff Streets bound the property to the north, west, and south, respectively, and York Street divides Harper Cemetery into west and east halves.

To summarize, Lockwood House continued to be utilized by the Freedman's School and later by Storer College until additional buildings could be secured for educational purposes. The transfer of the governmental buildings to the educational institution created property disputes over the boundary between the Lockwood House property and the adjacent Harper Cemetery. When the disputes were settled, the eastern half of Lockwood House property was given to Harper Cemetery, substantially enlarging it. Lockwood House was used as student dormitories during the academic year and as a summer boarding house toward the end of this time period. Overall, the post-Civil War landscape at Lockwood House is not well documented, but photographs do show some details surrounding the Lockwood House and within Harper Cemetery.

## C. CIRCA 1870 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

The following narrative describes what is known and speculated about the character of the Lockwood House landscape between 1866 and circa 1880. The *Circa 1870 Overall Period Plan, PP-1870 and Circa 1870 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop, PP-A-1870.* The landscape unit boundaries are shown on *Circa 1870 Landscape Units, LU-1870.* The *Circa 1870 Contextual Photo Locations, CON-1870* shows the locations from which the photographs (shown as figures) were taken. On these plans, a "V" shows the location of each photo or sketch with the open end of the "V" delineating the view shown in the image. As previously, each "V" is marked with the corresponding figure number.

The period plans delineate the period landscape character within the study area with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials and composition as identified from available documentary materials for this time period, the previous and subsequent time periods, and the existing conditions details. These landscape plans record the landscape conditions at this time by incorporating all available sources with a focus on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and sketches, incorporating written material, maps and plans. Structures, circulation and vegetation are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes also listed in the symbol key. *PP-1870* shows the overall Lockwood House property at 100-scale, and *PP-A-1870* shows the core property in more detail at 40-scale.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *PP-1870*. The following description focuses on the circa 1870 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Unit 1 encompasses the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, and the top of the slope of the southern cliff edge at this time. This area includes fences, outbuildings, circulation routes, and a garden.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—Unit 2 includes Harper Cemetery that is enclosed by a stone wall and the open ground that extends upslope to the crest of the Camp Hill. The open slope to the west of Harper Cemetery now serves as an expansion to the cemetery. It is no longer associated with the Lockwood House landscape. The east portion of Fillmore Street is also in Unit 2.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—This unit includes Jefferson's Rock and the southern side of the property that is bounded by the top of the slope and southern edge of cemetery wall. It is mostly open with scattered vegetation at this time.

These landscape units address the study area during the 1866 to circa 1880 period with reference to the circa 1870 period plans. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, as outlined previously. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit.

**C1. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

The landscape of Unit 1 recovers from the trampling of the war years during the 1870s. The spatial organization reflects the open hilltop and panoramic views to the natural systems of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers and the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The outbuildings around the Lockwood House create a clustering effect that is typical of late 19th century homes in the area. Circulation routes to the west and east continue to connect the grounds of the property to the house and provide accessibility to Storer College students and summer boarders. Vegetation is mainly concentrated on the east side of the Lockwood House, while the west is open and free of large vegetation. The west porch of the Lockwood House is missing at this time.

The topography of Unit 1 remains much as it did during the 1860s with the groundplane falling gently to the west and more sharply to the east and south off the relatively flat hilltop. The rise in topography marking the location of the cistern to the west of the house remains in the landscape. No detailed imagery shows topographic details from this time; however, the overall Lockwood House property's topographical form is seen in Figures VI.1, VI.5, VI.6, and VI.7. The changes from 1865 would likely involve erosion control and repair of the groundplane with new vegetation.

Vegetation within Unit 1 includes growth of grasses and forbs, four small deciduous trees and one large evergreen to the east along the property line between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery, and one large evergreen in the vicinity of the east driveway. The smaller vegetation is not seen in photographs from the 1870s, but the larger vegetation can be seen as shown on *PP-1870* and the chapter figures. Specific tree species cannot be identified. According to the images and Louise Brackett narrative, the west side of the Lockwood House contained limited vegetation directly after the Civil War except for a stump of an elm tree. Later on when the Lockwood House served as a residence for summer boarders, narratives suggest that the grounds were improved somewhere through the work of a gardener. The west or south of Lockwood House could have contained ornamental and edible vegetation although the precise nature and location of this vegetation and/or garden is unknown.

Circulation routes for Unit 1 are not documented in detail. However, the 42-inch brick walk confirmed by archeology that is arranged on an east-west axis leading in both directions toward the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, outbuildings, or Fillmore Street was in likely use at this time. This east-west circulation route may have been part of a driveway or pedestrian path used by everyone on the Lockwood property. It branches off of Fillmore Street on a southeast diagonal direction before turning east toward the Lockwood House. Upon reaching the west façade of Lockwood House, the route turns to the south, where it adjoins another driveway between the Lockwood House and the cistern. From there, the route continues on a westward direction to the stone stable. This route, driveway or path, provided access to the Brackett House through a southwest branch. The material could have been gravel, dirt, or brick, but documentation is lacking.

The other driveway that circled the Lockwood House and its north outbuildings was also utilized at this time. Twentieth century archeological excavations confirmed this by uncovering a post-Civil War era gravel driveway in the same location as the previous Civil War era stone driveway. Since the east façade was considered the main entrance to the building during the 1870s, it is

surmised that a circulation route would have served this area providing for the approach to the front of the house. The circle driveway to the east of the Lockwood House widens slightly to accommodate traffic, probably serving as a drop-off and pick-up area for Storer College students and seasonal boarders. The circle driveway originates from Fillmore Street to the north of Lockwood House, encircles the Lockwood House, adjoins the west drive in the area between the cistern and the Lockwood House, and then exits the property again to the north.

Circulation routes for Brackett House included a stone path on its south side, as recalled by Louise Brackett and probably a route branching off of the Lockwood House west drive. In addition, Fillmore Street and Lancaster Street also provide access to both Brackett House and Lockwood House from the west.

The cistern to the west of the Lockwood House is an on-site water feature. Brackett House may have also had a cistern although no documentation has been located.

Unit 1 contains the same non-habitable structures, namely a group of three outbuildings, as it did in 1865. Narratives about the Lockwood House landscape at this time note a stone stable to the west and a brick outbuilding to the north. The combined evidence of mapping and accounts yields a collection of three outbuildings at the Lockwood house, as shown on PP-1870. Also shown is the outbuilding at the end of the stone path at Brackett House. This structure is seen in a 1890s image. It is shown here with a dashed outline as potentially existing at this earlier date. The 1864 railing around the cistern was probably extant at this time. It is not known whether Brackett House had any outbuildings associated with its grounds during the 1870s. There was a fence erected in line with the end of the stone walk to the south.

### C2. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope

Unlike previous decades in which the open slope to the west was mainly part of the Lockwood House property, in the 1870s the land encompassed in Unit 2 became associated entirely with Harper Cemetery. Although related through the same land use, the two areas are spatially divided by the enclosing stone wall of the original (east) section of Harper Cemetery and by topography. The east section of cemetery also has more vegetation in the 1870s, which encloses the space to a degree as seen in Figure VI.6. The west section of the cemetery (open slope) is more open with less vegetation and the western boundary wall may not have been clearly marked at this time. Today the remains of cast iron posts are located at regular intervals along the west cemetery boundary between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery properties. Visual relationships to the natural systems of the river confluence and the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains remain prominent in Unit 2 during this time.

The topography of Unit 2 continues to slope to the east and south. The groundplane in the east section of Harper Cemetery slopes more steeply than the west within the open slope area. This domed topography is seen at a distance in Figures VI.1 and VI.5 through VI.7. The groundplane is generally uniform with the exception of slight disturbances in the soil from burials.

Vegetation within Unit 2 is sparse in the 1870s. Harper Cemetery contains several small deciduous trees and four larger evergreen trees. The best view of this vegetation is shown in Figure VI.6. To the west in the open slope, cemetery expansion area, vegetation is rare. One large deciduous tree is located near the west cemetery property line near the Lockwood House.

The two large evergreens and one large deciduous tree in the southeast corner of the cemetery and the large deciduous tree adjacent to the Lockwood House-Harper Cemetery property line that were present in 1865 have been removed. Other remaining vegetation is small and low growing as seen in Figure VI.6.

Circulation routes within Unit 2 are not documented at this time. The period plan and several chapter figures show the remaining unpaved footpath leading from Lower Town to Camp Hill along the northern edge of the cemetery wall. This path looks to be well traveled and highly used and appears to connect to Fillmore Street. This path provides some access to Unit 2 during this period.

There are no water features within Unit 2 during this time.

Non-habitable structures and objects within Unit 2 include the cemetery gravestones, the stone cemetery boundary wall, and the occasional low retaining wall within the cemetery that mark boundaries of family burial plots. A small, unidentified structure in the southwest corner of Harper Cemetery remains in the landscape, as seen in previous decades.

### C3. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

The spatial organization and quality of Unit 3 is quite open during this period of time with a lack of vegetation on the south slope of Camp Hill. Although not quite as open as during the previous period, this openness continues to produce a strong visual relationship both to and from Camp Hill to Lower Town and the Gap.

The topography of Unit 3 is quite steep with a significant drop in elevation downslope into the Shenandoah River Valley. The character of the topography in this area is seen in Figures VI.1, VI.5, and VI.6.

Because of the openness of Unit 3 around 1870, there is little vegetation growing in this area. Visible vegetation includes scattered small trees and shrubs that do not inhibit views toward Lower Town, the mountains, and rivers.

Fragmentary evidence from several sources supports the presence of circulation routes. It is assumed that unpaved footpaths exist around Jefferson's Rock, as it was a popular destination for local townspeople. Jefferson's Rock is also the only site object within Unit 3.

## D. EARLY STORER COLLEGE PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

This period embraces aspects of landscape change and continuity at the emergence of Storer College and the point of transition between derelict landscape and educational facility. In the earliest days of the Freedman's School, the landscape was barren and unkempt due to the devastation of the Civil War. Available monies were spent on improvements to the building and the grounds of the Lockwood House awaited financial resources, which were gained in the 1870s with a staff gardener.

Continuity is evident throughout the three landscape units. Character-defining features such as topography, views to Lower Town Harpers Ferry and the Gap are retained in all units.

Vegetation differs somewhat from the 1865 period, as four small trees were added to the Lockwood House landscape, marking the property line between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. To the west of the house there is evidence of an elm stump. The landscape surrounding the Lockwood House landscape was also improved, requiring the work of a staff gardener. Harper Cemetery was expanded to include the open slope to the west that was once associated with Lockwood House during this time period. Vegetation within the original section of the cemetery includes both deciduous and evergreen species. Conversely, the new section of the cemetery located to the west has very little vegetation. Other vegetation from the previous period, such as the four large trees within Unit 2, was removed, and the south-facing slope contained scattered vegetation including small trees and shrubs.

Circulation routes remain similar to the previous period. A drive or path from the west connects the Lockwood House property to Fillmore Street. This drive loops around in front of the west façade where it connects to the circle driveway that encompasses the house. This first driveway also loops around to the west, were it probably provides access to the stone stable. The circle driveway encompasses the Lockwood House and two outbuildings to the north. The surface of this drive is gravel, as revealed in later archeological excavations, whereas the surface of the west drive may be gravel, dirt, or brick. Other circulation routes include Lancaster Street, Fillmore Street, and the unpaved, earthen footpath parallel to the north cemetery edge.

Unit 1 contains the only water feature within the site, which is the underground cistern to the west of the Lockwood House, marked by a rise in topography and also possibly a hand pump mechanism.

Additional landscape features, structures, and objects for this time period include three outbuildings around Lockwood House, one outbuilding in the southeast corner of Harper Cemetery, a wood railing around the cistern, a fence to the south of Brackett House, the stone cemetery boundary wall, low cemetery retaining walls, and cemetery gravestones.

Overall, the Lockwood House property remains relatively open with broad, borrowed views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, functional circulation, limited vegetation, and small-scale elements during the 1870s, retaining some of the spatial qualities and character-defining features of the previous decade. The aftermath of the Civil War destruction is quite evident in the landscape's bare and open appearance. The next chapter discusses the Lockwood House landscape as it evolves through the mid to late Storer College period.

# CHAPTER VI: ENDNOTES

[1] National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, Washington, DC, 1995; p. 9.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid., 20.
[4] Ibid., 62, 78.
[5] Ibid., 86, 124.
[6] Ibid., 79.
[7] Ibid., 79.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid., 80.
[10] Ibid., 127.
[11] Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. VA, *Brief Historical Sketch, with Supplementary Notes, 1867-1891*: Kate J. Anthony, (Morning Star Publishing House) Boston, p. 6.
[12] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 85-86.
[13] Storer College, *Brief Historical Sketch,* 21.
[14] Ibid., 9.
[15] Ibid.
[16] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 88.
[17] Ibid., 89.
[18] Ibid., 89, 91.
[19] Ibid., 93.
[20] Ibid., 91.

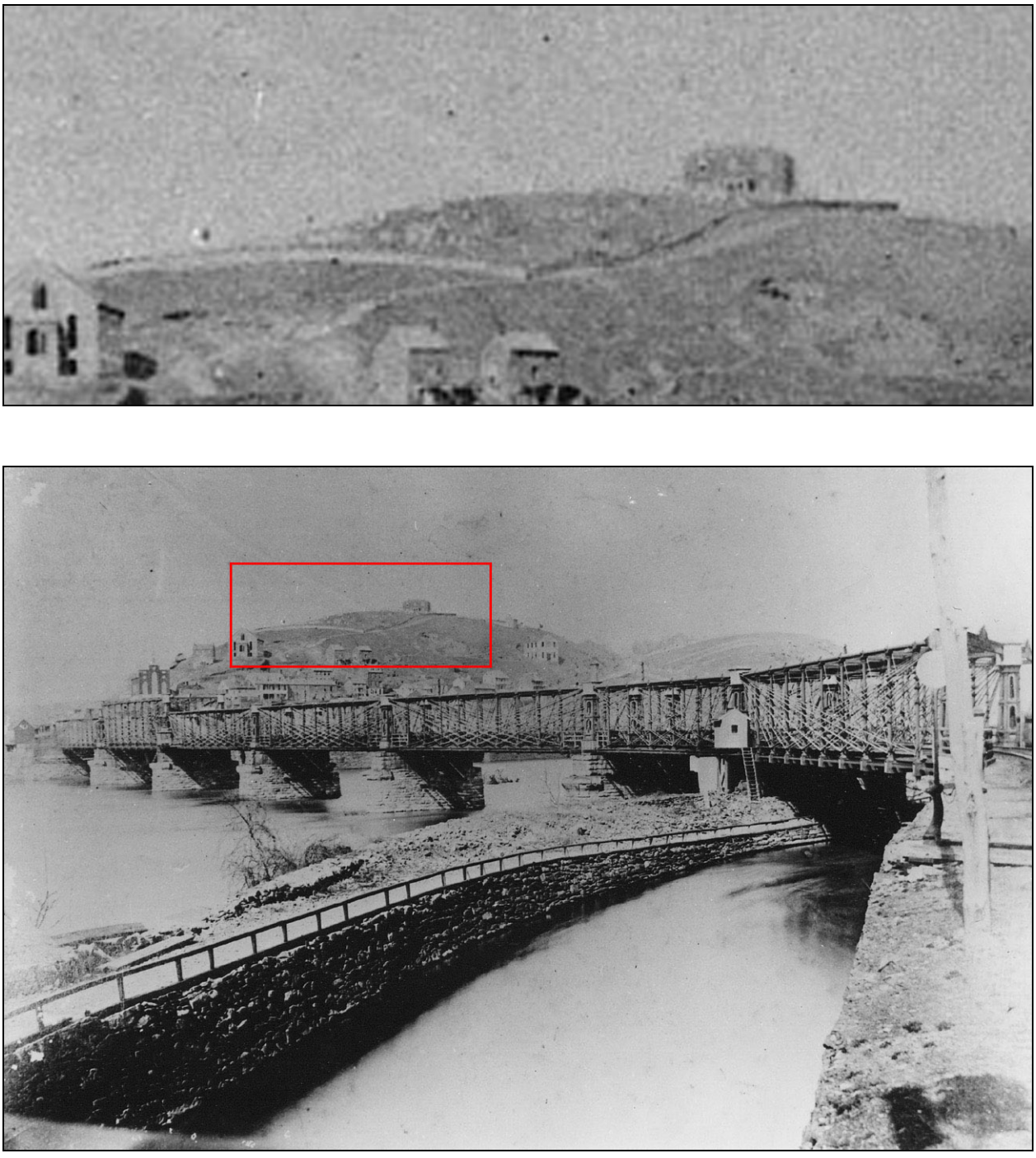


**Figure VI.1.** This 1866 photograph shows the barren post-Civil War landscape of Harpers Ferry. Lockwood House can be seen on the top of Camp Hill with the stone cemetery wall to the east. No vegetation is visible near Lockwood House or in Harper Cemetery. The red box indicates the location of the enlarged area above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-449-1866.jpg)

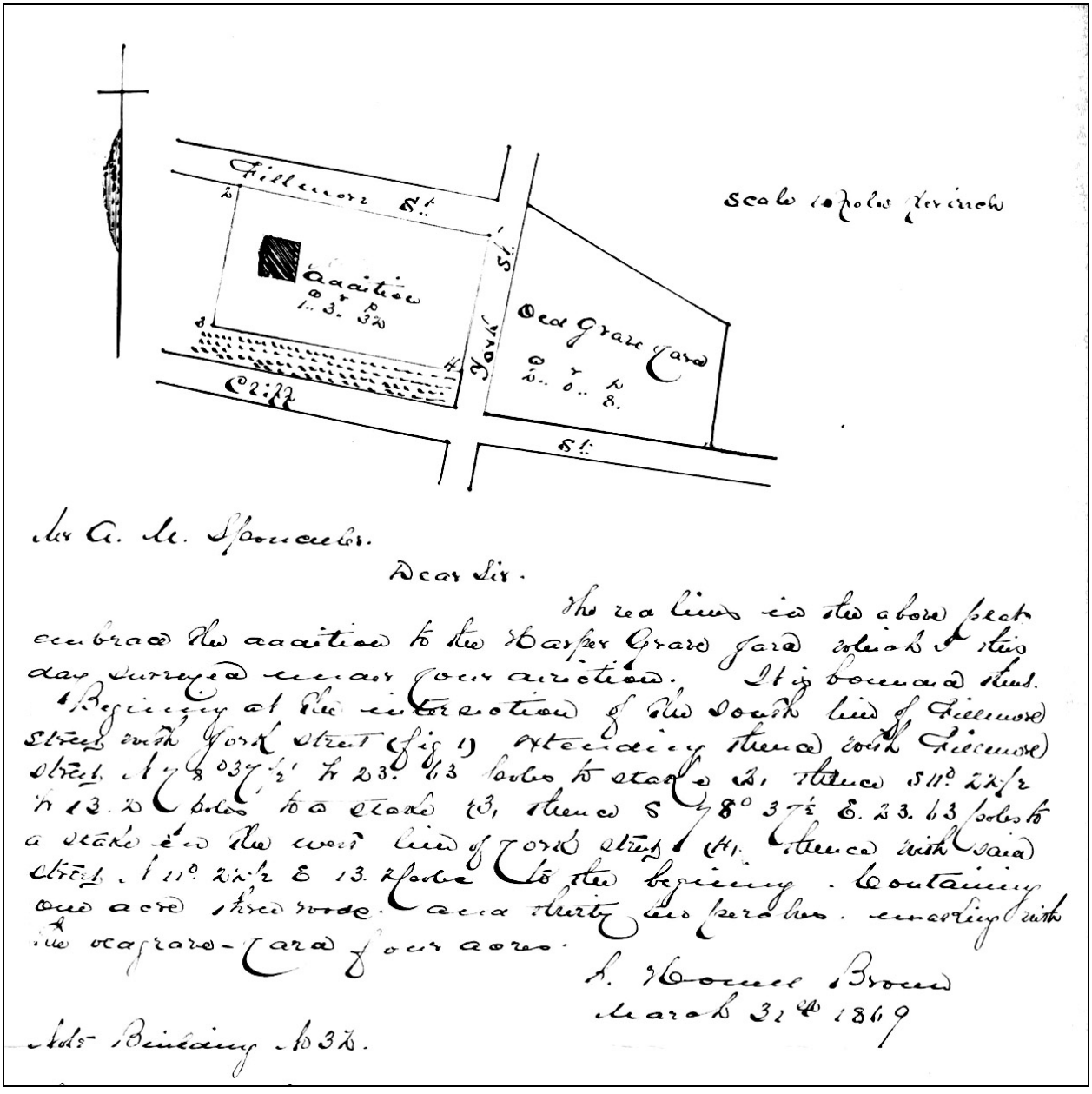



**Figure VI.2.** A March 31, 1869 survey by S. Howell Brown showing the proposed Harper Cemetery boundaries. The original portion of the cemetery is trapezoidal in shape, located to the east of York Street and north of Cliff Street. The "addition" to the cemetery encompasses the Lockwood House in a rectangular parcel that extends from York Street to the west and from Fillmore Street to the south, but does not extend to Cliff Street. Courtesy Paula Reed and Associates. (R-LHF-PRA-CE-BrownCemeterySurvey-1869.jpg)




**Figure VI.3.** The original April 26, 1869 "Map of Harpers Ferry" was designed, projected, and mapped by S. Howell Brown; however, this version was traced from a print of a copy by A. W. Franzen on August 17, 1957 and shows the boundary between Harper Cemetery and the Lockwood House as resolved in 1869. York and Cliff Streets, though platted, were never constructed due to the steep topography of the area. Note that there are no outbuildings shown around either the Lockwood or Brackett Houses. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00077-A-1869.jpg)

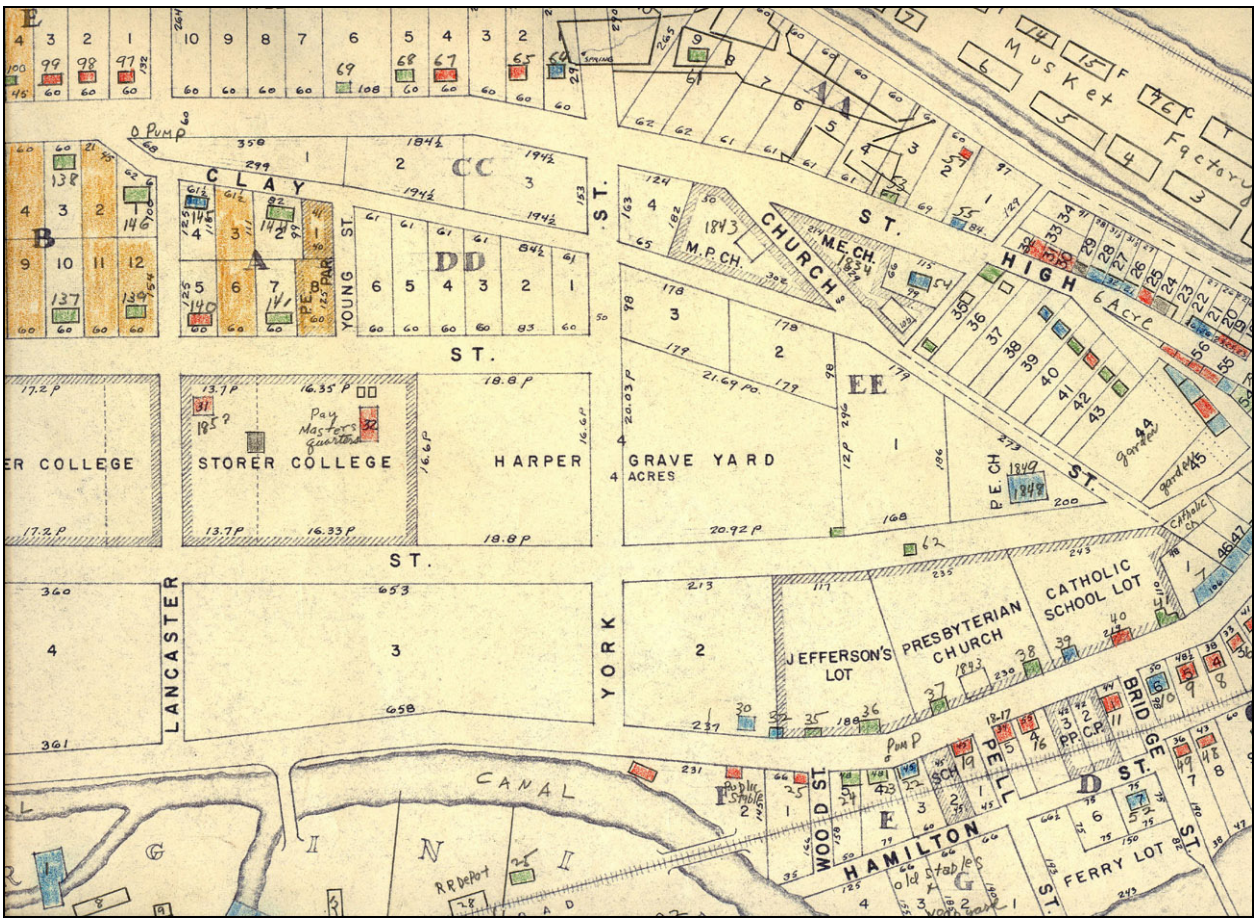



**Figure VI.4.** Similar to Figure VI.2, this survey was drawn by S. Howell Brown on April 26, 1869 showing the new boundaries of the four-acre Harper Cemetery and outbuildings adjacent to Lockwood House and in the southeast corner of the graveyard. The color was added in the 20th century by A. W. Franzen. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00139-1869.jpg)

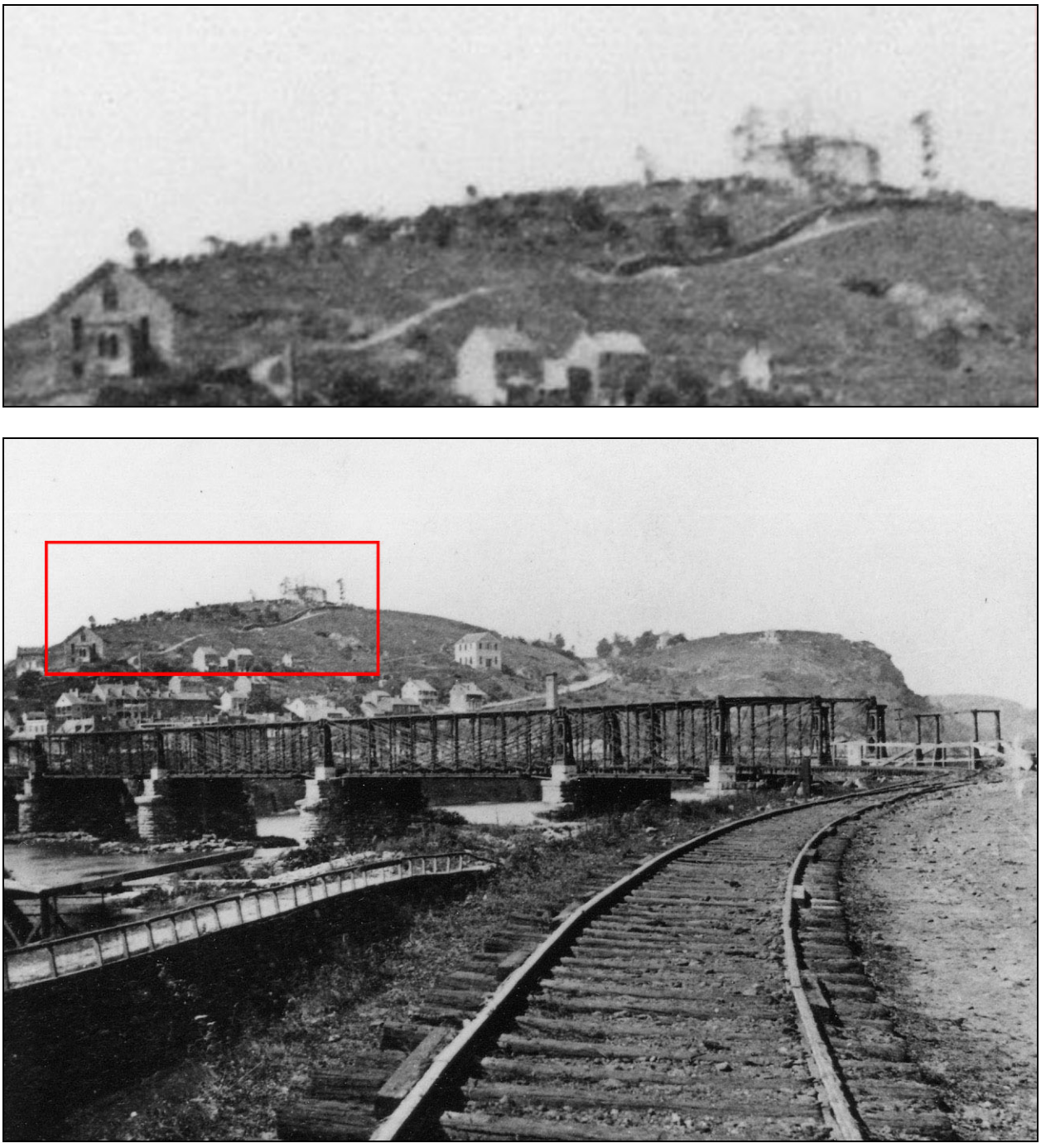


**Figure VI.5.** A stereopticon view from the Major T.T. Perry Collection showing Lockwood House and surrounds during the 1870s. Notice the three tall trees around the main house and vegetation within Harper Cemetery. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-677-1870s.jpg)

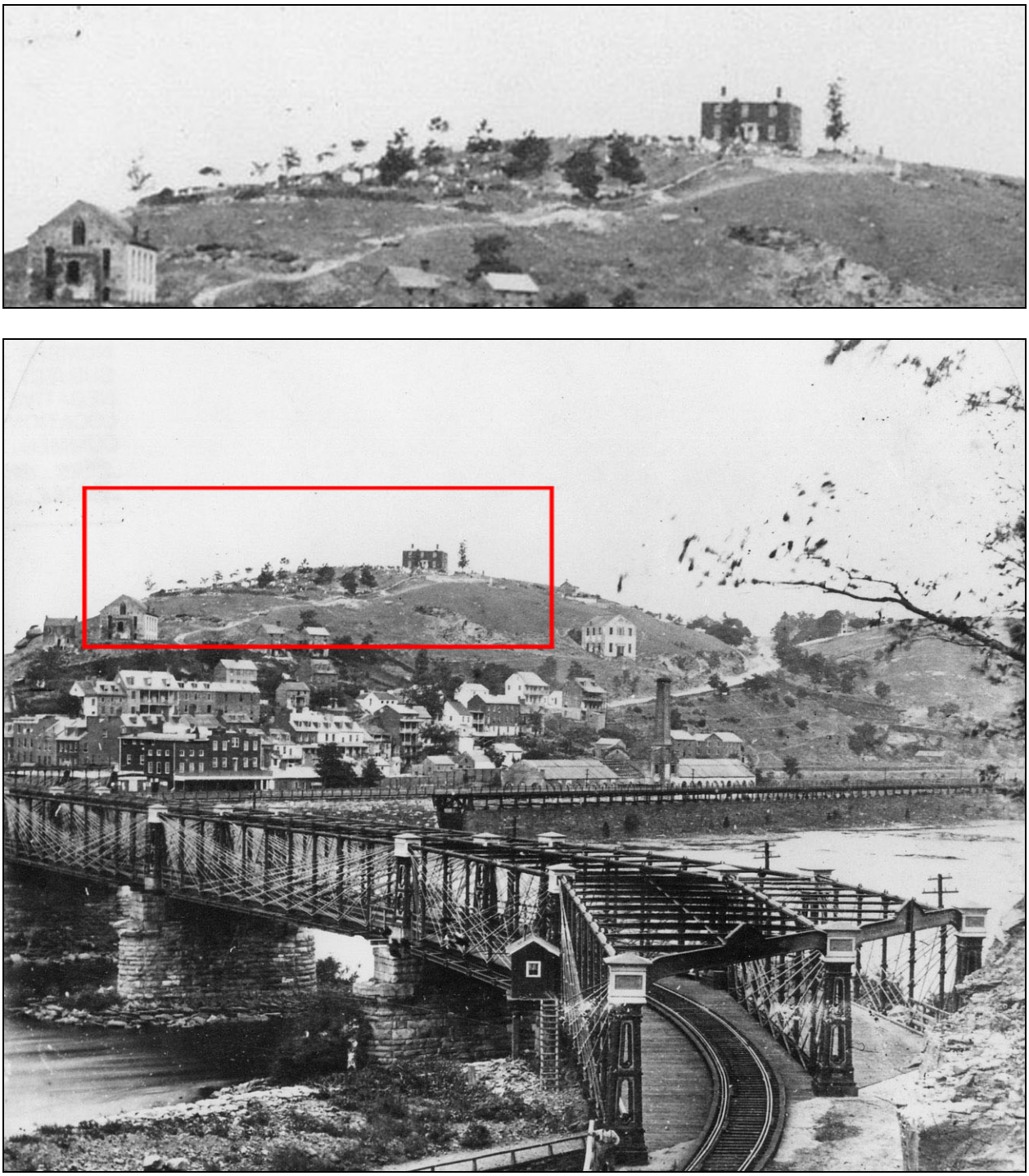


**Figure VI.6.** This 1870 to 1876 stereopticon view of Harpers Ferry is part of the Henry T. McDonald Collection, photographed by the Keystone View Company. The image shows trees in Harper Cemetery at this date. Note the limited vegetation surrounding Lockwood House. The red box shows the area of enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-642-1870-1876.jpg)

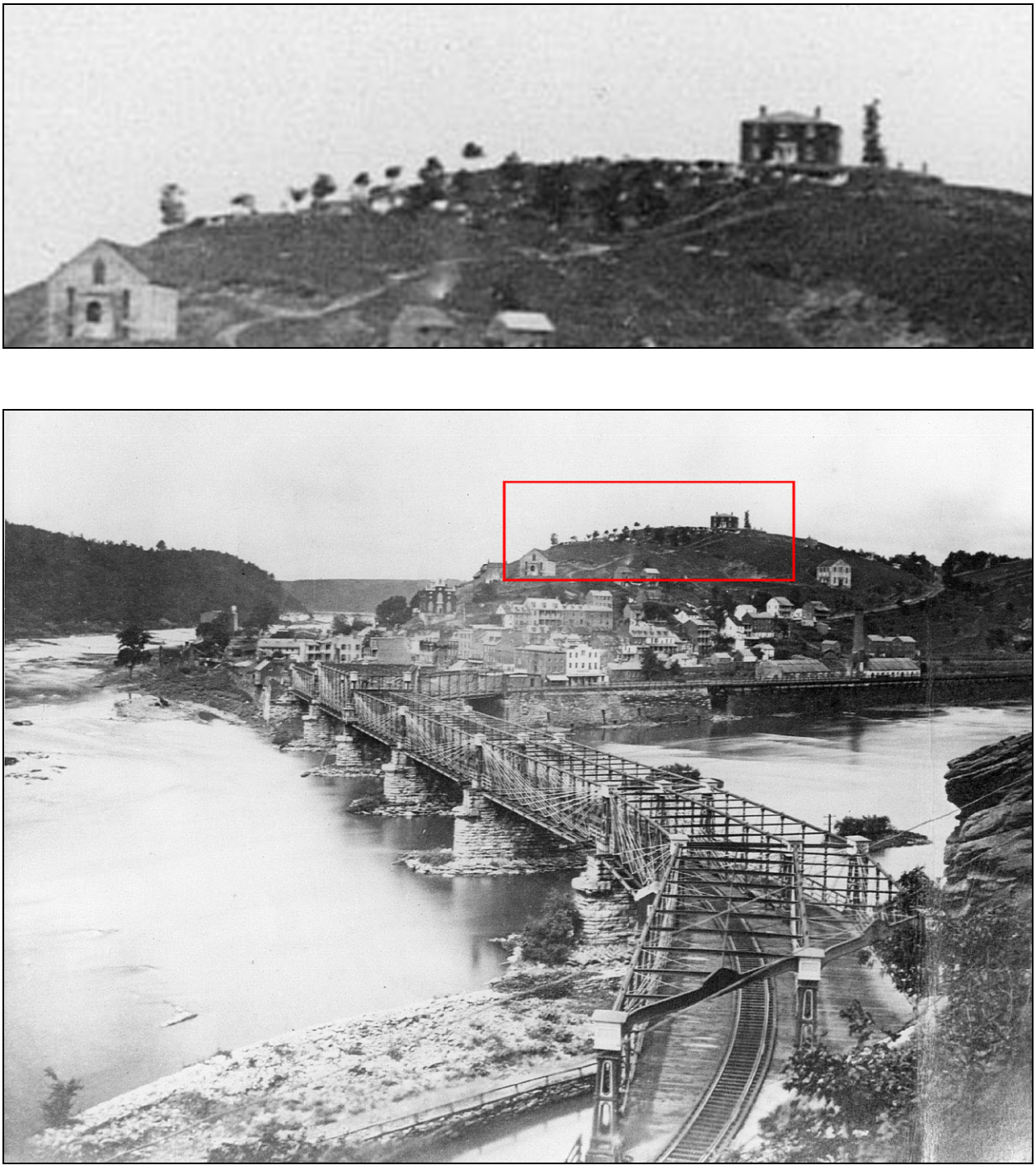
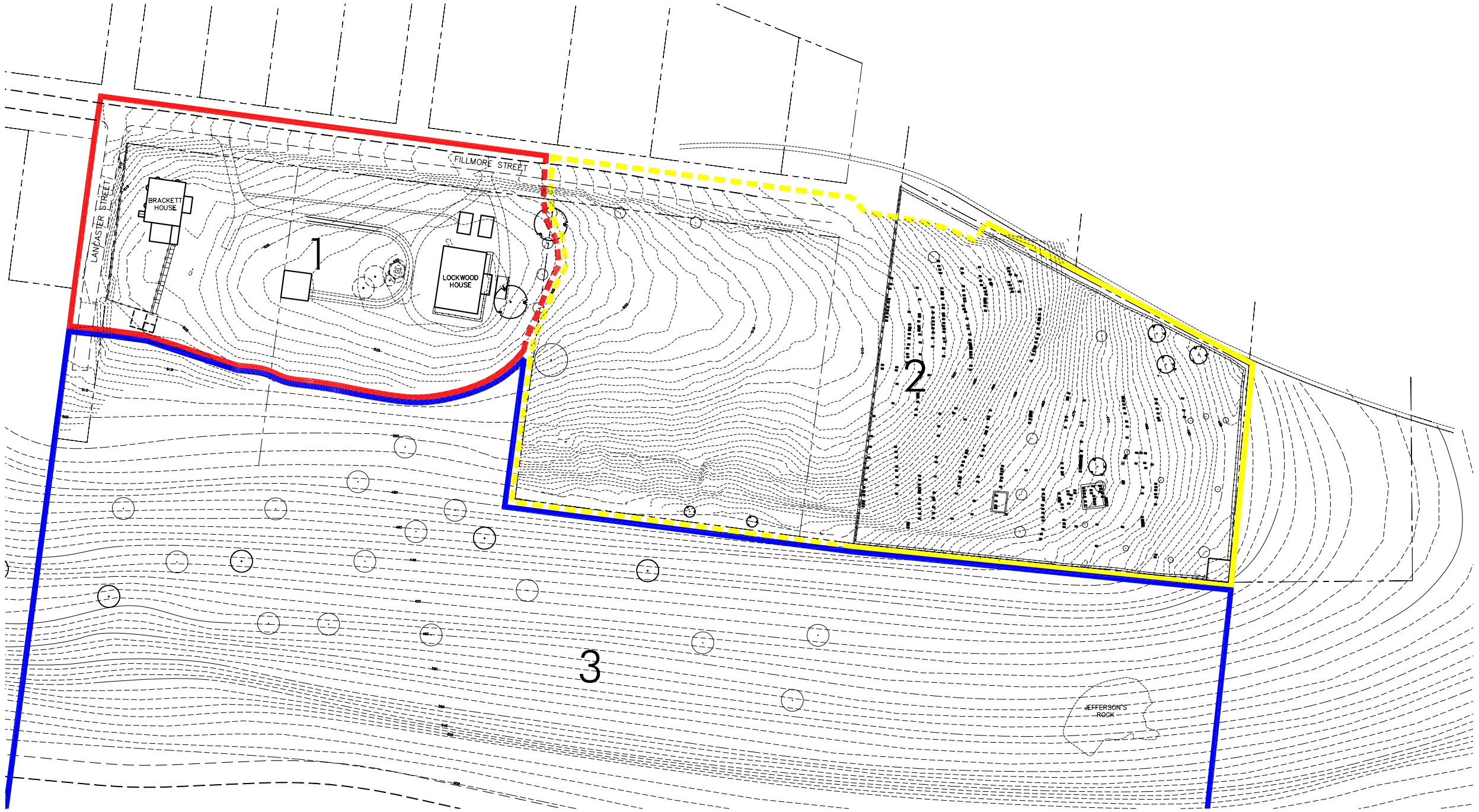


**Figure VI.7.** This image similar to Figure VI.7 shows the vegetation around Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery during the 1870 to 1876 time frame. The chimneys of Brackett House can be seen above the crest of the hill to the right of the large tree adjacent to Lockwood in the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-78-1870-1876.jpg)




**Figure VI.8.** This "Map of Harpers Ferry" shows the street and lot layout of the Camp Hill area in 1880. Lockwood House is drawn without outbuildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00077-B-1-1880.jpg)




Sources

"Map of Harpers Ferry-1869." Designed, projected & mapped by S. Howell Brown, April 26, 1869. Traced from a print of a copy, (copy from Nov 26, 1901) from the original by Pusey & Jones Company. Traced by A.W. Franzen, August 17, 1957.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VI.1 though VI.7.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont* *Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*

**Circa 1870 Landscape Units**

*Scale:*

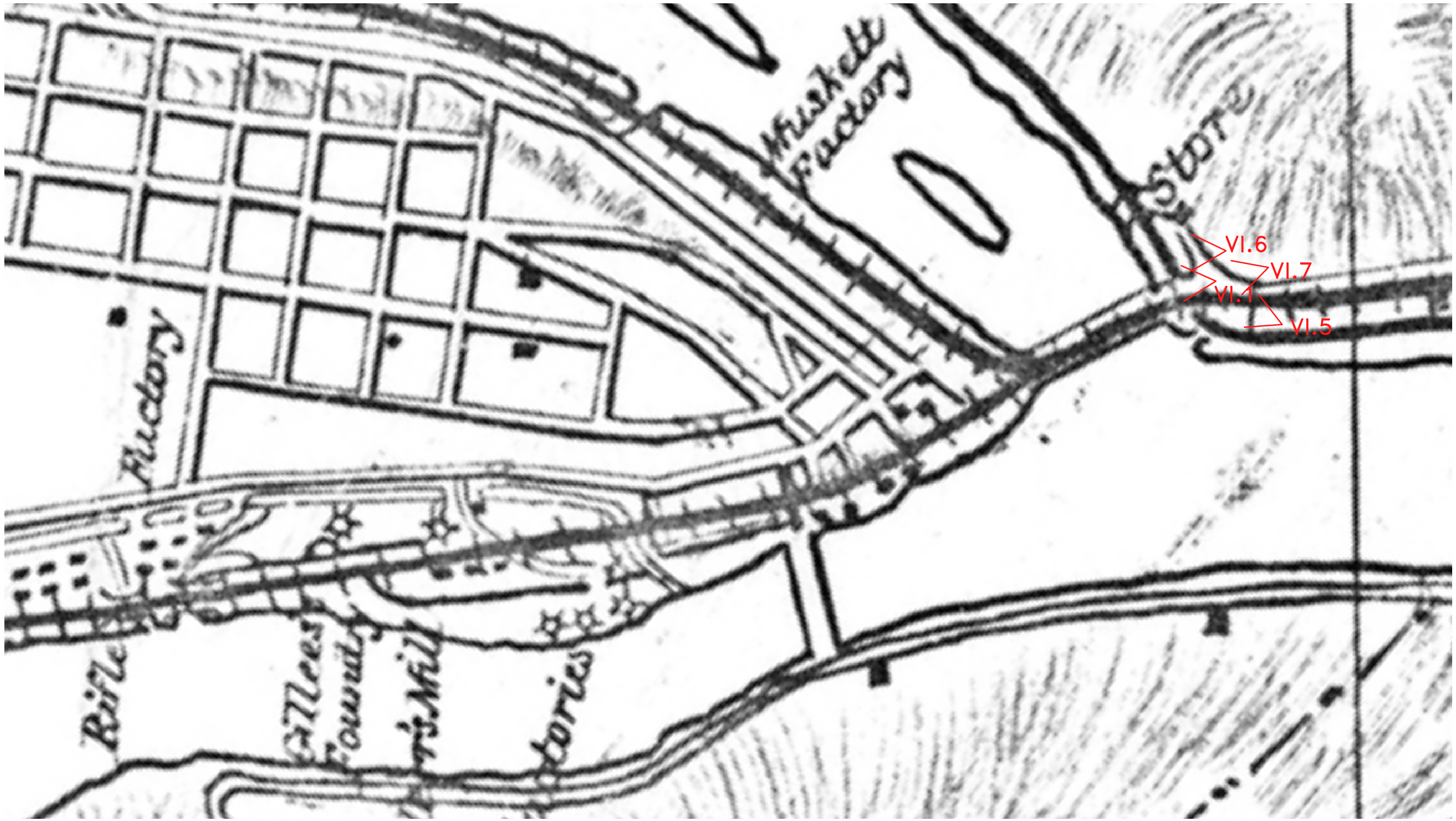
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*

**LU-1870**

*Date:*

*June 2006*




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

VI.4 Figure Number

N

0 250 500

Sources
"Map of Jefferson County, VA." Bureau of Topography Engineers. October 1862.
Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.
File number HFM-00066. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1870 Contextual Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 500' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**CON-1870**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Flowering Trees & Shrubs

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-12" | 12' |
| 13-18" | 18' |

Evergreen Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <3' |
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-9" | 10' |
| 10-16" | 16' |
| 17-24" | 24' |
| 25" and up | 30' |

Deciduous Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <5' |
| Under 4" | 10' |
| 4-8" | 20' |
| 9-16" | 30' |
| 17-24" | 40' |
| 25-31" | 50' |
| 32" and up | 60' |

Symbol Key

- Area
- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Building/Structure
- Unknown Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Road, Unknown Material
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Path, Unknown Material
- Compacted Earth
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern

Feature Key from Multiple Sources, Partial & Speculative

1. Drive alignment shown reflects clues in Fillmore Street edge topography, historic images, and accounts. For Brackett House grades indicate alignment, but not extent.
2. Fence "on a line...with the end of the flag stone walk" as recalled by Louise Brackett.
3. 2 outbuildings as viewed in LHF_HFA-LB-HF-1155-1890.jpg.
4. 25' square stone stable as viewed in LHF_HFA-hfm00139-1869.jpg.
5. Possible vicinity of elm stump west of Lockwood House according to Louise Brackett.
6. 1-2 oubuildings as viewed in LHF_HFA-hfm00139-1869.jpg.
7. Possible garden locations, as inferred by Lockwood House summer boarder narratives.
8. Post-Civil War era gravel driveway and root stain from coniferous vegetation, found by William Gardner, August 1973.
9. Several small deciduous and evergreens as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-642-1870-1876.jpg and location of 2-3 large locust trees according to Louise Brackett.
10. Unknown structure as viewed in LHF_HFA-hfm00139-1869.jpg.
11. Unpaved path as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-449-1866.jpg, LHF-HFA-CE-HF-677-1870s, and LHF-HFA-CE-HF-642-1870-1876.jpg.

Sources

"Map of Harpers Ferry-1869." Designed, projected & mapped by S. Howell Brown, April 26, 1869. Traced from a print of a copy, (copy from Nov 26, 1901) from the original by Pusey &Jones Company. Traced by A.W. Franzen, August 17, 1957.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VI.1 though VI.7.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*

**Circa 1870 Overall Period Plan**

*Scale:*

**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*

**PP-1870**

*Date:*

*June 2006*




## Symbol Key

- Area
- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Building/Structure
- Unknown Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Road, Unknown Material
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Path, Unknown Material
- Compacted Earth
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern

Sources

"Map of Harpers Ferry-1869." Designed, projected & mapped by S. Howell Brown, April 26, 1869. Traced from a print of a copy, (copy from Nov 26, 1901) from the original by Pusey &Jones Company. Traced by A.W. Franzen, August 17, 1957.

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Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VI.1 though VI.7.

Note: See PP-1870 for annotation.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1870 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**PP-A-1870**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER VII: MID TO LATE STORER COLLEGE PERIOD, 1880 to 1954*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE MID TO LATE STORER COLLEGE PERIOD

The early 1880s through the early 1950s encompass the growth and decline of Storer College as an educational institution at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The school began after the Civil War and attracted many African American students to the community to study and gain educational credentials. Lockwood House evolved from being the only educational facility of the college to a summer boarding house for tourists. Lockwood House continued to be used as a boarding house well into the 20th century, accommodating many travelers from the mid-Atlantic region. The mid-1920s witnessed the end of the summer boarding house business throughout Harpers Ferry and Lockwood House was rented out to apartment tenants until Storer College closed in 1955. This chapter describes the evidence of landscape character and change of Lockwood House from circa 1880 to 1954. This time frame encompasses the years of the college, summer tourism and its decline as Harpers Ferry and the Lockwood House property evolved through the year prior to the close of Storer College.

A chronological narrative addresses landscape character, details and changes through this 70-year time span. The detailed investigation of landscape character-defining features focuses on the 1906 period plan. The character-defining features are illustrated on the *Circa 1906 Overall Period Plan, PP-1906. Circa 1906 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop, PP-A-1906*, shows the Lockwood House landscape during the early 1900s when the house and landscape were being used by Storer College by students and tourists for dormitory and summer boarding uses. These 1906 period plans, *PP-1906* and *PP-A-1906* are based on documentation.[1] The date was selected with the objective of portraying the landscape as close to its nineteenth century appearance as possible for direct comparison to the 1865 and 1870 period plans. This 1906 period plan was developed under the methodology previously outlined using all documentary sources, which numbers twenty-seven images to include one engraving, nineteen photographs, and seven maps. Historic written accounts are also of value. Information from the 1880s through the first half of the 20th century is combined to graphically represent the known character and features of the property during this period. As a group these images, in particular some close-up photographs, reveal considerably more detail about the Lockwood House landscape, providing data for a more detailed and less speculative period plan. Other period plans and the existing conditions plans are also consulted in this process.

A series of selected historical images discussed in this narrative dating from circa 1880 to 1954 are presented herein to illustrate the character-defining features discussed. Captions for each figure include dates, authors, source information and digital image file number to the degree known.

## B. CIRCA 1880 TO 1954 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

During the latter half of the 19th century, the summer boarding and tourism industry continued to grow within Harpers Ferry due to increasing disposable incomes nationwide. The Lockwood House housed several visitors to the area until the 1920s. At that point in time, building and grounds were rented out to various tenants who lived in the Lockwood House until the mid-1950s although they were still technically owned by Storer College. Documentation for this time period includes numerous photographs.

In the early 1880s, a third story and mansard roof were added to the Lockwood House to provide additional sleeping rooms for the increasing number of tourists staying at the house as summer guests.[2] As the tourism industry grew in Harpers Ferry, the Lockwood House accommodated tourists and boarders not only from nearby Washington DC, but from New York and Philadelphia as well.[3] By 1887, summer boarders from all over the mid-Atlantic region were staying at the Lockwood House and at Brackett House when Lockwood House was full and presumably elsewhere in Harpers Ferry as the town responded to tourism.[4]

The Lockwood House third-story addition is documented in several images. Figures VII.1, VII.2, VII.3, VII.7, and VII.8 show the circa 1880 third story in addition to landscape features at the Lockwood House property. Figure VII.1 depicts the landscape to the west side of the Lockwood House as an overview and with an enlarged target area.[5] Dated to the 1880s, this image shows Lockwood House and two buildings to the southwest, with the larger of the two appearing to be a two-story house located on the west side of Lancaster Street. It is not clear whether the smaller building to the right of the two-story house is part of that property or part of the Lockwood House or Brackett House properties. This image also shows a fence aligned along Lancaster Street; however, it is not clear on which property it is situated. Two large trees to the south and west frame Brackett House, and a large tree appears between Lockwood House and the other buildings. Numerous trees line the steep south-facing slope along the Shenandoah River.

A similar view in Figure VII.2 depicts the landscape from a slightly different view. Taken from the west, the Lockwood House and Brackett House properties are seen once more with the two-story house and two additional outbuildings. The smaller outbuilding immediately to the right of the two-story house was previously seen in Figure VII.1. However, a larger outbuilding with a gable roof, most likely a barn or stable appears to the right, further down slope. Again from this view, it is not clear whether either of these outbuildings are associated with the two-story house located on the west side of Lancaster Street or with the Lockwood House or Brackett House properties. The previously seen fence is also shown in Figure VII.2, but like the outbuildings, the precise location of the fence cannot be determined from this view.

Vegetation in Figure VII.2 is more clearly defined. The image shows a single tree to the west of Brackett House and several maturing deciduous trees between Brackett House and Lockwood House. Dense vegetation lines the steep slope to the right of Lockwood House. The majority of the trees in the photograph appear to be deciduous species.

The tourist and summer boarding business at Lockwood House remained steady throughout the early 1890s; the landscape appearance of which is depicted in a series of images. Figure VII.3 shows the Lockwood House in 1890 looking from Maryland Heights. The east façade is seen

with two large trees to the north and east; the north tree is likely to be the tree seen in Figures V.12, VI.4, and VI.5 surviving the devastation of the Civil War. The majority of the vegetation, however, is located within the boundaries of Harper Cemetery. Edged by the stone wall, dense vegetation occupies the eastern and older part of the cemetery obscuring the view of most of the gravestones, whereas gravestones in the western portion of the cemetery are plainly visible in this image. The vegetation in the cemetery has pyramidal and rounded branching forms, which indicates that most vegetation appears to be deciduous with a few conical form evergreen species.

The contextual landscape surrounding the Lockwood House property and Harper Cemetery also underwent change as demonstrated in Figure VII.3. A two-story Victorian/Queen Anne style house was constructed along the southeast corner of the Harper Cemetery wall. The unpaved pedestrian circulation path leading from Lower Town to Camp Hill no longer exists as a series of fences crisscross across the topography of Camp Hill dividing the land into parcels, presumably for pasture use.

The landscape character and appearance of the lawn west of Lockwood House and south of Brackett House is presented in Figure VII.4. This image, photographed in 1890, was salvaged from the Freewill Baptist Church and shows signs of deterioration with age and poor storage conditions. Nevertheless this lone close-up photograph dating to the late nineteenth century reveals crucial details about the condition of the landscape between the two former armory residences at this time. The image shows the view from the west lawn of Lockwood House looking to the west toward the main Storer College Campus. Storer College buildings are in the background, the edge of Brackett House is at the right, and the two-story white house just beyond to the west seen in Figures VII.1 and VII.2 is on the left. An outbuilding appears to the south of Brackett House within its property boundary. It is positioned in front of a two-story white building on the adjacent property to the west. This white-washed or painted Brackett outbuilding has both gable and shed rooflines suggesting that it was built in two stages.

From the vantage point in Figure VII.4, it is clear that white picket fence previously seen in Figures VII.1 and VII.2 is located on the Brackett House property. The stringers of the fence face the camera and the pickets face Lancaster Street, suggesting that the fence is situated on the Brackett House property line oriented toward Lancaster Street. The gate of the fence is located in the center of the image and is an unpainted section of board fence with five boards. A section of painted or whitewashed board fence with three boards is also visible immediately adjacent to Brackett House. Whitewashed board fence also encloses the space around the two white outbuildings on the left. Two wood fence posts appear in the landscape toward the center of the image, but the type of fencing cannot be determined due to the image quality.

Vegetation in Figure VII.4 is all deciduous species. Three open-branching ornamental or flowering trees are in the left center of the image, in front of the two white outbuildings. Two smaller trees with denser canopies are to the left of the three ornamental trees. Also in this area of the photograph are white unidentified objects, perhaps rocks or markers of some sort. To the far right, a deciduous shrub is located in front of Brackett House to the east, and an overstory deciduous tree is also in this location, seen with an overhanging branch in the upper right corner of Figure VII.4. Smaller plants may be located adjacent to the three-board fence and the small, unpainted structure along the picket fence. However, these could also be scratches in the glass

plate from which this image was made. Other understory and ornamental trees are seen to the west of Lancaster Street on the adjacent property.

Within the image the Brackett House lawn appears to consist of mixed species with a rougher texture than fine turf grass. Early lawns often included turf grass and herbaceous species that were in seed mixes, or widely naturalized and self-sown such as white yarrow *(Achillea millefolium)*, white Dutch clover *(Trifolium repens*), creeping veronica (*Veronica repens*), English daisy (*Bella perennis*), dandelion *(Taraxacum officinalis)* and plantain *(Plantago lanceolata*). The bottom edge of Figure VII.4 is darker and appears to be coarse foliage textures. This vegetation suggests the presence of a garden starting here on the east lawn of the Brackett House and likely proceeding toward the Lockwood House. The extent of the garden cannot be determined.

One circulation element appears in Figure VII.4. A path leading from the east porch of the Brackett House to the outbuilding to the south is discernable. The path appears to be narrow and has a definite edge indicating that it is paved rather than beaten earth. The gate in the perimeter fence also indicates that some access to the Brackett House property is provided from Lancaster Street, however, details about this accessway cannot be gathered from Figure VII.4.

Harper Cemetery is also well documented during the early 1890s. In Figure VII.5 dated from 1892 to 1895, the eastern half of Harper Cemetery is depicted in the upper left corner with groundplane and larger vegetation evident. Several of the trees seen previously in Figure VII.3 remain. From this view, the southern edge of the cemetery wall is intact and a small barn has been constructed at the northeast corner of the cemetery wall. Jefferson's Rock is also seen on the left edge of the view. Noted also is the lack of vegetation and open land surrounding the rock outcropping. Two distinct paths are seen originating at the Catholic Church in Lower Town Harpers Ferry. One branch of this path leads to Jefferson's Rock and the other leads to Harper Cemetery.

Figure VII.6 also dates from 1892 and 1895, but shows the familiar view of the Lockwood House property from Maryland Heights. The maturing vegetation throughout Harper Cemetery obscures the ridgeline of Camp Hill to a degree and additional large trees appear to be screening Lockwood House. The stone cemetery wall is less visible than in previous decades, although the northern section remains a definite edge feature this photograph. A white line running along the topography of the hill between the stone cemetery wall and Lockwood House suggests a fence in this location. This fence could be part of the Lockwood House landscape or part of an adjacent property. Judging from the topographic elevation in relationship to the Harper Cemetery stone wall, this fence is more likely a feature of the Lockwood House property. Further development of structures in the vicinity of Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery is observed in Figure VII.6, creating additional obstructions to the view.

Figure VII.7 is an engraving of a circa 1890 photograph, and Figure VII.8 is a photograph with an identical view taken in 1893. Both show the west side of the Lockwood House landscape looking east from the main campus of Storer College.[6] Consequently, each image clarifies the information presented in the other, working together to provide a more accurate depiction of the Lockwood House landscape elements. Figure VII.7 shows the same fence and large tree to the west of Lockwood House as seen in Figures VII.1 and VII.2. From Figure VII.7 the fence is

definitely part of the Brackett House landscape, as earlier deduced from Figure VII.4. The outbuilding described previously is seen again in Figure VII.7 just above the one-story addition on the north side of the two-story white building located on the west side of Lancaster Street. A larger outbuilding is seen to the right, somewhat down slope. The peak of the gable roof of this building is visible, but the rest of the building is hidden from view by the trees. This large outbuilding may be the stone barn or stable located on the southern property line of the Brackett House property noted previously in Figure VII.2.

The massing of vegetation in this vicinity is shown in Figure VII.7. Two trees and one shrub are noted on the west side of Brackett House. Several trees are located in between the Brackett and Lockwood Houses, and many trees line the south-facing slope of the hill leading from Lockwood House to the river below.

Although less clear, Figure VII.8 illustrates the same landscape features in the previous image. The vegetation massing between Lockwood and Brackett Houses is evident, but Figure VII.8 does not show the fence or outbuilding associated with the Brackett House property. The large gable-roofed barn or stable is seen in Figure VII.8 in the same location as seen in Figure VII.7. However, in this view the structure is not concealed by vegetation. The outbuilding of the Brackett House property is screened and obscured from view by vegetation. This image does reveal two one-story buildings to the right of Lockwood House. These outbuildings likely served the main house as kitchen, washhouse, workroom, or storage buildings.

The footprint and location of these two buildings to the south of Lockwood House are more accurately depicted in Figure VII.9. These buildings are one-story, wood shingled structures, which appear to be connected to the Lockwood House by a path, seen as a narrow dashed symbol reaching the outbuilding. Lockwood House, labeled "Lockwood Ho.," is shown with a slate roof and one-story east and west porches with wood shingles. To the west of the house, a well is shown that is most likely the cistern that was constructed in 1848. The line "Top of Steep Slope" is shown to the south, approximately 500 feet to the Shenandoah River. "Fillmore Ave" is seen to the north.

Throughout the late 1890s the success of the boarding house at Lockwood continued to grow. Local newspapers reported that Lockwood House boarded an average of sixty to seventy boarders throughout the tourist season.[7] Despite this fact, the Storer College Board of Trustees considered selling the Lockwood House and property throughout the mid-1890s and early 1900s.[8] It does not appear that action was taken on this sentiment as the property remained in Storer College ownership until the college closed in 1955.

Figure VII.10 shows the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery from Maryland Heights in fall or early spring of 1896. The lack of leaves on the trees gives a clearer view of the landscape at this time. Harper Cemetery has definitely expanded to the west by this point, considerably changing the view from Lockwood House to the Gap. The cemetery is bounded on the north, east, and south sides by the stone wall, and the house and barn at the southeast and northeast corners of the cemetery are also shown. However, at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets at the point of the original trapezoidal-shaped cemetery, a two-story house has been constructed. The cemetery wall runs along the property line of the new house, with the newly constructed building sited on the outside of the cemetery wall. The west side of the stone wall

seems to be gone in Figure VII.10 indicating that it was taken down to expand and join the two halves of the cemetery. The north edge of the newer portion of the cemetery is enclosed by a fence or wall seen in Figure VII.10.

The vegetation in Figure VII.10 is more clearly defined with the lack of leaves on the deciduous trees. It appears that the majority of the trees in the Harper Cemetery landscape are in fact deciduous, but a few small evergreens, seen as dark pyramidal shapes are scattered throughout. The gravestones are clearly seen in this image as well.

In 1899, Sarah Lovett's son-in-law, Alan Daniel, took over the boarding house business at Lockwood, and continued to run and expand the operation.[9] By October of 1900, the Lockwood House remained open year-round for its boarders.[10] Figure VII.11 shows the circa 1900 landscape of Lockwood House looking from Loudoun Heights. The newer portion of Harper Cemetery has a prominent edge-defining stone wall on the south side that delineates the cemetery from the steep slopes below. Within the cemetery wall are scattered deciduous and evergreen trees, some of which appear to be planted in a row or allée. Five larger deciduous trees surround the Lockwood House, four to the east (right) and one to the west (left). Four to five outbuildings are seen to the south of the house. The larger of these are the two buildings seen in Figures VII.8 and VII.9 attached to the Lockwood House through a passageway. To the left of these buildings, slightly downslope are two, possibly three, smaller outbuildings seen as lighter colored rectangles in the landscape. To the right, slightly upslope from the end of the cemetery wall is another small outbuilding; again its roof is seen as a lightly colored rectangle. To the left of the image, the chimneys of Brackett House can be seen barely above the treetops on the ridge of the hill. To the left of Brackett House is the gable-roofed barn previously seen in Figures VII.2, VII.7, and VII.8. From this view, the entire Brackett and Lockwood properties are dotted with trees. The steep, rocky slope to the south of the property also contains scattered vegetation at this time.

In 1901, the Harper Cemetery Board of Trustees erected a fence around the perimeter of the cemetery.[11] Because a stone wall already enclosed the older portion of Harper Cemetery at this time, and the 1869 addition to the cemetery was enclosed on the south side by this same wall, it is assumed that the fence constructed in 1901 enclosed the west and possibly north sides of the 1869 cemetery addition. It presumably divided the cemetery from the Lockwood House property. Today a cast iron fence of a type fabricated in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century remains in the landscape, partially constructed.

A 1902 Sanborn Perris Map, Figure VII.12, was issued at the turn of the century showing Lockwood House with a similar layout as in Figure VII.9. In addition to the house, porches, outbuildings, well, and "Top of Steep Bank," "No Exposure" and "Heat: Stoves. Lights: Oil" have been added. Furthermore, the right-of-way for "Fillmore Av." has been specified at 50 feet.

Between 1903 and 1906 a one-story porch was added to north façade of Lockwood House, thus altering the Lockwood House landscape once more. Figure VII.13 shows the new porch addition to the house and the immediate landscape. The two secondary structures are seen in some detail to the right of Lockwood House. They appear to have standing seam metal roofs. The landscape in this view is open with a few trees concentrated on the left side of the image. A large American elm tree stands at the northwest corner of the house while what appears to be a maple

tree of about the same size is further to the left, off frame. The twiggy form of a small tree or shrub is seen at the lower left corner of the picture. In the background on the left side are two large trees and several smaller trees or shrubs that are most likely located in Harper Cemetery. A small plant appears to the left of the basement window, and another appears in the center foreground of the image. A larger deciduous tree also exists off frame to the right, seen by the tips of its branches on the edge of the photograph. The west porch is covered in a deciduous vine that appears to be the commonly used perennial vine Dutchman's pipe *(Aristiolichia durior).* This densely growing vine with large leaves provided welcome shade from summer sun on this west porch. In front of the west façade, the topography is mounded with the cistern or well at its highest point being two to three feet above the groundplane. The groundplane is vegetated in a somewhat rough mixed species turf, probably a combination of the plants noted earlier.

Figure VII.13 also shows circulation routes throughout the immediate Lockwood House landscape that are similar to those shown in Figure V.10. A wider, unpaved, earthen path leads from the west to the house, and loops behind the mounded form of the cistern. A smaller footpath cuts across this larger path directly to the west of the large tree. This smaller path leads across the corner of the north porch and across the mounded cistern.

Figure VII.14 is a similar postcard view also dated 1906. In addition to the previously described landscape features of Figure VII.13, this image, taken from a more westward angle, shows more context of the Lockwood House. Circulation patterns are more defined in this image, with an unpaved, gravel path leading from the west to Lockwood House turning to the right, most likely looping in front of the building. A path also branches to the left leading to the north porch. To the right of the image the branches of what appear to be a black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)* are evident. Behind the house on the right at a distance is a large tree that looks like an ash *(Fraxinus species)* In the foreground near the cistern mound is one deciduous shrub that appears to be a common lilac *(Syringa vulgaris).* The two trees near to porch are American elms *(Ulmus Americana)*. One of the small trees is located to the north of the path, while the other and the shrub are to the south of the path. The shrub conceals the cistern pump that was seen in the previous image. To the left of the photograph are the large deciduous trees that appear to be maple species, possibly red maple *(Acer rubrum),* based on their foliage. The coniferous trees in the background may be eastern redcedar *(Juniperus virginiana)* in Harper Cemetery. One or two small shrubs may also be located in this area adjacent to Lockwood House but are somewhat unclear. The deciduous vine on the west porch is not as full as in Figure VII.13, suggesting that Figure VII.14 is not a summer view but an early spring or late fall image. The groundplane is mixed turf grass over relatively flat topography as seen in Figure VII.14. The exception is the domed topography of the cistern to the west of the house, which appears to be about four feet high in this view. The two outbuildings to the south of Lockwood House are seen here as well.

During the 1907 and 1908 academic school year, Lockwood House served as a dormitory for approximately fifty young boys.[12] Graphic documentation of both Lockwood House and Brackett House landscapes is more readily available with the 1907 Sanborn Perris Map, Figure VII.15, showing Lockwood House with east, west, and north porches, and two small, one-story buildings to south attached to the main house via walkway. "No exposure," "Well," "Top of Steep Bank," "500' to Shenandoah River," "Fillmore Av," and "Heat: Stoves. Lights: Oil," are all noted on this fire insurance map. This image is similar in the 1902 Sanborn Map in Figure VII.2, with the exception of the north porch addition.

Figure VII.16 shows Brackett House during this same time period. It was used as a dormitory, and during the summer to house an overflow of Lockwood boarders.[13] The photograph captures the east façade of the house and shows the 1907-08 vegetation present on the north, west, and south sides of the house. The groundplane is planted in mixed turf species but is finely mown to an even surface. The tree to the south, possibly a maple, appears to be growing directly out of the foundation of the building. To the right of the tree are four wooden boxes along the south façade of Brackett House. A shrub visible to the left of this tree and to the west of the house may be the top of a viburnum set lower on the grade at a distance downslope. Behind the house to the right are American elm branches. This tree may be somewhat beyond the Brackett property. To the right of the main door and columns is a low-branched tree leaning to the north and east that appears to be an eastern redcedar.

Figure VII.16 also shows the circulation elements associated with Brackett House and its activities. A paved concrete or stone path is seen leading from the south to the first east porch. The walk continues to wrap around the east façade of the house to the second east porch. Here it branches off in two different directions. One continues northward toward Fillmore Street, while the other makes a ninety-degree turn eastward toward Lockwood House. A small wooden bench is noted adjacent to the porch.

Also photographed in 1908, Figure VII.17 shows the landscape of the site and general area from the north, looking east and southeast. Lockwood House, the three-story building with mansard roof, is in the upper right corner of the image. Four large deciduous trees appear to line the Fillmore Street frontage to the left of the house along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery frontage with a gap at the house and a cluster of trees to the right. A white fence is evident in front of Lockwood House, but appears to be across Fillmore Street along the frontage of the neighboring property.

While most of the documentation is focused on the Lockwood House and property during this time period, Figures VII.18 and VII.19 provide details of Harper Cemetery in 1910. Although both images show a limited portion of the landscape surrounding Robert Harper's grave, a general idea of the feeling and atmosphere of the landscape is portrayed. Figure VII.18 shows the Harper Family plot surrounded by a low stone wall, most obscured by dense shrubby vegetation. This low growing vegetation is seen throughout the image groundplane. Three large trees are also present in the photograph. A spruce tree is seen to the left with its open and hanging branches. On the right are two deciduous trees. The larger of the two is an elm tree with its upright branching pattern, growing adjacent to Robert Harper's grave, and the smaller appears to be growing outside of the stone wall of the Harper Family plot. Two gravestones appear within the Harper Family cemetery plot and one gravestone is seen in the foreground. The dense deciduous vegetation and steep topography of Loudoun Heights is viewed in the background of the image.

Figure VII.19 shows a closer view of Robert Harper's grave. His tombstone is positioned in the northeast corner of the family plot and is wedged between the stone wall and the elm tree. The unusually close position of the tree to the gravestone suggests that the tree grew up voluntarily and was not purposely planted. The bark of the tree is shallow and exhibits a cross-pattern typical of American elm trees. The dried leaves on the ground are rolled, also indicative of elm

leaves. The stone wall is dry laid from local stone and has several thin courses of stone. The groundplane is mostly exposed earth with few dried elm leaves and a small unidentified vine or herbaceous plant in the lower left corner of Harper's grave. The background of Figure VII.19 shows the hanging branches of the nearby spruce tree and the dense tree canopy of additional deciduous trees in the cemetery.

In 1911, Brackett House ceased being used as a student housing facility and Storer College professor John Newcomer and his family moved into the residence.[14] Though the family occupied the house until 1924, they recalled using the outdoor plumbing frequently at Brackett House during the first years of their stay despite interior bathrooms.[15] The location of the outdoor privy was not given. By 1913, the only other outbuilding associated with the Brackett property was noted as the "old" stable "down the hill from the house."[16]

From 1911 to 1915, Lockwood House was used as a girls dormitory for Storer College throughout the academic year.[17] Summer guests continued to reside in the house for the boarding season. A 1912 Sanborn Perris Map, Figure VII.20, shows the Lockwood House landscape and vicinity during this time period. The porches to the north, east and west still exist along with the well and two secondary structures to the south. New additions to the map include the text "200' To Br D" indicating the distance from Lockwood House to Brackett House, Young Street with a 30-foot right-of-way, and the western boundary of Harper Cemetery.

Throughout the 1910s, Lockwood House and Brackett House and the associated landscape continued to cater toward the growing needs of the summer boarding house business. During the summers of 1912 and 1913, the Newcomers shared Brackett House with summer boarders, as again, Brackett House resumed its role in housing overflow Lockwood visitors.[18] It appears the Lockwood and Brackett Houses and landscapes were almost synonymous as a local newspaper called the Brackett House an "Annex" to Lockwood House.[19] Around 1918, volleyball nets had been placed in the yard between Lockwood and Brackett Houses for guest enjoyment. Former Brackett House resident Mary Louise Newcomer Moore remembered, "a tennis lined, grass court up on that level spot there for summer use."[20] Boarders and guests also played croquet, possibly in the same area or an adjacent area of the level lawn.[21] This narrative serves as the only reference to tennis and croquet uses with no pictorial evidence of the Lockwood House lawn being used for sports.

In 1921, Alexander Spotswood Dandridge mapped the property holdings of Storer College in the Lockwood House vicinity. Shown in Figure VII.21, the map labels Lockwood House as a brick structure, and the two secondary buildings to the south are shown with one building labeled as the kitchen. To the west, the location of the cistern is noted with the annotation "Top of Cistern 541 Ft Above Sea Level." Brackett House is labeled as the "Lockwood Annex" and the cistern location of that building is also noted. To the south of Brackett House, the location of a stable in the southwest corner is noted. This stable matches the location of the large outbuilding in Figures VII.2, VII.7, VII.8, and VII.11. The overall Storer College property including Lockwood and Brackett Houses and the stable measures 388 feet on the north side, 274 feet on the east, 390 feet to the south, and 274 on the west side. Figure VII.21 also shows that Storer College owns the two-story dwelling (seen in Figures VII.1, VII.2, VII.7, and VII.8) to the west of Lancaster Street as well.

Harper Cemetery is depicted in Figure VII.21 with gravestones on the west side of the cemetery uniformly arranged in east-west rows and gravestones on the eastern, historic portion of the cemetery more haphazardly arranged in north-south rows. The two halves of the cemetery are divided by York Street, which has a 50-foot right-of-way. York and Cliff Streets also have 50-foot right-of-ways, Lancaster Street has a 30-foot right-of-way, and Young Street has a 24-foot right-of-way. It is not known to what extent these streets were constructed and used by local residents. However, judging by the existing topography, it seems that York and Cliff Streets were graded and built to provide access to Harper Cemetery. These streets align to the cemetery accessways, which are discussed later in this chapter. Measurements are also provided for the west half of the cemetery in Figure VII.21. The west portion measures 257 feet to the north, 260 feet to the south, and 274 feet to the east and west. A cemetery gate is shown at the east end of Fillmore Street, leading to the east half of the cemetery. Contours for the site are also shown in Figure VII.21 at twenty-foot intervals with the Lockwood House perched on top of the highest point.

One year later in 1922, a Sanborn Perris map, Figure VII.22, was issued showing the Lockwood House landscape for this decade. Very similar to previous Sanborn maps, this rendition shows Lockwood House as a three-story brick dwelling with porches on the north, east, and west facades. Two secondary buildings continue to appear to the south, attached to the main house via a passageway. The top of slope, distance to Shenandoah River, distance to Brackett House, well, cemetery boundary, Fillmore and Young Streets are shown as well. "No Exposure" has been added to the west side.

The summer boarding business at Lockwood House was discontinued in 1926.[22] As a result, various plans were set out to improve and repair the house for a variety of proposed uses.[23] During that same year, the Newcomer family moved out of Brackett House, which was then briefly converted into a female professor's residence for the college. In 1927 and 1928, Brackett House and Lockwood House, respectively, were rented out to tenants. Brackett House was occupied by James W. Pierce and family who resided and operated a produce business on the premises.[24] Throughout the course of the next decade the Pierce family made repairs to the old stable to the south of Brackett House, built a chicken house within the stable, erected a hog house to the east of the stable, and constructed fish pond on the Brackett property in an unknown location. The Pierces also erected new wire and post fencing for the chicken yard, cleaned and patched the cistern to the west of the house, laid new water lines and cleaned the sewer pipes of Brackett House.[25] In May 1931, Storer College approved a request to install a gate in the cemetery fence southeast of Lockwood House.[26]

In the 1930s, several aerial oblique photographs were taken of the Harpers Ferry area. Figure VII.23 and VII.24 are two such photographs focused on the Lockwood House landscape. The Lockwood House landscape to the west is fully visibly in the clear oblique aerial view. A circle driveway runs uphill from Fillmore Street and appears to surround the three-story Lockwood House with mansard roof. On the west side of the house, the drive appears to branch off and circle the cistern as well. Then it continues around the house to the south, dividing Lockwood House from the secondary buildings. These buildings appear to be in a T-shaped configuration. To the right or south of these buildings are two large deciduous trees. Vegetation massing that looks like shrubs is noted along the Lockwood House porch to the west. Nine or ten large trees

are identifiable in the area between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. These are clustered to the north along Fillmore Street.

To the east of Lockwood House lies Harper Cemetery. The newer portion or western half is easily discernable from this angle. The graves are grouped in regular rectangular formations with grass walkways and access drives between. Three east-west tree allées exist with this portion of the cemetery. One exists along the north edge along Fillmore Street, the second divides this half of the cemetery into quarters, and the third divides the southern quarter. All allées are composed of deciduous tree species. One large evergreen is seen to the north of the second allée, and four smaller evergreens are seen in the southern portion of the cemetery. The older half of the cemetery to the east is not as easily seen. A few gravestones can be spotted between the tree canopies. Several American elm trees are visible by their distinctive shapes. At least nine elms can be counted in Figure VII.23.

Figure VII.24 and enlargement in Figure VII.25 depicts the eastern side of the Lockwood House landscape in somewhat more detail than previously seen. Within the image, Lockwood House and its two adjoining secondary structures are in the lower right corner. A verification of the circular driveway is also noted in this view as the eastern half of the driveway can be seen looping around the house and joining up with Fillmore Street. The immediate landscape around Lockwood House looks relatively open with the exception of two trees on the west side of the west half of the driveway. A group of trees is seen to the south (right) of the house and a partial allée of trees is shown to the north along Fillmore Street. Along the east façade of the house between the cemetery are four large deciduous trees marking the boundary of the cemetery and screening the view of the Gap from Lockwood. Also in the southern portion of the cemetery are two additional rows as previously seen in Figure VII.23. From this view, one row contains four trees and the other three. The large evergreen tree is seen as well just to the north of the middle row. The older half of the cemetery looks to contain eight American elm trees. Many of the graves in the older section of the cemetery are visible in Figure VII.24.

Figure VII.23 shows Brackett House and Lancaster Street in the midground and open area and Lockwood House with the cemetery beyond. Lancaster Street at the Brackett House access is relatively narrow, about one car-width wide and unpaved road. This access road terminates at the large gable-roofed stable in the southwest corner of the Brackett property seen in Figures VII.2, VII.7, and VII.8. The drive is lined with at least ten deciduous trees of various sizes along the Brackett House property line to the east side. These trees are unevenly spaced and have trunks that are whitewashed or painted for the first five to six feet in height.

In Figure VII.23, the driveway of Brackett House leads to a medium-sized open area to the south of the building. Within this area is a dark spot, which could be an automobile or a small outbuilding. Directly to the east of this dark spot is a light-colored line that runs from Brackett House to the stable. This line could be a fence or a path. Brackett House is framed on the west side by at least six trees and on the south by one tree. Along the north side of the property, an allée of trees extends from Brackett House to Harper Cemetery lining Fillmore Street. In the lawn between Brackett and Lockwood Houses are at least five trees, the largest of which is to the west of the Lockwood House cistern.

Although Figures VII.23, VII.24, and VII.25 document in some detail the Lockwood House landscape of the early 1930s, the imagery taken from Maryland Heights is less clear. Figure VII.26 demonstrates how little of the Lockwood House landscape is visible from the Lower Town or Maryland Heights view. In fact within Figure VII.26 only the main house, the cemetery wall, and the lower part of Harper Cemetery are visible. The cemetery wall continues to define the edges of the burying ground, and vegetation within the cemetery appears to consist of eight or nine American elms and one evergreen tree. Although faint, four deciduous trees marking the western boundary of the cemetery adjacent to Lockwood House can be seen as well.

In 1933, a final Sanborn Perris map was drawn for the Lockwood House vicinity. Shown in Figure VII.27, Lockwood House is labeled as vacant, but still has porches on three sides and the secondary buildings to the south. Whether or not Lockwood House was actually vacant at this time is not known. Brackett House is also shown as a two-story dwelling with its two porches to the east and respective outbuildings to the south. In addition to the stable in the southwest corner, two smaller outbuildings appear to the east. All three buildings are north of the top of slope line. Lancaster Street is labeled as unpaved which confirms what is seen in Figure VII.23.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, Lockwood House remained rented out as apartments. In 1936 when a devastating flood hit Lower Town, flood victims from Lower Town stayed at the Lockwood House temporarily.[27] As late as 1938, tenants of the house were still using the cistern to the west of Lockwood House.[28] The *1937 Aerial Photograph, AP-1937* shows the Lockwood House landscape in during this time. The Lockwood House driveway continues to encircle the main house and separate the main house from the secondary structures to the south. The driveway branches off to the east, providing an access point into the west portion of Harper Cemetery. This spur presumably uses the cemetery gate that was approved in 1931 in the cemetery fence. The Harper Cemetery spatial arrangement seen in Figures VII.23 and VII.24 remains intact. The access drive divides the west portion of the cemetery into approximately equal parts. Four trees in an allée line this drive to the north, and the evergreen tree in Figures VII.23, VII.24, and VII.25 is to the northeast of this allée. Three deciduous trees and three evergreen trees are located to the south. The eastern and older section of Harper Cemetery appears to be bounded on all four sides by the stone wall. The western section of the wall could be removed at this point in time, and the lighter-colored line shown on the groundplane could be York Street or a smaller cemetery access road. This part of the cemetery also appears to be divided into halves by a north-south path leading from Jefferson's Rock. Vegetation is hard to determine, but several trees, most likely elms dot the landscape. Brackett House to the west, also shows a few landscape features that have changed over time. The driveway branching off of Lancaster Street makes a semi-circle that leads to the south end of the house. The large stable at the southern end of the property still stands at this time, although it is difficult to determine if the smaller outbuildings to the east remain. It appears that two outbuildings also appear in the yard between Lockwood and Brackett Houses, just to the east of the Brackett driveway. Scattered trees also appear to the north between Lockwood and Brackett Houses as previously seen. In *AP-1937* Brackett House also has a row of trees along the east property line between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. These trees form a ninety-degree angle with the two outbuildings to the south, creating a square parcel of land surrounding Brackett House.

During the 1940s, Brackett House was rented to tenants.[29] One such rental agreement included the house and garden space that "has gone with Brackett House heretofore." This passage

suggests that Brackett House had a garden at this time. Other rental agreements from the time period note a "lean to garage behind the kitchen" to the south of the house.[30] On August 7, 1944, former Storer College President Henry T. McDonald and resident of Brackett House at that time, informed the college Board of Trustees that Brackett House had "no sidewalks and the grounds needed to be graded and leveled."[31] This text indicates that that sidewalks seen in Figure VII.16 were no longer present at this point in time and the grounds of the property were irregular in terms of surface. On December 1, 1945, former college President McDonald signed a use contract for Brackett House that allowed him and his wife to reside there rent-free. According to the contract, the boundary of the property commences at the corner of Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, runs 160 feet east along Fillmore Street, turns south to Cliff Street, then 160' west to Lancaster, and back to the point of beginning.[32] President McDonald and his wife resided in Brackett House throughout the 1940s and 1950s.

While limited documentation of the uses of Lockwood House for the 1940s and 1950s has been located, it may have been rented to tenants until the 1950s. The *1952 Aerial Photograph*, *AP-1952* reveals some of the landscape character and details during the early 1950s although it is not a crisp image. The Lockwood House drive encircles the building, but the two secondary structures on the south side are not seen. A line of trees frames the northern edge of the property line along Fillmore Street and a cluster of trees to the south encroaches on the building. To the west, a few scattered trees are seen in the landscape. Further west is the north-south line of trees along the Brackett House property. Another line of smaller trees runs at an east-west line perpendicular to the north-south line, creating a square parcel in which the Brackett House is situated. The groundplane in this area is lighter-colored compared to the land immediately to the south, suggesting that the vegetation or maintenance routine is different for the area immediately adjacent to the house. Two large deciduous trees are at Brackett House's northeast corner and a few trees dot the north lawn along Fillmore Street. A strong allée of five to six deciduous trees along Lancaster Street remains, as previously seen in Figure VII.23. It appears that the large stable to the south of Brackett House is gone. A large deciduous tree is just to the north of this building. The southern half of the Lockwood House and Brackett House lawn is taking on a slightly darker color configuration as previously seen in Figure VII.23, which may indicate the south area is cultivated or planted in a different groundcover vegetation.

Harper Cemetery in *AP-1952* is quite an open landscape at this time with a grid pattern of gravestones faintly visible. Two access drives for the cemetery are evident. One is seen turning eastward from the Lockwood drive, while the second is off the east end of Fillmore Street running southward into the cemetery for a short distance. The western edge of Harper Cemetery is marked by a row of large deciduous trees. The western portion of the cemetery contains six large trees and seven to eight small trees. Most of these trees are located in the southern portion of this western half, with the exception of one large tree along Fillmore Street. The western edge of the original cemetery stone wall appears to be removed at this point. The eastern, older portion of the cemetery is open with clustered gravestones and deciduous trees. Figure VII.28 shows the view of this section of the cemetery on the ground. Three large elms are seen in the landscape scattered amongst the gravestones. The center elm is located within the Harper Family plot adjacent to Robert Harper's grave. The plot is framed by a stone wall and iron fence. This tree was previously seen in Figure VII.18 and VII.19. The gravestones themselves are aligned in north-south rows facing west, and several are settling into the ground. To the left of the elm tree is another family plot, distinguished by the stone or concrete retaining wall

bounding the edges of the plot. The eastern edge of the cemetery stone wall is seen in the background of Figure VII.28. The topography in this photograph is sloped to the right (south) with a steep drop-off outside the perimeter of the cemetery. The groundplane is planted with grass species and scattered yuccas. The yuccas were presumably planted as a memorial on a nearby grave, but then were dispersed as birds and wind scattered the seed. The small yuccas in the foreground of Figure VII.28 grew voluntarily from seed. The view to the Gap is relatively open with the exception of the elm trees. An iron fence erected to the west of the Harper family burial plot is also visible although the provenance and erection date of the fence are unknown.

## C. CIRCA 1906 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

The following narrative describes the evidence of character-defining features of the Lockwood House landscape circa 1906 while referring to the *Circa 1906 Overall Period Plan, PP-1906 and Circa 1906 Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop, PP-A-1806.* The *Circa 1906 Landscape Units & Photo Locations Plan, UPL-1906* and *Circa 1906 Contextual Photo Locations, CON-1906* both show the locations from which the chapter figures were taken. On these plans, a "V" shows the location of each photo or sketch with the open end of the "V" delineating the view shown in the image. Each "V" is marked with the corresponding figure number.

Heritage Landscapes chose this date for the period plan based on documentation available and also on the objective of portraying the landscape as close to its nineteenth century appearance as possible. A useful comparison was desired among the period plan sequence for 1865, 1870, and the early twentieth century landscape. This comparison can then focus on the years at the end of the Civil War and in the early decades of the Freedman's School and Storer College at the Lockwood House. The late nineteenth century is the period that Lockwood House was restored to in the 1960s intervention and documenting a landscape coincident with this period is a project objective for this cultural landscape report.

These period plans delineate the 1906 landscape character within the study area with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials and composition as identified from documentary materials. These landscape plans record the landscape conditions at this time by incorporating all available sources with a focus on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and sketches, incorporating written material and design plans. Structures, circulation and vegetation are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes also listed in the symbol key. *PP-1906* shows the overall Lockwood House property at 100-scale, and *PP-A-1906* shows the property in more detail at 40-scale.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *UPL-1906*. The following description focuses on the circa 1906 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Unit 1 encompasses the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, and the top of the slope of the southern cliff edge at this time. This area includes outbuildings to the south of Lockwood House

and Brackett House, fences south of Brackett House and east of Lockwood House, and two circulation routes to the west of Lockwood House.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—At this time, Unit 2 includes Harper Cemetery that is partially enclosed by a stone wall to the north, east, and south and the open slope that extends to the west to the crest of the Camp Hill. A fence encloses the open slope. This unit also includes the east half of Fillmore Street.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—Unit 3 includes Jefferson's Rock and the southern side of the property that is bounded by the top of the slope and southern edge of cemetery wall. It is mostly relatively open with large, scattered vegetation at this time.

These landscape units identify distinct areas of landscape character within the study area during the circa 1880 to 1954 period of this discussion. The landscape units assessment for circa 1906 is organized by character-defining features. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit. The specific features that aid in describing the material, condition, quality, and extent of a landscape unit include:

**C1. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

The spatial organization of Unit 1 differs from the previous period of the 1870s in some details. At this time, the west porch of the Lockwood House has been rebuilt and a north porch has been constructed, both of which add substantial square footage to the building. The two outbuildings to the north and stone stable to the west in 1870s no longer exist, but a new cluster of outbuildings for the Lockwood House property is located to the south of the house along the top of the slope. A cluster of outbuildings is also south of the Brackett House. Circulation routes for Brackett and Lockwood Houses have changed with additions and removals. Increasing vegetation within Unit 1 changes the spatial quality from that of the previous period, but the overall spatial quality of the property remains relatively open.

The overall topography of the Lockwood House Hilltop includes the crest of Camp Hill and gently sloping ground to the north, south, east, and west. Breaks in the slope to the east and south designate the boundaries of the unit. The Lockwood House itself is positioned at the highest point of Unit 1. This position continues to afford, in 1906, a borrowed panoramic view to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains seen in Figure VII.27. The prominence of the house seen from the west is shown in Figure VII.7 and VII.8 with Lockwood House on the summit of the hill and Brackett House slightly downslope to the left. The groundplane to the west of the Lockwood House contains a mounded topographic form in the vicinity of the cistern. This rise in elevation looks to be three to four feet higher than the adjacent groundplane. The topography of the Brackett House is relatively level and slopes gently to the west and south. Contextual topography for Unit 1 is observed in Figure VII.1, VII.2, VII7, VII.8 and VII.11.

Vegetation within Unit 1 in 1906 includes two large deciduous trees to the northwest of the Lockwood House, two medium-sized trees along Fillmore Street, four small deciduous trees along the west driveway, and three additional deciduous trees marking the property line between the Brackett House and Lockwood House properties. Four large American elms line the

boundary between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. Four deciduous trees also surround Brackett House to the north and west along Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, respectively. A small, possibly flowering tree to the south of Brackett House appears to be growing out of the foundation of the house. The Brackett House property also contains three flowering trees and one deciduous tree to the south of the house, in the vicinity of the small outbuildings. One small shrub is also seen along the west perimeter fence. Three small deciduous trees are to the east and southeast of the Brackett House, along with a garden space. The exact size of this garden space is not known, but is shown on *PP-1906* and *PP-A-1906* as a rectangular plot.

There are three known circulation routes including two driveways and a path in the Lockwood House landscape at this time. One driveway approaches the Lockwood House from the west. This drive originates from Fillmore Street, to the northeast of the Brackett House. It enters the Lockwood House landscape at a southeast angle before branching off to the east and southwest. The east section of the driveway continues to the Lockwood House where it turns to the south and connects to the Lockwood House circle driveway. Previously, this driveway also turned west and provided access to the stone stable; the portion of the drive that turns to the west no longer remains. The southwest branch of the driveway probably provides vehicular access to the Brackett House. This drive follows the same alignment as previous periods. The Lockwood House circle drive off Fillmore Street enters the property to the north of the Lockwood House and circles around the building, as in the previous periods. The surfaces of both of these drives are unknown but may be gravel rather than asphalt due to the blurry edges and relatively light color noted in photographs.

To the west of the Lockwood House is a path that encircles the west side of the cistern. The path begins and terminates from the Lockwood House circle drive, creating a semi-circular form. Another path is to the south of the Lockwood House that connects the house with two outbuildings serving as a kitchen and washhouse. This path has a sharp outline indicating that it is stone.

Circulation routes for Brackett House within Unit 1 are to the south and east of the house. A paved path leads from the Brackett House east porch to the two outbuildings to the south. The material of this pavement is not known to date; however, the path appears to be in the general vicinity of the stone path that exists onsite today. Additional paved sidewalks are seen to the east of the house. These walks parallel the east façade of the Brackett House with two short sections of pavement that are perpendicular to the house. The pavement material for this east walk is probably stone. Vehicular access to Brackett House is provided by the Lockwood House west driveway and Lancaster Street. A double gate is located in the fencing along Lancaster Street to the south of Brackett House. There does not appear to be any paving in this location at the gate.

Unit 1 contains one known water feature at this time, which is the cistern shown in Figure VII.12 through VII.15 and VII.20 through VII.22. No documented water features are known for the Brackett House dating to this time period, but it is possible that the cistern to the west of the house shown in Figure VII.21 was in use at this time.

All non-habitable structures and objects are located at the perimeters of Unit 1. Lockwood House is shown on *PP-A-1906* with six outbuildings located to the south. Four outbuildings are

aligned in a row along the top of the slope as seen in Figure VII.11. The other two are attached to the Lockwood House via a walk on the south side. To the east of the Lockwood House is a fence marking the boundary between the Storer College property and Harper Cemetery. Source documentation also shows a fence along Fillmore Street in the general vicinity of the Lockwood House property; however, the exact location of this fence cannot be determined.

The Brackett House property has two small outbuildings and one large stable located to the south. While the two small outbuildings are part of Unit 1, the larger stable is part of Unit 3. The shed roofs of the two small outbuildings are seen in Figures VII.4 and VII.7, and the gable roof of the stable is seen in Figures VII.2, VII.7, VII.8, VII.11, VII.21, VII.23, and VII.26.

Fences in the Brackett House landscape include a white picket or paling fence along the property line to the west of Brackett House on the alignment of Lancaster Street and another running parallel to the paved walk to intersect the outbuildings, defining a line to the south of the house. Sections of fence also enclose the area to the northeast of the two outbuildings south of Brackett House. Other fence segments may end and meet to form enclosures, but other elements of the Brackett House fencing are unknown.

### C2. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope

The overall organization of Unit 2 is more open in 1906 than in the 1870s. The cemetery stone boundary wall remains in part around the older section, but portions of the wall are missing. Recent burials have taken place on the open slope and within the York Street right-of-way, unifying to a degree the upper and lower cemetery. The two sections are still defined and separated by their spatial qualities of slope, wall enclosure, and level of planting. The east, older section has a consistent steep slope to the east and more mature vegetation that creates a density and mass that adds an element of verticality. In comparison, the more open uphill is also somewhat more level with a plateau extending from Lockwood House and steeper grades to the south. Fewer plantings lend a more open spatial quality with limited vertical elements. Increasing development on adjacent properties has added three buildings along the north and east edges of Unit 2 changing the context and altering the views to the natural systems of the Shenandoah and Potomac River confluence in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. This view is seen from the slopes of Unit 2 in Figure VII.27.

The east section of Harper Cemetery contains several large American elm trees and a large spruce tree. The placement of these trees is in no apparent order. Low, deciduous shrubs are also present especially in the vicinity of Robert Harper's grave. Figures VII.3, VII.5, VII.6, VII.10, VII.18, and VII.19 show the density of this vegetation in the older section of the cemetery to the east. The west section, on the other hand, is open with small deciduous and evergreen vegetation. The trees in this section appear to be planted loosely in four rows. One row lines the south border along the stone wall, another with larger vegetation is aligned north along Fillmore Street, and two more divided the south half of the cemetery. Vegetation within the west section or open slope of the cemetery is seen in Figures VII.3, VII.6, VII.11 and VII.17.

Circulation routes within Unit 2 are undocumented for the circa 1906 time period, but are observed as casual footpaths over turf where gravestones align. Fillmore Street probably provided access to and from the cemetery from the west. York Street may have also provided access to the burial ground. The unpaved footpath adjacent to the north cemetery stone wall seen

in previous period plans no longer exists due to recent development for residences and the division of land parcels for fields.

Unit 2 does not contain any known water features in 1906.

Non-habitable structures, site furnishings and objects for Unit 2 include the cemetery stone wall, cemetery fence, low retaining walls within the cemetery, and gravestones. The stone boundary wall of the cemetery remains a prominent edge feature for the unit. Other low stone walls within the cemetery define the perimeter of family burial plots. A fence marks the boundary of the western section of the cemetery property along Fillmore Street and along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line. Gravestones dot the landscape in loose alignments of rows as they progress up the open slope to the Lockwood House.[33] More recent markers are aligned in straighter rows compared to those within the east portion of the cemetery while still maintaining a north-south orientation. There is no structure in the southeast cemetery corner as seen previously.

### C3. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

The best depiction of the spatial arrangement of Unit 3 during this time period is seen in Figures VII.5, VII.11, and later in VII.23. The area surrounding Jefferson's Rock is an open, barren ground with two unpaved dirt paths leading to the area from the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry. To the west, the south slope contains groups of scattered vegetation of both deciduous and evergreen species. Parts of the slope are open, revealing the rocky groundplane. Despite this vegetation, views to the Shenandoah River, Potomac River, and the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains remain relatively open.

The topography of Unit 3 is quite steep with a significant drop in elevation to the south toward Shenandoah River as seen in Figures VII.1, VII.2, VII.5 and VII.11.

Small and maturing vegetation is scattered on the rocky slope to the south of Unit 1 and the western part of Unit 2. No vegetation exists in the vicinity of Jefferson's Rock. Tree species appear to be both deciduous and evergreen as shown in Figure VII.11.

Circulation routes for this landscape unit are documented in Figure VII.5. Two unpaved, earth footpaths lead from Lower Town to the Jefferson's Rock vicinity. One leads directly to the rock, and the other is located farther north, about halfway between the Harper Cemetery stone wall and Jefferson's Rock.

Unit 3 does not contain any known water features at this time.

Non-habitable structures for Unit 3 include one outbuilding, the large, gable-roofed stable that is visible in Figures VII.2, VII.7, VII.8, VII.11, VII.21, and VII.23. The only site object for Unit 3 is Jefferson's Rock.

## D. MID TO LATE STORER COLLEGE PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

There are a number of early twentieth century features and details within the Lockwood House landscape that persist from the Civil War and early Storer College periods, as indicated on *PP-1906* and *PP-A-1906*. As the twentieth century progressed, more changes occurred. Initially, spatial organization, topography, and visual relationships remained unaltered. Views to the Gap and confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers were open from Lockwood House, Harper Cemetery, and Jefferson's Rock; however, the overall spatial organization and views from these areas changed throughout the mid-20th century with increasing vegetation.

Circulation routes also remained unaltered throughout the late 19th century and early 20th century. The circle drive at Lockwood House provided access to the house from Fillmore Street to the north, and a drive to the west probably linked the Lockwood House to Brackett House property and Fillmore Street further west. By the 1930s, the west drive segment was no longer used, as it does not appear on aerial photographs from this time period. However, the circle drive remains in the landscape up to the mid-twentieth century, linking the property to the adjacent street and Harper Cemetery.

Vegetation continued to grow and mature, defining the property lines between the Lockwood House, Brackett House and Harper Cemetery. Vegetation changed the spatial organization and character of the property as maturing trees framed views to the Gap and confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. Harper Cemetery contained several American elm trees and dense shrubby vegetation in the eastern section, and less dense, younger rows of trees within the western section in 1906. The land surrounding Jefferson's Rock was open with wide vistas to the natural systems of the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains during the early years of the 20th century. The south slope was open with scattered vegetation until the 1930s when woodland succession is evident.

Non-habitable structures and landscape objects in the Lockwood House landscape included several outbuildings. The original outbuildings from the John Brown's Raid and Civil War period and early Storer College period were removed by 1906, but a series of additional outbuildings were constructed to the south of both Lockwood House and Brackett House. Later in the period these were also lost. The Brackett House and Harper Cemetery landscapes also contained fences marking the boundaries of the properties. No fencing at Lockwood House is documented. Harper Cemetery expanded and developed upslope with increasing numbers of gravestones.

As the mid 20th century approached, both Lockwood House and Brackett House were rented to tenants and several landscape elements such as circulation routes, outbuildings, fences, gardens, and vegetation were removed or altered substantially. By 1954, only remnants and clues of nineteenth and early twentieth century character-defining features remained in the landscape.

# CHAPTER VII: ENDNOTES

[1] Sources for *PP-1906* and *PP-A-1906* are listed directly on the period plans and include maps, surveys, aerial photographs, and chapter figures.
[2] National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), 91.
[3] Ibid., 93.
[4] Ibid., 130.
[5] Heritage Landscapes uses a protocol to highlight the Lockwood House property within distant images. Images showing the Lockwood House landscape at a distance are shown in overview and detailed enlargements. Red boxes outline the Lockwood House property visible within the overview image and show the area of enlargement. Enlargements are located on the same page as the overview image when space is available. Enlarged images that do not fit on the same page are shown on the following page and given a subsequent figure number.
[6] Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. VA, *Brief Historical Sketch, with Supplementary Notes, 1867-1891*: Kate J. Anthony, (Morning Star Publishing House) Boston, p. 21.
[7] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 93.
[8] Ibid., 93-94.
[9] Ibid., 94.
[10] Ibid., 99.
[11] Ibid., 105-106.
[12] Ibid., 99.
[13] Ibid., 131.
[14] Ibid., 131.
[15] Ibid., 133.
[16] Ibid., 133.
[17] Ibid., 100.
[18] Ibid., 131.
[19] Ibid., 131.
[20] Ibid., 44.
[21] Ibid., 103.
[22] Ibid., 104.
[23] Ibid., 108-111.
[24] Ibid., 137.
[25] Ibid., 138.
[26] 1937 Aerial Photograph. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, file number HFM-00507 and NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 106.
[27] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 106.
[28] Ibid., 107.
[29] Ibid., 141.
[30] Ibid., 141-142.
[31] Ibid., 145.
[32] Ibid., 147.
[33] Gravestones shown on *PP-1906* are based on contemporary gravestones with deletions based upon chapter figures that reveal fewer graves in Harper Cemetery at this time. See documentary sources on drawings *PP-1906* and *PP-A-1906*.

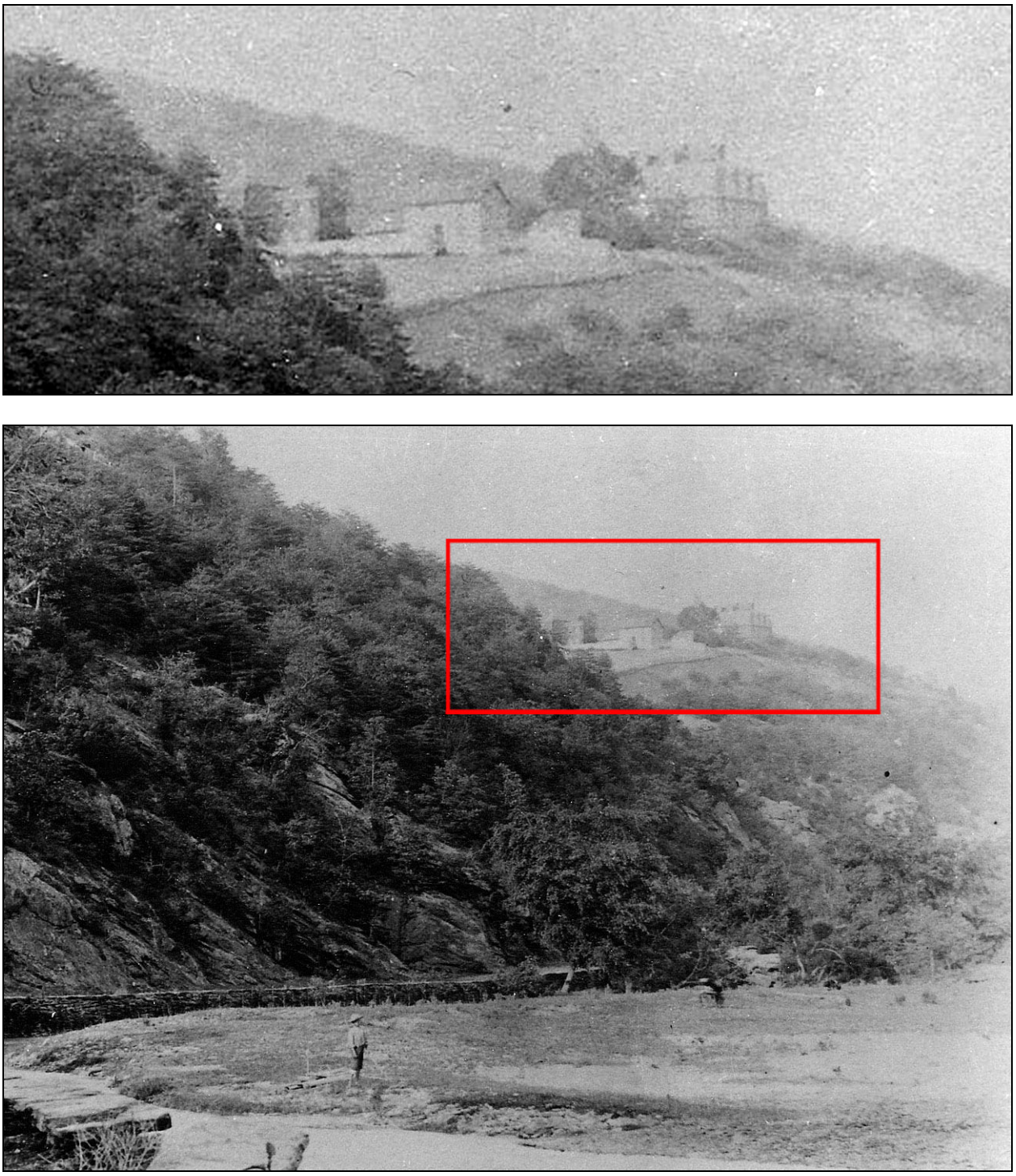


**Figure VII.1.** This 1880-1890 photograph from the scrapbook of Mrs. C.E. Dudrow shows the Lockwood House from the south west side. Note the additional house, outbuilding, and fence. Brackett House is also shown, partially obstructed from view by vegetation. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-657-1880-1890.jpg)

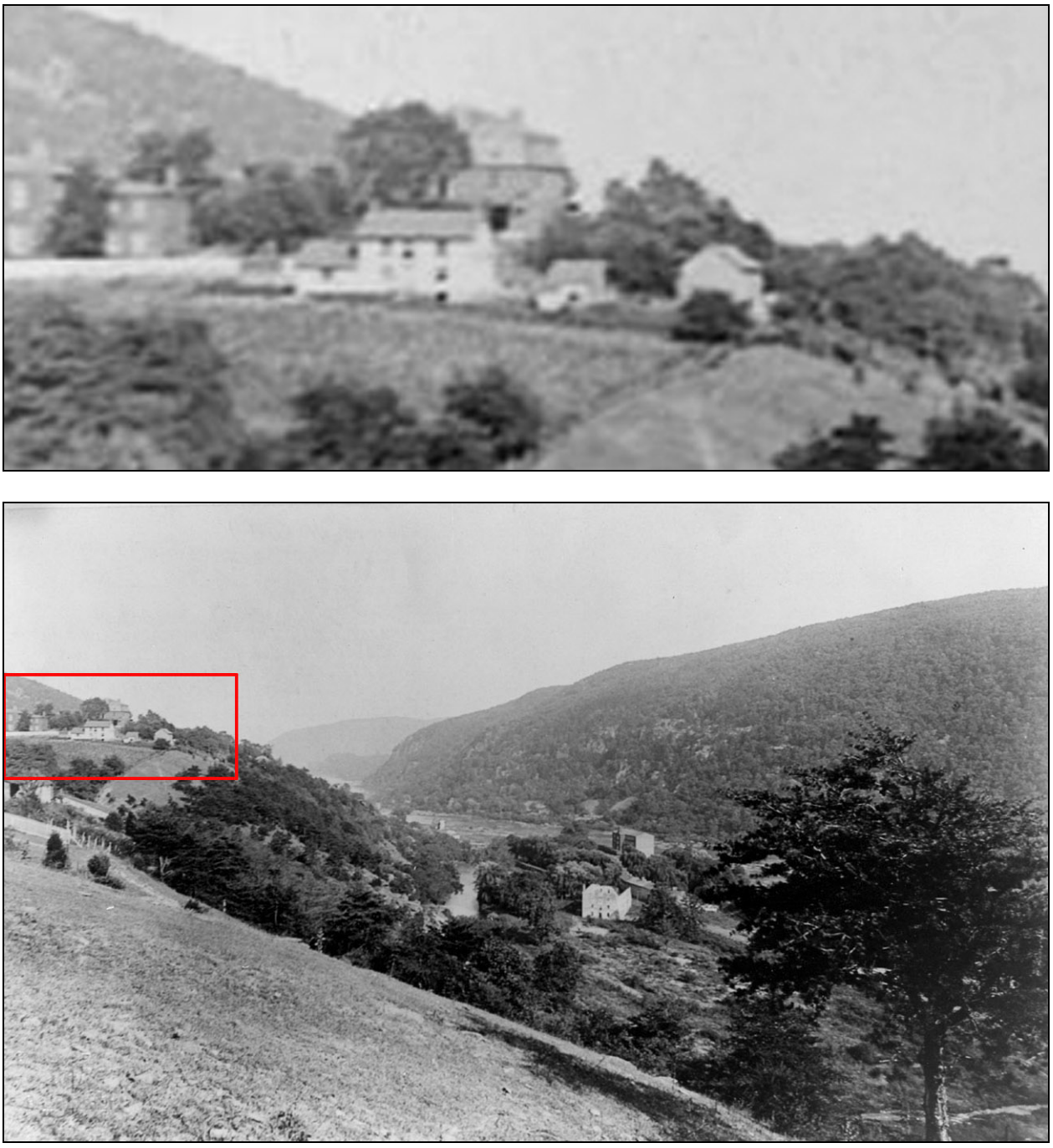


**Figure VII.2.** This 1882-1889 photograph taken by W.C. Russell of Baltimore, Maryland shows the Lockwood House and surrounds on the far left side. Similar to Figure VII.1 this image shows the houses, outbuildings, fences, and vegetation in the Lockwood House vicinity. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-364-1882-1889.jpg)

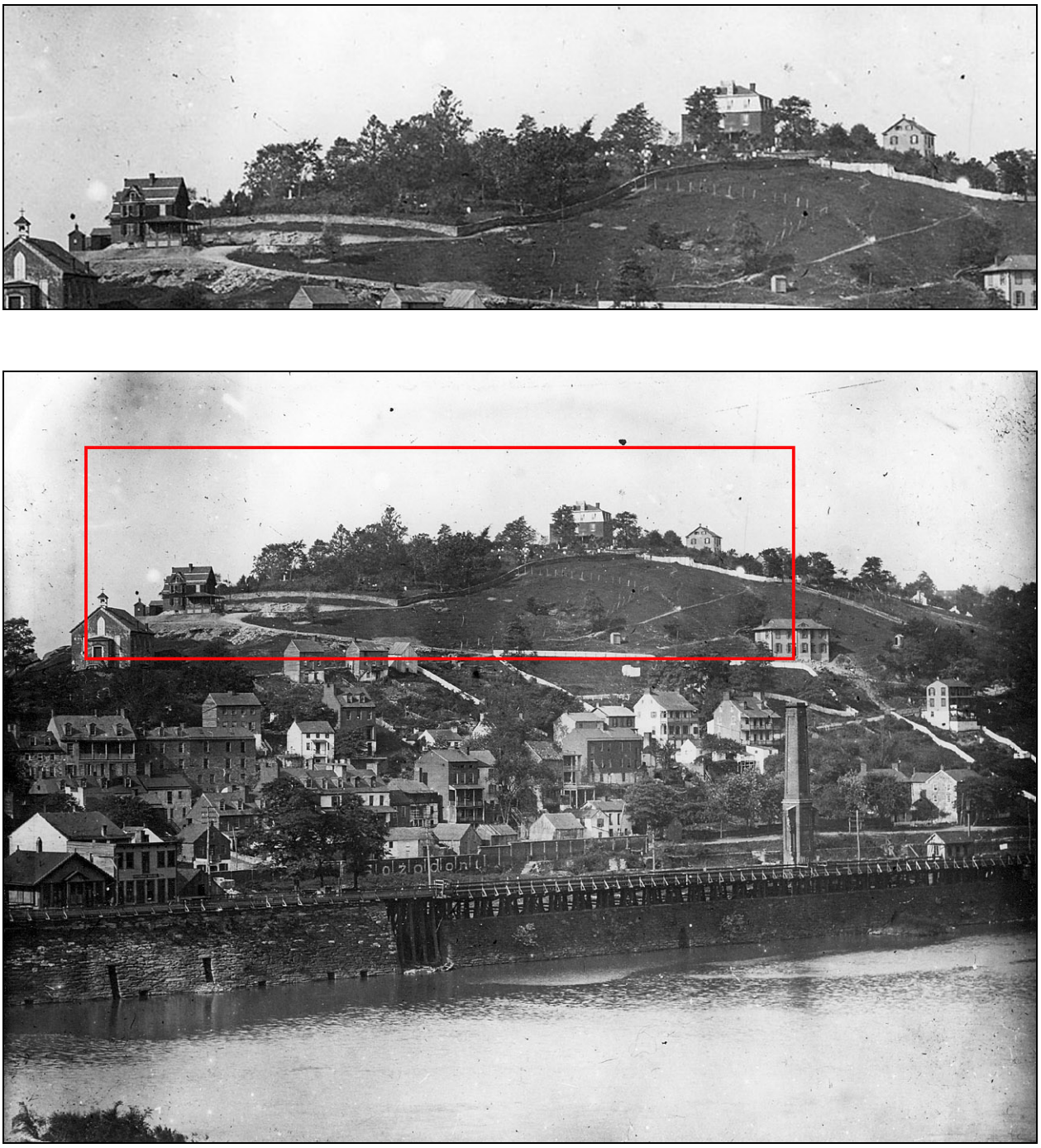


**Figure VII.3.** An 1890 photograph found in the Baptist Church on Fillmore Street showing the landscape change in and around the Lockwood House property. Notice the two large trees next to the house and the dense vegetation in the lower part of Harper Cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-1155-1890.jpg)

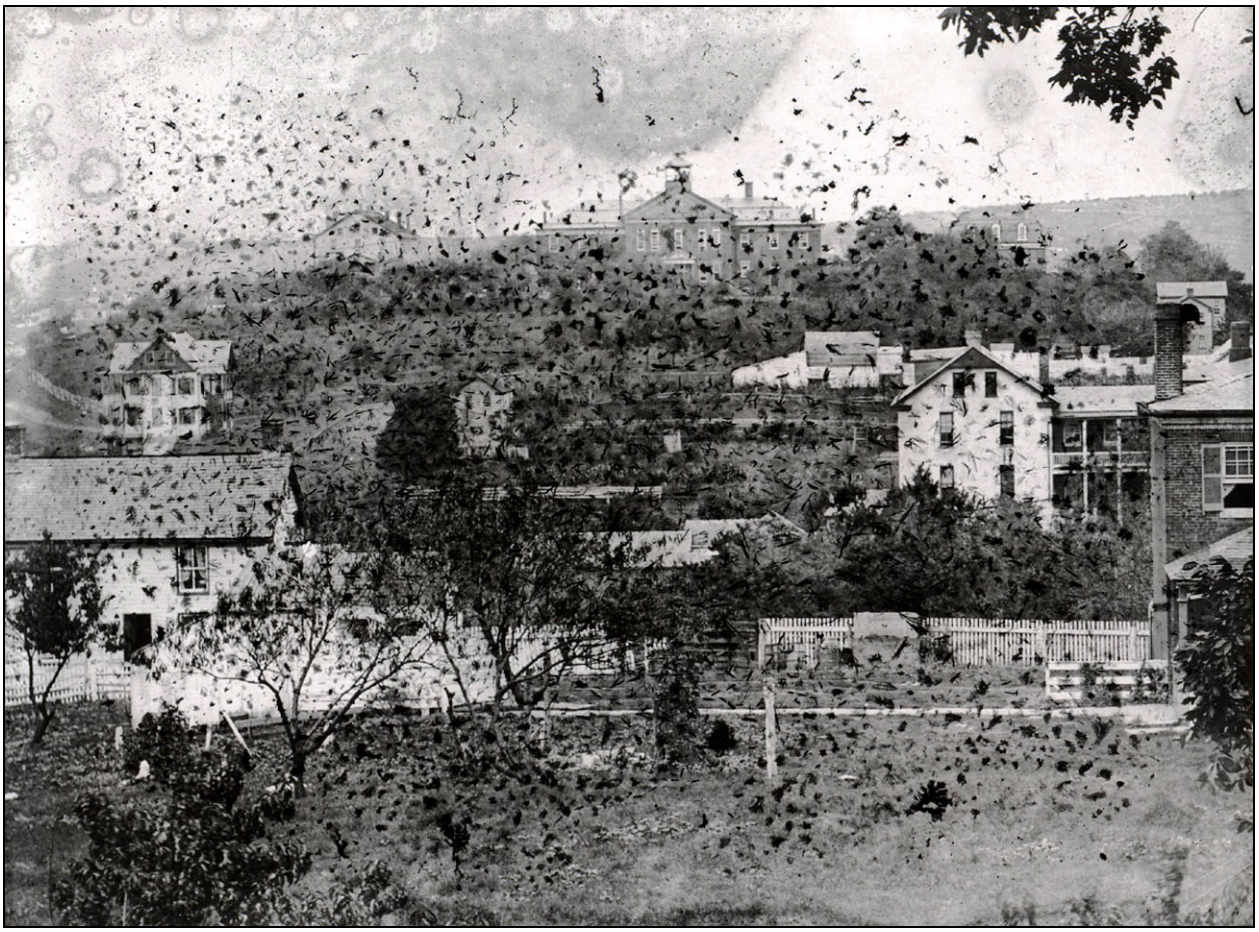


**Figure VII.4.** Salvaged from the Freewill Baptist Church, this image was taken from the west lawn of Lockwood House looking west to the main campus of Storer College in 1890. The foreground shows the type and condition of vegetation, fencing, outbuildings and one path in the Brackett House landscape during this time period. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-1153-1890.jpg

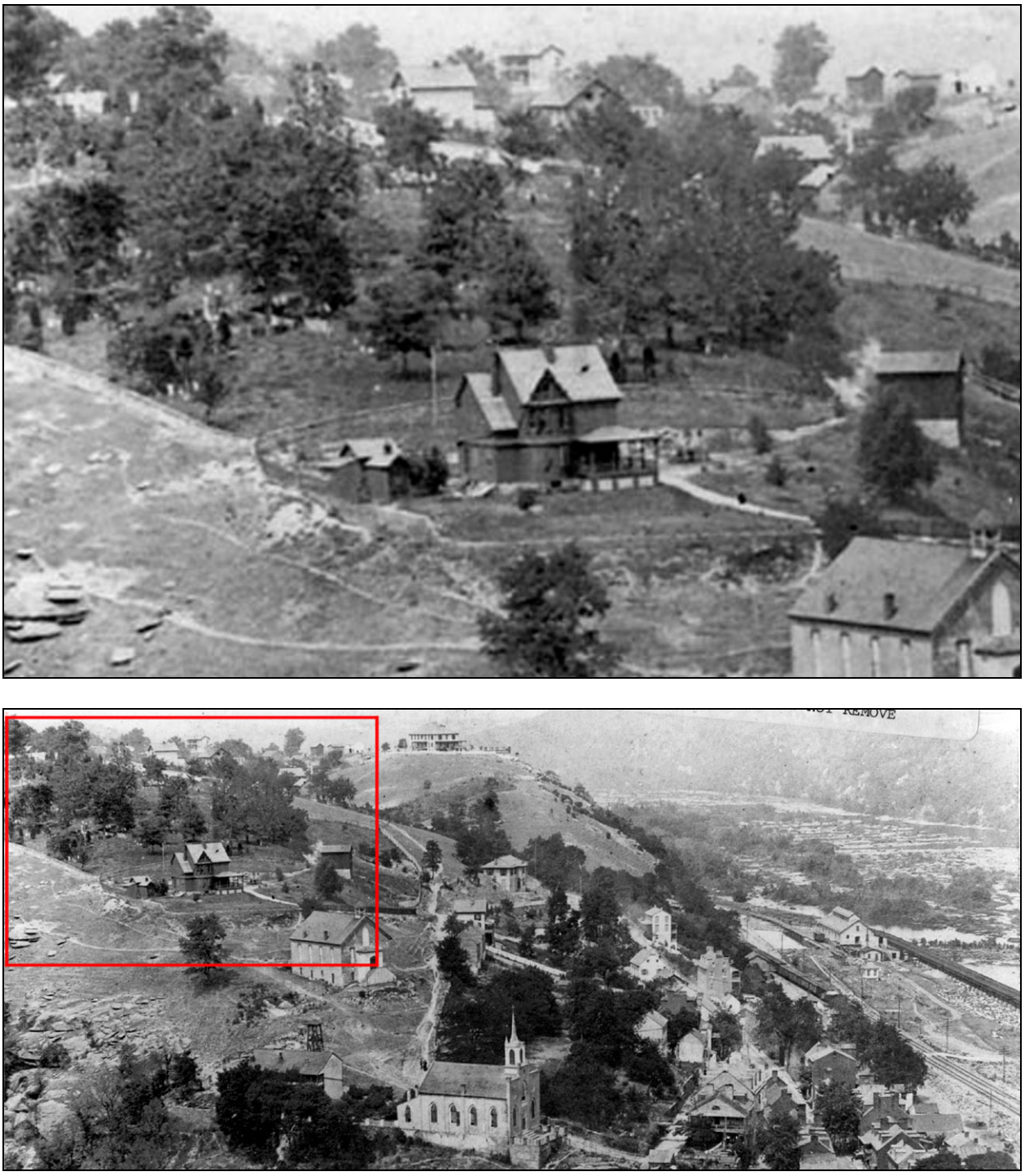


**Figure VII.5.** An 1892 to 1895 view of Lower Town and the eastern portion of Harper Cemetery with vegetation. The south edge of the cemetery stone wall is intact, and development from Lower Town is starting to encroach on the property. Jefferson's Rock is seen at the far left. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-99-1892-1895.jpg)

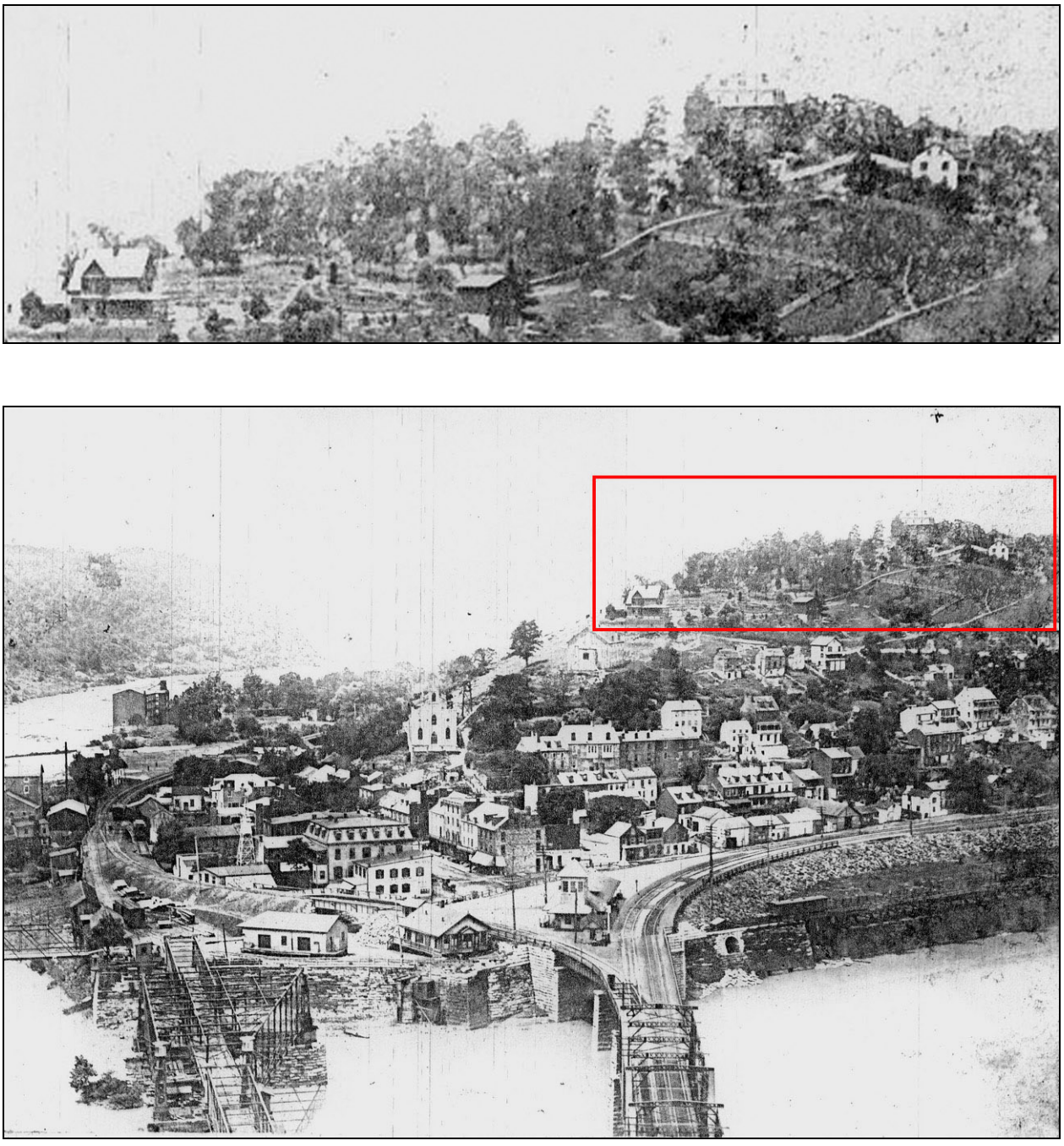


**Figure VII.6.** An 1892 to 1895 image taken from Maryland Heights showing the density of vegetation in the Lockwood House landscape. The Harper Cemetery stone wall is becoming obscured as development around the perimeter of the property increases. Note the white line between the cemetery wall and Lockwood House, indicating a fence in this location. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-981-1892-1895.jpg)

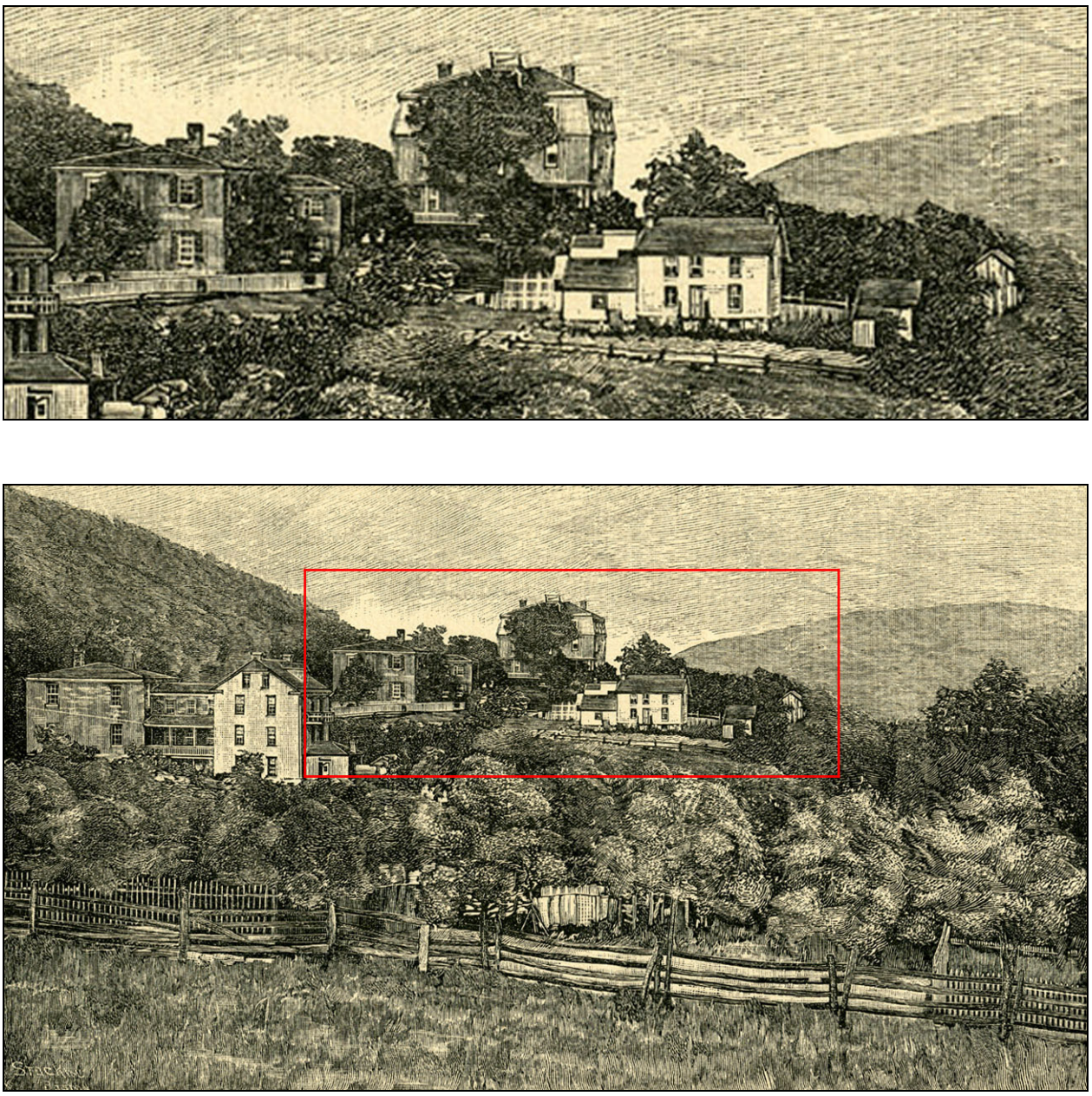


**Figure VII.7.** This 1890 engraving was taken from Kate J. Anthony's *Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W.Va; Brief Historical Sketch*. The image was sketched from an 1890 photograph and shows the same vegetation and fencing seen in Figure VII.2. However, an additional outbuilding is seen to the right, with its gable roof partially hidden from view by vegetation. Courtesy WVRHC. (R-LHF-WVU-LB-litho-1890.jpg)

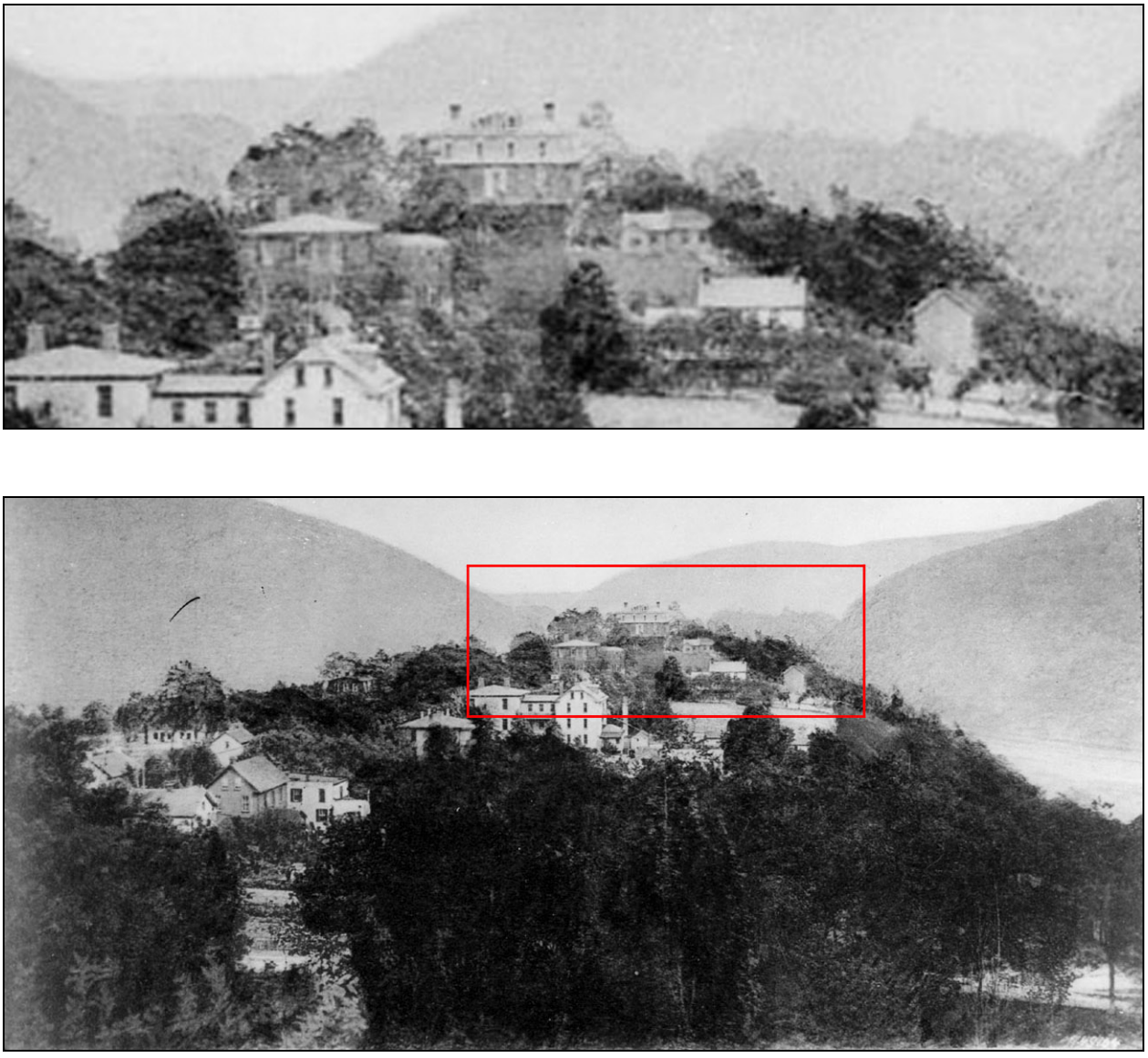


**Figure VII.8.** This image entitled "Looking toward the junction of the rivers from Camp Hill" shows Brackett and Lockwood Houses from a similar view as Figure VII.2. Large trees still remain in the landscape between the two houses. Two one-story buildings are located to the right of Lockwood House likely serving as the kitchen or work space for the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-1187-1893.jpg)

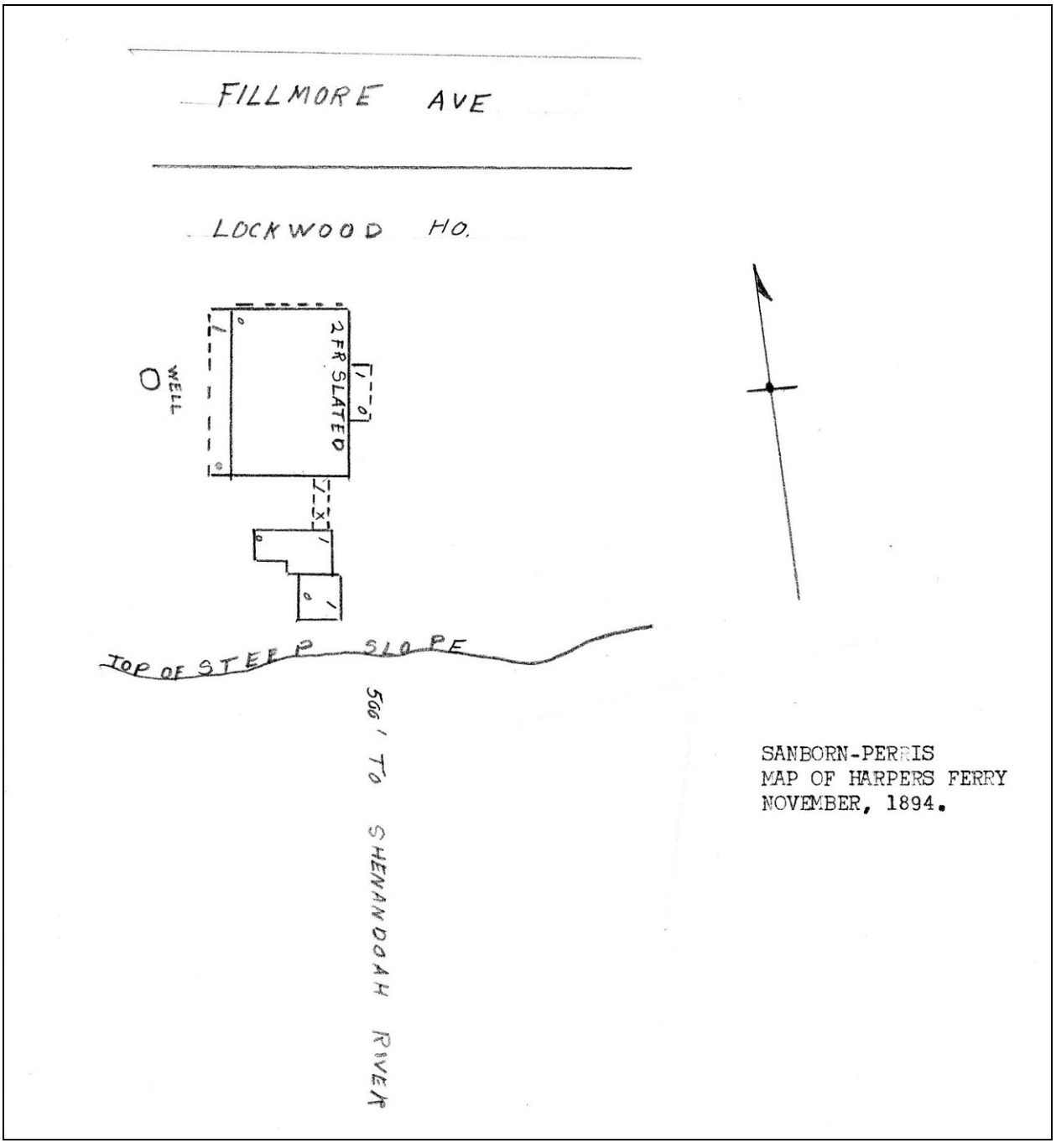



**Figure VII.9.** This 1894 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows the Lockwood House with east and west porches, well, and two one-story buildings attached to the house via passageway on the south side. "Fillmore Ave" and the top of the steep slope are also shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00404-1894.jpg)

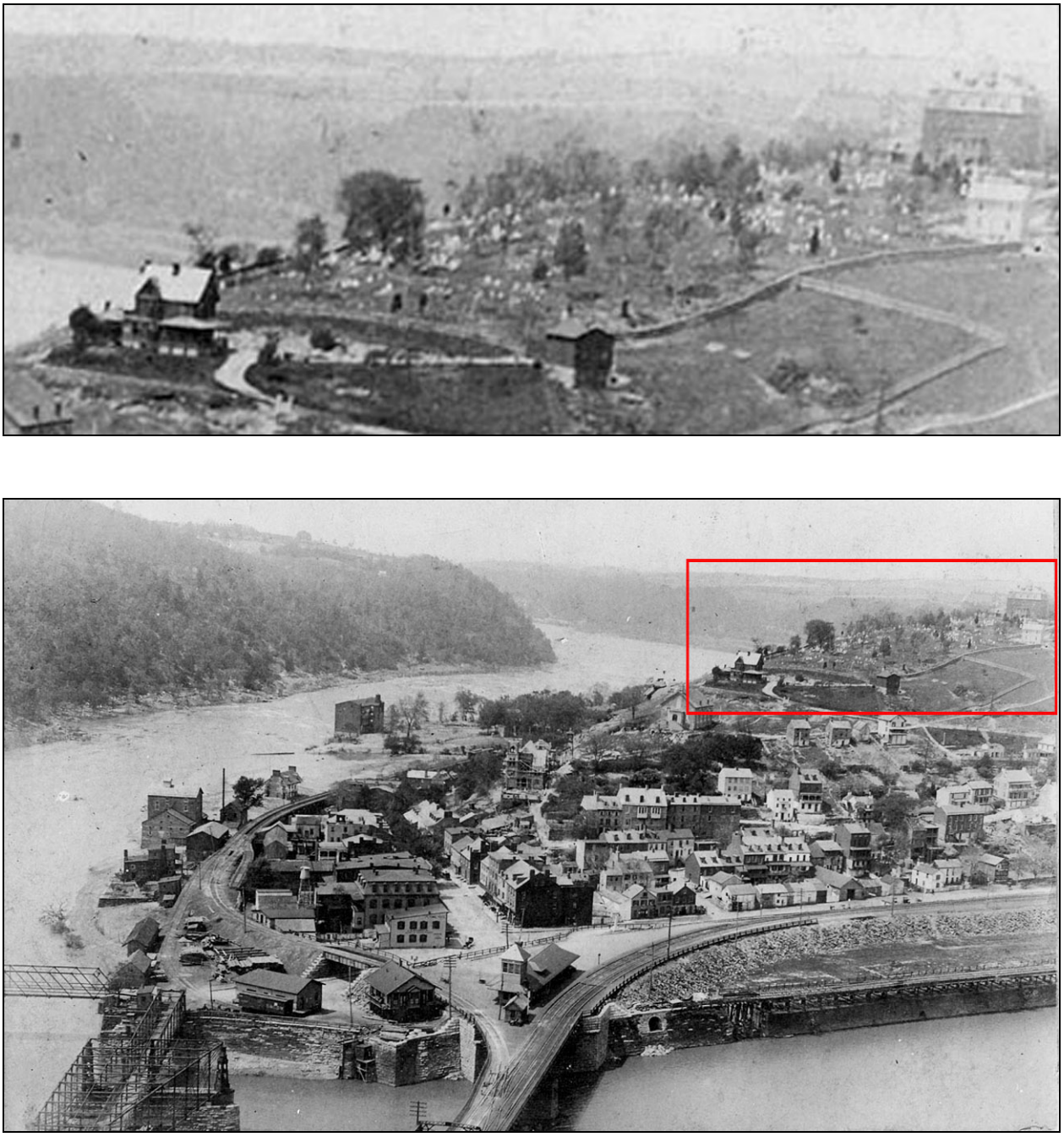


**Figure VII.10.** An 1896 photograph from Maryland Heights showing the Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House landscape in fall or early spring. The lack of leaves on the trees provides clearer views into the landscape from this location. Note the house constructed at the northwest corner of the cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-96-1896.jpg)

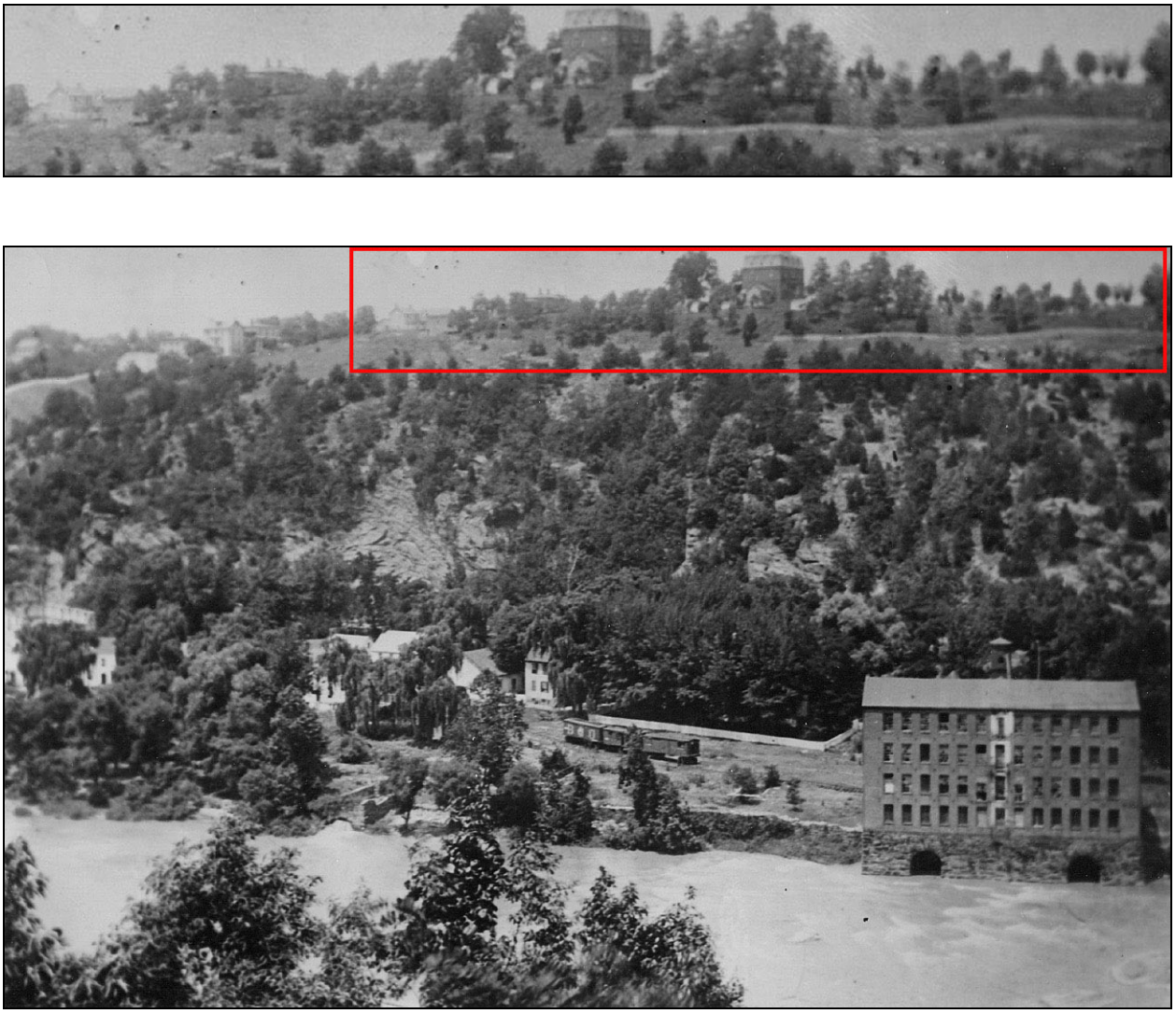


**Figure VII.11.** This circa 1900 photograph entitled "The Child-McCreight Mill on Virginius Island, from Loudoun Heights" shows the Lockwood and Brackett properties at the top of the image. Several outbuildings and trees are shown. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-62-1900.jpg)

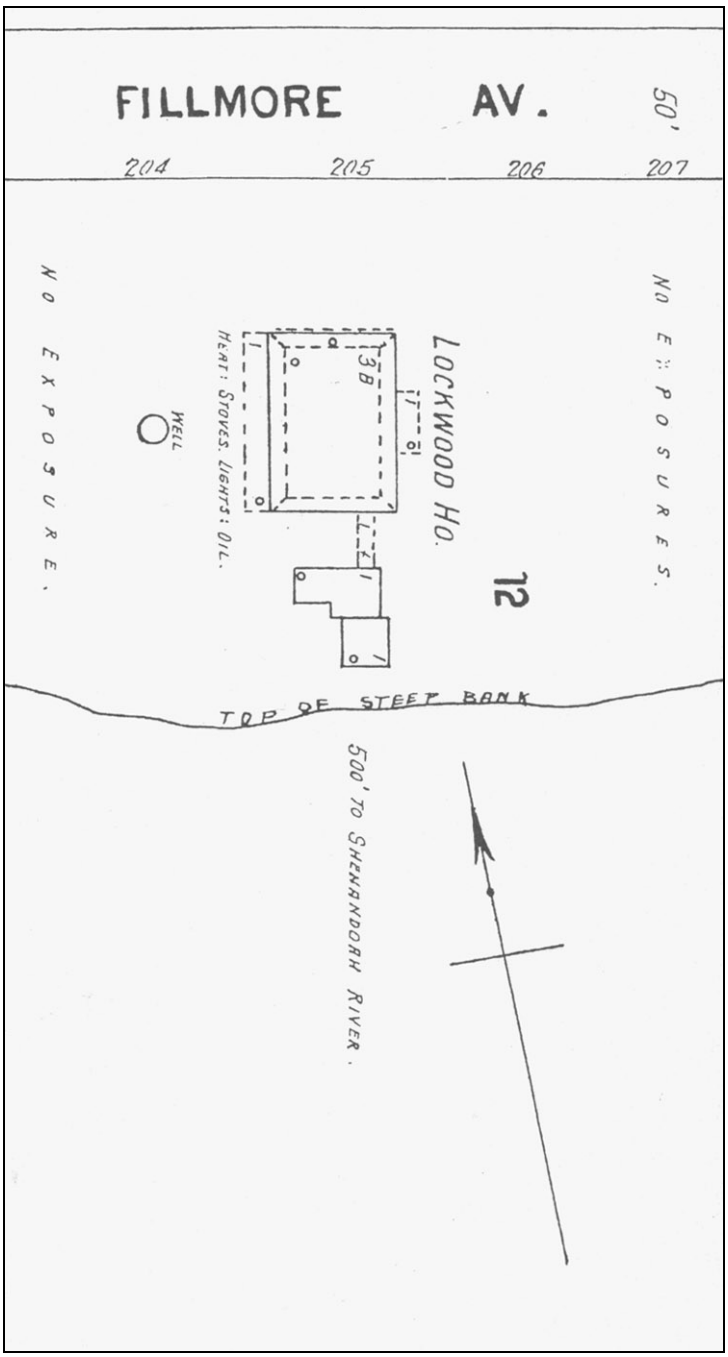



**Figure VII.12.** This 1902 Sanborn Perris map shows Lockwood House in relationship to Fillmore Street and the top of the steep bank with east and west porches, outbuildings to the south, and well to the west. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1902.jpg)




**Figure VII.13.** Postcard #11 by Walter E. Dittmeyer taken in 1906 showing the Lockwood House and the adjacent landscape. Notice the type and scale of vegetation to the left and the rise in topography around the cistern in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HAFE-135066-1906.jpg)

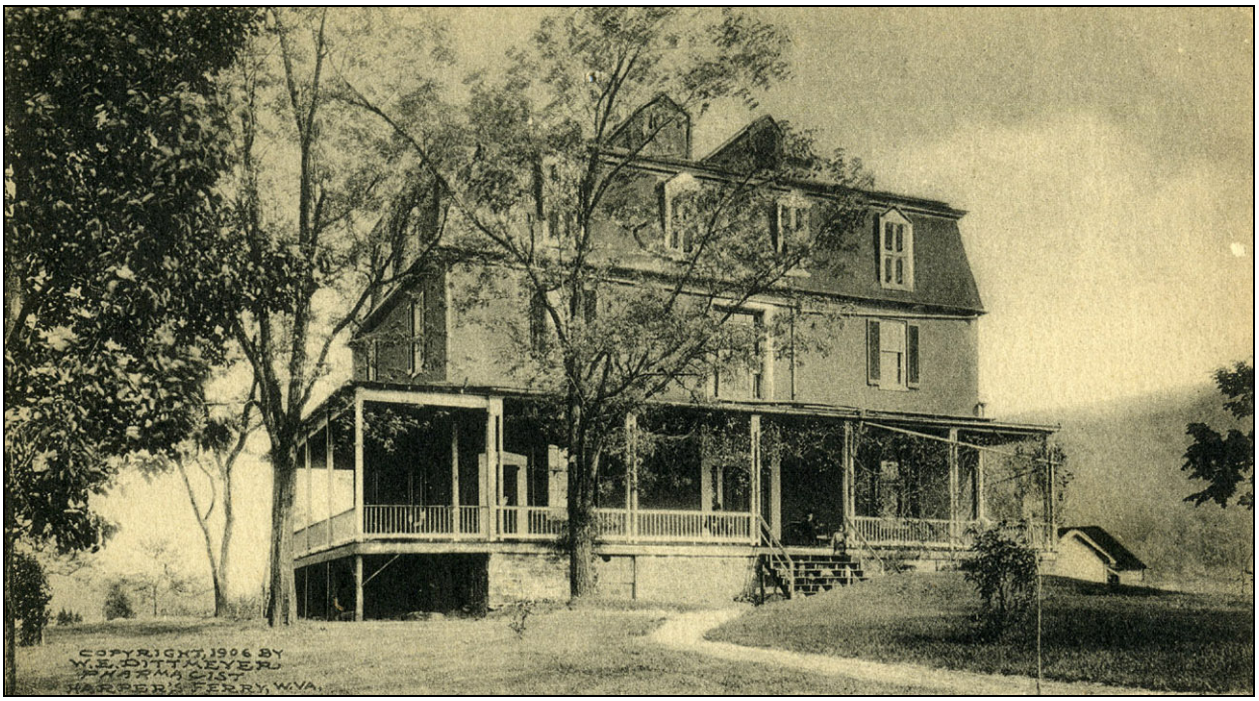



**Figure VII.14.** Another postcard by Walter E. Dittmeyer copyrighted in 1906 showing more of the landscape at Lockwood House. More vegetation is seen to the left and right, and more details of the circulation routes and topography changes are shown. Courtesy WVRHC. (R-LHF-WVU-LB-LockwoodHousePostcard-1906.jpg)

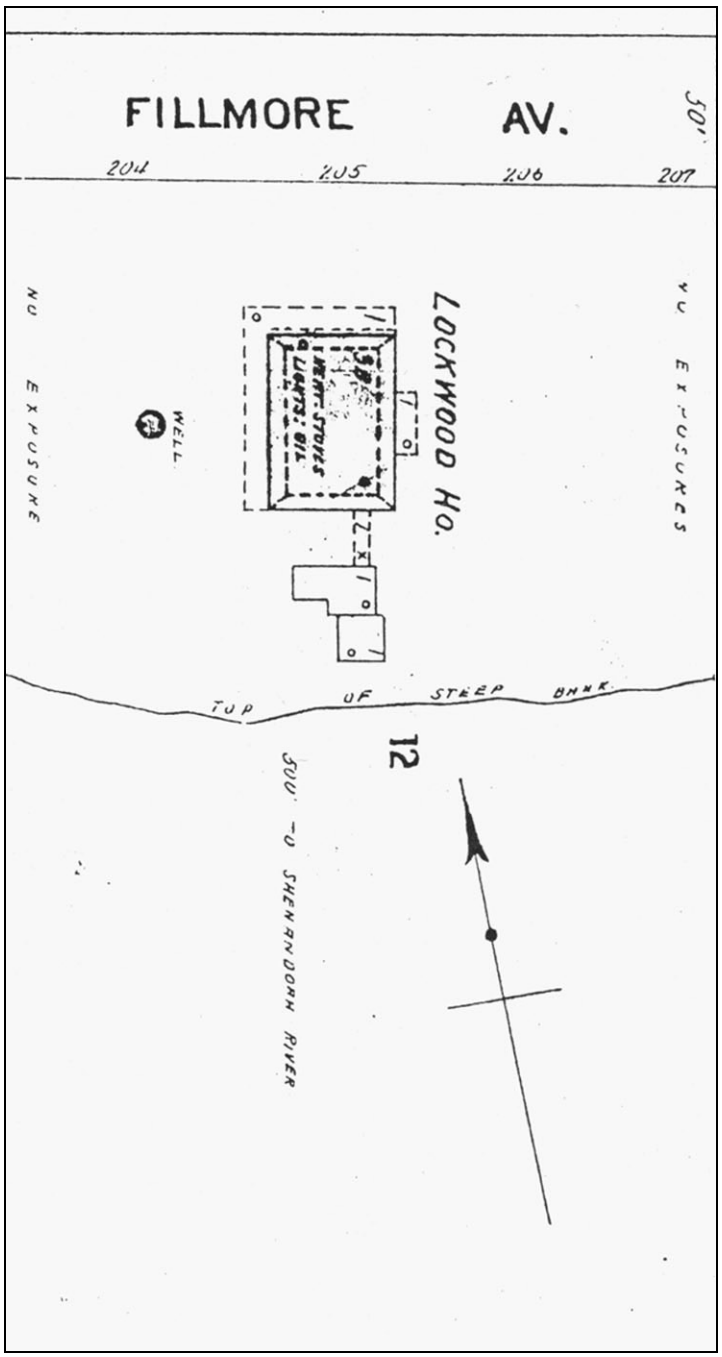



**Figure VII.15.** A 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map illustrating the Lockwood House and its surrounding features. Notice the addition of the north porch. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1907.jpg)

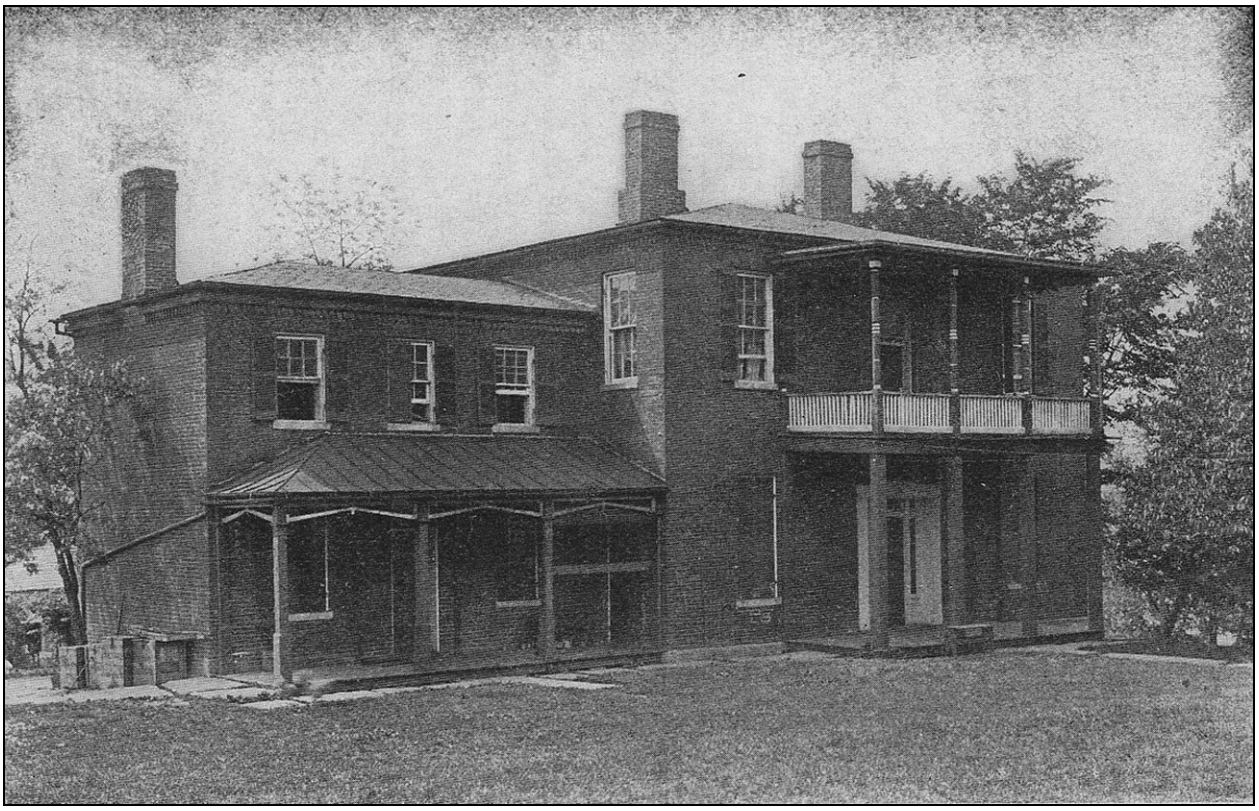


**Figure VII.16.** An image from the 1907-1908 Storer College Catalogue showing the Brackett House and surrounding landscape. Trees are seen to the north, west, and south of the building, while circulation routes are concentrated on the east side. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HAFE-11435-B-1907-1908.jpg)

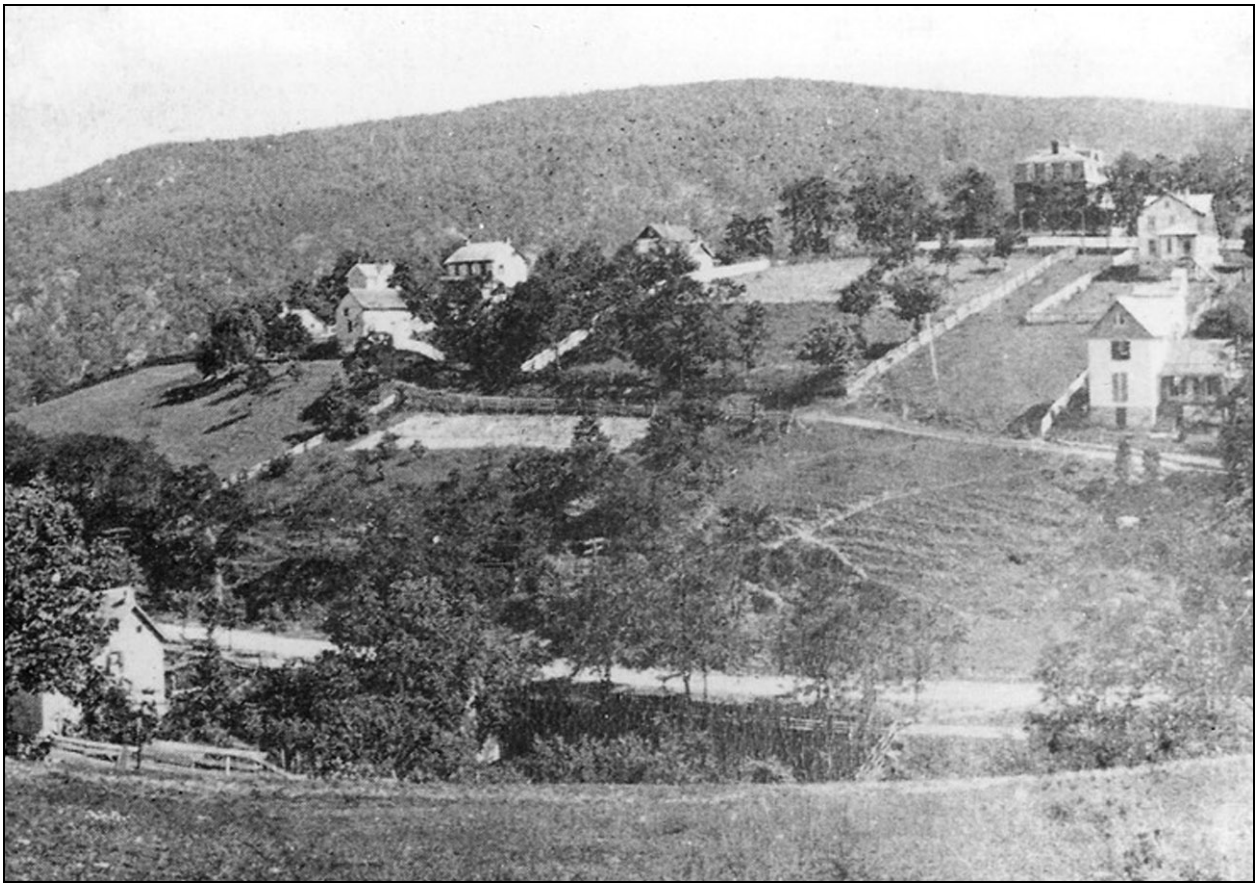


**Figure VII.17.** A portion of a postcard entitled "Eastward from the 'Hilltop House' viewing Maryland Heights, the Potomac, 'The Gap,' Virginia Heights, and up to Camp Hill to the 'Lockwood House.'" Lockwood House is framed by mature vegetation to the east and west. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-HF-128.jpg)



**Figure VII.18.** A circa 1910 photograph showing Robert Harper's gravestone within the enclosed Harper Family plot. The majority of the cemetery vegetation is dense, deciduous, low growing shrubs. A spruce tree is on the left of the image and a large elm tree is growing next to Harper's grave. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-560-1910.jpg)




**Figure VII.19.** Another circa 1910 photograph showing a detailed view of Robert Harper's gravestone between the dry-laid stone wall and elm tree. An unidentified vine is growing next to the grave, and the nearby spruce tree is seen in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-559-1910.jpg)

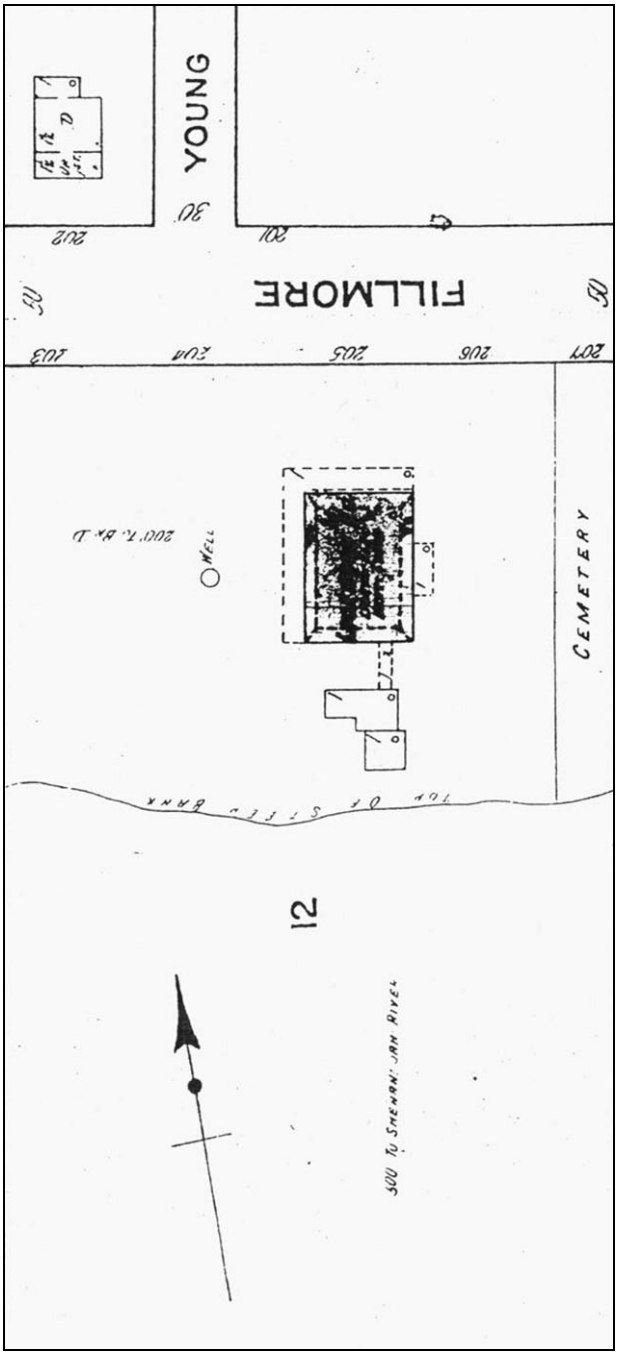



**Figure VII.20.** A 1912 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map showing Lockwood House. The north, east, west porches, two outbuildings, well, and Fillmore Street continue to be shown. New additions to the map include the cemetery boundary and "200' to Br. D" indicating the distance from Lockwood House to Brackett House. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1912.jpg)

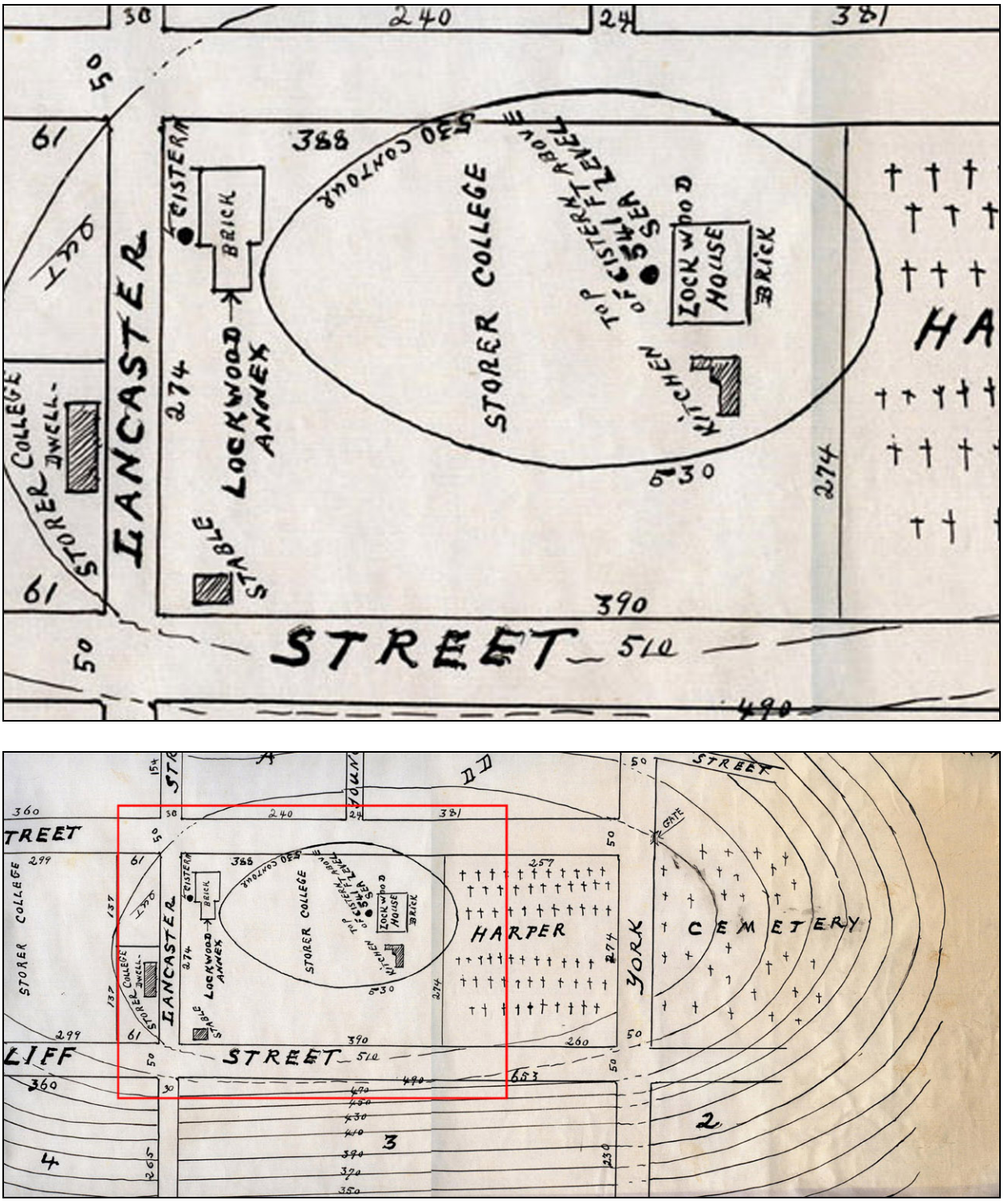



**Figure VII.21.** An August and September 1921 map entitled "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, USA" made by Alexander Spotswood Dandridge shows Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Harper Cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00431-1921.jpg)

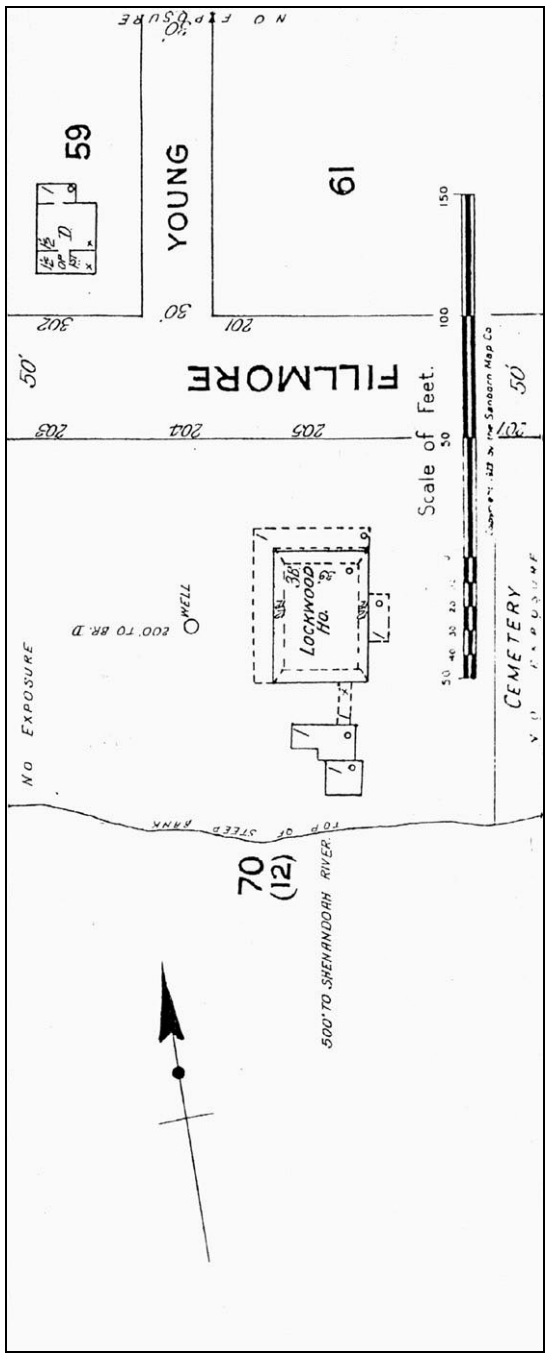



**Figure VII.22.** A 1922 Sanborn Perris map illustrating the Lockwood House, north, east, west porches, well, two secondary buildings to the south, edge of the cemetery and Fillmore and Young Streets. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1922.jpg)



**Figure VII.23.** An early 1930s aerial oblique photograph showing details of the Lockwood House and Brackett House landscapes. Notice the Lockwood House drive circling the house and cistern and the Brackett House with an unpaved area to south (right). Note also the light colored area that appears to be cultivated to the south (right) between the two buildings, while the area to the north (left) is lawn and trees. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hf-292-1932.jpg)



**Figure VII.24.** Another early 1930s aerial oblique photograph showing the details of the eastern section of the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscapes. Note the allées of trees in the cemetery and the driveway configuration of Lockwood House. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-HF-288A-1932.jpg)



**Figure VII.25.** An enlarged view of Figure VII.24 showing the density of gravestones in gridded alignments within Harper Cemetery. Plantings within the grounds define the edges and overall spatial arrangement of the cemetery. Also note the Lockwood House circle drive alignment. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-HF-288A-1932-Lockwood-crop.jpg)

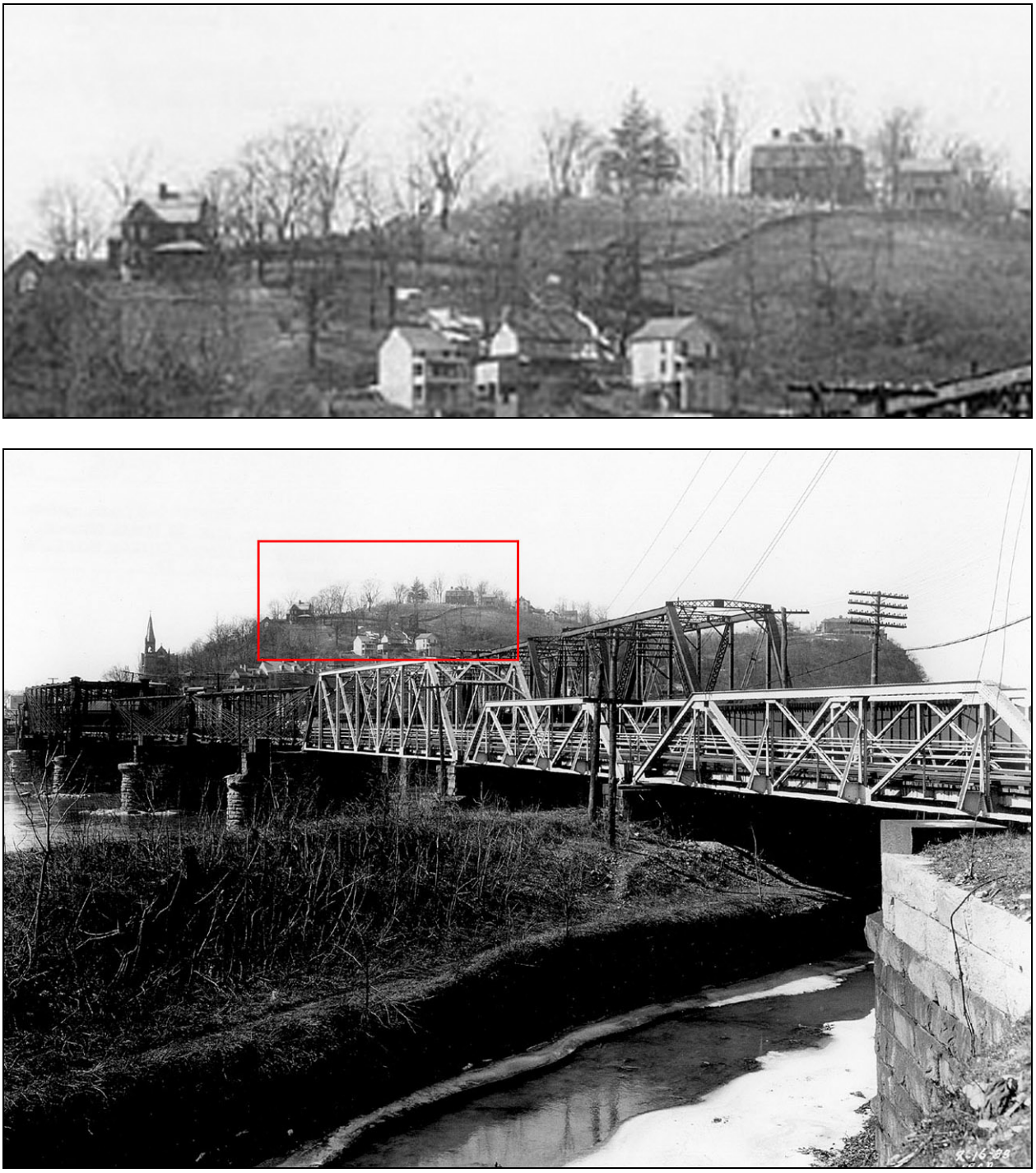


**Figure VII.26.** A February 16, 1933 photograph showing Lockwood House and the lower portion of Harper Cemetery on top of Camp Hill. From this view the cemetery vegetation consists of several American elms and one evergreen tree. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-HF-833-1933.jpg)

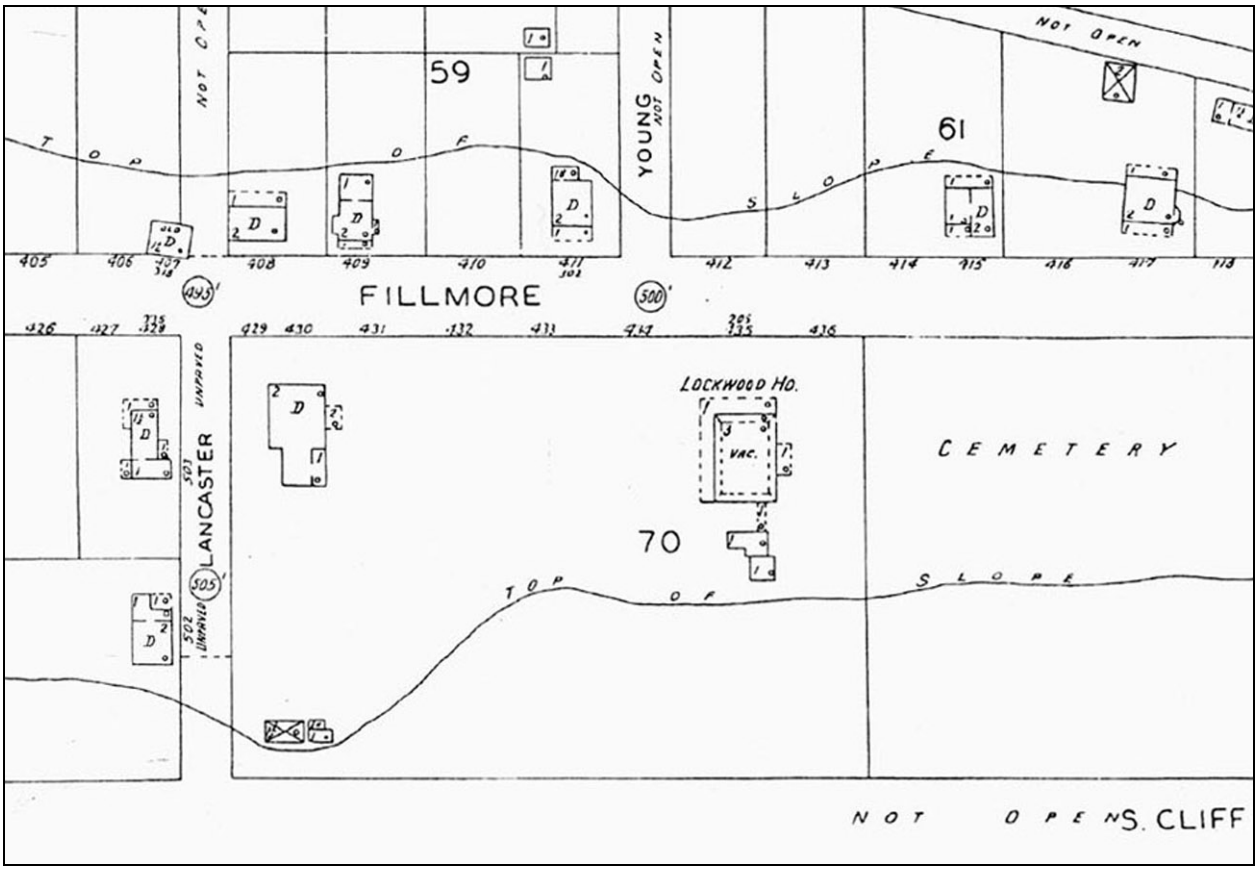
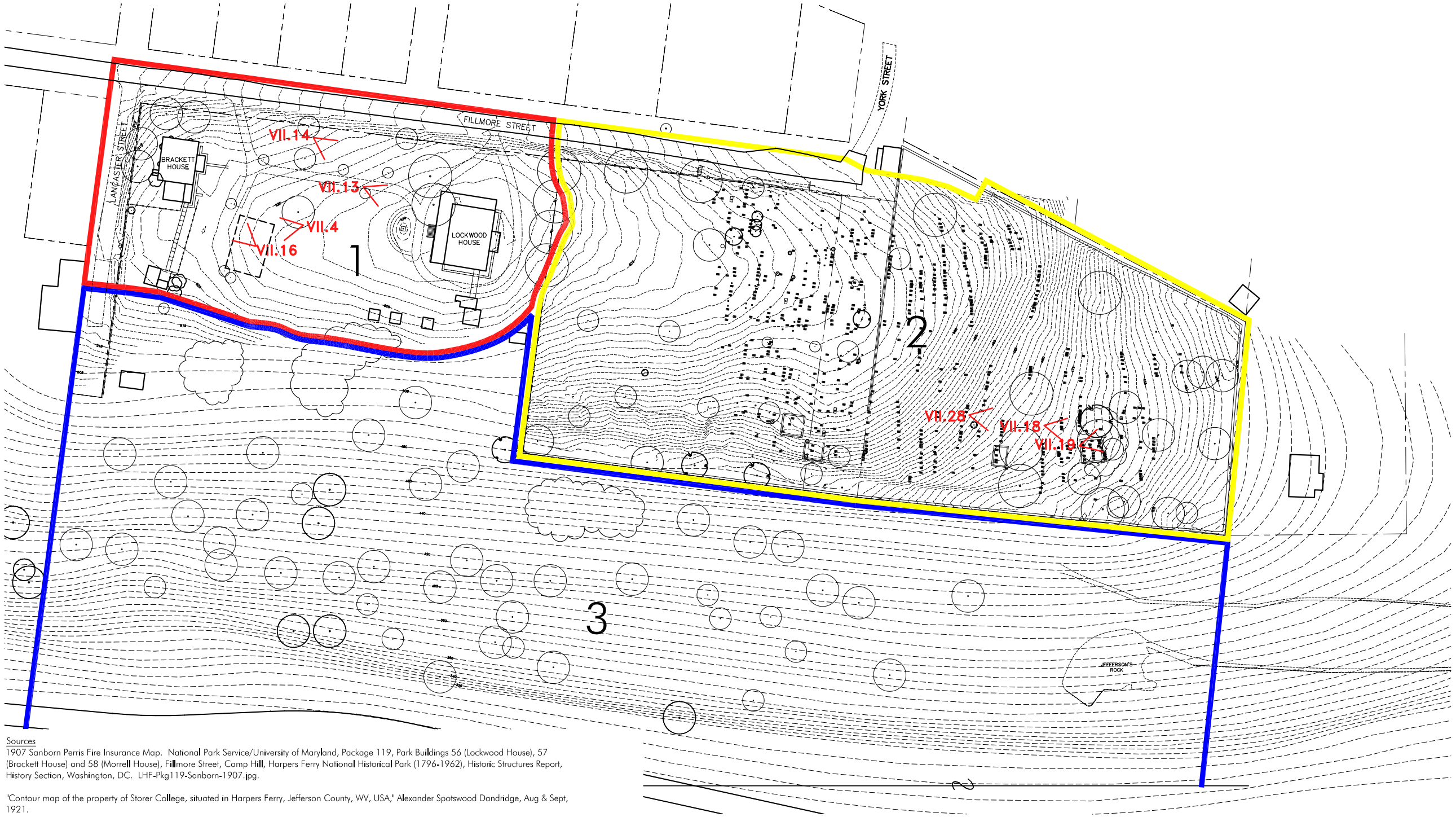



**Figure VII.27.** A 1933 Sanborn Perris map showing Lockwood House and Brackett House vicinities. Notice the two additional outbuildings on the Brackett property to the east of the large stable. Lockwood House is also labeled as vacant at this time. Courtesy UMD. (R-LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1933.jpg)



**Figure VII.28.** A 1953 photograph showing the older section of Harper Cemetery. Notice the large elm trees throughout the grounds and the small yuccas in the foreground. The Harper Family plot is located under the center elm. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3983-1953.jpg)




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

VII.4 Figure Number

Landscape Units

1 Lockwood House Hilltop

2 Harper Cemetery & Open Slope

3 Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

Sources

1907 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map. National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, Washington, DC. LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1907.jpg.

"Contour map of the property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, WV, USA," Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, Aug & Sept, 1921.

Black and white aerial photograph, November 10, 1937. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VII.1 through VII.27.

N

0 50 100

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

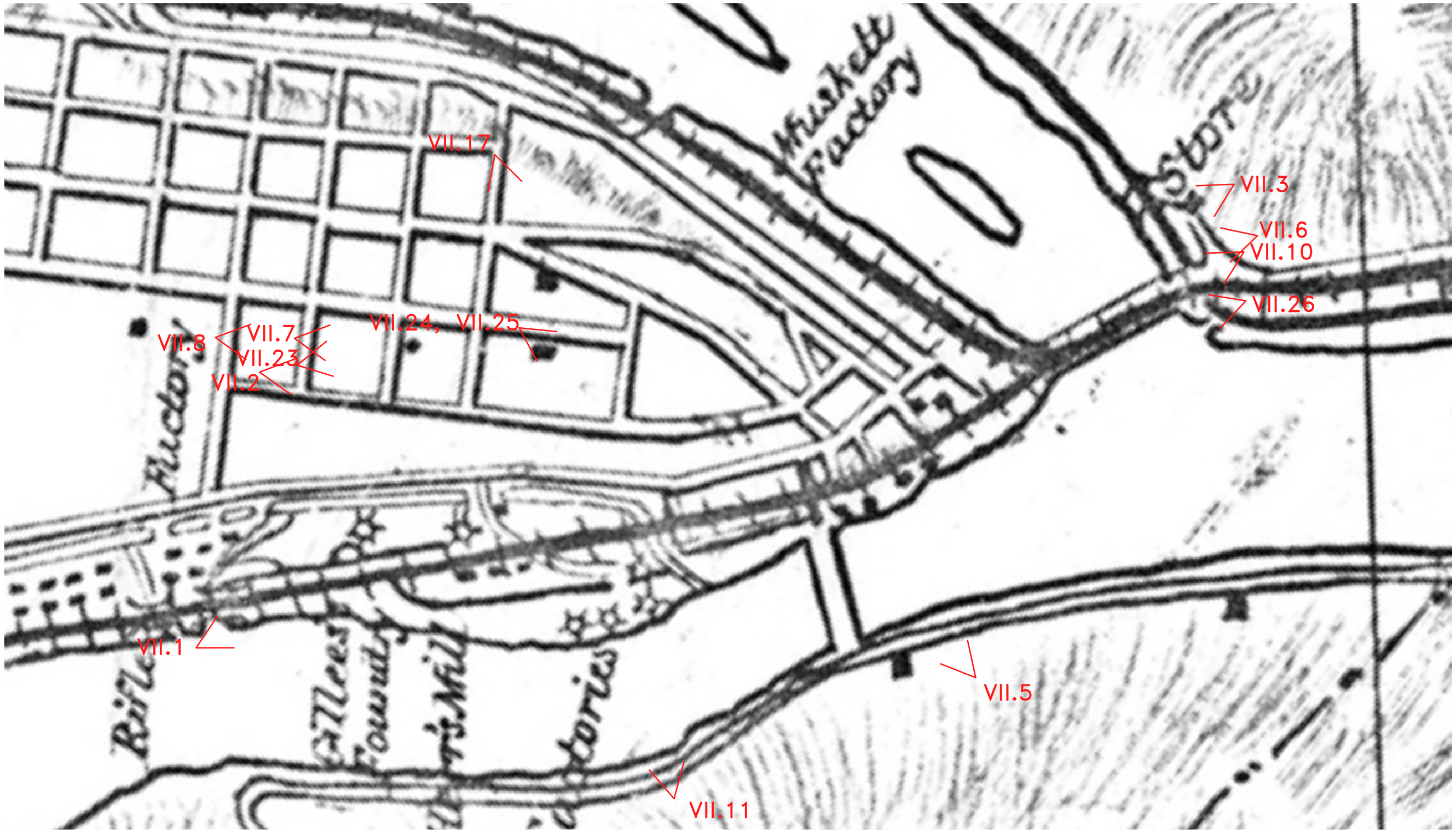
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|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1906 Units & Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**UPL-1906**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

VII.4 Figure Number

N

0 250 500

Sources
"Map of Jefferson County, VA." Bureau of Topography Engineers. October 1862.
Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.
File number HFM-00066. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| Client: | ***United States Department of the Interior***<br>*National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| Project Lead: | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***<br>*Baltimore, MD* |
| Landscape Architect: | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***<br>*Charlotte, Vermont*<br>*Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1906 Contextual Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 500' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**CON-1906**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Flowering Trees & Shrubs

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-12" | 12' |
| 13-18" | 18' |

Evergreen Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <3' |
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-9" | 10' |
| 10-16" | 16' |
| 17-24" | 24' |
| 25" and up | 30' |

Deciduous Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <5' |
| Under 4" | 10' |
| 4-8" | 20' |
| 9-16" | 30' |
| 17-24" | 40' |
| 25-31" | 50' |
| 32" and up | 60' |

Symbol Key

- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Path, Unknown Material
- Compacted Earth
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern

Feature Key from Multiple Sources, Partial & Speculative

1. Drive alignment shown reflects clues in Fillmore Street edge topography, historic images, and accounts. For Brackett House grades indicate alignment, but not extent.
2. Sidewalk leading east from Brackett House as viewed in LHF-HFA-LB-HAFE-11435-B-1907-1908.jpg.
3. Board and pickett fences seen in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-1153-1890.jpg.
4. Two outbuildings and fence seen in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-1153-1890.jpg.
5. Edge of garden seen in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-1153-1890.jpg.
6. Path and drives as viewed in LHF-HFA-LB-HAFE-135066-1906.jpg and LHF-WVU-LB-LockwoodHouse-1906.jpg.
7. Four outbuildings viewed in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-62-1900.jpg.
8. Mapped size and location of two outbuildings shown in LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1902.jpg and LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1907.jpg
9. South slope vegetated with scattered trees depicted in LHF-HFA-LB-HF-62-1900.jpg
10. Western half of Harper Cemetery contains small deciduous and coniferous vegetation viewed in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-1155-1890.jpg and LHF-HFA-LB-HF-62-1900.jpg.
11. East half of Harper Cemetery contains large, dense vegetation as viewed in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-1155-1890.jpg, LHF-HFA-CE-HF-99-1892-1895.jpg, and LHF-HFA-CE-HF-560-1910.jpg.
12. Robert Harper grave surrounded by one large American Elm tree, a large spruce tree, and low growing deciduous shrubs as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-560-1910.jpg & LHF-HFA-CE-HF-559-1910.jpg.
13. Open hillside with no vegetation around Jefferson's Rock as seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-99-1892-1895.jpg.
14. Two earth paths from Lower Town Harpers Ferry seen in LHF-HFA-CE-HF-99-1892-1895.jpg

Sources

1907 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map. National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, Washington, DC. LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1907.jpg.

"Contour map of the property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, WV, USA," Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, Aug & Sept, 1921.

Black and white aerial photograph, November 10, 1937. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VII.1 through VII.27.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| Client: | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| Project Lead: | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| Landscape Architect: | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont* *Norwalk, Connecticut* |

Drawing Title:

**Circa 1906 Overall Period Plan**

Scale:

**1" = 100' - 0"**

Drawing Number:

**PP-1906**

Date:

*June 2006*




Symbol Key

- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Path, Unknown Material
- Compacted Earth
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern

Sources

1907 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map. National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, Washington, DC. LHF-Pkg119-Sanborn-1907.jpg.

"Contour map of the property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, WV, USA," Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, Aug & Sept, 1921.

Black and white aerial photograph, November 10, 1937. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VII.1 through VII.27.

Note: See PP-1906 for annotation.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1906 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**PP-A-1906**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



N

0’ 50’ 100’ 200’

Sources
November 10, 1937 black and white aerial photograph. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**1937 Aerial Photograph**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AP-1937**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Sources
September 11, 1952 black and white aerial photograph. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**1952 Aerial Photograph**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AP-1952**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER VIII: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRE-RESTORATION PERIOD, 1955 to 1968*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRE-RESTORATION PERIOD

The closing of Storer College in 1955 left the Lockwood House landscape unused, which signaled further losses of landscape features. The building and landscape were mothballed until the National Park Service acquired the land in the 1960s when investigation and planning studies were undertaken. After studies of the historic configuration of the building were completed, an exterior restoration of the Lockwood House commenced in 1965. The following text outlines the evolution of the Lockwood House property through the neglect and deferred maintenance to the exterior restoration process. These years encompass the shift from Storer College to the National Park Service. Detailed documentation for this period is extensive and focuses mainly on numerous photographs.

The historical narrative for the 1955 to 1968 period provides considerable detail for the 12-year time span. The landscape character-defining features are discussed for the 1960 pre-restoration condition in the period plan narrative that follows. The character-defining features include spatial organization, land patterns and visual relationships, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and structures, site furnishings and objects as outlined in the *Guidelines*. The *Circa 1960 Overall Period Plan, PP-1960* shows the Lockwood House landscape during the National Park Service pre-restoration period of the 1960s. The period plan was developed under the methodology outlined in Chapter I using the array of documentary sources from these twelve years. Information from these sources is combined to graphically represent the known character and features of the property. Photographs from the late 1950s and 1960s reveal thoroughly the details of the Lockwood House landscape. These details inform, to a degree, about previous periods with more limited source evidence and capture the circa 1960 character.

Selected historical images discussed in this narrative dating from 1955 to 1968 are presented to illustrate the character-defining features. Captions for each figure include dates, authors, source information and digital image file number.

## B. 1955 TO 1968 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

With the establishment of Harpers Ferry National Monument, the Lower Town Harpers Ferry landscape began to take on a much different appearance during the mid-1950s. Furthermore, the financial difficulties and the 1954 anti-segregation congressional ruling in Brown vs. the Board of Education, led to the closing of Storer College in 1955. The closing of the school meant that both use and maintenance of Lockwood House and Brackett House landscape ceased, while Harper Cemetery continued to be used and maintained.[1] The character and appearance of the

landscape at this time is documented in numerous close and detailed images to a greater degree than in earlier periods.

The 1955 overall appearance of the landscape viewed from the south is seen in Figure VIII.1. Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery are on top of the hill, the Shenandoah River and the train are in the foreground, and Lower Town Harpers Ferry is to the right or east, off frame. Lockwood House hilltop details are minimal but two trees are located to the left of Lockwood House and four to five trees are to the right, which were seen previously in Figures VII.11 and VII.24 loosely defining the boundary between the Lockwood House property and Harper Cemetery. To the right of these trees are two or three evergreen trees seen as darker pyramidal shapes located within the west half of the cemetery. Further downslope are three more deciduous trees also within the western portion of the cemetery. In the east half of the cemetery, four vase-shaped American elm trees are clearly visible, while smaller deciduous trees are also in this vicinity. These American elms persist from early times seen in detail in Figure VIII.4. The majority of the Harper Cemetery landscape is open with a partial overstory canopy. The Lockwood House landscape shows more clustered vegetation around the house but is open to the west.

The contextual landscape surrounding Lockwood House changed during this time period as well. Figure VIII.1 shows the entire south-facing slope between Lockwood House and the Shenandoah River vegetated with deciduous trees with the exception the rock outcroppings in the center of the image. These trees are maturing to the point where the crest of the hill is becoming obscured and the stone cemetery wall cannot be seen from this vantage point. Jefferson's Rock is located toward the top of the center rock outcropping with a wide unpaved path leading from the rock to the eastern half of Harper Cemetery. The views to the Gap and Blue Ridge Mountains from Jefferson's Rock appear to be uninhibited, but vegetation cover has increased since the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Views to the Gap from Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House are more limited as Figure VIII.1 shows a dense massing of trees to the east beyond the cemetery wall that screens views. The maturity and height of these trees are affecting views and vistas from the Lockwood House property as seen in Figure VIII.2. This photograph, taken from the lower part of Harper Cemetery, shows the east boundary wall covered with vines and the deciduous vegetation to the left of the house screening the view of the lower portion of the distant panorama to the Gap, obscuring the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers but still showing some water surface. The 1940s highway bridge crossing the Gap appears as a faint line across the river confluence, adding a new element to the historic view.

These images show the cemetery groundplane being trimmed or mown with a few taller herbaceous plants and the eastern cemetery wall covered in a deciduous vine. Even in fall, winter, and early spring the formerly open view to the rivers is partially screened by branches of these trees, as seen in Figure VIII.3. With the mature American elm trees in the Harper Cemetery and the row of deciduous trees lining the property boundary between Lockwood House and the cemetery, the view toward the Gap from the higher elevation of Lockwood House is partially obstructed as well.

In 1956 and 1957, the appearance of the eastern portion of Harper Cemetery was relatively static with the exception of tree growth. Figures VIII.4 and VIII.5 show the American elm trees standing within the grounds, longer mixed species grasses, partially blocked views to the Gap, and the new automobile bridge in the distance crossing the confluence of the rivers. The stone wall surrounding the Harper family plot is intact in Figure VIII.4 and the American elm tree adjacent to Robert Harper's grave, seen in earlier views remains standing. Taller vegetation next to gravestones in Figure VIII.5 may be ornamental or memorial plantings. Also within the cemetery during 1957, the first graphic documentation of interpretive and educational signage appears in the landscape as seen in Figure VIII.6. The sign reads, "Robert Harper set aside four acres in his will in 1782 for this cemetery in which early citizens of Harpers Ferry are buried. As time passed a tree grew up near Harpers Grave which has [captured?] the marker as if trying to repossess the land." Although the exact location of this sign is unclear, this view is downslope with trees around it and may have been positioned on the south side of the cemetery along the path leading from Jefferson's Rock.

The Lockwood House, as it appeared in 1957, is seen in Figure VIII.7. Looking at the west façade of the house, the overall landscape appears to be open in the immediate vicinity of the structure. The lawn appears to consist of mixed grasses and herbaceous species at this time. A deciduous tree is growing out from the foundation of the house on the south side. The partial canopies of the large trees to the east are partially visible to the right. The one closest to the foreground of the image is the southernmost tree marking the boundary between the Lockwood and Harper Cemetery property. The tree in the background is located within the cemetery, possibly along Fillmore Street on the cemetery's north edge. Three other deciduous trees are located to the north of Lockwood House as well. These trees also most likely border Fillmore Street, but on the Lockwood House property. The topography in Figure VIII.7 is gently sloping to the south (right) with the domed cistern landform to the west of the house. This rise in topography remains from previous periods. Wooden poles are also seen in the image. One is upright in the ground, while two are leaning against the porch in the southwest corner.

Throughout 1957 and 1958, the National Park Service was engaged in a master planning process for Harpers Ferry National Monument. One component of this work was mapping out the historical conditions of the town in 1859-1865, the target restoration period for the park. As part of this process park architect, Archie Franzen and National Park Service historian, Charles Snell traced the S. Howell Brown maps from the historical period, showing fencing enclosures and outbuildings of the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery.[2] Franzen's drawings were previously presented in Figures VI.2 and VI.3. The master planners also developed mapping of the existing conditions of the town as it appeared in 1958. Figure VIII.8 is a portion of one of these existing conditions plans. Drawn over an aerial photograph, the color image shows park boundaries, scenic easements and existing buildings as of February 6, 1958. Green shading indicates the current park boundaries. The Lockwood House property, including both Lockwood and Brackett Houses, is located in a proposed park boundary area with outbuildings shown to the south of both buildings. Lockwood has one outbuilding to the south in the early 20th century, and the outbuilding shown to the south of Lockwood House in Figure VIII.8, may be that one. The two outbuildings to the south of Brackett House appear to be in the vicinity of the large stable, also of the early 20th and late 19th centuries, which are most likely the outbuildings constructed by the Pierce family in the 1930s.

Despite the locations of these outbuildings being mapped out on the 1958 existing conditions plan, there is no corroborating evidence of these buildings existing at this time. In fact, several images show no outbuildings. Figure VIII.9 shows the upper portion of the cemetery and the east façade of the Lockwood House in 1958 and no visible outbuilding to the south. This part of the cemetery has a variety of gravestones including thin white marble headstones and larger granite markers displaying more contemporary stone carving. These monuments are arrayed in clusters in an overall grid pattern of rows. The area to the south of the house is open with the tops of a few deciduous trees in the background. Figure VIII.9 shows that the majority of the vegetation in the Lockwood House landscape is located on the northern side of the site. A row of deciduous trees lines the north edge of the property along Fillmore Street. These trees continue to the west to Brackett House. The four large deciduous trees seen previously lining the property boundary between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery are seen in this image as well, located in front of the main house, looking in poor condition. The tree growing out of the south foundation of the house in Figure VIII.7 is also seen here. A single tree on the left stands within the cemetery, and surrounding it looks to be a large patch of shrubby, deciduous vegetation. The cemetery is open with a sloping groundplane and slight topographic changes aligned to the grid pattern of the graveyard plots. Three clumps of leafy growth appear interspersed among the gravestones in the middle of the image, possibly yuccas, peonies, or other memorial or ornamental plantings.

The master planning process also included Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation of the appearance and existing conditions of several buildings, including Lockwood House. HABS photographs seen in Figure VIII.10 and VIII.11 show the Lockwood House with a third story, mansard roof, and the grounds immediately surrounding it. Figure VIII.10 captures the north and west elevations. Overhead utility lines are seen running to the house from the north. The north porch has been removed, and the groundplane dips slightly on the north side of the house in the area of the old north porch and rises slightly on the west side in the area of the old cistern. Changes in topography are not observed due to the vegetation on the right. Again, the tree growing out of the foundation of the house on the south side is seen, as well as two trees that are demarcating the Lockwood House and cemetery property line and one tree that is situated along Fillmore Street. The tips of branches of another tree are seen in the upper right corner of the photograph, indicating the presence of another tree along Fillmore Street. Low-growing shrubby vegetation is seen in the foreground, at the base of the tree and at the north foundation of the Lockwood House. Taller deciduous shrubs, perhaps lilacs (*Syringia vulgarus*), deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*), or beautybush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*) are on the right of the photograph.

Figure VIII.11, another HABS photograph, shows the house from the east and south sides. The trees to the south, north, and east of the house are seen in this photograph as seen previously. The east porch of the house is gone. A wire mesh fence with wood and metal fence posts delineates the boundary between the cemetery and the Lockwood House property in this area. Taller grasses and herbaceous plants are growing up along the fence line. A patch of taller grasses is seen just outside of the cemetery gate. A gate in the fence allows vehicular access to the cemetery via an unpaved, grass accessway leading off of the Lockwood House driveway. The south edge of this road is edged in stone or concrete, serving as a low retaining wall. The headstones in the foreground are surrounded in taller grasses and herbaceous plants, which may indicate ornamental plantings or the lack of regular maintenance within the cemetery.

The Brackett House, seen in Figure VIII.11 and VIII.12, was photographed during this year for an existing conditions record. At this time Mrs. McDonald, wife of the former Storer College president, resided in the house. Photographed from the east, the property looks overgrown. A series of four evergreen and six understory deciduous trees screen the east façade. Two larger deciduous trees appear to the north along Fillmore Street, and two larger deciduous trees appear to the east between Brackett and Lockwood, one of which appears to be a willow with its weeping branching forms. To the west appear the canopies of three mature deciduous trees behind Brackett House with one trunk visible. One of these trees is located on the Brackett property, but the other two to the north may be situated across the street; their trunk location is unclear from this image. To the south of Brackett House is a small structure, the lean-to garage, surrounded by the dense vegetation of two large trees, one deciduous and evergreen tree. Upright poles to the left of the image may indicate a fence or clothesline in this location. The yard of the Brackett House is long, mixed-species grasses. A long and narrow unidentified object is seen to the east of the house. Two years later, in 1960, widow Elizabeth McDonald moved out of Bracket House.[3]

In 1960, the Storer College Board of Trustees approved selling Lockwood House and Brackett House to the U.S. Government.[4] By July 14, 1960 the Lockwood House property had been added to the Harpers Ferry National Monument.[5] Figure VIII.13 is an aerial oblique photograph of the Lockwood House landscape taken in 1961. Lockwood is shown in the center of the photograph with Brackett to the right. A driveway, most likely gravel, encircles Lockwood House. The lower portion of Harper Cemetery is divided from the upper portion by a north-south unpaved access driveway running perpendicular to Fillmore Street and as an extension of York Street. This area contains five large American elm trees and an L-shaped unpaved path leading from Jefferson's Rock. The newer portion of the cemetery contains a row of two evergreen trees and six deciduous trees along the south side of the east-west access drive originating at the Lockwood driveway seen in VIII.11. The allée of trees along the north side of the cemetery is not seen in this image. However, the north side of Fillmore Street contains an allée of eighteen deciduous trees. The south side of the cemetery is edged by woodland. The four deciduous trees bordering the property line of Lockwood House and the cemetery still exist. The condition of these trees is seen in greater detail in Figure VIII.14. The poor condition of these trees was seen previously in Figure VIII.9 with several broken limbs. The center tree in Figure VIII.14 has severe trunk damage with missing patches of bark. Two medium-sized spruce trees have been planted to the right, in line with the center tree. Under these trees are taller grasses, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation growing within the fencerow.

In Figure VIII.13 a linear grouping of about ten deciduous trees is seen from Lockwood House to Brackett House along Fillmore Street. Between the houses in the west yard is a row of trees perpendicular to Fillmore Street, presumably marking the boundary line between the two properties. A cluster of trees is also located on the west lawn closer to Lockwood House. A row of trees lines the east side of Lancaster Street on the Brackett House property, and the Brackett House driveway is seen branching off to the east, on the south side of the house. A small sidewalk and steps connect Brackett House to Fillmore Street.

The southern edge of the Lockwood and Brackett House properties is bordered by encroaching woodland, which is seen in detail in Figure VIII.15. The image was taken from the roof of

Lockwood House looking to the west across the Shenandoah River. The edge of the woodland is close to the Lockwood House and then gradually falls away downslope toward the west. The Brackett House property is more open with the woodland edge bordering the property formerly to the south, which may be due to the location of the outbuildings and cultivated area on the Brackett House property in this location. The lower right corner of Figure VIII.15 appears to show a concrete sidewalk leading west from the west façade of the Lockwood House.

In 1962, the United States Congress officially appropriated money to purchase both Lockwood and Brackett Houses.[6] One year later, Congress authorized the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, thus changing the national monument's name.[7] During this same year, a Historic Structures Report (HSR) and an archeology report were completed for the property. In the HSR, Park Architect Archie Franzen wrote

> The house is set on a lot of 1-3/4 acres with the ground sloping away from the building in all directions but the west. In this direction it rises a short distance before falling away…this land hump comprises the berm around the top of an old cistern…At present a lane encircles the house, and over the years has become rutted with the ruts being filled with gravel. The lane connects with Fillmore Street on the north by means of a steep access driveway, and a spur at the northeast leads to the upper grave sites of the Harper cemetery…The site needs general grading to dress up the erosion that has occurred, particularly along the slope next to Fillmore Street. To the south the ground is especially broken up by late buildings, cisterns, and septic tanks. These latter date to the time when the house was used as a hotel around the turn of the century. They should be obliterated to permit the historic grade to be established.[8]

This narrative confirms the photographic evidence of the Lockwood House landscape. Details are given about the topography, the driveway, and the outbuildings to the south. The driveway and slight rise in topography around the cistern are seen in Figure VIII.16. According to the latter half of Franzen's statement, the foundations of the outbuildings to the south of Lockwood House are extant at this time, although they are not visible in the ground or aerial photographs.

From June 10 to 21 of 1963, William D. Hershey conducted an archeological investigation at Lockwood House in search of evidence of the Civil War era outbuilding to the north of main house and Civil War soldiers' graves without success. His search yielded no traces of either one. However, Hershey did find several postholes of various sizes running parallel to the north façade facing Fillmore Street of the Lockwood House at a distance about 20 feet away. These postholes were filled in with rubble, brick, and mortar and were assumed to be of the Civil War period or earlier. These holes may indicate that a variety of posts were used to erect an east-west fence on the northern side of the property.

Hershey's other finds were a "A brick walk running west from the north side of the house and dated by pictorial evidence of the Civil War period and the outside cellar stairway…"[9] Hershey explained in the following text

> The brick walk in Sq 16 ran directly W (actual WNW) from the NW corner of the house and is apparently the same walk shown in the Civil War engraving of the

> house as General Sheridan's Headquarters. The contour of the ground shows the path to continue toward the Brackett house to the edge of the Lockwood property and toward the [Lockwood] house to the present road circling it. As the road did not exist during the Civil War, it is probably that the walk, which evidently continued to the edge of the cellar was destroyed with the road was put in. Digging around the outside cellar stairway in Trench 3, did not reveal a continuation beside the stairway, but that might have been destroyed when the porch was extended around to the N side of the house around 1900. The Civil War engraving…suggests, but does not make certain, that the walk extended to the cellarway. The brick walk and its relationship to the house is shown in Photo 14, taken from approximately the same point of view as the drawing…A detail of the walk is shown in Photo 15.
>
> The walk was just below the grass with a thin (2-4 in.) layer of humus over it. The line between the walk and the soil was very clean-cut…on the S side of the walk, less so to the north. The bricks in the walk had been forced apart and the shape warped by weather and grass, but the walk appeared to be about 3.5 ft. wide. The bricks were laid flat, the long edge of the brick running parallel with the edge of the walk, that is the bricks were laid E-W. The section uncovered was 8 bricks wide, with two bricks making a little more than a foot in length. The bricks in the walk measured 8.25 in. x 3.5 in. on the surface. The appeared to be 2.5 in. deep and the walk appeared to be one brick deep, though it was not dismantled.[10]

The exact location of this brick walk is shown on Hershey's "Map of Lockwood House & Trenches" in Figure VIII.17, Hershey's photograph 14 in Figure VIII.18, and photograph 15 in Figure VIII.19. At the close of the archeological investigations, the brick walk was recovered.

Figures VIII.20 and VIII.21 provide additional photographic depictions of the Lockwood House landscape in 1963. Figure VIII.20 shows the west façade of Lockwood framed by two groups of deciduous vegetation. The large tree trunk to the right looks like elm bark, the smaller understory tree on the right is a red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), and the shrub appears to be a shrub honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). Also in the foreground is a low mound of vegetation, possibly tall grasses around a tree stump. In the background, to the left of Lockwood House are the two small spruce trees at the edge of the cemetery. No tree to the south of the house in the foundation is seen.

Figure VIII.21, a sunny, open view, shows the east façade of the Lockwood House and part of Harper Cemetery. The mature trees in front of the house are of two different species seen by the different branching patterns and densities and clustering of leaves. The center tree, a black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) or American elm (*Ulmus americana*), appears to be dead. The fenceline seen in Figures VIII.11 and VIII.14 shows cast iron fence posts capped with a decorative urn and an ornamental gate to define the western edge of the property. The vehicular access drive is seen to the left of the new ornamental gate, and is apparently in use judging by the ground condition. In the background the image, aligned to the cemetery drive is a mature willow tree. Overall, Figure VIII.21 illustrates the level of openness of the landscape around the

Lockwood House property with clustered trees to the east and north. No outbuildings are seen to the south of Lockwood House.

By 1964, restoration and interpretive plans for Lockwood House were well underway. Figure VIII.22 shows the proposed uses of the Lockwood House as a branch museum with a subtheme of "negro education." Yellow elements on the plans show existing features, while the red highlights proposed features. In addition to the proposal of the museum at Lockwood, Figure VIII.22 proposes an additional trail branching off to the north from the existing trail. This new trail crosses the Lockwood House property to the north and then west. The plan also shows the existing woodland edge encroaching on the southern edge of the property. However, this woodland may represent the proposed or desired configuration of the woodland, since the woodland edge at this time does not take this form, seen in Figure VIII.23. Instead the woodland follows the southern edge of the cemetery, extends half way to the Lockwood House and follows a relatively straight line with a vegetation mass shown screening Brackett House running to the north and east. This pre-1965 aerial oblique taken from a postcard also shows the form of the site, with domed topography and a relatively open hilltop around Lockwood House, Harper Cemetery, and Brackett House. East-west rows of trees are lined along Fillmore Street and within Harper Cemetery. North-south rows of trees are seen at the property boundary between Lockwood House and the cemetery, Lockwood House and Brackett House, and Brackett House and Lancaster Street. Scattered, more random vegetation patterns are seen in the eastern and older part of Harper Cemetery. The Lockwood House circle driveway is readily apparent, as is a part of Lancaster Street.

The *Pre-1965 Aerial Photograph, AP-PRE-1965,* shows a clear plan view of the Lockwood House and landscape prior to restoration work in 1965. The house is seen with a mansard roof and dormers encircled by the drive. The drive also surrounds the cistern, seen as a separate loop to the west of the house. The landscape west of Lockwood House in *AP-PRE-1965* is relatively open. The row of deciduous trees along Fillmore and Lancaster Streets is still seen to the north and west. Three small evergreens or shrubs are to the northwest of the Lockwood House. Two to three deciduous trees line the property boundary between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. The southern half of the Lockwood House properties is covered in woodland. The eastern portion of this woodland abuts the Lockwood House driveway on the south side. Just to the north of this woodland edge, *AP-PRE-1965* shows a light coloration on the groundplane. This coloration is fairly distinct, is aligned with the southern end of the Lockwood House driveway, and corresponds to the coloration previously seen in Figure VII.23 in this location.

To the west, the spatial arrangement of the Brackett House is clearly visible. The Brackett House driveway continues to take on a semi-circular form stemming off to the east from Lancaster Street. This driveway is not nearly as defined as the Lockwood House driveway and most likely includes a parking area as well. It also appears that the lean-to garage seen in Figure VIII.12 is extant in this photograph. *AP-PRE-1965* also shows two pedestrian circulation routes to the north and south of Brackett House. One narrow walk leads from the house north, perpendicular to Fillmore Street, and the other extends from the south side of the house to the farthest point of the unpaved driveway. Vegetation frames the Brackett House to the north and west, and four to five small trees, probably evergreens seen previously in Figure VIII.12, line the east façade.

The clear the geometric organization of Harper Cemetery is also visible in *AP-PRE-1965*. The western portion of the cemetery is divided into gridded burial plots with various sized gravestones that further reinforce this grid pattern. A series of drives to the west, east, and south surround and divide the west half of the cemetery and provide vehicular access to the burial ground. A central east-west access drive also divides the western portion into north and south halves. The access drive to the south is part of Cliff Street, platted by Symington in 1852, and the drive to the east is an extension of York Street. Vegetation within this section of the cemetery is dispersed throughout, but concentrated to the south edge of the central access drive. Six deciduous trees are noted in this portion of the cemetery, with one tree along Fillmore Street. Five evergreen trees are also seen in this area.

The eastern section of Harper Cemetery in *AP-PRE-1965* is open with a less defined spatial arrangement. Gravestones in this section of the cemetery are aligned in north-south rows, not a grid pattern. This half of the cemetery is bounded by a stone wall to the east, partly bounded by stone walls to the north and south, and by the York Street extension to the west. Along the east stone wall, an outbuilding has been erected, utilizing the cemetery stone wall as a foundation and boundary marker. The western halves of the north-south stone walls that once outlined the perimeter of the cemetery in 1824 are now gone. The house erected at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets has also expanded, adding a garage to the east in line with the stone wall marking cemetery property. Given the angled alignment of the garage, stones from the cemetery stone wall were most likely used as the foundation for this building as well.

Circulation routes for this part of Harper Cemetery are limited. *AP-PRE-1965* shows a well-worn path leading from Jefferson's Rock to this half of the cemetery. Upon entering the cemetery wall, the path heads north to the Harper family plot, easily discernable from this view with the edges of the stone wall. From there the path jogs to the northwest paralleling the angled side of the trapezoidal cemetery until it reaches the York Street extension. A new access road is seen to the north of the newly constructed garage, branching off from York Street, skirting the edge of the house and garage, before entering the eastern portion of the cemetery. The alignment of York Street appears to have been slightly altered to accommodate the additions to the house. Vegetation within the eastern cemetery include five large deciduous trees, presumably the American elms seen previously and a large deciduous tree is located next to the house at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets.

In 1965, the National Park Service began the exterior restoration of the Lockwood House to reflect the 1959 to 1865 time period. This process began with the removal of the third story and Mansard roof seen in Figure VIII.24. The image also shows the removal of the west porch. The large trees to the east and north of Lockwood and the mounded topography of the cistern remain in the landscape at this time.

Figure VIII.25 shows Robert Harper's grave during the Lockwood House restoration period. The low camera angle gives a ground view of the area in 1966. The American elms still stand within the cemetery; however, the elm adjacent to Harper's grave has trunk damage. This light coloration on the trunk indicates that the tree is stressed. The conditions of the adjacent elms cannot be determined from this photograph. The iron fence to the west of the Harper family plot is seen surrounding additional graves. The stone outcropping to the right and the leaves on the

right and top of the image indicate that camera position is near a stone outcropping or stone wall with adjacent vegetation, most likely a shrub or tree sapling due to the proximity to the ground.

The *1967 Aerial Photograph, AP-1967*, is a full foliage view of a poorer quality image than *AP-PRE-1965.* It illustrates the landscape during the later portion of the restoration period. Judging from the roofline of Lockwood House the roof restoration is complete by 1967. The gravel driveway exists in part, although the portion accessing Fillmore Street is not visible. The southern portion of the driveway is not as well defined as it once was, seen as an enlarged, white spot on the ground plane to the south of the main house. The vegetation patterns for Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Harper Cemetery are the same as previously seen in *AP-PRE-1965*.

*AP-1967* shows two Harper Cemetery access roads—the one branching from the Lockwood House driveway and the other extending from York Street. The unpaved path leading from Jefferson's Rock to the heart of the cemetery is evident on the groundplane as well. Detailed photographs of this unpaved path leading from the local landmark are seen in Figures VIII.27 and VIII.28. Figure VIII.27 shows the southern woodland edge of the cemetery. The majority of the trees in the photograph are less than ten years old, while approximately five to eight trees are older than that. The dirt path winds its way through the trees, over small rock outcroppings to the top of the hill. The Harper Cemetery sign can be seen at the top of the hill through the vegetation. Figure VIII.28 has a clearer view of the cemetery sign. Similar to the sign previously seen in Figure VIII.6 this sign reads, "This old cemetery is named for Robert Harper. Four acres of land were set aside by Harper's Will in 1782. His grave is nearby enclosed by a stone wall." The path is wider at this point, although still traverses over steep grades and small rock outcroppings. At the edge of the cemetery, the path meets a set of concrete stairs that leads to the cemetery grounds. To the right of these stairs is the full cemetery stone wall and to the left is the partial stone wall. The vegetation in this image appears to be less dense as well.

In summary, the 1955 to 1968 time period was a time of significant planning and changes as the ownership of the Lockwood property transitioned from Storer College to the National Park Service. The National Park Service took important steps to restore the building to its 1859 to 1865 appearance and carried out alterations to the landscape. Photographic documentation by HABS and the National Park Service provide valuable evidence of the period conditions as the Lockwood House restoration intervention was carried out.

## C. CIRCA 1960 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

This section expresses what is known and speculative about the Lockwood House landscape character circa 1960. The text refers to the *Circa 1960 Overall Period Plan, PP-1960* and *Circa 1960 Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop, PP-A-1960.* The *Circa 1960 Units & Photo Locations, UPL-1960* and *Circa 1960 Contextual Photo Locations, CON-1960* both show the locations from which the chapter figures were taken. On these two plans, a "V" shows the location of each photo, the open end of the "V" delineates the view shown in the image, and each "V" is marked with the corresponding figure number or numbers.

These period plans depict the landscape conditions at this time by incorporating all available sources with a focus on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and

plans, incorporating written material and design plans. They delineate the period landscape character within the study area with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials and composition as identified from available source material. Structures, circulation and vegetation are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes also listed in the symbol key. *PP-1960* shows the overall Lockwood House property at 100-scale, and *PP-A-1960* shows the Lockwood House vicinity in more detail at 40-scale.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *PP-1960*. The following description focuses on the circa 1960 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Unit 1 encompasses the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, and the top of the slope of the southern cliff edge at this time. This area includes the Lockwood House and Brackett House driveways and a large amount of vegetation lining Lancaster Street, Fillmore Street, the property line between Lockwood House and Brackett House, and the property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—At this time, the Harper Cemetery and Open Slope of Unit 2 includes a stone boundary wall, metal fence, many low retaining walls, vehicular circulation routes, and many American elms that is surrounded by woodland vegetation to the northeast, east, and south. The east half of Fillmore Street is also part of Unit 2 during this time period.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—Jefferson's Rock and the dense woodland on the southern side of the property comprise Unit 3. The top of the slope and cemetery wall to the north, the Lancaster Street right-of-way to the west, and an extension of the Harper Cemetery property line to the east define the unit. Unit 3 is enclosed with dense canopy cover of the deciduous woodland at this time.

These landscape units define the landscape character of the study area during the 1955 to 1968 period of discussion. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, beginning with spatial organization, land patterns, visual relationships, and natural systems continuing with a discussion of topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and non-habitable structures, site furnishing, and objects. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit.

### C1. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop

The spatial organization of Unit 1 during the 1960s differs from the previous period. Overall, the landscape is mostly open with vegetation lining the perimeter of the Lockwood House property. Conversely, the Brackett House landscape contains a large amount of vegetation that creates a sense of enclosure to the west. Vegetation also blocks the important visual relationships between the Lockwood House, the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry, and the natural systems of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap. The Lockwood House has diminished in size with the removal of the north and east porches. A gravel driveway off of Fillmore Street encircles the house. No known pedestrian circulation routes remain around

Lockwood House. To the west, Brackett House circulation elements include a driveway off of Lancaster Street and two sidewalks leading from Brackett House to Fillmore Street and to the south. A garage has also been built on the south side of the house.

The overall topography of Unit 1 is centered on the crest of Camp Hill and gently sloping ground to the north, south, east, and west. Breaks in the slope to the east and south designate the boundaries of the unit. The Lockwood House itself is positioned at the highest point of Unit 1, which provides a visual relationship between the building and Lower Town and the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The prominent siting of the house is seen in Figure VIII.1. Figures VIII.7, VIII.10, and VIII.11 illustrate detailed views of the groundplane in Unit 1. The topography in this area is relatively level with slight undulations to the north and east (Figures VIII.10 and VIII.11). The ground gently slopes to the south in Figure VIII.7. This image also shows a mounded topographic form in the vicinity of the cistern. A detailed view of the topography of the Brackett House grounds is seen in Figure VIII.12 with steep slopes to the west along Lancaster Street, and a level area with a slight rise running east. The Brackett House is situated on a lower elevation than that of Lockwood House by about ten feet.

Vegetation within Unit 1 includes several large deciduous trees marking the boundaries of the property to include three trees along Lancaster Street, and twelve trees uphill of Fillmore Street, and four trees arranged along the property boundary between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. Five additional deciduous trees loosely delineate the boundary between the Brackett House and Lockwood House. Other vegetation adjacent to the Lockwood House is limited to two large flowering trees to the northwest, one deciduous tree to the south, and a few flowering shrubs to the north. In contrast, the Brackett House landscape is abundant in vegetation, much of which appears to be self-sown volunteers. A row of five eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) is immediately adjacent to the house. To the east is a row of small deciduous trees and one flowering tree. Further east are three deciduous trees arranged in a line. A group of peonies is located under these three trees, indicating the presence of a garden in this location. A larger group of peonies is seen to the northeast, which may indicate a larger garden space encompassed by both peony groups. Small flowering shrubs are also scattered through the Brackett House landscape.

There is a single circulation route for the Lockwood House and two known circulation routes for the Brackett House within Unit 1. The Lockwood House driveway is a gravel circle drive that leads from Fillmore Street and loops around the house. From this gravel driveway, a more lightly used vehicular circulation route branches off to the northwest of the Lockwood House to encircle the Lockwood House cistern, rejoining the gravel drive to the southwest. This accessway is in the same location as the narrow earth circulation path previously seen in 1906. In addition to *PP-A-1960*, the alignment of this accessway is best seen in *AP-PRE-1965*. Another less utilized route branches off from the driveway to the east of the Lockwood House. This route enters Unit 2 to become a main access for Harper Cemetery. Twentieth century pedestrian circulation routes within the Lockwood House landscape are undocumented at this time. However, archeology investigations from this time period revealed the location and presence of a Civil War-era brick path under three inches of soil in the Lockwood House west lawn. Images of this path are seen in Figure VIII.17 through VIII.25.

The Brackett House driveway branches off Lancaster Street to the east in a semi-circular form. A pull-off area also exists to the south. Pedestrian circulation routes for Brackett House are aligned in a north-south direction to the east of the house. The sidewalk and stairs to the north link the house with Fillmore Street, while the walk to the south has no apparent destination at this time.

The only water feature within Unit 1 is the Lockwood House cistern shown in Figures VIII.7, VIII.16, VIII.17, and VIII.24. No water features for the Brackett House have been documented to date.

Non-habitable structures and objects for Unit 1 are limited to a low retaining wall located to the north of Brackett House along Fillmore Street, a portion of the Harper Cemetery fence to the east of Lockwood House, and utility poles along Fillmore Street. This fence is seen in Figures VIII.11, VIII.14, VIII.17, and VIII.19. The Brackett House property may also contain a fence or clothesline as shown in Figure VIII.12. A large, rectangular object is also seen in Figure VIII.12 to the east of the Brackett House but has not been identified.

**C2. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

Unit 2 is relatively open with a few scattered trees throughout. The west section of the cemetery stone wall has been removed, unifying the formerly separate cemetery sections. Gravestones aligned in a grid pattern are located throughout the open slope to the east of the Lockwood House, while older headstones in clusters generally remain in their north-south linear pattern. Four vehicular circulation routes and one pedestrian circulation route provide access to both sections of the cemetery. Vegetation within the east section is larger than that of the west section. The west section has a row of trees lining Fillmore Street. Unit 2 is also surrounded by dense woodland to the northeast, east, south, and southwest which blocks the vista to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains where the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers merge. This view is seen in Figures VIII.2 through VIII.5.

The overall topography of Unit 2 slopes gradually to the east toward Lower Town Harpers Ferry as seen in Figure VIII.1 and shown on *PP-1960* with an elevation change of some 75 feet over the course of 630 feet for an average gradient of about 12%. However, the actual topography of Unit 2 is much steeper in the east section compared to the west section. The topography within the east section of the cemetery slopes some 59 feet in elevation over the course of 330 feet at an 18% gradient, while the groundplane in the west section slopes only 16 feet in elevation over 300 feet with a modest 5% gradient. The groundplane of Unit 2 also slopes steeply to the south toward the Shenandoah River.

Unit 2 vegetation consists of a few American elm trees in the east section and single and clustered deciduous and evergreen trees in the west half. The density and placement of this vegetation is revealed in profile in Figure VIII.1. Detailed views of the older American elms retained from earlier times in the east section of Harper Cemetery are also illustrated in Figures VIII.4, VIII.5, and VIII.25. The high and open branching canopies of these trees provide a sense of scale and majesty in the landscape. The east half of the cemetery also contains a vine, possibly ivy (*Hedera helix*), grape (*Vitis riparia*) or Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) growing on the east section of the stone boundary wall as viewed in Figure VIII.2 and VIII.3. Large deciduous trees are planted in rows in the west section of the cemetery, along

the cemetery accessway and Fillmore Street. These are likely to be the maples shown on the *2005 Existing Conditions Plan, EC*, included with Chapter X. Unlike the American elms in the older section of the cemetery, these trees are planted in rows. Low deciduous shrubs or ornamental or memorial plantings are scattered throughout both sections of the cemetery. The groundplane consists of maintained turfgrass at this time.

The overall system of accessways running east to west and north to south forms a grid pattern as viewed in Figure VIII.29. All vehicular circulation routes are lined in red and pedestrian routes are lined in blue. All vehicular accessways are unpaved routes marked only by a wide swath of grass and two earth tracks. A central east-west accessway divides the west portion of the cemetery nearly in half, producing north and south quadrants. Another east-west accessway is viewed to the south that links to the pedestrian desire path and path to Jefferson's Rock to the east. Two north-south accessways are located along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line and within the York Street right-of-way. The accessway along the property boundary leads to a gate in the metal perimeter fence along Fillmore Street, and the York Street accessway leads to a cemetery gate at the east end of Fillmore Street. An additional cemetery accessway is seen branching off of York Street to the north where it leads around the two-story house and garage at the intersection of York and Fillmore Streets before entering the north edge of the east half of Harper Cemetery.

The desire path, marked in blue in Figure VIII.29 is located in the older section of Harper Cemetery and runs somewhat north and south upslope from a path that leads to Jefferson's Rock. At the Harper family gravesite, the desire path turns on a diagonal to the northwest where it meets the York Street accessway. Together these cemetery circulation routes provide access to the burial ground by using the perimeter areas of Unit 2 and an interior cross-system of accessways. Fillmore Street at this time is paved and ends at the cemetery gate at the intersection of York Street. The north section of York Street is unpaved, and appears much like the unpaved cemetery accessways.

There are no water features in Unit 2.

Unit 2 includes the cemetery stone boundary wall, metal fence and gates, low curb and retaining walls around cemetery plots, and gravestones as non-habitable structures, site furnishings and objects. The stone boundary wall is less prominent as vines cover the wall. Additionally portions of the stone wall are failing as seen in Figure VIII.28 and some stones may have been used for foundations for two new outbuildings to the east and north along the perimeter of Unit 2. Low retaining walls within the cemetery create terraces for the accessways and gravesites and also define the perimeter of family burial plots as seen in Figures VIII.11 and VIII.25. A fence marks the property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery shown in Figures VIII.11, VIII.17, and VIII.21. This fence also lines the property boundary between Harper Cemetery and Fillmore Street. Gravestones are located throughout the entire west section of Harper Cemetery in a grid pattern by this date. The small-scale features and objects within Harper Cemetery increased to a degree during this period.

### C3. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

The spatial arrangement of Unit 3 during this time period is best seen in *PP-1960.* This landscape unit is entirely covered in woodland vegetation with the exception of a few rock outcroppings, including Jefferson's Rock. Wide views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains are available from these open outcroppings. Unit 3 also contains two footpaths through the woodlands at this time.

The topography of Unit 3 is quite steep with a significant drop in elevation to the Shenandoah River Valley as seen in Figures VIII.1 and VIII.15.

Small and medium-sized trees densely cover the south-facing slope within Unit 3. Jefferson's Rock is completely surrounded by this woody vegetation. Detailed views in Figures VIII.15, VIII.27, and VIII.28 reveal that this vegetation is mostly deciduous and is quite young. The majority of these trees grew voluntarily due to seed dispersal and limited human intervention.

Seen on *PP-1960*, there are two circulation routes within Unit 3 with one leading from Lower Town Harpers Ferry and branching south to Jefferson's Rock, and then north to Harper Cemetery at a connection to the uphill earthen desire path while these paths in Unit 3 are seen in detail in Figures VIII.27 and VIII.28. It is quite wide, steep, unpaved, and consists mostly of earth and surface rock. These two images also show that the path is quite steep. A flight of concrete stairs in Figure VIII.28 links the path to the desire path in Harper Cemetery. The second circulation route is much narrower and extends to the west from the first path.

Like Unit 2, Unit 3 contains no known water features during this time period.

Non-inhabitable structures and objects for Unit 3 include an interpretive sign shown in Figure VIII.28 and Jefferson's Rock.

## D. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PRE-RESTORATION PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

This period marks the beginnings of the National Park Service ownership for the Lockwood House property and other Harpers Ferry holdings and documents the appearance of the landscape before the Lockwood House restoration of the late 1960s. The character and details of property and all landscape units are captured in numerous photographs that were used to create an accurate period plan and enumeration of character-defining features for the landscape at this time.

The visual relationships and landscape patterns were largely intact with noted changes from earlier eras. The topography of the property during this period remained basically unchanged from previous decades with slight undulations within Harper Cemetery elevations due to burials. The crest of the hill, where Lockwood House is positioned remained unchanged. This important landform once provided majestic views to the Gap and the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, connecting the property to this important naturalistic feature. However, maturing vegetation between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery partially screens this important view.

Vegetation within the Lockwood House landscape changed from previous periods while some elements remained. Overall, vegetation marked the property lines along Lancaster Street, Fillmore Street, Lockwood House, Brackett House, and within Harper Cemetery. The Brackett House property contained large amount of self-sown vegetation to the east, and a garden was present to the northeast. Vegetation in Harper Cemetery matured, and woodland vegetation on the south slope and around Jefferson's Rock filled in, enclosing the property on the south side to a greater degree. Woodland vegetation also framed the property to the east and northeast, partially blocking views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Lockwood House.

Driveways at Lockwood House and Brackett House continued to provide vehicular access to the properties, while several perimeter and crossing accessways within Harper Cemetery altered the circulation routes within the burial ground to a degree. The Brackett House driveway linked the property to Lancaster Street, and the Lockwood House driveway linked the property to Fillmore Street. The gravel drive at Lockwood House encircled the house and cistern and connected to the central cemetery accessway. One of these accessways looped around the cistern to the west and the other provided vehicular access into Harper Cemetery. Three additional accessways within Harper Cemetery aligned in north-south and east-west directions provide ready access by utilizing the perimeter and crossing spaces in the graveyard. A wide pedestrian desire path leads from Robert Harper's grave upslope to a vehicular accessway.

The only water feature within the property is the cistern to the west of the Lockwood House. Units 2 and 3 contain no water features.

Non-habitable structures and objects were added to the Lockwood House property including retaining walls, an interpretive sign, garage at Brackett House, and two off-site outbuildings along the cemetery boundary wall. Remaining structures and objects from previous periods included the cemetery fence, gravestones, cemetery stone wall, and Jefferson's Rock.

# CHAPTER VIII: ENDNOTES

[1] National Park Service/University of Maryland, Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), xiv.
[2] Map of Harpers Ferry – April 26, 1869, colored in pencil and Map of Harpers Ferry – 1869 by S. Howell Brown. Traced from a copy of the original by the Pusey & Jones Company and by A. W. Franzen. From Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HFM-00077 & HFM-00139. National Park Service Historian Charles Snell first developed the use of period plans at this time.
[3] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 148.
[4] Ibid., 121, 148.
[5] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. WV-179, *The Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House)*, 10.
[6] NPS/University of Maryland, Package 119, 121, 148.
[7] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-126.
[8] The United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Office, Design and Construction, Historic Structures Report Part II on T*he Paymaster's Quarters Sometimes Called the Lockwood House (Building 56)* prepared by Archie W. Franzen, September, 1963, 19-20.
[9] National Park Service, Northeast Region, *Archeological Survery (sic) of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) Harpers Ferry, West Virginia*, prepared by William D. Hershey, 1963, 1-2, 29, 50.
[10] Ibid., 50-51.

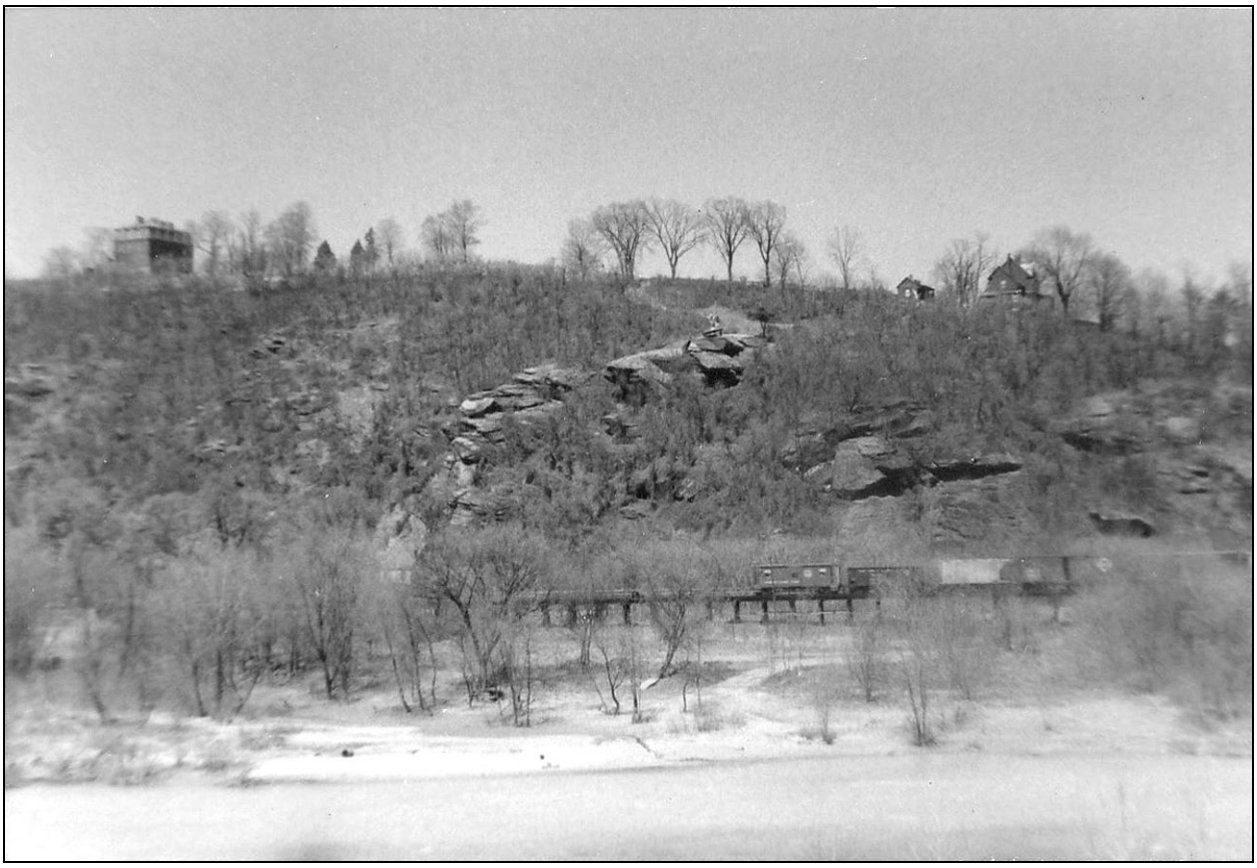


**Figure VIII.1.** An April 1955 photograph of the south slope, Lockwood House, and Harper Cemetery on the hilltop with the Shenandoah River in the foreground. Notice the prominence of the Lockwood House on the hill and the density and massing of the vegetation that partially obstructs visual relationships from the house to the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry and the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. Courtesy AW. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3838-1955.jpg)

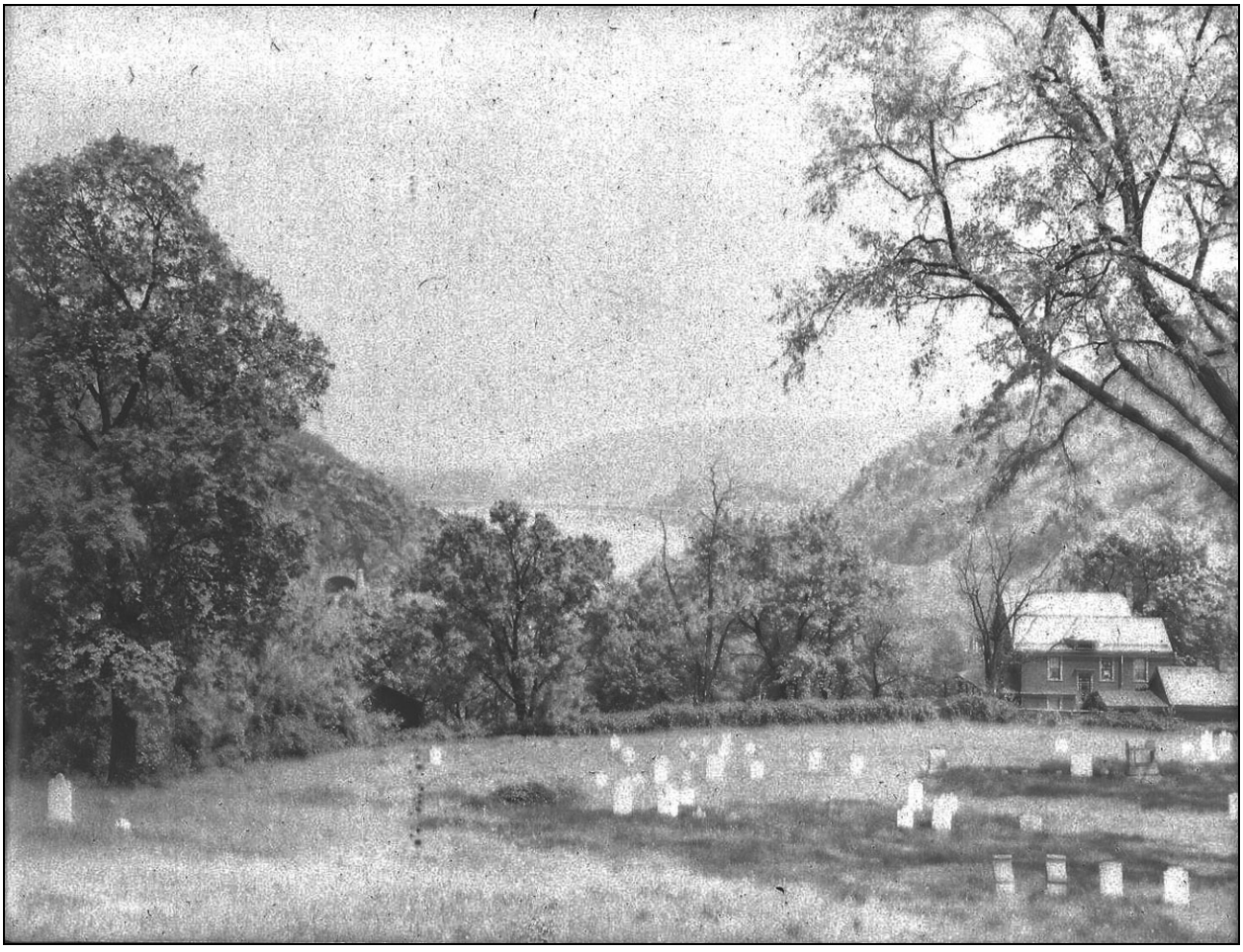


**Figure VIII.2.** A photograph showing the older section of Harper Cemetery in 1955 demonstrates the open character of the cemetery with clusters of gravestones, and some large spaces without stones. Note the large free-standing elm to the right, the ivy covered cemetery stone wall, the new automobile bridge in the distance crossing the confluence of the rivers, and the deciduous trees east of the property that partially block the view to the Gap. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3359-1955.jpg)



**Figure VIII.3.** In this 1955 photograph, the foreground shows clusters of gravestones in a mixed turfgrass groundplane. The view toward the Gap and river confluence is screened from view by the leafless trees below the cemetery wall. Courtesy AW. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3843-1955.jpg)



**Figure VIII.4.** A 1956 view of the Gap from Harper Cemetery. Tall grasses and wildflowers are unmown on the groundplane. Cemetery stones appear upright and in good condition. Mature American elm trees arch above the view out to the confluence of the rivers. The center elm is located next to Robert Harper's grave, first seen in 1910. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-799A-1956.jpg)



**Figure VIII.5.** Photograph from 1957 illustrating the predominance of early marble gravestones with three-part shaped tops clustered in the older, lower area of the cemetery. The view with possible ornamental or memorial plantings next to some headstones shows the automobile bridge in the distance. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-984-1957.jpg)



**Figure VIII.6.** An interpretive and educational sign on the edge of Harper Cemetery may have been located on the south side, adjacent to the path leading from Jefferson's Rock. The sign reads, "Robert Harper set aside four acres in his will in 1782 for this cemetery in which early citizens of Harpers Ferry are buried. As time passed a tree grew up near Harpers Grave which has [captured?] the marker as if trying to repossess the land." Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-1754-1957.jpg)



**Figure VIII.7.** A photograph showing the 1957 landscape of Lockwood House with the domed topography to the west of the house in the location of the cistern, open grassy area beyond, and deciduous trees located to the north, south, and east of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-1785-1957.jpg)

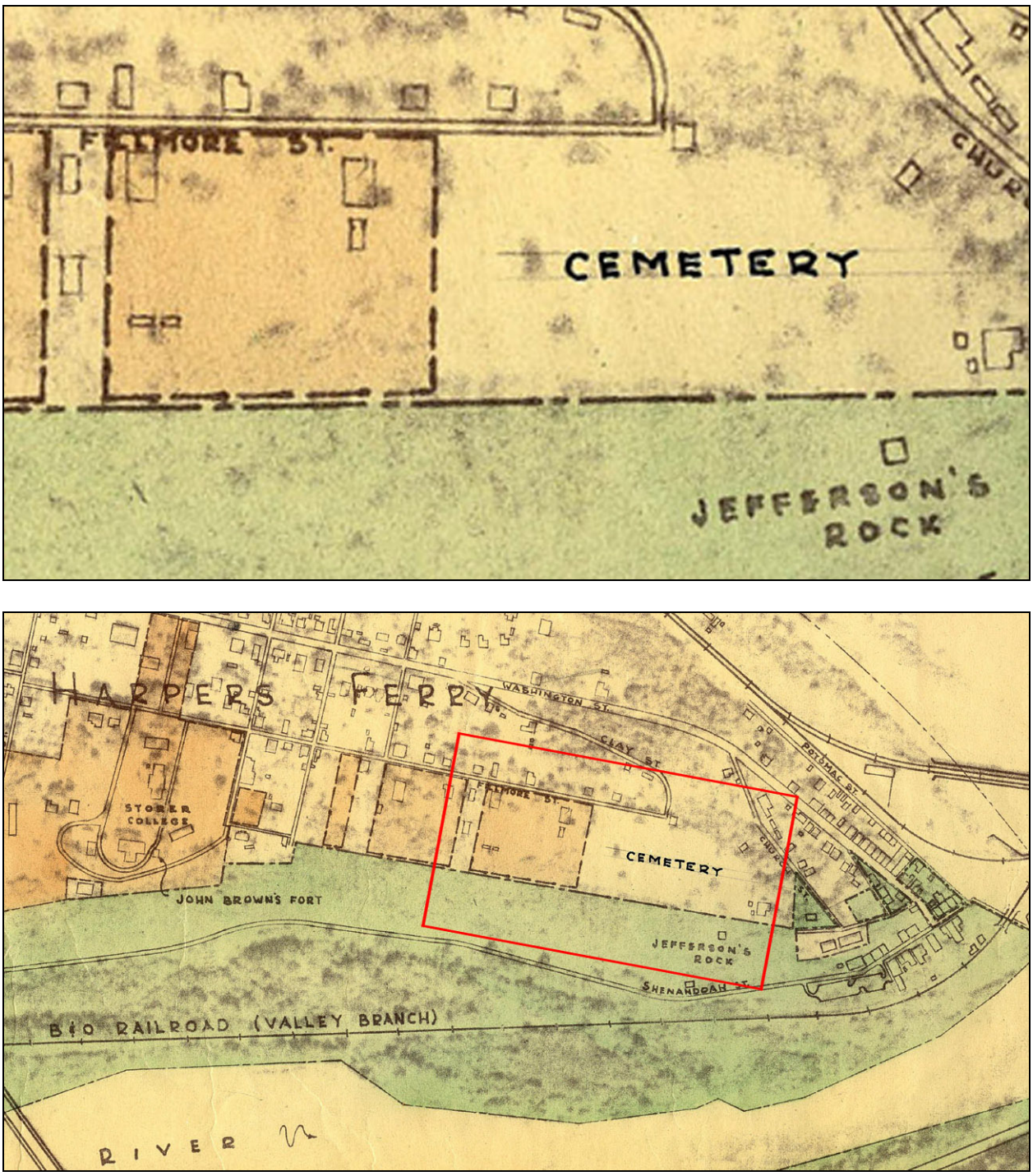



**Figure VIII.8.** "Existing Conditions, February 6, 1958, Part of the Master Plan, Harpers Ferry National Monument" drawn by Isenogle, in association with the National Park Service shows a part of the master plan for Harpers Ferry National Monument. The Lockwood House property is located in a proposed park boundary area containing the Lockwood and Brackett Houses and three outbuildings. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00378-C-1958.jpg)




**Figure VIII.9.** The east façade of Lockwood House in 1958 from the upper portion of Harper Cemetery shows the recent development of the cemetery with a wider variety of headstones and memorials. The relatively open landscape seen in this view is punctuated by individual trees around Lockwood House and Fillmore Street. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-1806-1958.jpg)



**Figure VIII.10.** A 1958 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photograph by Jack E. Boucher showing the north and west elevations of Lockwood House with low-growing plants in the foreground, and taller shrubs, possibly lilacs, deutzia, or beautybush off to the right. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172355pv-WV-179-1-1958.jpg)



**Figure VIII.11.** A HABS photograph by Jack E. Boucher showing the east and south facades of Lockwood House in 1958 with an access drive leading from the Lockwood House driveway into the cemetery and a post and wire fence marking the cemetery boundary. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172356pv-WV-179-2-1958.jpg)



**Figure VIII.12.** A photograph of the east façade of Brackett House and surrounding landscape taken on January 13, 1958 shows a somewhat unkempt and overgrown landscape. There is an addition to the south side of the house and a fence frame as well as four evergreen and five small deciduous trees along this side of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-1779-1958.jpg)

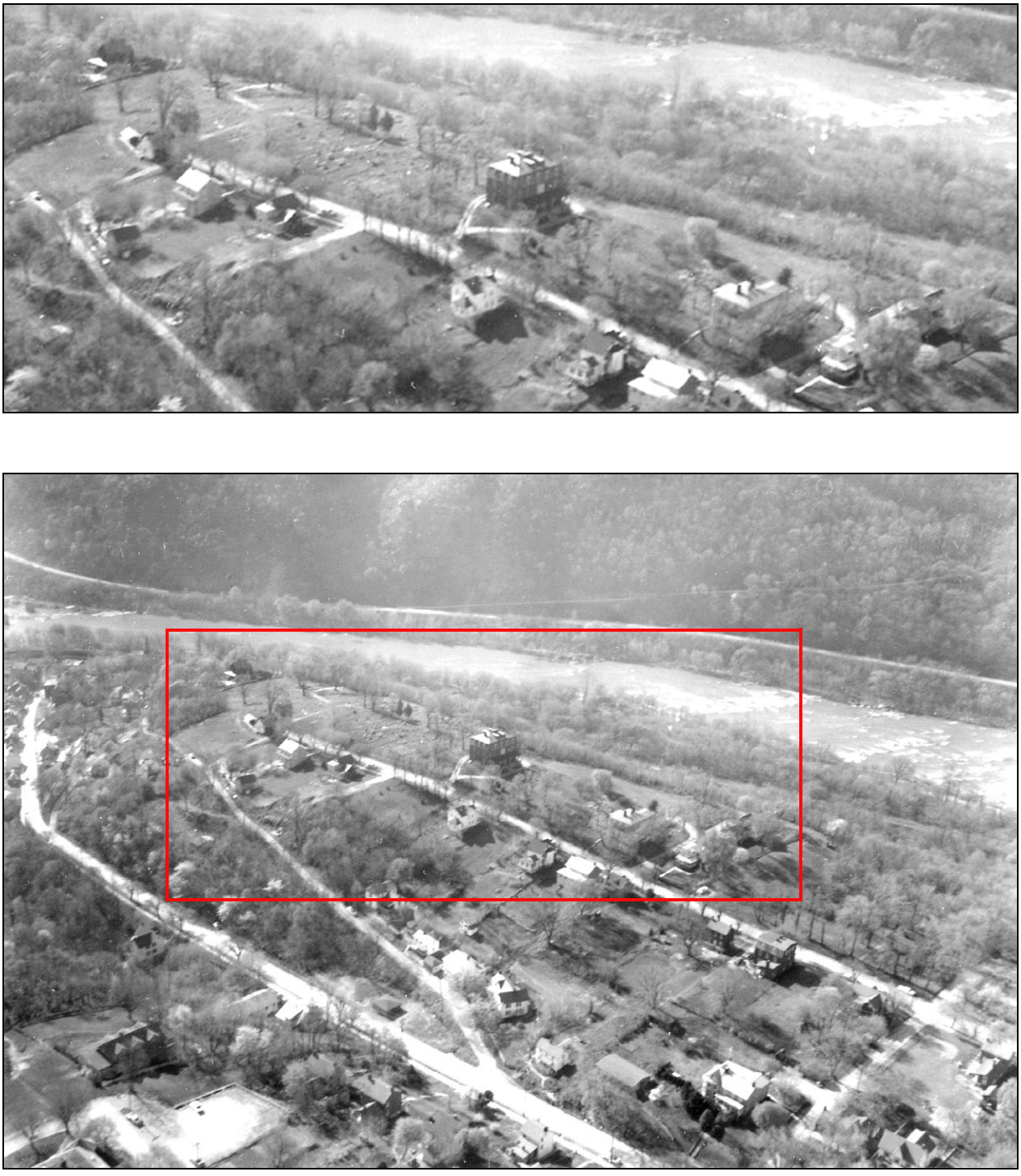


**Figure VIII.13.** This circa 1961 aerial photograph shows the landscape of Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Harper Cemetery. The Lockwood House property is relatively open with a circle driveway, ten deciduous trees lining Fillmore Street, cluster of trees to the west, and woodland edge to the south. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-NHF-4080-FP7-EX9-1961.jpg)

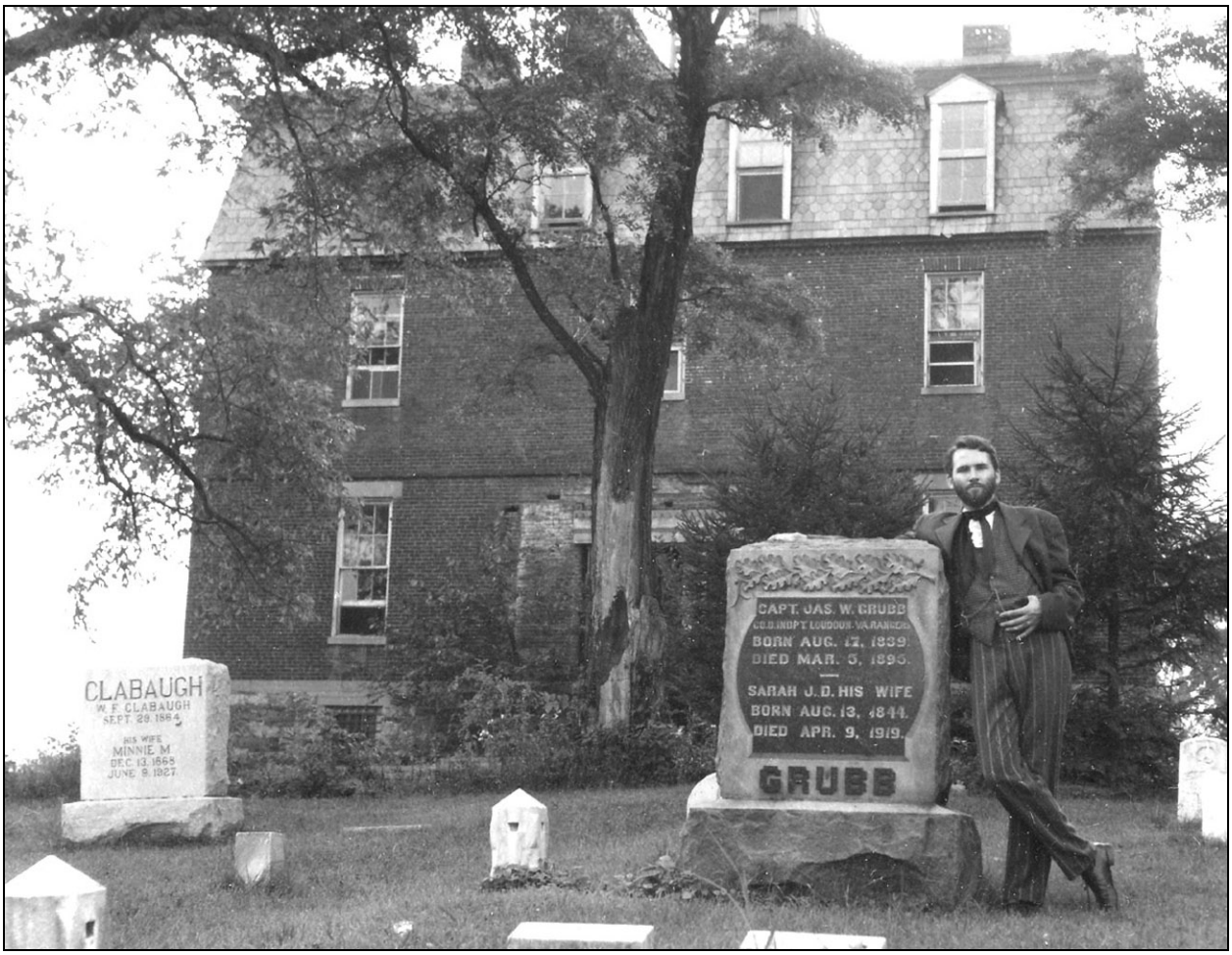



**Figure VIII.14.** A postcard photograph by William D. Hershey showing the east façade of Lockwood House with missing porch in October 1961. Foreground gravestones burials date to 1895, 1919, and 1927. The large, declining elm centered on the Lockwood doorway dominates while two small spruce trees, an oak to the left, and an elm to the right are also present. Tall grasses and meadow flowers line the property boundary between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-1920-1961.jpg)

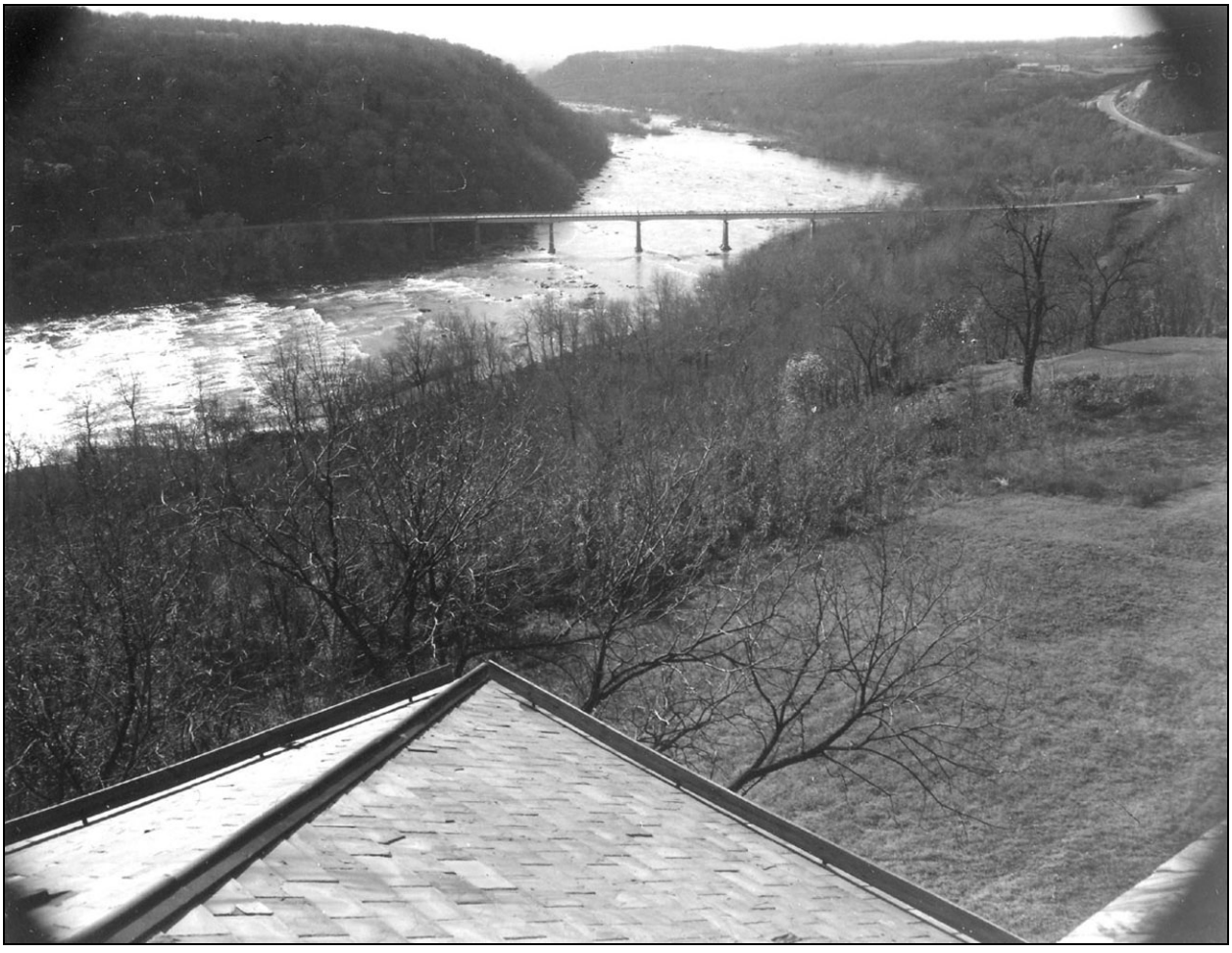


**Figure VIII.15.** A November 27, 1961 photograph taken from the roof of Lockwood House looking toward the Shenandoah River and southwest corner of the property. The adjacent woodland edge appears to be quite dense at this time. The tree canopy in the foreground belongs to the tree previously seen in Figure VIII.7, growing out of the south foundation of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-4080-FP3-EX9-1961.jpg)



**Figure VIII.16.** This March 1963 photograph shows the west façade and porch façade of Lockwood House prior to the restoration. Two large deciduous trees frame the house on the left and right. The circle drive is still being used at this time, noted by the car on the left side of the image. Also note the domed topography of the old cistern on the right. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-2193-1963.jpg)

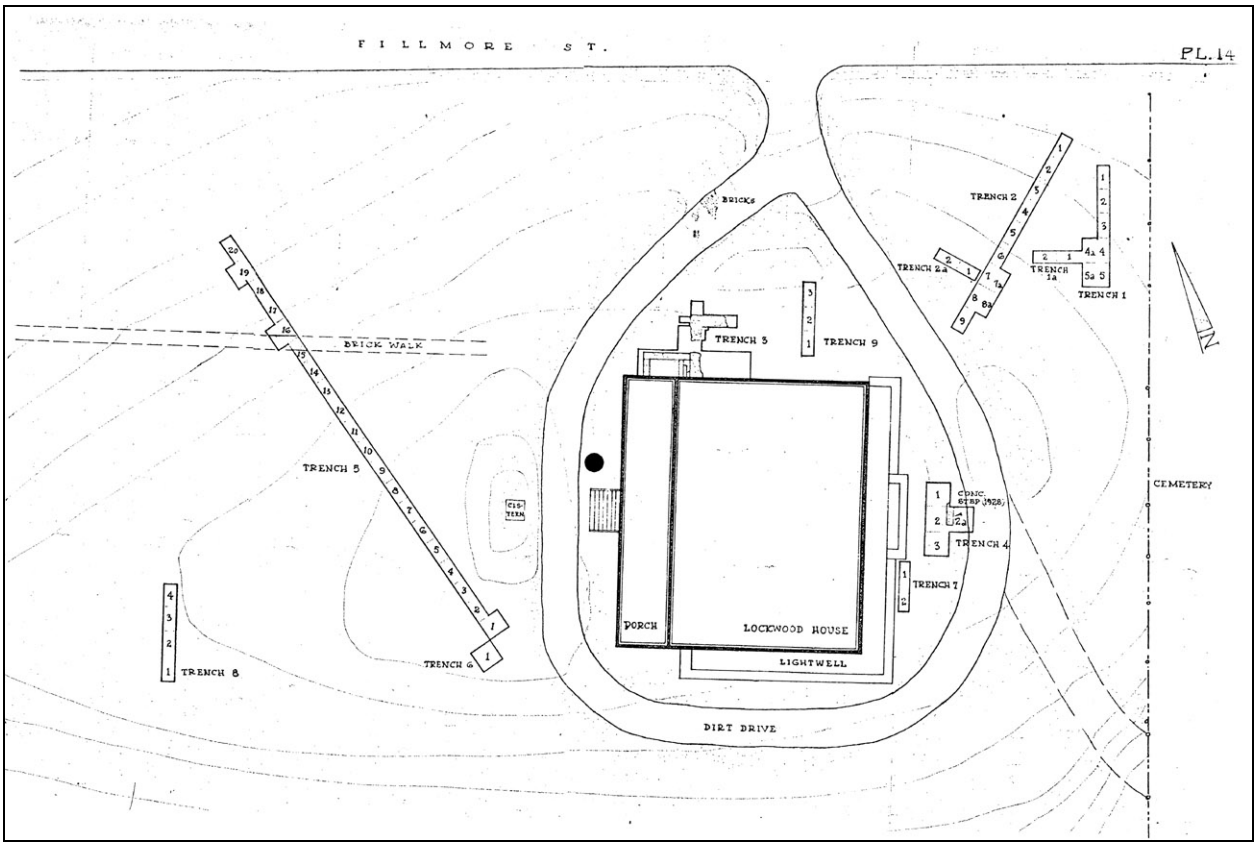



**Figure VIII.17.** William D. Hershey's archeological survey map from June 10 to 21, 1963. The map shows the locations of archeology trenches, Harper Cemetery fence and accessway, Lockwood House driveway, and surrounding topography. Note the brick walk excavated by Hershey is parallel to the north facade of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-Hershey-Archeology-Map-1963.jpg)

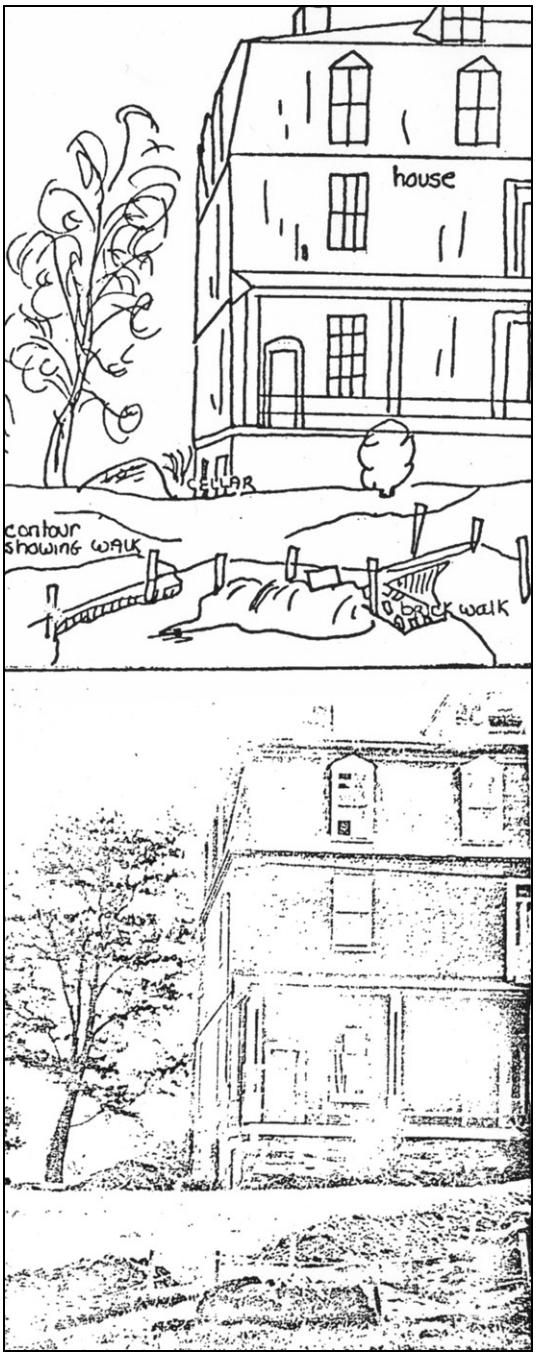



**Figure VIII.18.** Photo 14 and sketch within Hershey's archeology report showing the position of the brick walk within the Lockwood House landscape on axis with the northwest corner of the house. One large tree is to the left of the house, and one small shrub is located in front of the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-Hershey-Photo14-1963.jpg)

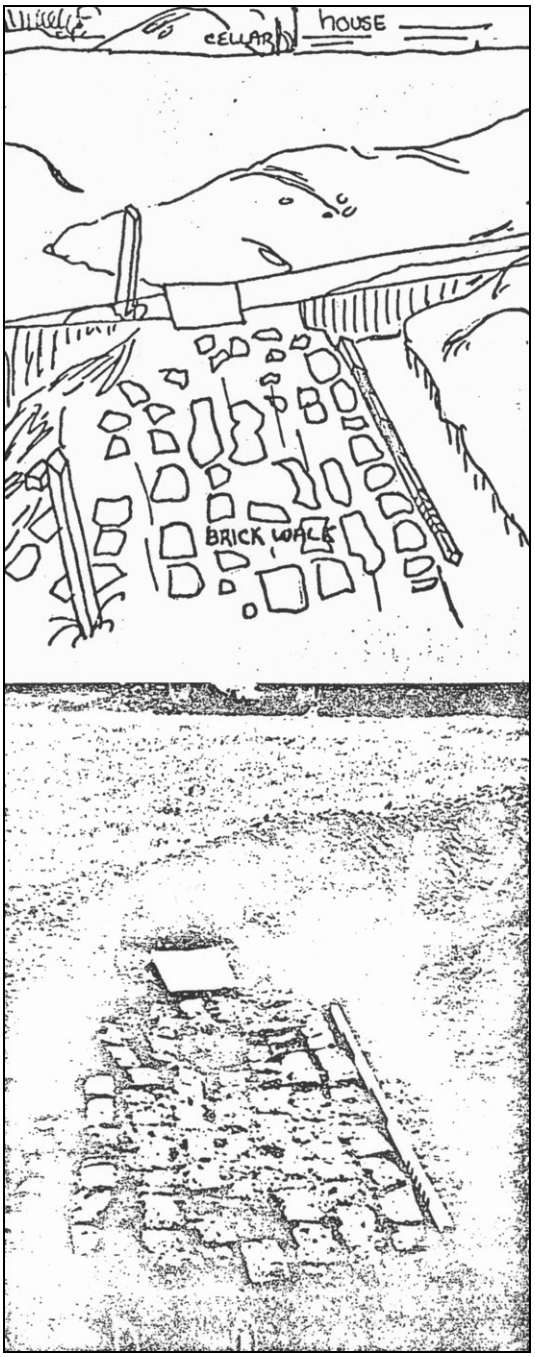



**Figure VIII.19.** Photo 15 and sketch within Hershey's archeology report showing a detail of the excavated 3.5 foot wide brick walk dating from the Civil War era. The bricks are 8.25" x 3.5" and laid flat in an east-west direction. Courtesy HFA. (R-Hershey-Photo15-1963.jpg)



**Figure VIII.20.** This photograph taken by W. T. Ingersoll on July 17, 1963 shows the west façade of the Lockwood House. A large trunk of a deciduous tree is prominently shown in the foreground with other deciduous shrubs and seedlings surrounding it. To the left are several more deciduous trees and shrubs. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-2326-1963.jpg)




**Figure VIII.21.** A July 17, 1963 photograph of the east side of Lockwood House from Harper Cemetery. The grassy cemetery accessway is shown to the left of the image, branching off from the Lockwood House drive. The cemetery fence seen in this view is of ornate metal fenceposts and a pedestrian gate. Trees screen the house while broad views are available over the relatively open cemetery and between the Lockwood and Brackett Houses. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-2327-1963.jpg)

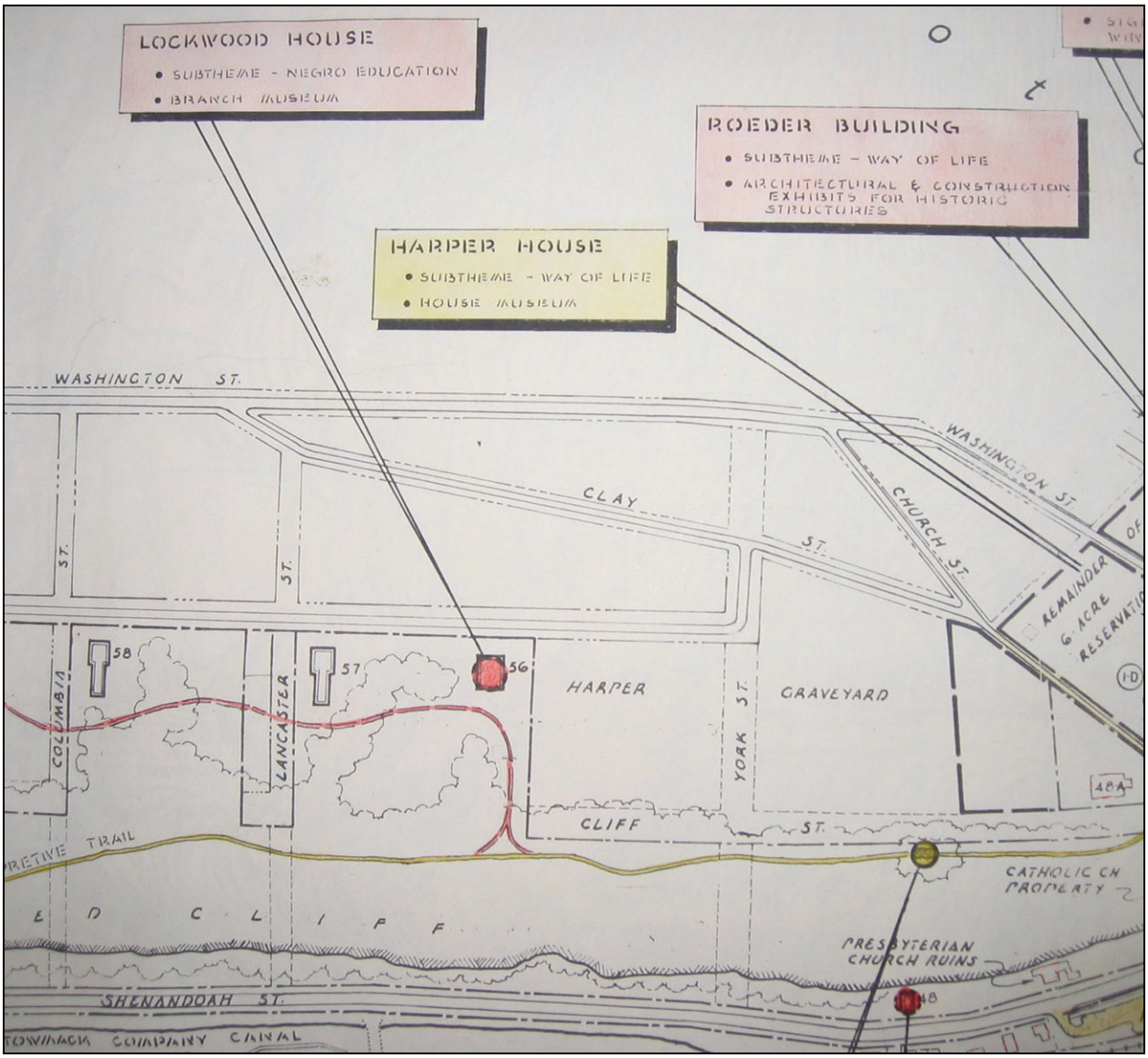



**Figure VIII.22.** This "Visitor Use Plan-Lower Section of Town" is part of the master plan for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park drawn on August 1, 1964 by the National Park Service Division of Design and Construction. The plan proposes a path and African American education museum at Lockwood House. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-hfm00378-D-detail-1964.jpg)

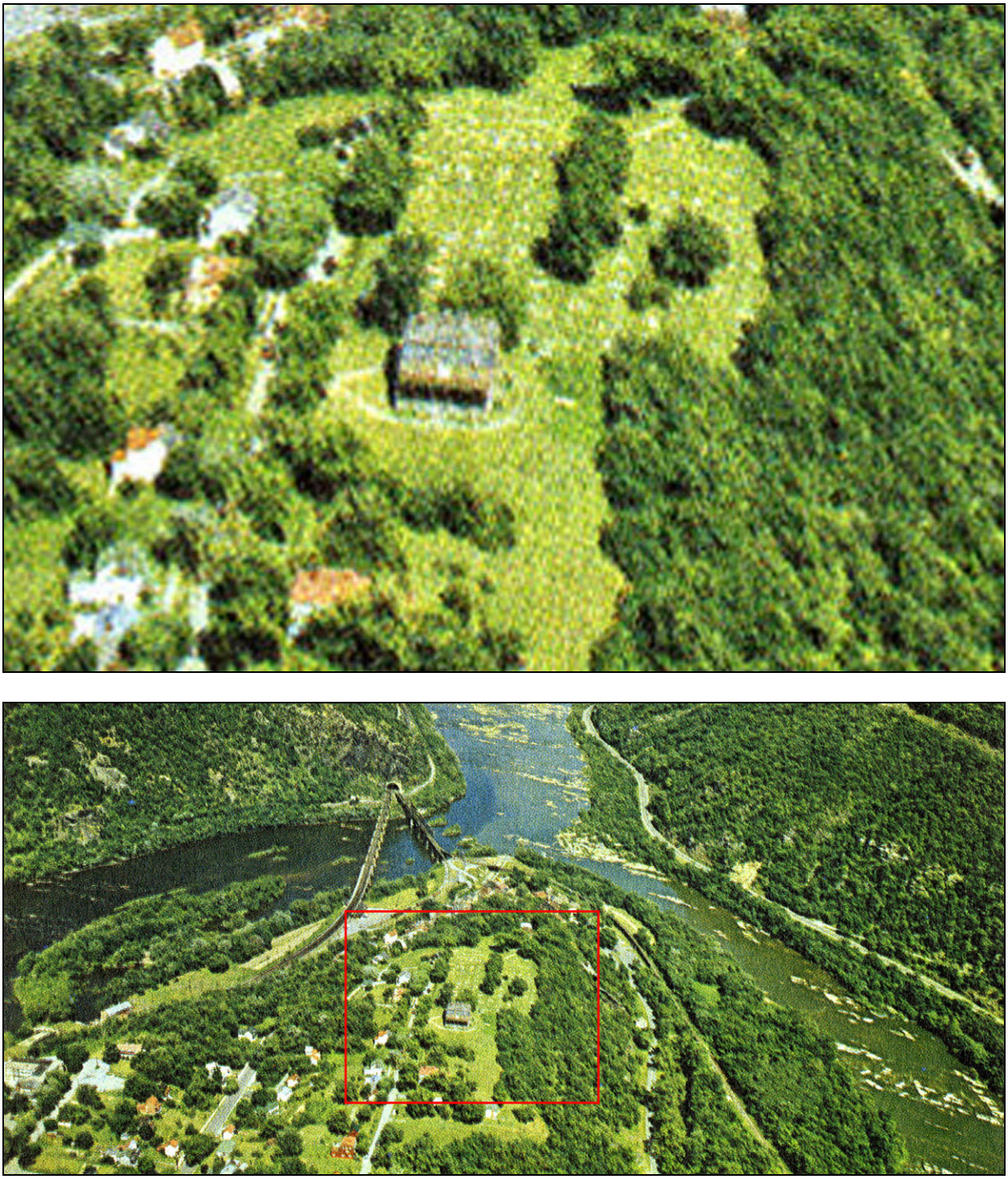


**Figure VIII.23.** This 1960s aerial oblique photograph shows the Lockwood House property in the center of the image with a row of deciduous trees lining the edge of Fillmore Street. Harper Cemetery contains two rows of deciduous trees and is edged by woodland to the south and east. Courtesy WVRHC. (R-LHF-WVU-LB-AerialViewofHarpersFerry-1960s.jpg)



**Figure VIII.24.** A December 1965 photograph showing the west and south sides of Lockwood House during the initial restoration process. The trees to the east and north of the house and the rise in topography at the cistern still exist, but the west porch is gone. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-2954-1965.jpg)



**Figure VIII.25.** A June 1966 photograph taken by W.S. Wolfe/Feaser showing the Harper family plot in Harper Cemetery. The American elm tree in the center of the image and adjacent to Harper's grave survives although with significant trunk damage. Five other tree canopies are also shown on the left. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3013-1966.jpg)



**Figure VIII.26.** A March 16, 1968 photograph of the Brackett House east façade taken by Historian J.C. Roach. Four eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) partially obstruct the view to and from the house. Partial canopies of several large deciduous trees to the north are visible on the right. Two large deciduous shrubs are in the foreground. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3141-1968.jpg)



**Figure VIII.27.** A March 16, 1968 photograph showing the trail from Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery. The trail is unpaved and traverses steep, rocky terrain through the woodland edge on the south side of the cemetery. The majority of the trees shown here grew voluntarily and are less than ten years old. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-AT-NHF-3137-1968.jpg)




**Figure VIII.28.** Another March 16, 1968 photograph showing the condition of the trail linking Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery. Note the interpretive sign and concrete stairs in the background. The sign reads, "This old cemetery is named for Robert Harper. Four acres of land were set aside by Harper's Will in 1782. His grave is nearby enclosed by a stone wall." Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-AT-NHF-3139-1968.jpg)

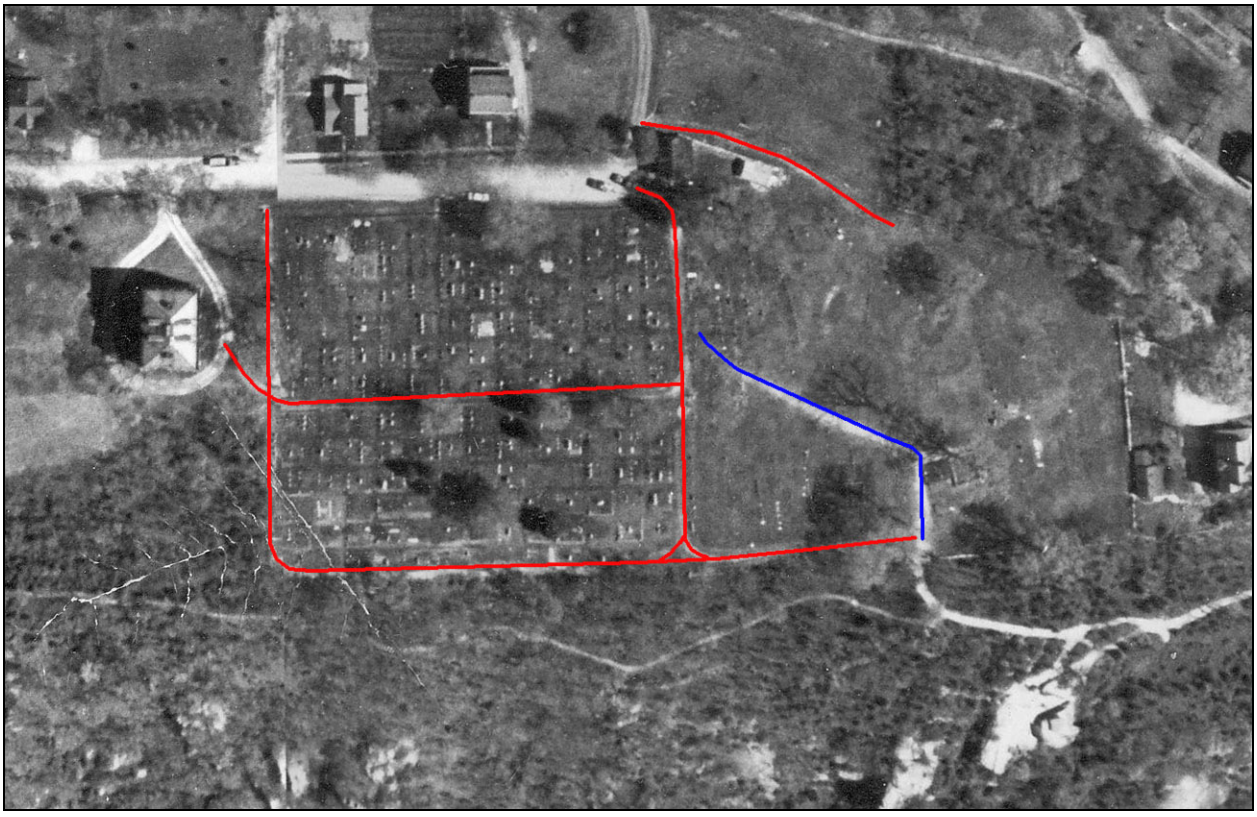
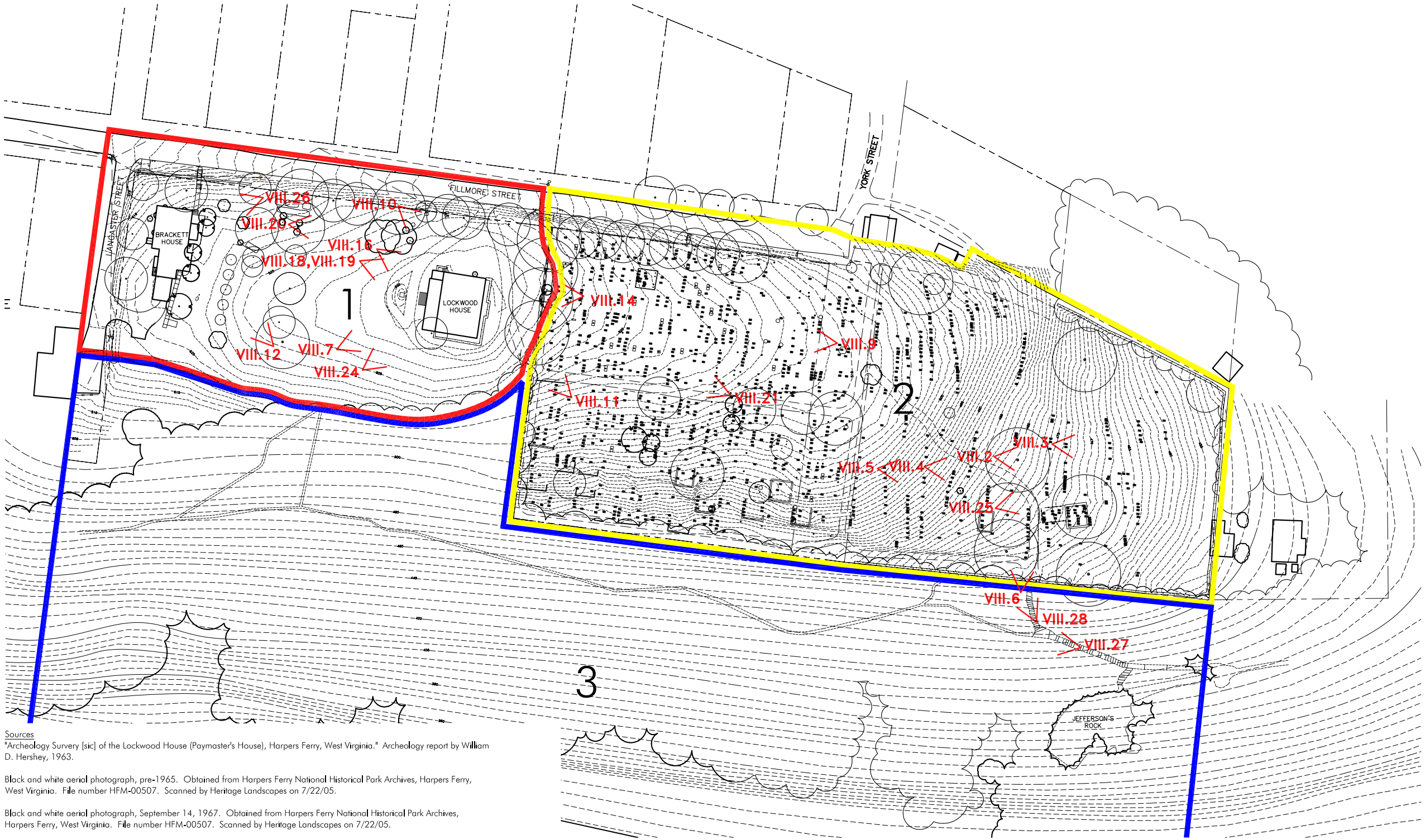


**Figure VIII.29.** An enlarged section of the pre-1965 aerial photograph diagramming the circulation routes within Harper Cemetery. Vehicular routes are outlined in red and pedestrian paths are marked in blue. The system of circulation routes within the cemetery is based on a grid pattern utilizing the perimeter and crossing spaces of the burial ground. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-Circ-diagram.jpg)




Sources

"Archeology Survery [sic] of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House), Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." Archeology report by William D. Hershey, 1963.

Black and white aerial photograph, pre-1965. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

Black and white aerial photograph, September 14, 1967. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VIII.1 through VIII.28.

Note: Harper Cemetery gravestones are shown with minor deletions at the edges where the more recent burials are found.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

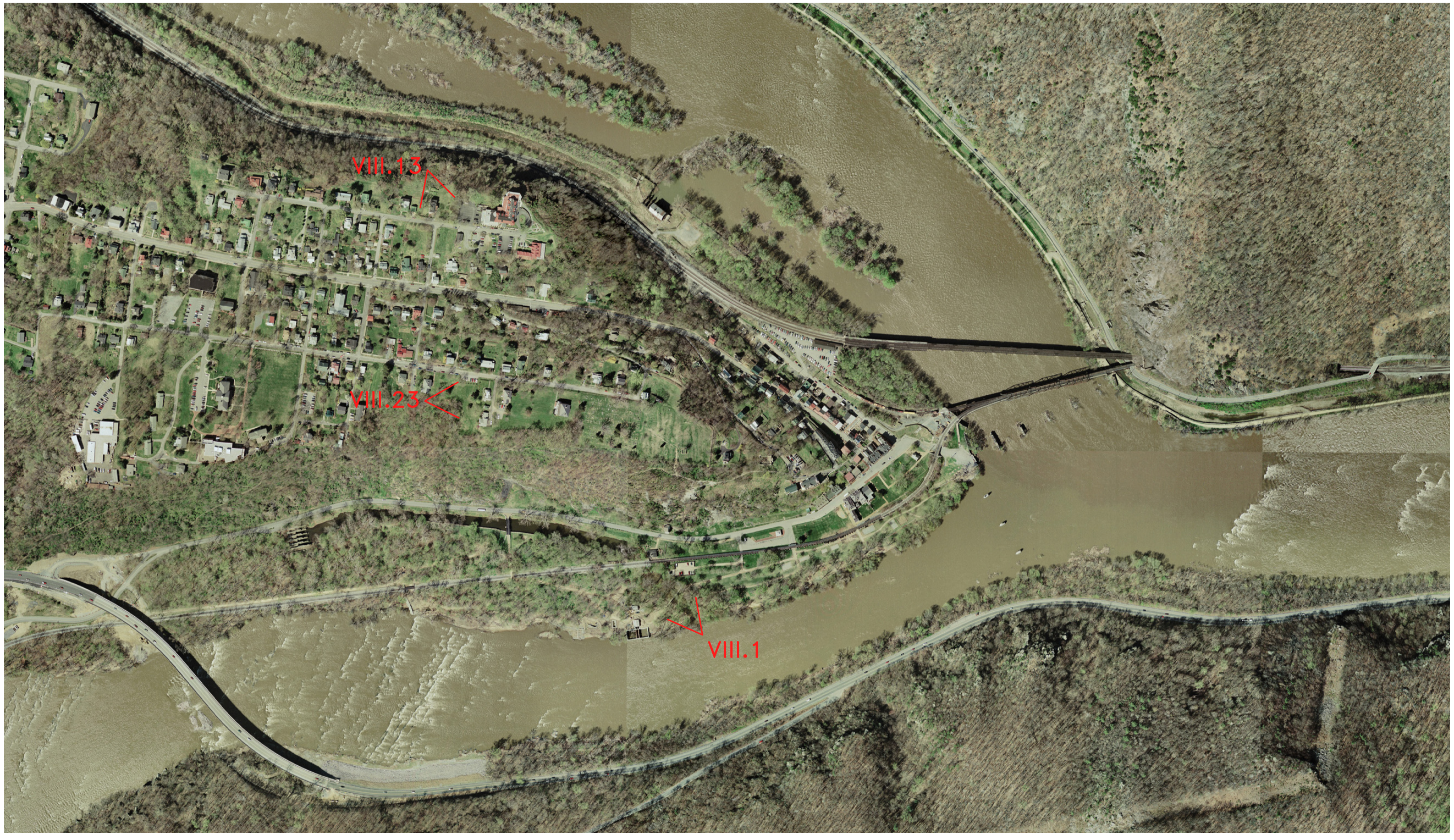
| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior***<br>*National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***<br>*Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***<br>*Charlotte, Vermont*<br>*Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1960 Units & Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**UPL-1960**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

VIII.4 Figure Number

N

0 250 500

Source
April 23, 2001 color aerial photograph from digital file "DOQQ of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." Obtained from Thurmond W. Hebb, Natural Resources Manager, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1960 Contextual Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 500' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**CON-1960**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Flowering Trees & Shrubs

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-12" | 12' |
| 13-18" | 18' |

Evergreen Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <3' |
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-9" | 10' |
| 10-16" | 16' |
| 17-24" | 24' |
| 25" and up | 30' |

Deciduous Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <5' |
| Under 4" | 10' |
| 4-8" | 20' |
| 9-16" | 30' |
| 17-24" | 40' |
| 25-31" | 50' |
| 32" and up | 60' |

Symbol Key

- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Concrete Path
- Compacted Earth
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern

Sources

"Archeology Survery [sic] of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House), Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." Archeology report by William D. Hershey, 1963.

Black and white aerial photograph, pre-1965. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

Black and white aerial photograph, September 14, 1967. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VIII.1 through VIII.28.

Note: Harper Cemetery gravestones are shown with minor deletions at the edges where the more recent burials are found.

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0 50 100

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1960 Overall Period Plan**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**PP-1960**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Symbol Key

- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Concrete Path
- Compacted Earth
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Cistern


Sources

"Archeology Survery [sic] of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House), Harpers Ferry, West Virginia." Archeology report by William D. Hershey, 1963.

Black and white aerial photograph, pre-1965. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

Black and white aerial photograph, September 14, 1967. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures VIII.1 through VIII.28.


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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| Client: | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| Project Lead: | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| Landscape Architect: | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont* *Norwalk, Connecticut* |

Drawing Title:

**Circa 1960 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop**

Scale:

**1" = 40' - 0"**

Drawing Number:

**PP-A-1960**

Date:

*June 2006*




Sources
Undated black and white aerial photograph. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Pre-1965 Aerial Photograph**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AP-PRE-1965**

*Date:*
*June 2006*






Sources
September 14, 1967 black and white aerial photograph. Obtained from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. File number HFM-00507. Scanned by Heritage Landscapes on 7/22/05.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**1967 Aerial Photograph**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AP-1967**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER IX: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POST-RESTORATION PERIOD, 1969 to 1993*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POST-RESTORATION PERIOD

The exterior restoration of the Lockwood House was completed in 1969 and a dedication ceremony soon followed. Throughout the years from 1969 to 1993, the Lockwood House property served as an important component of interpreting the property and educating Harpers Ferry National Historical Park visitors about the history of the town. The following narrative outlines the Lockwood House property appearance after the exterior restoration period. Much detailed documentation exists for this time frame, mainly in photographic form.

A historical narrative addressing the 24 years of this period chronologically begins the chapter. A detailed discussion of the character-defining features of each landscape unit for the 1970s follows. Each section pertaining to the three landscape units includes a discussion of character-defining features. These character-defining features are spatial organization, land patterns and visual relationships, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, and structures, site furnishings and objects.

Since documentation for this period is extensive, the full range of documentary sources from the time period was used to create the *Circa 1970 Overall Period Plan, PP-1970*, and *Circa 1970 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop, PP-A-1970*, illustrating the Lockwood House landscape after the completion of the National Park Service exterior restoration. This period plan was developed under the methodology outlined in Chapter I using all combined information from documentary sources to graphically represent the known character and features of the property during this decade. Photographs beginning with the 1969 dedication ceremony and extending to 1993 reveal the details of the post-restoration Lockwood House landscape.

The images discussed in this narrative illustrating the Lockwood House landscape from 1969 to 1993 are presented as figures. These illustrate the character-defining features discussed and are the documentation used to develop the period plan. All pertinent date and author information for the images is given in the captions along with the source information and digital image file number. These images have been located on the *Circa 1970 Units & Photo Locations, UPL-1970* and *Circa 1970 Contextual Photo Locations, CON-1970*. These two plans show the locations from which the chapter figures were taken. A "V" indicates each photo with the open end of the "V" delineating the view direction, and a figure number is noted.

## B. 1969 TO 1993 LANDSCAPE HISTORY

The completion of the Lockwood House exterior restoration in 1969 officially opened the Lockwood House landscape to the public. After the initial dedication ceremony, the property was interpreted to visitors about the Lockwood House and the education of African Americans. From 1969 to 1993, the National Park Service continued to research the historical character and appearance of the Lockwood House. Source documentation for this time period includes a number of photographs that are mainly focused on the architecture of Lockwood House.

In 1969 as the restoration drew to completion, the ground immediately adjacent to the Lockwood House was excavated. Figure IX.1 shows the restored exterior of the house with two stories, hipped roof, and west porch. On the groundplane in front of the house is a line of exposed earth running from the north to the south with a backhoe to the right. The surface was likely trenched in a line to bury utilities or to remove the gravel driveway that was located here. However, further examination of the image reveals that the rise in topography where the cistern was located is no longer present with the mound leveled to match the elevation of the surrounding ground. The rest of the groundplane is turf grass and to the left are three trees. The tree closest to the house is a small spruce tree, and to its left is a mature deciduous tree with English ivy (*Hedera helix*) climbing up its trunk. Both of these trees are planted along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line. Farther to the left is another deciduous tree. This tree has a full canopy and appears to be located along Fillmore Street within Harper Cemetery. The shadow of a fourth tree is seen in the foreground of the image indicating the presence of another large deciduous tree with a fairly dense canopy off frame to the left.

As the dedication ceremony drew nearer, final details were added to the Lockwood House landscape. In addition to reseeding the disturbed ground, an interpretive sign was added on the north side of the west stairs. Seen in Figure IX.2 the sign reads, "The Lockwood House: In this house a school for freed slaves was established after the Civil War. It began in this government-supplied building with 19 Negro students and a staff from the Free Will Baptist Church, and grew into Storer College. After almost a century of training young Negroes it closed in 1955. Today the college serves as a National Park Service Training Center."[1] A mown turfgrass groundplane surrounds the Lockwood House and the spruce tree marking the property line between the house and cemetery is seen in the left background, and an overhanging branch in the foreground, framing Lockwood House, indicates there is a deciduous tree off to the left.

The Lockwood House dedication ceremony was held on May 30, 1969 and attracted many spectators and guests of honor.[2] Figures IX.3, IX.4, and IX.5 are images from the dedication ceremony and offer the locations of several trees and shrubs in the Lockwood House landscape. Figure IX.3 is taken from the west lawn of the Lockwood property looking east. The west façade of the house is seen in the background and the speaker's stand for the ceremony is in the foreground. To the left of Lockwood House are two deciduous trees with both trunks and canopies visible, aligned on what appears to be an east-west line. Under these trees is a short deciduous shrub. On the far left of the image, a partial canopy of a deciduous tree is seen. Although the trunk location cannot be identified from this photograph, the proximity of the canopy to the other trees indicates that this third tree is also on the Lockwood property, along Fillmore Street.

Figure IX.4 shows the view from the dedication speaker stand looking south over the seated and standing crowd. Both crowds and celebration stand are over turfgrass. An automobile is also shown behind the American flag, located on the Brackett House lawn but despite the presence of this vehicle, there is not a direct driveway access in this location. A row of three large, mixed species deciduous trees is seen in the center of the image. The tree canopies vary in density and visibility and given their north-south orientation, they mark the property line between Lockwood House and Brackett House, as previously seen in Figure VIII.23. To the right of the image are portions of two overhead canopies—one in the foreground just above the American flag and one in the background. Two large deciduous shrubs are to the left of the American flag. The former is located on the Brackett property, probably lining the south edge of Fillmore Street, and the latter is probably closer to Brackett House proper.

Figure IX.5 is another view of the dedication ceremony looking to the northeast that shows the speaker stand set up on the north edge of the property. Fillmore Street and an adjacent house are seen to the left and judging from the lower elevation of the house in the background, the topography of the Lockwood House property rises steeply from the street level. Deciduous trees along the edge of Fillmore Street on the Lockwood property are seen behind the speaker stand and to the right above the state flag. The trees shown in the background of Figure IX.5 are lining the north side of Fillmore Street on neighboring properties.

Throughout the mid-1970s the Lockwood House landscape remained as seen in these dedication views. Figure IX.6 shows the west façade of the Lockwood House and the surrounding landscape in 1972 from a similar angle to Figure IX.2, taken from farther away. The groundplane in Figure IX.6 shows subtle contours falling slightly to the left and right (north and south) of the image. In the center of the photograph the contours dip slightly on axis with the northwest corner of the house. A slight difference in coloration is also noticeable in this location, as it appears darker. This subtle dip in the ground matches the location of the Civil War era brick walk excavated by William Hershey in 1963 previously seen in Figures VIII.17 through VIII.19. In Figure IX.6 vegetation frames the Lockwood House to the left with the trunk of an American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and the foliage of an eastern redcedar *(Juniperus virginiana*) while to the right is a large deciduous shrub with saplings growing underneath, noted by the varying leaf shapes. This tree is the likely one casting a shadow on the groundplane in the foreground of Figure IX.1. All of the vegetation in the foreground is believed to be located along the property line between Lockwood and Brackett Houses and was seen previously in Figure IX.4. The background of Figure IX.6 shows partial canopies of trees closer to the Lockwood House. The silhouette of one spruce tree is completely visible to the left of the house, along with the partial canopies of two larger deciduous trees above the spruce. Furthermore, the top of another tree canopy is seen just above the roofline of Lockwood House. It appears that all of these trees are located along the property line between Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House; however, the tree farthest to the left may be located to the north of the house.

The Harper Cemetery landscape is relatively unchanged through this late twentieth century period compared to previous decades. A 1972 aerial oblique photograph, Figure IX.7, shows the eastern portion of the Lockwood property. From this perspective, the Lockwood House is hidden completely from view by deciduous vegetation lining Fillmore Street. The two-story white house seen at the top of Camp Hill is located at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets. Above this house two rows of deciduous vegetation are seen that align to the north and

south sides of Fillmore Street. It is this canopy coverage that obstructs the view to Lockwood House from this angle. Harper Cemetery is partially visible, partially blocked from view by the surrounding thick woodland edge that has grown up on the north, east, and south sides of the cemetery. It appears that some of the deciduous trees seen previously in the cemetery remain at this time, but it is difficult to determine specific trees against the dense woodland massing.

Although the exterior restoration of the Lockwood House itself was complete by this point in time, the National Park Service carried out an additional archeological investigation excavating the Lockwood landscape to search for evidence of the historical scene of the mid to late 19th century. William Gardner carried out the archeological investigation in August 1973.[3] Basing his work off of Hershey's 1963 archeological finds, Gardner dug new trenches in search of the Civil-War era outbuilding to the north of the house seen in Figure V.10 and the old stone stable seen on maps and mentioned by Mrs. Louise Brackett in 1917.

Gardner's archeology map is shown in Figure IX.8. Figure IX.8 is similar to Hershey's map (Figure VIII.17) except for the cemetery accessway branching off of the Lockwood House drive and the addition of Trenches 10 through 18. Gardner's map in Figure IX.8 also shows the circle drive and cistern in the Lockwood House landscape. However, Figures IX.2, IX.6, and IX.9 show that the gravel driveway is no longer present. The cistern, on the other hand, may still exist underground, but is not expressed in the former mounded surface contours.

Though Gardner's search for the foundation of the Civil War era outbuilding yielded results much like that of Hershey, he did find an "old road bed which is post-Civil War period" to the east of Lockwood House in Trench 10. Underneath the gravel road bed Gardner found a "pavement of rock…consisted of slabs of shale common to the Harpers Ferry area…The general direction of this pavement is downslope skirting the south edge of the cemetery." This stone road bed was believed to be from the Civil War period. Additionally, root stains were found also in Trench 10, next to the stone pavement.[4]

Throughout his dig, Gardner noted that the grounds of the Lockwood House landscape yielded very little evidence of pre-1880 artifacts, including Civil War occupation. The area surrounding the house revealed fill dating to the 1880 period. This suggests that the grounds were possibly disturbed, graded and leveled during the circa 1880 construction of the mansard roof. Potentially the overall topography in the immediate vicinity of the Lockwood House today is from circa 1880. Trench 11 also yielded a large amount of fill dating to the early to mid 20th century.

Figure IX.9 also shows a more informative view of the 1974 Lockwood House landscape. The groundplane in Figure IX.9 falls slightly to the north, south, and west, with the Lockwood House being positioned at the highest point. Further to the north along Fillmore Street, the topography falls more steeply as the roof of a neighboring house and utility lines are seen on the left side of the image at the same elevation as the foundation of Lockwood House. The most noticeable feature in the landscape is the foreground framing of the view in trailing branches of a nearby weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*) tree. This willow was noted previously in Figure VIII.21, dates to the twentieth century, and is likely located in line with the other deciduous trees delineating the property line between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. Behind the Lockwood House to the east are the tops of two tree canopies. These trees mark the other property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. To the north of the house or left of the image,

are four, possibly five large deciduous trees that line the property boundary along Fillmore Street which were seen previously in Figure VIII.9. Shadows on the ground and on the south façade of the building indicate that additional trees are to the south of the structure, not seen in the image.

Graphic documentation of the 1974 appearance of Harper Cemetery in Figure IX.10 shows the familiar view of Robert Harper's grave looking to the east toward the Gap. The American elm tree to the right of Harper's grave remains in the landscape despite trunk damage. The stone wall enclosing the cemetery plot shows deterioration with the top course of stone uneven and crumbling in some areas. Conversely, the iron fence to the west of the wall appears to be in good condition. A new interpretive sign appears at the southwest corner of the plot, noting Harper's influence on the area. The ground around this sign is compacted earth with limited vegetation possibly due to pedestrian traffic. Vegetation that is growing in this area is taller grass species with a woody shrub noted along the iron fence. Tall deciduous trees to the east of the cemetery on adjacent private property, seen before, inhibit the view to the Gap to a degree.

Figure IX.11 shows a similar view east to the Gap from Harper Cemetery. The view to the Gap remains partially blocked by tall deciduous trees to the east of the cemetery, and the topography in this image slopes off to the east and northeast. Many monuments in the foreground are broken and sinking into the ground. The east portion of the cemetery stone wall can barely be seen in the background. Two mature elms are seen—one in the center and the other whose canopy is partially seen on the right side.

Brackett House during this time appears in Figure IX.12, photographed from the east side during the fall of 1974. The topography within Figure IX.12 slopes to the north and northwest, which positions Brackett House at a relatively high elevation. This assumption is confirmed when comparing the foundation of Brackett House to the porch of the neighboring property (seen to the right) which is at the same level. The groundplane is covered in leaf litter and two darker parallel lines traverse the lawn from the north to the south indicating that a vehicle recently drove across the lawn. To the north of the porch is a flight of steps extending toward Fillmore Street. This is the walk that is discernable in the air photograph, *AP-PRE-1965*. The landscape surrounding Brackett House is quite vegetated in 1974. Along the east façade are three eastern redcedars that were seen in the previous chapter in Figures VIII.12, and VIII.26. A little further to the west, closer to the camera lens is one understory tree that is an eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) and three smaller deciduous shrubs or small trees. To the right of the image are the overhanging branches of two nearby trees. One of these appears to be a common black cherry tree (*Prunus serotina*) and the other has pinnately compound leaves of possibly an ash, hickory, or walnut. The right foreground contains a group of peonies, indicating the garden remains in this vicinity. The right side of the image contains at least three deciduous tree canopies that are located on the Brackett House property along Fillmore Street. Behind Brackett House, two additional tree canopies are seen. Since the trunks are not shown for these latter two trees, their placement in the landscape is speculative.

Documentation for Lockwood House in 1975 is limited. Figure IX.13 shows the east façade of the house and two rows of graves within Harper Cemetery. The topography in Figure IX.13 slopes gently to the north and south with Lockwood House sitting at the highest point. To the right of the house in the background are the trunks and canopies of trees situated in the west lawn of the property between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. The large deciduous tree on the left

and the spruce tree on the right are lined along the boundary between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. In the center of the image to the left of the Earman grave is a cast iron fencepost, marking the exact property line. Seen before in Figure VIII.21, this fencepost has an urn shape attached to a fluted post. At the base of the fencepost is an ornamental planting. Notice that the fence line has been cleaned up and is being maintained at this point in time compared to the tall grasses and herbaceous plants growing along it in Figures VIII.1 and VIII.14.

Graphic documentation for Brackett House during 1975 is fairly complete with three of the four facades of the house photographed. Figure IX.14 shows the east façade with three large eastern redcedar trees growing within two to five feet of the house. In the center of the image is a small deciduous tree with no leaves. Just above it is an overhanging branch of a tree that is to the right of the camera. To the left of the camera is another tree, its shadow seen on the ground and partial canopy visible in the upper left corner. Behind and to the right of the house are two partial canopies of large deciduous trees as well. The circulation routes noted in 1906 in Figure VII.16 are no longer seen; however, a small section of concrete or stone still surrounds the east of the porch, to the left of the far right red cedar.

The north façade of Brackett House is seen in Figure IX.15. From this angle, the position of Brackett House is atop a steep slope that leads up from Fillmore Street. The surface of Fillmore Street is paved with asphalt at this time, and the street grade is about ten feet below the elevation of Brackett House. A sidewalk and two flights of steps leading from the north side of the east porch help pedestrians navigate this steep grade change. To the east of the stairs is a sign that reads "Brackett House." The vegetation appears consistent with previous views with the three redcedars seen to the east of the house. To the north of the house is a small deciduous shrub at the top of the slope on the left side of the image. Further left is an overhanging branch and partial trunk of a large deciduous tree just out of view. The full scale of the trunk of the tree is seen in its shadow in the foreground. Another large tree of roughly the same size is at the right side of the photograph with a large deciduous shrub placed between these two large trees.

The west side of the Brackett House appears in Figure IX.16, which is the first time that this façade has been photographed in detail. The south façade of the house has ghosting marks where previous structures once stood. The peaked gable roof outline on this façade probably indicates the height and position of the lean-to garage, whereas the slanted, lighter marking on the façade represents the location of an old downspout. The topography on this side of the house also steeply slopes down to Lancaster Street, leaving a grade change of approximately five feet. Three large deciduous trees line Lancaster Street in this area of the property. All three trunks and partial canopies of these trees are shown as well. The partial canopies seen on the far left are from the deciduous trees on neighboring properties. An evergreen shrub is located adjacent to Brackett House, just to the right of the middle deciduous tree. To the right of this shrub is an exterior access route to the Brackett House cellar.

Throughout the remainder of the 1970s and 1980s, limited documentation was located pertaining to the National Park Service use of Lockwood House or the appearance of the landscape. On October 15, 1979 Harper Cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and Lockwood and Brackett Houses soon followed on May 7, 1981.[5] All properties were listed as part of a group submittal for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

By 1988, much of the vegetation on the Lockwood property had been removed as seen in the open landscape of the *1988 Aerial Photograph, AP-1988.* Only three trees remain to the east of the Lockwood House on the property line; the large deciduous trees in this area have been removed with the one exception. Increased woodland coverage to the south side of the property is observed to create a roughly triangular shape, rather than the rectangular shape seen in *AP-1967*. The woodland edge reaches up to the southeast corner of the house. Ten trees remain within the western half of Harper Cemetery with two bordering the south side of Fillmore Street. In the eastern portion of the cemetery, only one American elm remains. The compacted earth footpath leading from Jefferson's Rock is quite visible. The northeast, east, and south sides of the cemetery are edged by woodland. To the west, the Brackett House has also lost vegetation. Five trees are scattered throughout the west lawn of Lockwood House, two of which are on the Brackett-Lockwood property line. It appears that two deciduous trees line the west side of Brackett along Lancaster Street, and about seven large deciduous trees line Fillmore in both Brackett and Lockwood properties.

By 1993, Harper Cemetery remained open with limited vegetation as seen in Figure IX.17. The upper right corner of the image is the east portion of Harper Cemetery with its gravestones clearly visible. Both evergreen and deciduous tree species edge the cemetery at this time.

While the exterior restoration process of the Lockwood House changed the architecture significantly, the landscape was only modestly changed with some topographic alterations and shifts in plant materials. A portion of the west lawn of Lockwood House was excavated and the rise in topography marking the cistern was eliminated in 1969. Rows of trees continued to mark the property lines between Lockwood and Harper Cemetery, Lockwood and Brackett Houses, and along Fillmore and Lancaster Streets. New archeological investigations revealed more information about historical landscape features of the Civil War era, including stone pavement to the east of the house that was likely used as a driveway. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s vegetation matured and declined, resulting in a decrease in overall vegetation within the property by 1988.

## C. CIRCA 1970 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & PERIOD PLAN

Based upon the previous discussion of 1968 to 1993 graphic documentation, the character-defining features of the Lockwood House landscape can be examined. This section describes what is known and speculative about the character-defining features with the text referring to *PP-1970* and *PP-A-1970.* The plans *UPL-1970* and *CON-1970* both show the locations from which the chapter figures were taken. As in previous photo location plans, a "V" shows the location of each photo with the open end of the "V" delineating the view shown in the image and the corresponding figure number is marked.

Period Plans *PP-1970* and *PP-A-1970* delineate the period landscape character within the study area with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials and composition as identified from available source material. These landscape plans record the landscape conditions at this time by incorporating all available sources with a focus on evidence of conditions from the sequence of ground photography and sketches. Structures, circulation and vegetation and other

features are highlighted with different colors listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes also listed in the symbol key. *PP-1970* shows the overall Lockwood House property at 100-scale. *PP-A-1970* shows the core area of the property in more detail at 40-scale.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III and defined by land uses and patterns of development, are delineated on *PP-1970* with dashed lines indicating changes to original unit boundaries and solid lines noting continuity with the historical conditions. The following description focuses on the circa 1970 character of each area as follows:

- *Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop*—Unit 1 encompasses the open landscape, vegetation, and circulation routes surrounding the Lockwood and Brackett Houses, the right-of-way of Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, and the top of the slope of the southern cliff edge at this time.

- *Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope*—Unit 2 includes Harper Cemetery, the open slope, the east section of Fillmore Street, and four vehicular accessways. Both sections of the cemetery are continuous at this time with large vegetation and numerous gravestones throughout.

- *Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope*—This unit encompasses Jefferson's Rock and the southern side of the property that is defined by the top of the slope and southern edge of cemetery wall. It is densely vegetated at this time.

These landscape units define the landscape character of the Lockwood House property during the 1969 to 1993 period of discussion. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, beginning with spatial organization, land use, visual relationships, and natural systems and continuing to address topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, non-habitable structures, site furnishings and objects. Features are described by unit unless absent from that unit. The material, condition, quality, and extent of each landscape unit is discussed for the 1970 period in this narrative referring to *PP-1970* and *PP-A-1970*, that illustrate the Lockwood House landscape after the completion of the National Park Service exterior restoration.

### C1. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop

The overall spatial organization of Unit 1 circa 1970 remains similar to that of the previous era, the National Park Service Pre-Restoration Period. Unit 1 is quite open with the Camp Hill topography evident. Vegetation marks the property boundaries along Lancaster and Fillmore Streets and between the Brackett and Lockwood Houses. Few of the larger, mature trees have been removed. However, the amount of vegetation to the east of the Lockwood House still continues to block views to the natural systems of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers confluence. Circulation routes added to the property are depicted on *PP-1970* and include a parking lot to the south of Brackett House and a stone walkway to the northwest of Lockwood House.

The topography of Unit 1 includes the crest of the hill and gently sloping ground to the north, south, east, and west. Breaks in the slope to the east and south designate the boundaries of the

unit. The Lockwood House remains positioned at the highest point of Unit 1 and Brackett House sits on a lower elevation to the west of the property. Both Lockwood and Brackett Houses are positioned about ten feet higher than the elevation of Fillmore and Lancaster Streets as seen in *PP-1970* and *PP-A-1970*. This substantial difference in elevation between the properties and the street suggests that the streets were graded to a lower level, smoothed, or widened at some point in time. However, no documentation has been located to suggest what and when changes may have occurred. The rise in topography to the west of Lockwood House marking the location of the cistern no longer exists. The groundplane in this vicinity is quite level as *PP-A-1970* and Figures IX.1 and IX.2 indicate.

Vegetation within Unit 1 includes four deciduous trees of various sizes lining Lancaster Street, ten deciduous trees lining Fillmore Street, and two large deciduous trees and two small evergreen trees lining the edge of Harper Cemetery. Six additional trees mark the property line between Lockwood House and Brackett House. The two large flowering trees northwest of Lockwood House remain. To the east of Brackett House are four evergreen trees, two small deciduous trees, a few small flowering trees and shrubs, and two rows of peonies. The peonies mark the location of a former garden.[6] To the southeast of Unit 1, woodland vegetation borders the property. The lawn within Unit 1 is manicured turfgrass.

Circulation routes for Unit 1 include Lancaster Street, Fillmore Street, the Brackett House parking lot, and pedestrian walkways at Brackett and Lockwood Houses. The parking lot to the south of Brackett House is an irregular rectangle and has a maximum capacity for seven cars. To the east of the parking lot a stone walkway leads to the south side of Brackett House. Another stone walk is shown on *PP-A-1970* to the east of Brackett House, surrounding the east porch and leading northward to a series of steps connect the building to Fillmore Street. The Lockwood House also has a stone walkway and stairs leading from the west and north sides of the house to Fillmore Street. The Lockwood House circle driveway has been removed.

Unit 1 contains no visible water features during this time period. The cistern to the west of the Lockwood House may exist below grade; however, the topography marking its location was leveled during the restoration process as shown on *PP-1970* and *PP-A-1970*.

Unit 1 contains very few non-habitable structures and objects during the post-restoration period. These non-habitable structures and objects include a low retaining wall north of Brackett House, an interpretive sign to the west of Lockwood House, an identification sign north of Brackett House, and the metal fence posts along the Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House property line.

### C2. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope

Like Unit 1, the overall organization for Unit 2 circa 1970 is similar to that of the previous period. The once spatially divided sections of Harper Cemetery continue to be unified through maturing vegetation, increasing numbers of gravestones, and the lack of the west section of the stone boundary wall. Unit 2 is relatively open at this time although encompassed by dense woodland vegetation to the northeast, south, and southwest as shown in *PP-1970*. This dense vegetation alters visual relationships to the Gap.

The topography of Unit 2 slopes to the east and south toward Lower Town and the Shenandoah River. The sloping groundplane of the west open slope is more gradual compared to the steeper

contours of the east section of Harper Cemetery as seen in the close contour intervals in *PP-1970*. The sloping topography of Unit 2 is seen in Figure IX.7.

*PP-1970* shows vegetation within the east section of Unit 2 depicting four large American elms, three smaller deciduous trees, and one smaller flowering tree. The large American elm adjacent to Robert Harper's grave is still extant at this time seen in the southeast corner of the cemetery on the period plan. Small deciduous trees line the east cemetery boundary wall, partially obstructing the view from the cemetery to the Gap. The western portion of Harper Cemetery contains more vegetation including one large tree along Fillmore Street, four large deciduous trees on the south side of the central vehicular accessway, and one large deciduous tree and three smaller deciduous trees scattered throughout the south side. Five evergreen trees are also present within the south portion of the west half of Harper Cemetery, positioned in clusters of two and three. The groundplane is maintained turfgrass.

Circulation routes within Unit 2 include four cemetery accessways and one pedestrian desire path. The first accessway is located in the west half of the cemetery on an east-west alignment that divides the west section nearly in half. This accessway was previously linked to the Lockwood House driveway in the 1960s and serves as the central accessway for the west half of the cemetery. To the east of this main accessway is a north-south accessway within the right-of-way of York Street. This accessway leads to two additional east-west accessways on the north and south edges of Unit 2. The accessway on the south edge of Unit 2 dead ends to the west at the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line and terminates to the east at the pedestrian desire. The north edge accessway leads from the cemetery gate at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets to the east along the north edge of the east section of Harper Cemetery. The north-south accessway along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line from the previous decade no longer exists. The pedestrian desire path continues to lead from the south edge of Unit 2 to the Harper family plot and then to the northwest to the York Street cemetery accessway as illustrated in dashed lines on *PP-1970*. Unit 2 also contains the east portion of Fillmore Street.

There are no known water features within Unit 2.

Non-habitable structures, site furnishings and objects in Unit 2 include the stone boundary wall, low retaining walls, metal fences, gravestones, cemetery gate at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets, and interpretive and educational signage. Although the majority of the stone boundary wall remains in the landscape, its prominence as an edge feature has disappeared. This wall is no longer visible from a distance as seen in Figure IX.7. Woodland vegetation obstructs the view to this edge feature. Low walls of stone and concrete help terrace the steep topography of the cemetery to provide level areas of ground for the vehicular accessways and burial plots while also marking the boundaries of plots. The stone wall and metal fence surrounding the Harper family plot is seen in Figure IX.10. While the metal fence is in relatively good condition, the stone wall has deteriorated over the years. Another metal fence and metal fenceposts mark the property line between Harper Cemetery, Fillmore Street, and the Lockwood House property. Figure IX.10 also shows the new interpretive sign and the condition of the gravestones at this time. Older headstones in the east section of the cemetery are broken and are experiencing differential settlement. All landscape structures and objects in Unit 2 appear on *PP-1970*.

### C3. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

Unit 3 is completely vegetated with woodland species during this time period. Figure IX.7 and *PP-1970* show this densely wooded area. Jefferson's Rock is also surrounded by this vegetation, although the views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains where the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers merge are unhindered. Unit 3 also contains two circulation routes.

The topography of Unit 3 continues to be quite steep with a significant drop in elevation to the Shenandoah River Valley as shown in the contours of *PP-1970*.

Like the previous period, vegetation within Unit 3 is made up of small and medium-sized deciduous trees that line the south-facing slope. Jefferson's Rock is completely surrounded by this dense vegetation. The majority of these trees probably grew voluntarily due to seed dispersal and lack of maintenance.

Circulation routes within Unit 3 at this time are shown on *PP-1970*. The path leads from Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the Jefferson's Rock vicinity where it splits; one branch heads slightly south to Jefferson's Rock and the other leads to the northwest toward the Harper Cemetery. A series of steps on this northern portion help navigate the steep terrain in the area. Steps also connect the north and south branches further west. The north path continues in the direction of Harper Cemetery where a narrower path branches off and leads west. This narrow path is the Appalachian Trail today. Two smaller trails or footpaths connect the Appalachian Trail path to the Lockwood House property, and two footpaths connect the Appalachian Trail to Harper Cemetery.

Unit 3 contains no water features during this time.

Non-habitable structures and objects for Unit 3 include Jefferson's Rock.

## D. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POST-RESTORATION PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

This period addresses the Lockwood House landscape after the National Park Service restoration of the late 1960s and focuses on the landscape appearance from 1969 to 1993. The property and all landscape units are relatively well documented through many photographs that help to create a complete and accurate period plan and list of character-defining features for the landscape at this time.

Although the spatial arrangement and quality of the Lockwood House landscape remained relatively the same, several character-defining features were removed and added during this period. Visual relationships to the natural systems of the Gap and confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers were altered largely with maturing vegetation to the east of the house. The topography of the property changed from previous decades as the mounded topographic form marking the location of the cistern to the west of the house was leveled.

Vegetation within the Lockwood House landscape changed little from the pre-restoration period. Overall, vegetation continued to mark the property lines along Lancaster Street, Fillmore Street,

Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Harper Cemetery. A few mature trees were removed from the landscape. Mature trees between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery still hinder important views to the Gap and the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. The Brackett house property also contained many small shrubs and a garden during this period. Vegetation within Harper Cemetery continued to mature with a few removals. Woodland vegetation on the south slope and around Jefferson's Rock filled in, enclosing the property on the south side, and blocked views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Lockwood House.

The addition of a parking lot south of Brackett House and the removal of the gravel circle driveway at Lockwood House altered circulation patterns substantially. Stone pedestrian walkways were also added to the Lockwood House landscape. Most of the Harper Cemetery vehicular accessways from the pre-restoration period were still in use at this time. The wide pedestrian desire path within the east section of Harper Cemetery also remained.

The property does not contain any water features during this time. However, Lockwood House cistern may or may not exist below grade.

Non-habitable structures and objects were added to the Lockwood House property including retaining walls, interpretive and educational signage, stone cemetery boundary wall, metal fences, metal fence posts, cemetery gate, gravestones, and Jefferson's Rock.

## CHAPTER IX: ENDNOTES

[1] Photograph of Sign at Lockwood House. By Cecil. W. Stoughton, May 30, 1969. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-3244.
[2] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. WV-179, *The Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House)*, 15.
[3] The United States Department of Interior National Park Service Denver Service Center, *Excavation-Harpers Ferry 1973-74* prepared by William M. Gardner, 4, 9-10.
[4] Ibid.
[5] United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, August 27, 1979 and United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, July 28, 1980.
[6] The peonies planted in the Brackett House lawn were planted by June Newcomer, probably during the 1950s.



**Figure IX.1.** A May 2, 1969 photograph showing the completed exterior restoration of the Lockwood House before the dedication ceremony with excavation underway. Note the line of exposed earth in front of the house and the level groundplane in the vicinity of the former cistern mound. A backhoe is seen to the right and three trees are to the left. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3242-1969.jpg)



**Figure IX.2.** A photograph taken by Cecil W. Stoughton during the dedication ceremony showing the finished restoration with an interpretive sign to the north of the stairs. The presence of overhanging branches suggests the location of a deciduous tree to the left. Note the relatively level topography where the cistern mound was formerly located. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3243-1969.jpg)



**Figure IX.3.** This May 30, 1969 photograph by Cecil W Stoughton shows the crowd from the speaker stand during the Lockwood House dedication ceremony with three deciduous trees to the left and the west façade of the Lockwood House in the background. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3252-1969.jpg)



**Figure IX.4.** A view from the rear of the speaker stand looking to the south during the Lockwood House dedication ceremony on May 30, 1969. The line of mixed species deciduous trees in the center marks the boundary between the Lockwood and Brackett properties. Note the car on the lawn to the right as well. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3254-1969.jpg)



**Figure IX.5.** Another Lockwood House dedication ceremony photograph taken by Cecil W. Stoughton looking to the northeast. Fillmore Street and a neighboring property are seen in the background to the left. The trees shown in the foreground line Fillmore Street at the top of the slope on the Lockwood House property. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3251-1969.jpg)



**Figure IX.6.** A fall 1972 photograph showing the landscape to the west of Lockwood House. The trees in the foreground mark the boundary between Lockwood and Brackett Houses, and the dip in the topography on axis with the northwest corner of the house marks the settling of the excavation over the Civil War era brick walk unearthed in 1963 by William Hershey. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3393-1972.jpg)

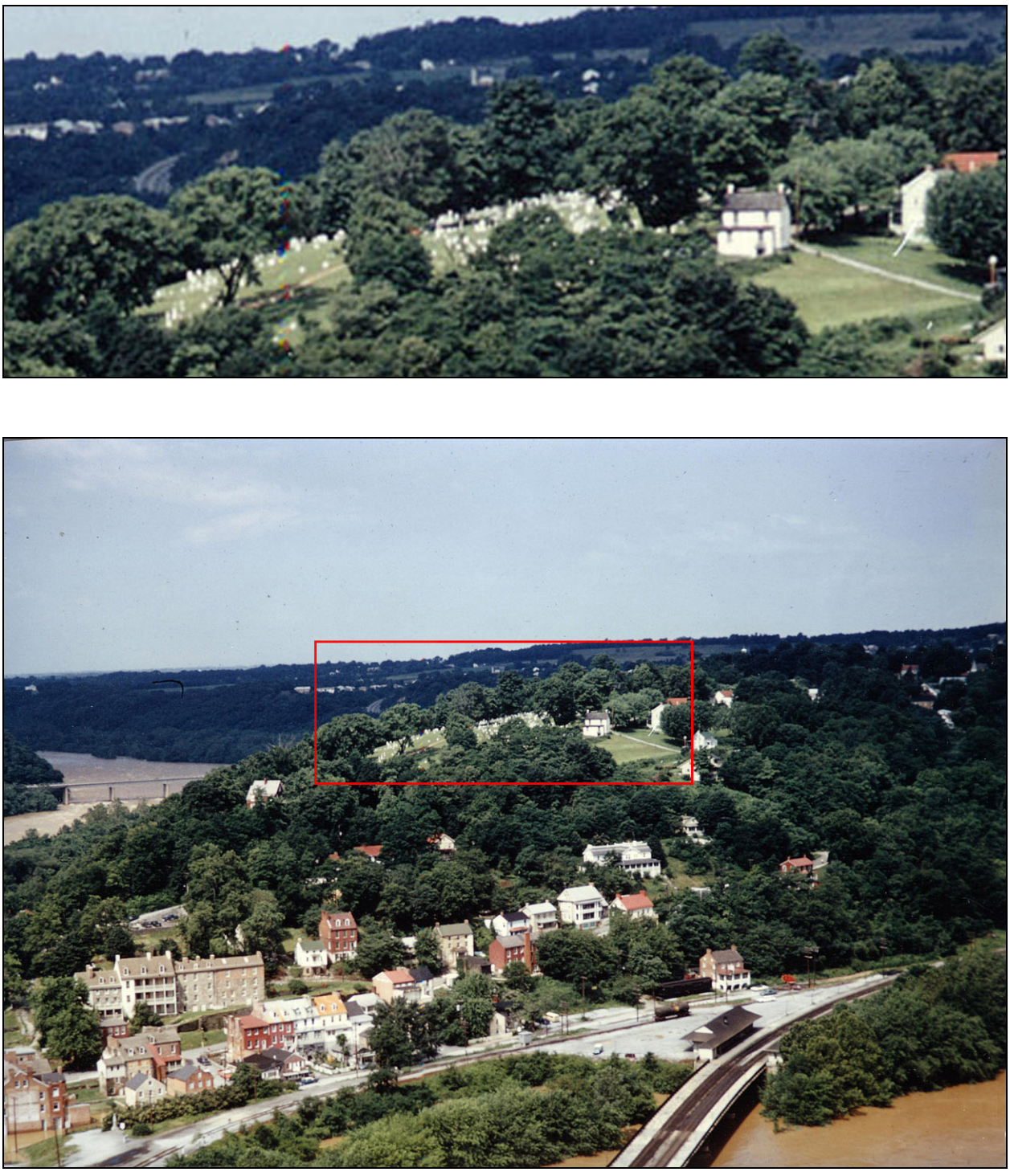


**Figure IX.7.** An aerial oblique photograph taken in June of 1972 showing Harper Cemetery. Note that Lockwood House is screened by vegetation in this view and both individual tree canopy and woodland cover have increased on the north, east, and south sides. The red box shows the enlargement above. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-03916-1972.jpg)

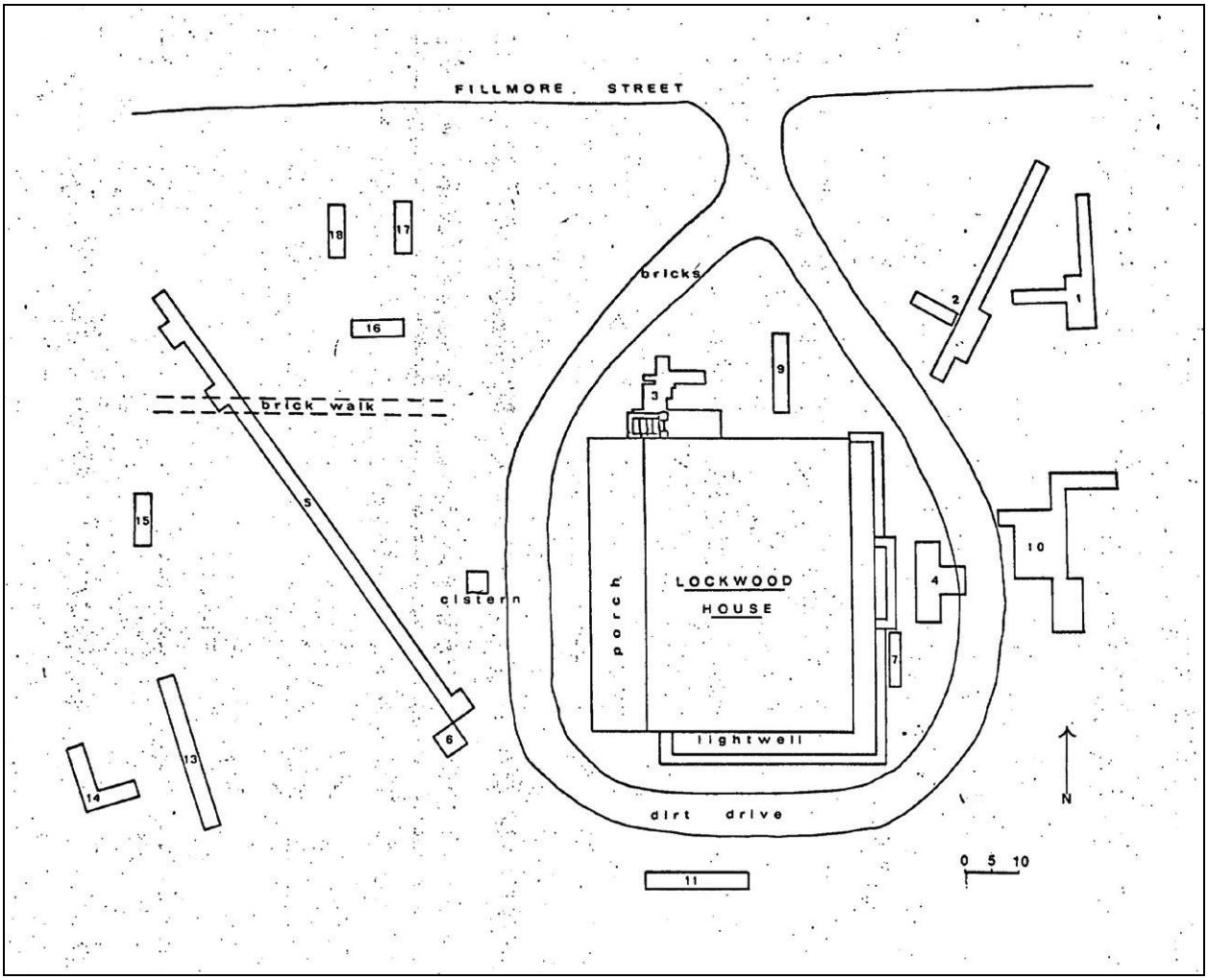



**Figure IX.8.** William Gardner's archeology map from August 1973 showing his trench locations in relationship to Hershey's 1963 trenches. The Civil War era stone pavement and root stain were found in Trench 10 to the east of the house. Despite the driveway shown on this map, photographic evidence reveals the driveway does not exist at this time. Apparently Gardner is using and adding to Hershey's pre-restoration site plan. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-Gardner-Archeology-Map-1974.jpg)



**Figure IX.9.** This photograph taken in October 1971 by Edwin A Fitzpatrick shows the branches of a weeping willow framing the Lockwood House, and six to seven deciduous trees in the midground. Shadows indicate additional vegetation is also to the south. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3461-1974.jpg)




**Figure IX.10.** This 1974 photograph was taken in March or April by Neal Randell in the vicinity of Robert Harper's grave, with a new interpretive sign in the foreground. It shows a wire hairpin iron fence in good condition, the stone wall around the grave with some capstone deterioration, and the old elm tree with trunk decline within the wall. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3685-1974.jpg)




**Figure IX.11.** A fall 1974 dusk or dawn photograph showing the older section of Harper Cemetery with a view to the Gap. Gravestones in the foreground are broken and show settling into the ground. A large American elm is at the center of the view and elm branches are noted to the right. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3563B-1974.jpg)

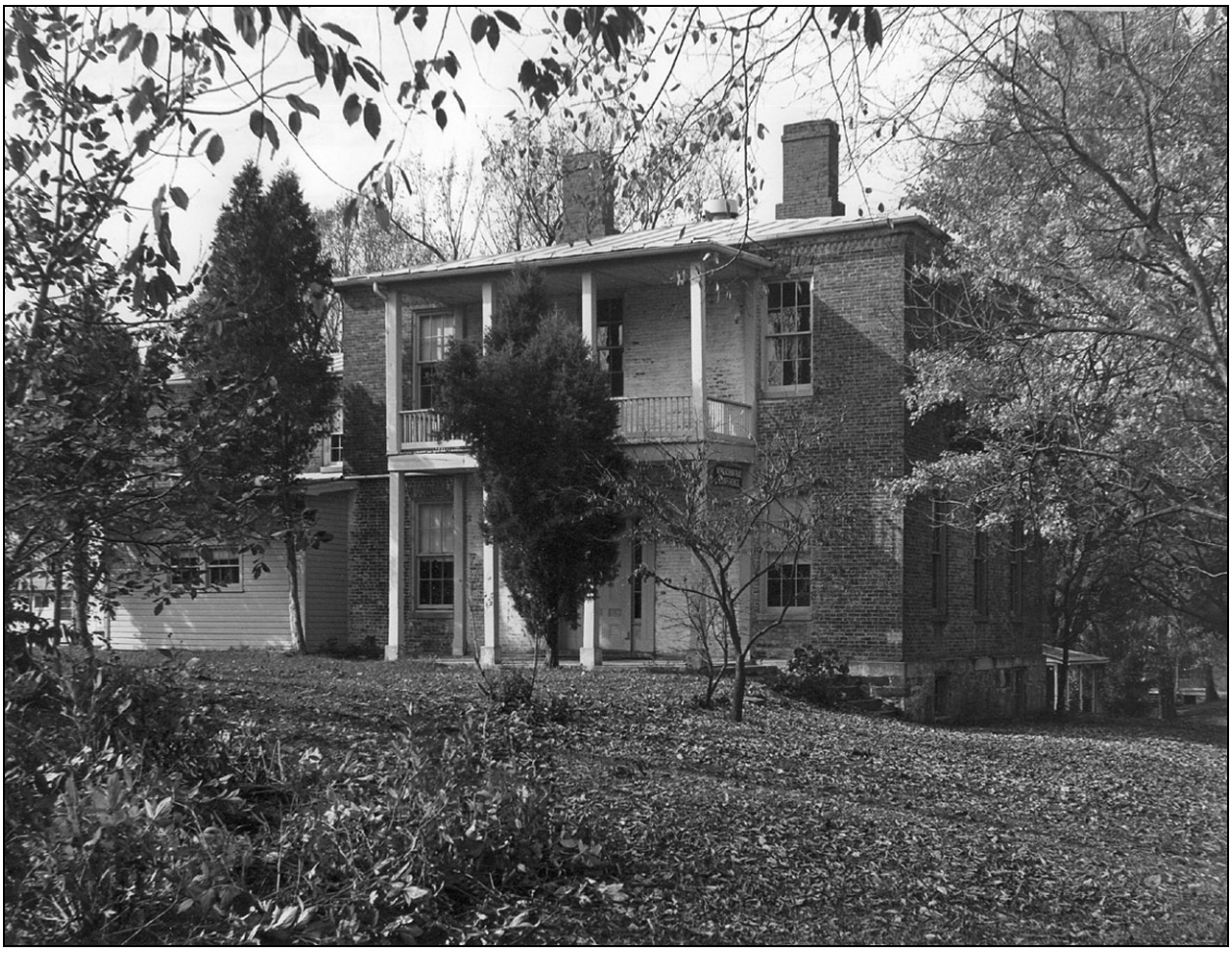


**Figure IX.12.** This October 1974 photograph shows the east façade of the Brackett House with a vegetated yard. In the foreground is garden foliage, where peonies exist today. Two canopies of large trees are seen behind the Brackett House, and four partial tree canopies are to the right and top of the image. In the middle of the photograph is an eastern redbud and three unidentified shrubs. Three eastern redcedars are shown adjacent to the house. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3462-1974.jpg)

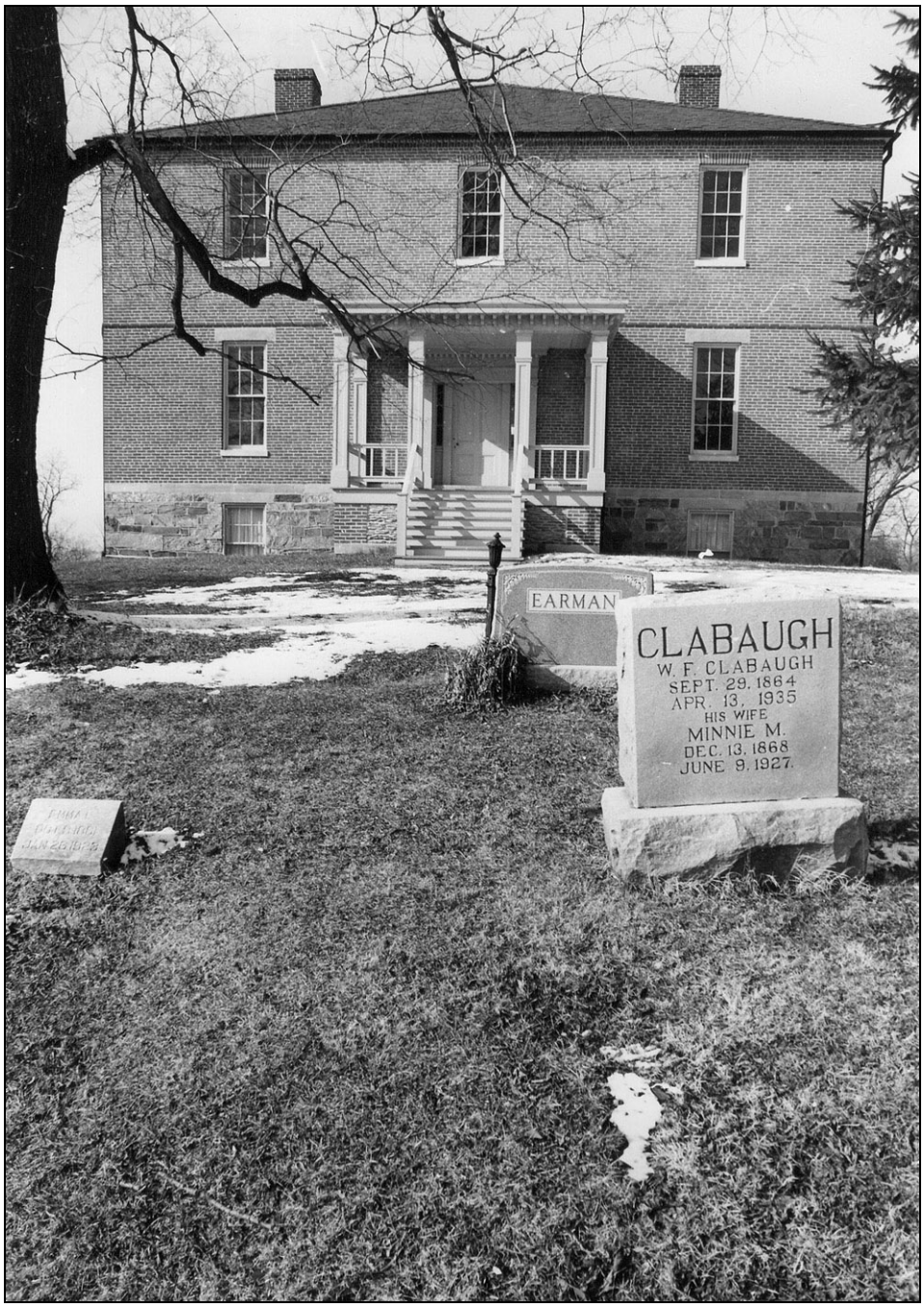



**Figure IX.13.** This January 1975 photograph by Neal Randell provides a more detailed view in the vicinity of the east façade of Lockwood House. A cast iron cemetery fencepost is seen along the western property line between Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House. This fluted post has a decorative urn top. Three gravestones seen in the foreground, a large deciduous tree, and a spruce frame the view to the left and right. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-CE-NHF-3491-1975.jpg)



**Figure IX.14.** This January 1975 photograph of the east façade of the Brackett House and surrounding landscape shows a foreground of turfgrass with fall leaf litter and a light snow cover. The three volunteer eastern redcedars align near the foundation and porch. Four partial canopies of trees are seen at the top, and one sapling deciduous tree is located in the center of the image. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3489-1975.jpg)

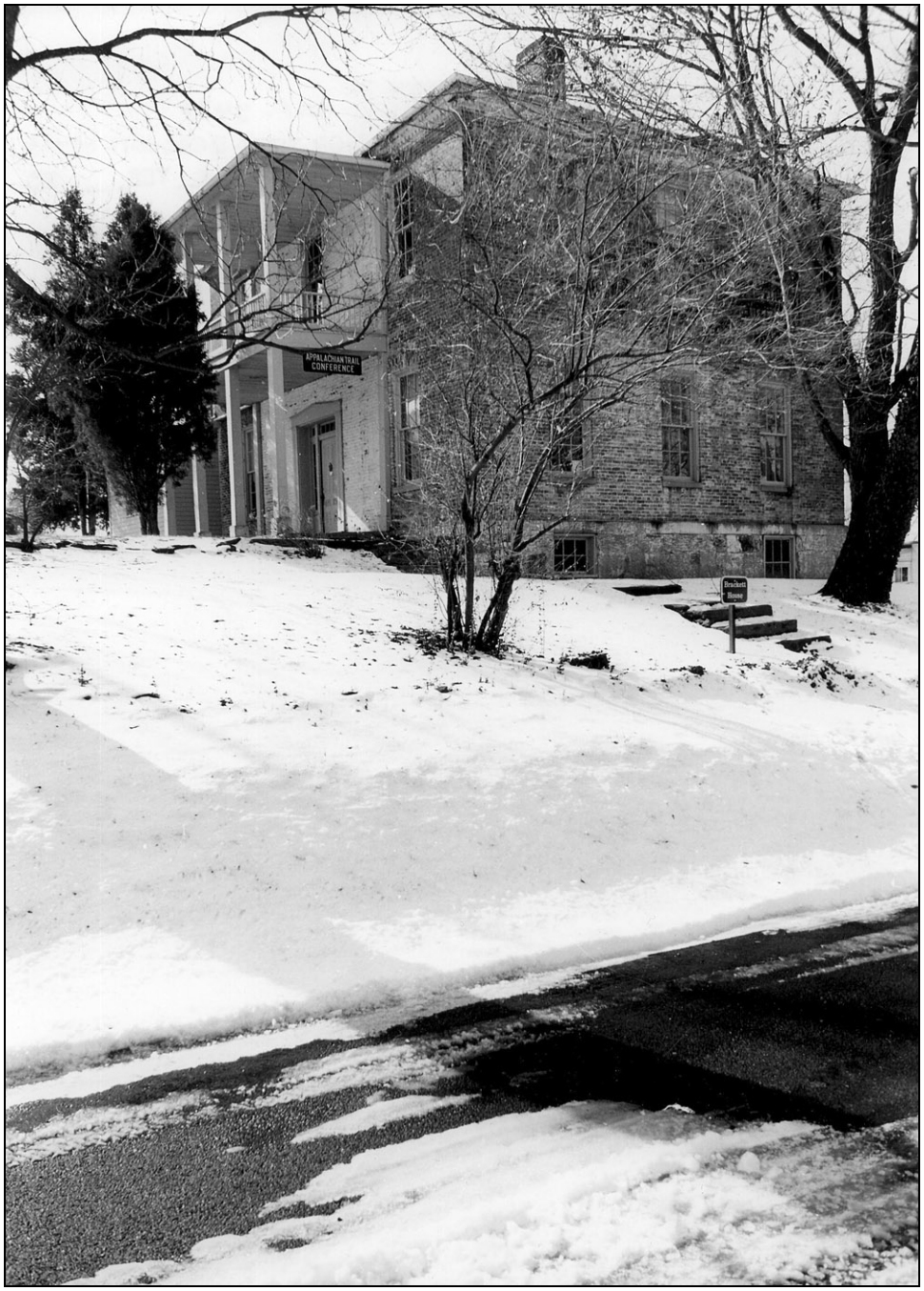



**Figure IX.15.** This January 1975 photograph of the north and east facades of the Brackett House shows the steep slope between the house elevation and Fillmore Street. The difference in elevation between the house and road is five to ten feet. The shrub in the center of the photograph is actually made up of two shrubs—a privet and lilac. Privet is often used as root stock for lilacs and also self-sows. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3490-1975.jpg)

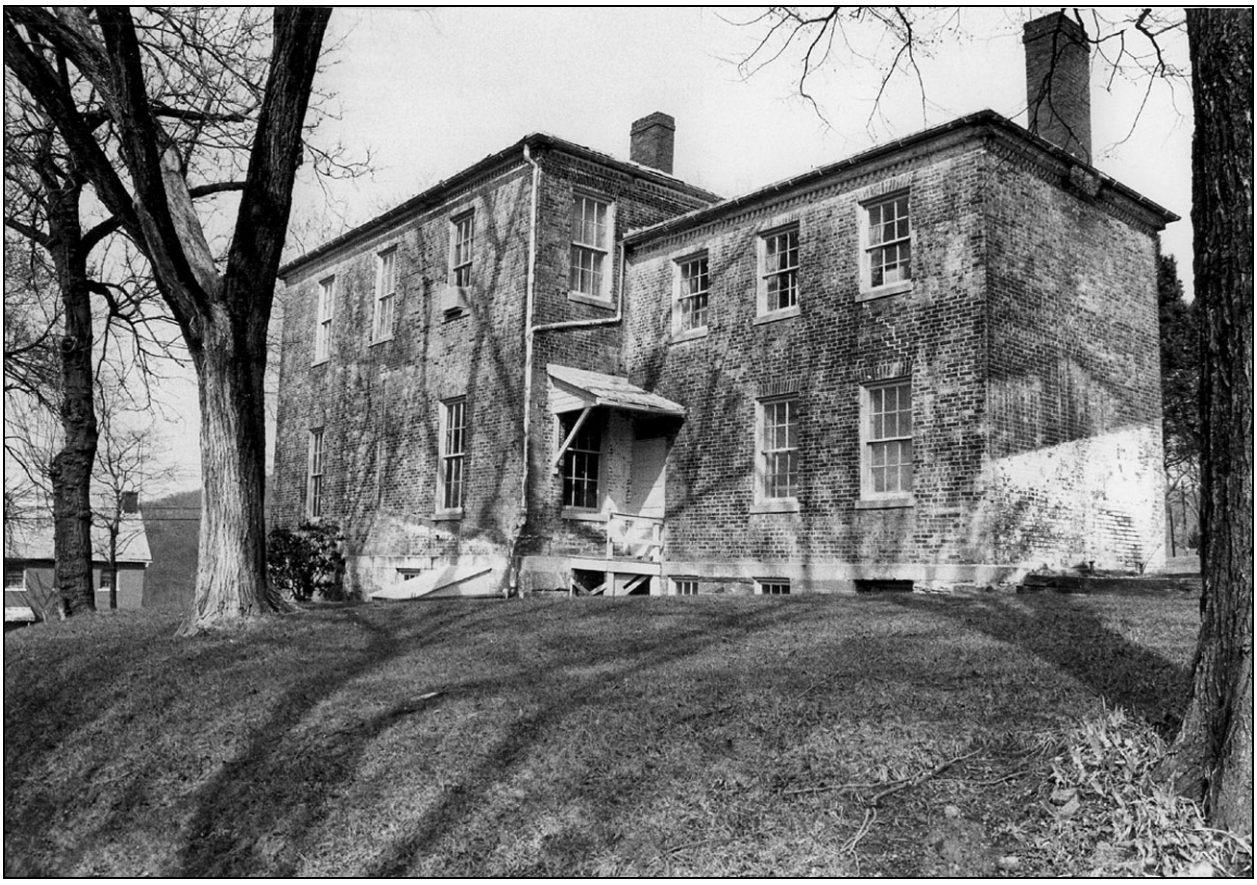


**Figure IX.16.** A spring 1978 photograph of the west and south facades of Brackett House taken by Neal Randell shows the steep slope to the west along the Lancaster Street access that ends slightly south at the Brackett House parking lot. Note the ghosted outline of the former garage on the south façade. Courtesy HFA. (R-LHF-HFA-LB-NHF-3711-1978.jpg)





**Figure IX.17.** A 1993 postcard entitled "View from Maryland Heights, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia" taken by Eric F. Long. The open landscape of the eastern section of Harper Cemetery is in the upper right corner and the south slope and woodland are seen. This view does not include the Lockwood House or Brackett House. Courtesy HFBS. (R-LHF-postcard-2-1993.jpg)




Symbol Key

- Direction of Views
- IX.4 Figure Number

Landscape Units

- 1 Lockwood House Hilltop
- 2 Harper Cemetery & Open Slope
- 3 Jefferson's Rock & South Slope

Sources

Black and white aerial photograph, April 5, 1988. United States Geological Survey (USGS), Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: O3907743.NWS. Photo source: NAPP 8 139. Obtained from Topozone.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures IX.1 through IX.17.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| Client: | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| Project Lead: | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| Landscape Architect: | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont* *Norwalk, Connecticut* |

Drawing Title: **Circa 1970 Units & Photo Locations**

Scale: **1" = 100' - 0"**

Drawing Number: **UPL-1970**

Date: *June 2006*




Symbol Key

> Direction of Views

IX.4 Figure Number

Source
April 23, 2001 color aerial photograph from digital file "DOQQ of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." Obtained from Thurmond W. Hebb, Natural Resources Manager, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1970 Contextual Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 500' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**CON-1970**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Flowering Trees & Shrubs

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-12" | 12' |
| 13-18" | 18' |

Evergreen Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <3' |
| Under 6" | 6' |
| 6-9" | 10' |
| 10-16" | 16' |
| 17-24" | 24' |
| 25" and up | 30' |

Deciduous Trees

| DBH | Canopy Diameter |
|---|---|
| Young/small | <5' |
| Under 4" | 10' |
| 4-8" | 20' |
| 9-16" | 30' |
| 17-24" | 40' |
| 25-31" | 50' |
| 32" and up | 60' |

Symbol Key

- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Concrete Path
- Compacted Earth
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone

Sources

Black and white aerial photograph, April 5, 1988. United States Geological Survey (USGS), Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: O3907743.NWS. Photo source: NAPP 8 139. Obtained from Topozone.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures IX.1 through IX.17.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont* *Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*

**Circa 1970 Overall Period Plan**

*Scale:*

**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*

**PP-1970**

*Date:*

*June 2006*




Symbol Key

- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Gravel Paving
- Stone Paving
- Brick Paving
- Concrete Path
- Compacted Earth
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone

Sources

Black and white aerial photograph, April 5, 1988. United States Geological Survey (USGS), Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: O3907743.NWS. Photo source: NAPP 8 139. Obtained from Topozone.

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter Figures IX.1 through IX.17.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

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|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont* *Norwalk, Connecticut* |

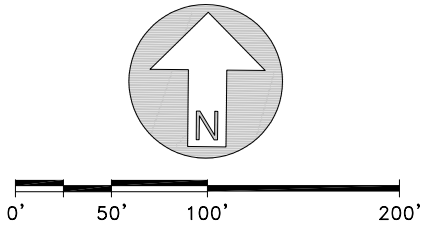
*Drawing Title:*
**Circa 1970 Period Plan A, Lockwood House Hilltop**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**PP-A-1970**

*Date:*
*June 2006*






Sources
April 5, 1988 black and white aerial photograph. USGS, Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: O3907743.NWS. Photo source: NAPP 8 139. Obtained from Topozone.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**1988 Aerial Photograph**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AP-1988**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER X: LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS & ASSESSMENT, 1994 to 2005*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO THE LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing character and condition of the Lockwood House landscape are presented in this chapter. This introductory discussion provides an overview of the landscape during this time, while the subsequent sections describe and illustrate the eleven-year period from 1994 to 2005. The third section of this chapter communicates the character and features of the current landscape units through comparing and contrasting current features to historical ones. The additional element in this chapter is the inventory and assessment of the current vegetation, circulation features, walls and small-scale elements in the fourth part of this illustrated narrative.

Throughout the mid to late 1990s and into the early 2000s the National Park Service presented interpretive exhibits on the first floor of the Lockwood House and provided NPS offices and storage facilities in the basement and on the second floor. The period exhibits educated visitors to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park who ventured up to Camp Hill. Also during this time, the National Park Service conducted research to gather additional information about the building, resulting in an addendum to the original 1958 Historic American Buildings Survey and an updated Historic Structures Report for the Lockwood House in 1994. The following narrative begins at this point and summarizes the evolution of the Lockwood House landscape through 2005, combined with accompanying plans and images, identifying, delineating and describing landscape character-defining features as they exist today.

The narrative in this chapter speaks directly to graphic materials and is organized slightly differently than previous chapters. This chapter begins with a brief review of the 1994 to 2005 landscape condition followed by an in-depth summary of vegetation, circulation, and built elements inventories. The vegetation inventory is coupled with numerical charts presented in Appendix C that quantify and tally the conditions of tree species within the Lockwood House landscape.

Character-defining features for the Lockwood House study area are discussed according to landscape unit as outlined in federal guidance.[1] The narrative relies on existing conditions photographs taken by Heritage Landscapes, the *2005 Existing Conditions Plan, EC,* and *2005 Existing Conditions, Lockwood House Hilltop, EC-A*. Images and plans are presented at the end of this chapter. The text concludes with a summary of the Lockwood House landscape today.

Illustrative plans *EC* and *EC-A* record the existing Lockwood House landscape as studied and photographed during several field visits. The base drawing for these existing condition plans is a digital survey by PBS&J dated August 15, 2005 entitled, "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park" which was completed as a component of this

project. Heritage Landscapes augmented this survey with detailed field notes and a series of existing conditions photographs carried out from spring through late summer of 2005.

The 1994 and 2005 existing conditions photographs that illustrate this chapter serve to document the character and details of the Lockwood House landscape. These images are referenced in the discussion as figures exemplifying each landscape unit and its character-defining features. Pertinent information, the date the photograph was taken, and the source of the photograph is listed within the caption, which ends with a digital image file number for ease in image tracking.

## B. 1994 TO 2005 LANDSCAPE

### B1. 1994 Historic American Buildings Survey Photographic Documentation

In 1994, an addendum to the 1958 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) report provided more documentation of the Paymaster's Quarters or Lockwood House at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. This addendum included an updated written history section and new black and white archival photography that documented the condition of the building, and to a degree, the landscape at that time.

The overall spatial organization of the Lockwood House landscape during 1994 was somewhat open with tree canopy from the adjacent street trees and woodland creating an irregular sense of enclosure. Positioned at the highest point of Camp Hill with topography gradually sloping, falling away in all directions, the Lockwood House was a prominent element in the landscape. Trees along the north edge of the property lined Fillmore Street and trees to the west lined the former property boundary between the Lockwood House and Brackett House. Flowering and ornamental plants including garden peonies (*Paeonia cultivars*) and common orange daylilies (*Hemerocallis fulva*) were also west of the house. The peonies were located in the lawn area between the Lockwood House and Brackett House, likely remnants of a 20th century garden, as they are a species that can persist for decades without care. The daylilies were planted in a row along the west foundation of the Lockwood House and are a durable widely naturalized perennial plant. This area around the daylilies also contained some volunteer woody plants. The groundplane consisted of mown turf of mixed grasses and broadleaf species. The views in Figures X.1 and X.2 highlight the Lockwood House landscape appearance during 1994.

Several trees including one large American elm (*Ulmus Americana*), the only documented tree remaining from the 1870s, two Norway spruces (*Picea abie*s), and two Japanese zelkovas (*Zelkova serrata*) lined the east property line between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery as shown in Figure X.3. (Currently only the stump of the historic American elm remains.) The Norway spruces, 10-16 inch dbh, although smaller than the elm, were quite substantial in 1994.

Looking from Harper Cemetery to the west as shown in Figure X.4, the trees east of the Lockwood House partially obstructed the view to the house from the surrounding cemetery landscape. The view from the Lockwood House looking east toward the Gap is also partly blocked as illustrated in Figure X.5. The canopy of the Norway spruces (*Picea abie*s) to the left and the canopy of the Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) to the right along the Lockwood House east property line blocked the view to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in

the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Decorative cast iron fence posts and an interpretive wayside also marked the property line between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery as shown in Figure X.4 and X.6.

In 1994, the spatial organization of Harper Cemetery was relatively open with cemetery gravestones arranged in a loose grid pattern and topography sloping to the east and south. Longer grasses and herbaceous and ornamental plants were dispersed among the gravestones and overstory vegetation was limited. A low stone or concrete curb marked the south edge of the former east-west central cemetery accessway that spurred from the Lockwood House circle driveway. The southwest corner of Harper Cemetery is spatially enclosed with the adjacent woodland edge with limited views and sunlight. Views of the cemetery and woodland edge conditions are shown in 1994 photographs in Figures X.4 and X.6. The canopies of overstory trees within the woodland appear to be mostly invasive species such as tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). The understory of the woodland is covered with English ivy (*Hedera helix*) while the groundplane is a mixed species turf with herbaceous plants.

**B2. 1996 and 2001 Aerial Photographic Documentation**

A mid-1990s infrared aerial, *1996 Aerial Photograph, AP-1996,* provides a more comprehensive capture of the Lockwood House landscape at this date. Unlike previous aerials, *AP-1996* is an infrared photograph that shows vegetation in tones of red and brown. The aerial photograph was taken in early April when turf was growing but trees were not yet in leaf; therefore, turf areas appear red while deciduous tree canopies appear brown/black in tone. The groundplane of Camp Hill is predominately turf with deciduous trees lining Fillmore Street and scattered throughout Harper Cemetery. Woodland covers much of the south slope around Jefferson's Rock. A stone walkway leads from the west façade of the Lockwood House northward to Fillmore Street. Circulation routes for Brackett House are less visible in this image but the small parking lot to the south off Lancaster Street is seen.

Vegetation within Harper Cemetery is concentrated in the southwest portion. The west section of the cemetery contains two large deciduous trees along Fillmore Street and approximately ten trees of both deciduous and evergreen species to the south. The east section is entirely open with the exception of six small trees. The entire cemetery is surrounded by woodland vegetation to the northeast, east, south, and southwest. The earthen desire path leading from the south edge of Harper Cemetery north to Robert Harper's grave and then northwest to the crest of Camp Hill is also visible on *AP-1996*.

In 1996, Jefferson's Rock is surrounded to the north, south, and west by dense woodland. However there is a relatively open area to the east toward the view of the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. Vegetation on the south slope is predominately deciduous woodland species. This woodland vegetation has increased over time and has expanded up the slope toward the Lockwood House. From the ground, this vegetation seems to frame and surround the Lockwood House seen previously in Figures X.1 and X.2 creating a sense of enclosure that did not exist historically. Circulation patterns in the south slope area include the path that leads from Lower Town Harpers Ferry to Jefferson's Rock, the path that leads from Lower Town Harpers Ferry to Harper Cemetery, and a narrow trail that leads to the west that is a part of the Appalachian Trail. The first two circulation routes are visible on *AP-1996*, but the Appalachian Trail is hidden beneath the dense tree canopy.

The *2001 Aerial Photograph, AP-2001*, is a further source of landscape character information that affirms the landscape features previously discussed in *AP-1996*. Vegetation lining the former Brackett House and Lockwood House boundary and along Fillmore Street is quite visible. Circulation routes are also clearly defined in *AP-2001*. The Appalachian Trail is seen through the canopy of the south woodland along with a diagonal connector trail to the southwest of the Lockwood House. Paths surrounding Jefferson's Rock are visible as well with an open space to the east to allow views to the Gap. Overall, the spatial organization of the Lockwood House landscape in *AP-2001* is quite open with scattered trees throughout and a dense woodland edge to the south.

**B3. 2005 Landscape Field Review**

The 2005 existing conditions of the Lockwood House landscape are quite similar to the mid-1990s conditions. The spatial organization of the landscape between Lockwood House and Brackett House is currently open with two deciduous trees, one evergreen tree, and one flowering tree lining the former property boundary between the two houses. The topography is relatively flat, with the exception of a slight depression to the west of the Lockwood House porch stairs, seen in Figure X.7. This depression is located in the vicinity of the 19th century cistern and is probably caused by settlement in the area after the cistern mound was removed during the late 1960s exterior restoration of the house. This settlement was not seen in 1994, which indicates that it is recent. The ground plane is generally maintained turf, mostly single species. Figure X.8 shows the overall spatial organization of the west portion of the Lockwood House landscape.

The west Lockwood House landscape is additionally characterized by flowering perennials and a small asphalt parking lot is also located to the south of the Brackett House. Flowering vegetation includes garden peonies in the lawn and orange daylilies north of the Lockwood House stairs. Adjacent to the daylilies is an interpretive sign and a patch of unmown herbaceous vegetation that includes seedlings of boxelder (*Acer negundo*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). This vegetation is shown in Figure X.7 with a large American elm (*Ulmus americana*) in the background of the image. The parking lot south of Brackett House provides parking spaces for seven vehicles, including one handicap-accessible space. However, the lot does not appear to be large enough to facilitate current vehicular activity as two cars are parked on the lawn under a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) in Figure X.9.

Street trees and steep topography characterize the north edge of the property. At the intersection of Fillmore Street and Lancaster Street, two flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) and one large hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) line Fillmore Street. A low, dry-laid stone retaining wall mediates the topographical change in elevation between the property and the paved street. To date, the construction date of the retaining wall is not known. Further east toward the Lockwood House, steep topography along the north edge of the property continues, and seven trunks of deciduous trees line Fillmore Street. These trees include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Signage and utility lines are also prominent along the north edge. Figures X.10 and X.11 show the topography and vegetation along Fillmore Street. Figure X.11 also shows an eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) positioned in the lawn along

the former Lockwood property boundary, the partial canopies of an English walnut (*Juglans regia*) and lilac (*Syringia vularis*), and two rows of peonies (*Paeonia cultivars*) that mark the location of a 20th century garden.

To the east of the Lockwood House, the spatial organization creates a much different landscape character. The landscape is enclosed by dense canopies of two Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and two Japanese zelkovas (*Zelkova serrat*a) that line the boundary between the Lockwood House property and Harper Cemetery. Additionally, these four trees block the view to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Lockwood House. The existing view from the east porch of the Lockwood House is shown in Figure X.12. Historically, the view from the Lockwood House would have been open with a panoramic vista to the Gap and the confluence of the rivers, similar to the view in Figure X.13. However, the existing view is partially framed and obstructed by branches and canopies of vegetation within Harper Cemetery and adjacent properties to the east.

In addition to the Norway spruce and Japanese zelkovas, the property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery is marked by a mass of unmown herbaceous vegetation and decorative cast iron fence posts. The herbaceous vegetation surrounds a 48-54 inch diameter American elm (*Ulmus americana*) stump that dates to the 1870s. This elm was standing in 1994 as shown in Figure X.3. The iron fence posts are in varying conditions. Most are intact, but some are missing fluted sleeves and decorative urns. Views of the unmown herbaceous vegetation are seen in Figures X.14 and X.15 and the decorative cast iron fence posts are shown in Figure X.14.

The current appearance and condition of Harper Cemetery varies depending on location within the burial ground. The majority of the cemetery is exposed and open with few overstory trees. Topography falls to the north, south, and east, creating distinct areas within the cemetery that each have their own character. The north edge along Fillmore Street slopes steeply down to the street elevation, which ranges from four to six feet lower than the cemetery. At the top of the slope is a decorative cast and wrought iron cemetery perimeter fence, which is probably the fence erected in 1901 to encompass the west portion of Harper Cemetery. A double gate in the iron fence along the Lockwood House-Harper Cemetery property line suggests that an access road once connected the cemetery to Fillmore Street. Fillmore Street is at a much lower elevation than that of the cemetery gate and is currently paved in asphalt as seen in Figure X.15. The steepness of the slope between the street and the cemetery indicates that Fillmore Street was graded to a lower elevation some time after 1901, but the exact date of the regrading has not been found to date. Further east, a small gate in the fence and a series of steps provide pedestrian access to the cemetery from the street, as shown in Figure X.16. Additionally, the image also shows a trunk of a large red maple (*Acer rubrum*) dating back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries along the north edge. To the north side of Fillmore Street is a large silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) also dating back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, adjacent to an early 20th century storm water drainage channel. In the background are the Harper Cemetery gate and brick piers.

The upper slope of Harper Cemetery is quite open with limited overstory trees. Modern gravestones vary in size and condition and are placed in grid formation amidst a relatively level, mixed turf and herbaceous species groundcover. The upper cemetery slopes gently down to the

east and sharply to the south. Small ornamental plantings and memorial objects dot the upper slopes of the cemetery. Larger trees include three red maples (*Acer rubrum*) and one eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) along the south edge of the former cemetery accessway. Views to the Gap are mostly unrestricted with some partial obstruction by tree canopies to the east. Figure X.13 shows the character of the Harper Cemetery upper slope.

The southeast corner of Harper Cemetery is the most spatially enclosed part of the cemetery. This is created, in part, from steeply sloping topography, altered grades and terraces for burials, and dense canopy cover. This portion of Harper Cemetery slopes steeply to the south toward the woodland edge and Appalachian Trail, but flattens out at the southernmost edge of the cemetery to provide a level area for the former south cemetery accessway, shown in Figure X.17. Several retaining walls manipulate topography to create terraces for more modern gravestones to be arranged in a grid pattern. To the west and south of this section of the cemetery, the woodland edge and brushy understory growth create a dark and shady atmosphere with both native and invasive plant species. Due to the proximity to the woodland, the southeast section of the cemetery contains the most vegetation, which is mainly young invasive plants. A detailed image of the invasive species in this area is shown in Figure X.18. Stands of tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), empress tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*), and red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) are interspersed among yuccas (*Yucca species*) and gravestones. Several seedlings are also present in this corner of the cemetery, growing adjacent to retaining walls and gravestones.

The appearance and character of the easternmost and oldest half of Harper Cemetery is open with sloping topography to the north, south, and east. Several older gravestones of varying conditions are shown in Figure X.19 aligned in rough north-south rows. Four trees are located in this area of the cemetery including a large silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), an eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), an English walnut (*Juglans regia*), and a hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) adjacent to the stone wall enclosing Robert Harper's grave seen in Figure X.19. Darker patches of unmown herbaceous vegetation correspond to the locations of former American elms, dating from the 1860s, highlighted in Figure X.20. Despite the open landscape of the east half of the cemetery, its lower elevation in conjunction with dense deciduous tree canopy on adjacent east properties obstructs views to the Gap. The steep topography also blocks views west to the Lockwood House as seen in Figure X.20.

Other elements in the east portion of Harper Cemetery include the stone boundary wall, former cemetery circulation systems to include accessways, a gate and brick piers. The stone boundary wall, which formerly encompassed all sides of the cemetery, surrounds only the north, east, and south sides of the east half of the burial ground. The wall is dry-laid of local stone materials. Adjacent young woody vegetation in addition to herbaceous plants, grasses, and vines as seen in Figure X.21 deteriorates the wall by toppling stone courses, shifting overall wall alignment, and penetrating stones causing moisture and root infiltration.

Former cemetery circulation systems are evidenced in the landscape through the main cemetery gate and brick piers and wide, level grassy paths indicative of the cemetery accessways. Located at the intersection of Fillmore Street and York Street, the cemetery gate shown in Figure X.22 provides vehicular access to Harper Cemetery via two former cemetery accessways. One accessway follows the north edge of the east half of the cemetery on an extended alignment of Fillmore Street. The second accessway is on a north-south alignment and divides the east, older

half of the cemetery from the upper slope of the cemetery. Both accessways are unpaved and are covered in turf grass. Figure X.22 also shows a large honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) next to the cemetery gate. A vine is also shown climbing on the iron cemetery fence.

Other circulation routes within the east portion of Harper Cemetery include a series of steps that connect a side route of the Appalachian Trail to the south edge of the cemetery, where a compacted earthen desire path leads to the Harper family burial plot enclosed by a stone wall and iron fence (Figure X.23 and X.26). From there, the path continues on a northwest diagonal to the upper slopes of Camp Hill. The path is quite narrow and weaves between cemetery gravestones as it progresses up the hill. At the start of the desire path is a National Park Service interpretive sign and trash receptacle, seen in Figure X.24.

The woodland on the south edge of the Lockwood House landscape consists of woody vegetation less than fifty years old with an understory comprised of young woody vegetation, herbaceous plants, grasses, and vines. Further details about the woodland and other vegetation patterns are discussed in a subsequent section. Views of the woodland are shown in Figures X.21, X.25, and X.26.

## C. 2005 LANDSCAPE UNITS, CHARACTER & EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

Between 1994 and 2005 the National Park Service maintained the Lockwood House landscape to preserve the property's character. The following narrative describes the character of the landscape in 2005. The text refers to the existing conditions plans, *EC* and *EC-A* as the narrative presents the character of the landscape using the character-defining features for each landscape unit.

*EC* and *EC-A* delineate the landscape character within the study area in the same manner as the previous period plans, with full color-coded enumeration of landscape materials and composition as identified from available source material. These landscape plans record the existing conditions, using the 2005 survey by PBS&J with fieldwork and photographs by Heritage Landscapes as primary sources. The codes shown alongside trees on the plan correspond to the tree assessment protocol previously discussed. The key for the plant name codes is included in Appendix B. As with the period plans, existing conditions structures, circulation, and vegetation are highlighted with different colors and listed in the symbol key that identify their type and materials. Small-scale features are defined by a series of graphic codes also listed in the symbol key. *EC* shows the overall property at 100-scale. *EC-A* shows the property in more detail at 40-scale, focusing on the core area around the Lockwood House.

The landscape units, identified in Chapter III, are delineated on the *2005 Units & Photo Locations Plan, UPL*. These units are defined by land uses and patterns of development during historic and present-day periods. These landscape units define the landscape character of the study area during 2005. The landscape units discussion is organized by character-defining features, as outlined in Chapter III of this document.

**C1. LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

Today, Unit 1 is spatially quite open. Fillmore Street and Lancaster Street border the property to the north and west. The groundplane is turf grass, and trees of varying sizes are placed throughout the landscape with emphasis along Lancaster Street, Fillmore Street, the property line between Lockwood House and Brackett House, and east of Lockwood House. Visual relationships to the natural systems of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains are altered. The view to this naturalistic feature cannot be seen from Unit 1 due to vegetation to the east of the Lockwood House. The spatial quality of Unit 1 is exhibited effectively in Figure X.8.

Topography in Unit 1 slopes gradually to the east and west and more sharply to the north and south, with Lockwood House positioned at the highest elevation. Brackett House is sited to the west on a lower elevation. The difference in elevation between the two houses is approximately ten feet. A detailed view of the topography along the northern edge of Unit 1 is seen in *EC* and *EC-A*. The elevation of Fillmore Street is much lower than that of the Lockwood House property by approximately eight to ten feet. A small stone retaining wall has been constructed to the north of Brackett House along Fillmore Street to help mediate the change in topography in this area.

Another change in topography occurs immediately to the west of Lockwood House in the vicinity of the old cistern. This slight depression is not seen in the contours of *EC-A*, but is shown in Figure X.7 in the area where the mounded topographical form of the cistern once stood. The landform was removed during the late 1960s exterior restoration of the Lockwood House and the land around it has since experienced differential settlement causing this slight depression. This settlement was not seen in Figure X.2 from 1994, suggesting that it has occurred over the past ten years.

Like previous periods, vegetation within Unit 1 marks the perimeter of the property as well as former boundary lines within. Ten mid to large deciduous trees of varying species line Fillmore Street to the north of both Brackett and Lockwood Houses. Two flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) and one flowering shrub also line Fillmore Street to the north of Brackett House. To the west, two sugar maples *(Acer saccharum*) and one silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) line Lancaster Street. Between the Brackett House and Lockwood House are six trees of both deciduous and evergreen species, three of which mark the boundary line between the once separate properties. Two clumps of peonies (*Paeonia cultivars*) are also located in this vicinity marking the location of a 20th century garden.

To the east of Lockwood House are two large Japanese zelkovas (*Zelkova serrata*) and two smaller Norway spruce (*Picea abies*). These trees line the property boundary between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery and block significant views from the Lockwood House to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The existing view from the east porch of the Lockwood House is shown in Figure X.12. Historically, the view would have been more similar to that of Figure X.13. This vegetation to the east of the Lockwood House not only blocks views out into the landscape, but also obstructs views from the landscape to Lockwood House.

The groundplane for Unit 1 is comprised of mostly single species turf grass to the north, east, and west with mixed herbaceous species immediately south of the Lockwood House in the

vicinity of the early 20th century outbuildings. Mixed herbaceous species are also found along the west façade of the Lockwood House in the vicinity of the interpretive sign and around a large American elm stump along the Harper Cemetery property line. Both of these patches of vegetation are the result of limited maintenance in these areas. The stump along the property line marks the location of a tree that is shown in Figure X.3 and likely dates to the 1870s. Common plant species within Unit 1 include sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*).

Existing circulation routes for Unit 1 include the parking lot to the south of Brackett House, two pedestrian walkways around Brackett House, one pedestrian walk around Lockwood House, and Fillmore and Lancaster Streets. The parking lot is paved with asphalt and provides parking for seven cars including one handicapped parking space. One Brackett House path leads from the asphalt parking lot to the south façade of the Brackett House. Another path and two sets of steps lead north from Brackett House to Fillmore Street. Both Brackett House paths are paved with large stone slabs. The path at Lockwood House is also stone and leads from the house to Fillmore Street. Other pedestrian movements do not utilize paved paths, but rather traverse the lawn areas as illustrated in Figure X.8. Fillmore and Lancaster Streets are currently paved with asphalt.

Unit 1 does not currently contain any water features.

Non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects for Unit 1 currently include educational, interpretive, and directional signage, the stone retaining wall north of Brackett House, a section of wood fence at the south end of Lancaster Street, pedestrian-scale lights, utility poles, and decorative cast iron fence posts. These features are seen on *EC* and *EC-A*.

### C2. LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope

The spatial arrangement and overall landscape character for Unit 2 is best illustrated on *EC* in conjunction with Figures X.13, X.19, and X.20. The west half of Unit 2 is relatively open with vegetation to the north, west, and south and numerous gravestones arranged in a grid pattern. The east half of Unit 2 is more open with fewer trees, and the gravestones in this section of the cemetery are aligned in rows. Views to the confluence of the Shenandoah River and Potomac River in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains are partially screened by adjacent vegetation. The view of this character-defining naturalistic feature is best portrayed in Figure X.13. The new highway bridge is also seen crossing the rivers in this view.

The topography of the west half of Unit 2 is relatively level and gradually slopes to the east as shown on *EC*. The topographic change in this area is 15 feet of elevation over approximately 290 feet of distance for an average slope of 5%. However, to the south, the ground in this part of Unit 2 slopes steeply. At the bottom of this steep slope south at the south edge of Unit 2, the groundplane levels out and marks the location of a once-utilized cemetery accessway. This section of Unit 2 slopes about 30 feet in elevation over the course of about 180 feet for an average slope of 16%. To the north of Unit 2, the groundplane slopes gradually until it reaches the right-of-way of Fillmore Street where it slopes steeply down to the street elevation.

Topographically, the east section of Unit 2 differs from the west half. While the ground in the newer, west section slopes steeply only to the south, the older, east section of Harper Cemetery slopes steeply to the north, south, and east. The average slope of this section of Unit 2 is approximately 18% or about 60 feet in elevation change over 330 feet of distance.

Vegetation within the west half of Unit 2 consists of many large deciduous trees including four large silver maples (*Acer saccharinum*) to the north of Fillmore Street and one large red maple (*Acer rubrum*) to the south of Fillmore Street. At the intersection of Fillmore Street and York Street adjacent to the Harper Cemetery gate are two slightly smaller deciduous trees, a red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and a honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). Located to the southwest in Unit 2 are three large red maples (*Acer rubrum*) in a row along the south side of the center cemetery accessway. Seven eastern redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*), one black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), and several stands of invasive species also exist in this area. Invasive plant species within these stands include tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and empress tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*). Poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), a native species, is also located within the unit and is considered an invasive species by some. Non-invasive plants in these clusters include, yuccas (*Yucca species*), peonies (*Paeonia species*), and several seedlings of red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and box elder (*Acer negundo*).

The eastern section of Unit 2 contains three medium-sized deciduous trees of varying species, one eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and one flowering dogwood *(Cornus florida)* all shown on *EC*. Two large circles of unmown herbaceous vegetation are also in the east section of the cemetery and correspond to the locations of two former American elms (*Ulmus americana*) that are dated to the 1860s. The groundplane throughout Unit 2 consists of turf. Ornamental or memorial plantings, most of which are yuccas or peonies, are adjacent to gravestones throughout Unit 2.

While very few current circulation patterns exist within Unit 2, remnants of old circulation patterns exist in the landscape today. Four vehicular cemetery accessways are shown on *EC* and divide Harper Cemetery into a grid. The central east-west cemetery accessway leading from the Lockwood House intersects with the north-south cemetery accessway within the York Street right-of -way. The York Street accessway divides the older section of Harper Cemetery from the newer section on the open slope. Another accessway is located at to the south of the house at the intersection of Fillmore Street and York Street and serves as an extension of Fillmore Street. The final accessway is aligned in an east-west direction located along the south edge of Unit 2. The cemetery accessway that once existed along the property line between Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House does not exist today. However, a gate in the cast iron cemetery fence along this property line in Figure X.15 shows that this former accessway once connected the cemetery property to Fillmore Street.

Pedestrian circulation routes within Unit 2 include paths and steps. A series of steps on the north side of the cemetery leading to Fillmore Street, links Harper Cemetery to the street. These steps are constructed out of stone and lead through a gate in the cast and wrought iron cemetery fence. The other pedestrian route is the earthen desire path leading from Robert Harper's grave up the slope to the top of the hill. The desire path is prominent in the vicinity of Harper's grave and trail leading from Jefferson's Rock. These areas consist mostly of compacted earth due to the amount of heavy foot traffic.

The only water feature within Unit 2 is a storm sewer drainage channel located to the north of Fillmore Street. This channel shown in Figure X.16 directs surface drainage from Fillmore Street into the town's storm sewer system.

Unit 2 contains many non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects. These include the cemetery stone boundary wall, cast and wrought iron cemetery fence, cast iron fence posts, low stone and concrete retaining walls, cemetery gate and brick piers, a concrete bench, gravestones, memorial objects, interpretive signage, hand railings, and trash receptacles. The cemetery boundary wall fully encloses Unit 2 to the east and partially encloses Unit 2 to the north and south. The wall to the north is currently in a dilapidated state as shown in Figure X.21. Several stones have fallen off of the top course, and herbaceous vegetation is growing on the wall. The state of the south wall is similar to the north wall shown in Figure X.21. The east wall remains stable and is partially covered in English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Other non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects for Unit 2 are shown in Figures X.13, X.15, X.16, X.22, X.23, and X.24.

**C3. LU3, Jefferson's Rock & South Slope**

The spatial organization and arrangement of Unit 3 remains densely covered with woodland vegetation. Jefferson's Rock is encompassed in this vegetation, but still provides views to the naturalistic features of the Shenandoah and Potomac River confluence. The Appalachian Trail runs in an east-west direction along the north portion of Unit 3. The topography of this area is quite steep and remains unchanged from previous periods. The overall appearance and spatial organization of Unit 3 is presented in the *2001 Aerial Photograph, AP-2001*.

The groundplane steeply slopes to the south toward the Shenandoah River with some 50 feet of elevation change from the woodland edge to the south of Lockwood House down to the Appalachian Trail that is a visible boundary and downhill reference in a continuous woodland slope. This drop in topography is shown on *EC* and Figures X.25 and X.26.

Vegetation within Unit 3 consists mostly of deciduous species both native and invasive to the Harpers Ferry area. Heritage Landscapes inventoried six woodland vegetation compositions within Unit 3 and one additional woodland composition to the northeast of Unit 2 that varied by topography and dominant species. These species are listed on *EC*. Common overstory tree species throughout Unit 3 include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), and tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Common understory species and herbaceous vegetation throughout Unit 3 include box elder (*Acer negundo*), common sumac (*Rhus glabra*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), common daylily (*Hemerocallis fulva*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and poison ivy, (*Toxicodendron radicans*). The majority of these plants are relatively young invasive species.

Unit 3 currently contains a network of circulation routes principally over compacted earth paths and stone steps. The main path leads from Lower Town and divides into two branches within Unit 3. The southern branch leads to Jefferson's Rock, and the northern branch leads northwest to Harper Cemetery. Both sections of the path are unpaved. The northern path also contains several stone steps to mediate the steep topography in this area as shown in Figure X.26. Before

terminating at Harper Cemetery, a narrower, less utilized path splits off to the west; this path is part of the Appalachian Trail. Three additional narrow and unpaved paths cut through the woodland to connect the Appalachian Trail to the Lockwood House property and Harper Cemetery as shown on *EC*. A view of one of these connector trails is seen in Figure X.25.

Unit 3 currently contains no water features.

Existing non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects for Unit 3 include Jefferson's Rock and interpretive and directional signage.

## D. 2005 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT OF TURF & TREES

Following the character-defining features listing, this conditional assessment of the Lockwood landscape addresses vegetation. Some distinct vegetative patterns are found within the Lockwood House landscape today. The larger vegetative pattern surrounding the Lockwood House consists of turf with trees lining the current and former property lines. Trees along Fillmore Street have been planted evenly with few gaps indicating the loss of some trees. Trees along the former property boundary between Lockwood House and Brackett House and the present boundary between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery are not evenly spaced. In general the trees surrounding the Lockwood House are viewed as free-standing, individual specimens.

The landscape surrounding Brackett House has a different vegetative pattern. Open lawn encircles the house with trees arranged singly or in rows. Trees line Lancaster Street to the west and Fillmore Street to the north. Two flowering trees and one shrub also line Fillmore Street. To the east of the house, two evergreens are all that remain of a row along the east façade of the Brackett House. Two groups of peonies east of the Brackett House mark the locations of former gardens.

In Harper Cemetery trees of various ages are arrayed singly, in small groups, and in rows. Spacing varies, but trees are usually seen as individual specimens. Most of the vegetation within Harper Cemetery is located to the south and west and is located adjacent to gravestones and retaining walls. Vegetation in this area primarily consists of pioneer woody and herbaceous growth of some invasive species, and native deciduous and evergreen varieties. Older silver maples *(Acer saccharinum)* and red maples *(Acer rubrum)* that line Fillmore Street and the former central cemetery accessway are remnants of early 20th century plantings.

To the south of Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery, the vegetative pattern consists of a variety of deciduous trees with some smaller, scrubbier tree growth. Understory brush is composed of opportunistic herbaceous and young woody growth. This area is mostly unmanaged which creates an area of woody growth adjacent to Jefferson's Rock and the Appalachian Trail. Natural regeneration of desirable native and undesirable invasive species is also occurring. Despite the uniform appearance of this woodland, the investigation revealed varied vegetative compositions and dominant species throughout the area.

The following discussion presents the vegetation of the existing Lockwood property from the detailed field review conducted for this report. The detailed elements of the vegetation are addressed in a sequence beginning with the ground plane, proceeding to the individual trees and then remarking on the woodland composition.

**D1. Existing Turf Composition & Condition**

The open groundplane of the Lockwood House landscape is covered in mown turf both between the Lockwood and Brackett houses and within the Harper Cemetery. This turf varies in composition but is rarely pure turf grasses. Rather, in most locations some broadleaf species are evident mixed with turf grasses. An area of mixed herbaceous species is observed immediately south of the Lockwood House in the vicinity of the early 20th century outbuildings. Figure X.27 shows a view of the mixed species groundcover and includes white clover (*Trifolium repens*), wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*), creeping charlie (*Glechoma hederacea),* and nut grass (*Cyperus rotundus)*. Common dandelion *(Taraxacum officinalis)* and plantain *(Plantago lanceolata)* are also observed scattered throughout the turf areas.

In Harper Cemetery the general pattern is a turf-covered groundplane with fairly dense cover. Near several gravestones invasive opportunistic species have seeded and are growing close to the stones. The exception is the well-used pathway that crosses the cemetery landscape where both bare earth and disturbance tolerant weed species are located. With the exception of the beaten path, and areas, which are not mown due to the presence of stumps or gravestones, the turf areas within the Lockwood House landscape appear vigorous and stable. A continuation of current practices that maintain stable turf in mixed grass and broadleaf is advised.

The historical composition of the mown areas was also a combination of grasses and herbaceous species. However, over time the species mixture and relative presence is likely to have changed. For example, English daisy *(Bellis perennis)* was not noted in the field review and was likely present in prior times.

**D2. Tree Inventory Methodology**

Trees are an integral feature within the Lockwood House landscape that are a valuable resource to National Park Service, Lockwood House visitors, and neighbors of the Lockwood property. Mature trees are scenic and benefit site users and park staff by providing shade, conserving energy, reducing storm water runoff, increasing property values, enhancing community aesthetics, promoting human health and psychological well-being, increasing quantity and quality of wildlife, and improving local air, soil, and water quality. However, as previously discussed, trees can also obstruct views to historically important features in the landscape. Few existing trees in the Lockwood House landscape date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. While not historical, current trees are an element of the character of the Lockwood House landscape today. It is useful to understand the location, size, species and condition of the individual trees within the landscape as one element of determining appropriate landscape preservation interventions.

Heritage Landscapes carried out a survey of tree species and condition in the Lockwood House landscape as part of the existing conditions study for this Cultural Landscape Report. This tree inventory, provided in a tabular format in Appendices B and C, serves as a baseline for future actions. Heritage Landscapes staff mapped and assessed the condition of the individual trees in

the Lockwood House landscape and Harper Cemetery. This field mapping was carried out using the PBS&J survey as a base plan. Trees were located and given codes listed on the *2005 Existing Conditions Plan, EC*. The multi-part codes are keyed to a variety of conditions based on genus, species, and cultivar where possible, and health of canopy, trunks, and roots. Cultivars (cultivated varieties, or cv) are often difficult to determine in the field and planting records or previous tree mapping was not available and may not exist.

The trees were individually assessed for canopy health, trunk diameter and condition, root growth according to the following code list.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Canopy** | A | Good: full crown, vigorous growth, no immediate care required |
| | B | Fair: minor problems, minimal deadwood with a diameter of less than 3 inches, minor pruning recommended |
| | C | Poor: major problems, deadwood of over 3 inches and not more than six branches, major pruning recommended, monitor for hazard, possible removal |
| | D | Failing: major dieback in crown, near dead or standing dead, hazard to be removed |
| | E | Dead: Stump or depression (tree identified if possible) |
| **Trunks** | 1 | No visible damage |
| | 2 | Damage including wounds, mushrooms, cracks, or minor decay issues |
| **Roots** | U | Unrestricted: open |
| | R | Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 feet on one sides by roads, sidewalks, buildings, or other substantial objects. |

Canopies were rated in alphabetical order from A to E. An A-rating indicates trees in good condition with full crowns, vigorous growth and no required maintenance. B-ratings signify canopies with minor problems, such as minimal deadwood of less than three inches in diameter. Routine maintenance pruning will aid health and appearance of B-rated trees. C-ratings are applied to trees when no more than six branches exhibit major deadwood of three to four inch diameters. Pruning should be done for the health, longevity, and hazard control of C-rated trees. A D-rating identifies trees with major dieback in the crown, which indicates trees are in serious decline. An arborist should review D-rated trees for potential removal or significant repair. The E-rating was applied to stumps or depressions where a tree had been removed, with stumps identified where possible.

Tree trunks were given 1-ratings or 2-ratings. Trunks in good condition with no visible problems or very minor ones that would be outgrown were rated 1. Trunks exhibiting cracks, wounds, or visible decay were rated 2.

Root zones were rated using U for unrestricted space for root growth and R for restricted space. Restriction is usually caused by adjacent sidewalks, roads or buildings, and in a few cases by crowding. The degree of restriction is relative to the mature size and root space requirements of a particular tree. For example a mature elm will need far more root space than a flowering dogwood. Additional problems such as root girdling were noted when visible and problematic.

When fully inventoried, a coded tree may have a code of Ua25C2R. Ua is the species of the tree, in this example is an American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and 25 is the diameter at breast height (dbh) in inches. C denotes the poor condition of the tree canopy, 2 signifies a damaged trunk, and R indicates a restricted root zone. Together Ua25C2R is a 25-inch American elm in poor condition with trunk damage and a restricted root zone.

These ratings will serve as a guide for National Park Service staff, helping to quickly determine the needs of individual trees within the Lockwood House property and possible methods of care, maintenance, removal, and replacement where needed. The mapping will allow maintenance crews and/or arborists to pinpoint problem areas with minimal in-field investigation.

**D3. Tree Inventory Results**

A total of 89 individual trees were assessed within Units 1 and 2, including a total of seventeen different genera and twenty-three species. Both units retain very little vegetation dating to the 19th century, and each contains a different composition of species. Unit 1 has open lawn with many scattered trees to the north and west of the Lockwood House with a mix of deciduous tree species including elm, maple, dogwood, and juniper. The lawn east of the Lockwood House contains spruce and zelkova. Unit 2 also has similar vegetation species to Unit 1 such as maples, elm, and junipers, but is different in its species composition through the presence of hackberry, locust, boxelder, and mulberry and invasive species such as tree of heaven. Trees in Unit 2 are also larger in diameter. Because of these differences, the following tree inventory results are discussed according to landscape unit. A separate section addresses the results of the woodland inventory of Unit 3.

**D4. Trees of LU1, Lockwood House Hilltop**

A total of 27 trees were assessed within Unit 1. Of these, five species had three or more specimens in the unit, and seven trees were single specimens of their species. The two most common trees were American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*).

In terms of tree health, about 19% or 5 trees, were assessed with an A-rating for canopy health indicating limited deadwood and no remedial work needed. Less vigor and minor pruning was noted for 63% or 17 trees that were given a B classification. Significant tree work and loss of canopy vigor and fullness was noted in 4 trees or 15% given a C-rating. No trees were D-rated and only one E classification was given to the American elm stump along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line.

Trunk conditions ranged from 15 trees (56%) with a rating of 1, in good condition. Eleven trees were rated 2 (41%), with major and minor problems, and one tree stump was not coded.

Root space was unrestricted for 17 trees (63%) and 9 trees (33%) were in restricted growing space, meaning that walk and drive pavements or curbs significantly limited the available soil for their root zone in Unit 1.

Two trees (7%) had diameters of 6-inches or less, eight trees (30%) had 7-12 inch diameters, and 12 (44%) trees had 13-24 inch diameters. Older trees in the landscape with a diameter of over 24 inches, consisted of 5 trees (19%). Heritage Landscapes usually finds deciduous trees of 30

inches or over to be about 100 years of age, depending upon tree genus, species, and growing conditions.

Four trees with 25 to 36 inch diameters represent some 15% of the trees within Unit 1 and likely range in age from about 70 to 100 years. The larger, over 36-inch diameter trees are probably older than 100 years of age. Unit 1 does not contain any live trees with a diameter of over 36-inches. The largest diameter within Unit 1 was a stump of a native American elm (*Ulmus Americana*) measuring 48-54 inches along the Lockwood House east property line and can be dated to the 1870s (Figures X.14 and X.15).

Trees over 25 inches in diameter that remain from the early to mid 20th century were broken out by size and range of species. Of the 5 trees with over 25 inch diameters, one stump was counted and mapped. The species identified of these large sizes are, in descending order of count:

- 2 American elm (*Ulmus americana)*
- 1 Common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis)*
- 1 Eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana)*
- 1 Black cherry (*Prunus serotina)*

Older trees were also broken out and assessed on their canopy condition. Of the five trees over 25 inches in diameter, three received B-ratings and one received a C-rating for canopy condition. As previously mentioned, the largest of these was a stump, receiving an E-rating.

**D5. Trees of LU2, Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

A total of 62 individual trees were assessed in Unit 2. Eight species had three or more specimens in the unit, and seven trees were single specimens. Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*, eastern redcedar *(Juniperus virginiana)*, and tree of heaven *(Ailanthus altissima*), an invasive, were the three most common species within Unit 2.

Of the 62 trees, two trees (3%) were assessed at an A-rating for the canopy condition. B-ratings were given to 25 trees (40%) indicating that some minor pruning was needed. Eleven trees (18%) were assessed at the C-rating, noting loss of canopy vigor and the need for major pruning. Four trees (6%) received a D-rating and three stumps were given an E-rating.

Sixteen trees (26%) were given a trunk condition rating of 1, in good condition. Twenty-six trees (42%) received a 2-rating with visible trunk damage. Twenty trees (32%) were not given a trunk code; the majority of these trees were seedlings and young volunteers that did not have a significant diameter.

Root space was unrestricted for 16 trees (26%), and 26 trees (42%) were in restricted growing conditions. Again, 20 trees (32%) were not assessed for root conditions due to their young age.

Nineteen trees (31%) had diameters of 6 inches or less, indicating that about one-third of the trees in Unit 2 are seedlings and young volunteers. Fifteen trees (24%) had 7-12 inch diameters, and 17 (27%) trees had 13-24 inch diameters. Older trees in Harper Cemetery, indicated by over two-foot diameters include 11 trees (18%).

Nine trees ranging from 25-36 inch diameters represent some 15% of the trees in Unit 2 and likely range in age from about 70 to 100 years. Larger, over 36 inch diameter trees are all likely older than 100 years of age. Unit 2 has two trees with diameters of over 36 inches. The largest diameter within Unit 2 was a 48-inch red maple (*Acer rubrum*) seen in detail in Figure X.28 and a 48-inch American elm stump (*Ulmus americana*), which likely date to the 1870s.

Older trees over 25 inches in diameter in Unit 2 were broken out by size and range of species. Of the 11 trees over 25 inches in diameter, 1 stump was counted and mapped. The species identified of these large sizes are, in descending order of count:

- 5 Red maple (*Acer rubrum)*
- 4 Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum)*
- 1 American elm (*Ulmus americana)*
- 1 Flowering dogwood- multiple stemmed (*Cornus florida)*

These trees were assessed on their canopy condition. Of the eleven trees over 25" in diameter, two received B-ratings, six received C-ratings, and two received D-ratings for canopy condition. One tree received an E-rating. The two largest trees within Unit 2, received D and E-ratings indicating that the large mature trees in Harper Cemetery, dating to the 1870s are dead or are in poor condition.

**D6. Tree Inventory Observations**

The variety of tree types represented within the Lockwood House landscape includes seventeen genera, which includes a narrow range of native and invasive species. Overall, the trees within Lockwood House landscape appear to be in relatively good health. The canopy health profile contains a majority population (55%) within the A-B range. It is assumed that good canopy health results from good canopy management and lack of stress due to climate and nutritional depletion or pests and disease. General tree trunk assessment reveals similar health patterns as canopy condition with about one-third of the total number of trees having no trunk damage. Structural damage to tree trunks occurring within the Lockwood House landscape are related to age, disease, and, in recent history, maintenance practices such as mowing. Approximately 40% of the trees within the Lockwood House landscape have restricted root zones. The large number of trees with impacted root zones is due to the location of these trees in proximity to walks, drives, walls, and especially cemetery gravestones. These objects can cause balling and knotting of root mass material, resulting in the tree choking or girdling itself, or weakening the stability of the tree during wind and storm events. Structures placed near tree roots often crack and shift due to root growth. Preventative and stabilizing maintenance frequently leads to root loss and compromises tree health.

While the majority of the tree population is healthy, there is also a large number of trees in poor condition or with special maintenance needs requiring special management consideration. Trees in poor condition are older trees, dating to the late 19$^{th}$ and early 20$^{th}$ centuries. Some of these trees that are determined to be a hazard to the enjoyment and safety of visitors should be removed. Likewise, the abundance of new seedlings and volunteer trees in the landscape (20-25% of the total number of trees) should be removed, as these have self-sown in areas adjacent to structures and objects that impact the roots of the tree and the condition of the structure or object as in Figure X.18.

This survey also provides additional information on the population of individual tree species within the Lockwood House landscape (See Appendices B and C). Results of the survey reveal that many large plantings consist of silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis).* The largest and oldest trees are American elms (*Ulmus americana*) and red maple *(Acer rubrum)*, which are in poor condition. These large and mature trees make significant contributions to the character of the landscape, as there is very little evidence of original late 19th century trees remaining. The population of trees within the Lockwood House landscape maintains a healthy range of ages and sizes allowing for a continuity of loss and renewal as time progresses although many new plantings obstruct historically significant views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The primary maintenance and care problems occurring in the Lockwood House landscape include trunk damage from mowing equipment, soil erosion from foot traffic around roots on slopes, and root girdling. Light maintenance pruning is needed on 47% of the trees in the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscapes, while about 17% need major pruning.

## E. 2005 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT OF WOODLAND

The methodology for woodland inventory focuses on observations of species dominance and species listing rather than the recording of individual plants. There is a woodland canopy cover throughout most of Unit 3 of the Lockwood House landscape. This woodland was assessed for species composition when observed from within Landscape Units 1 and 2 looking at the canopy, smaller woody plants, shrubs and herbaceous species. A listing of species was developed for each area observed. The different areas are self-defined based on dominant canopy species. A new section and listing was made at changes in canopy dominance.

The Harper's Ferry area of woodlands is relatively small in scale. Woodlands differ from forests ecologically in that forests are larger and require a closed canopy throughout. A current scientific definition of a forest requires a minimum of a 100-meter distance completely around a core interior forest area where forest species and forest habitat are found. Woodlands, in contrast, are smaller in scale, may have variable canopy closure and are of variable habitat quality based on species and habitat opportunities. Ecological value, plant species and animals within woodland are affected by several factors including age, plant materials, drainage patterns, topography, soils, exposure, disturbance, human activity and so forth. At the Lockwood House property the woodlands inventoried are relatively young, with a history of disturbance and the presence of both native and exotic invasive species noted.

### E1. Invasive Species In Woodlands

In assessing the Lockwood House woodland composition, it is useful to be aware of invasive plant species for the tri-state region of West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland. The top twelve invasive plants for the state of West Virginia are kudzu (*Pueraria montana),* water shield *(Brasenia schreberi),* crown vetch (*Coronilla varia),* Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum),* garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata),* tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea),* mile-a-minute (*Polygonum perfoliatum),* purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria),* multiflora rose (*Rosa*

*multiflora),* and yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).[2] Out of these twelve, two are found within the Lockwood House landscape. These two invasives are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima)* and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora).* In addition, the states of Virginia and Maryland have identified the following plant species as highly and moderately invasive to natural ecosystems. Highly invasive species are defined as plants that establish readily, spread rapidly, and "may disrupt ecosystem processes and cause major alterations in plant community composition and structure" of natural areas and habitats.[3] Moderately invasive species minimally affect ecosystem processes, alter plant community composition, and are typically established through soil disturbances.[4] Some highly invasive plant species identified by the states of Virginia and Maryland are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica),* and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora).* Moderately invasive plant species recognized by Virginia and Maryland include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides),* English ivy (*Hedera helix*), tartarian honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica),* empress tree *(Paulownia tomentosa)*, and common daylily *(Hemerocallis fulva)*.[5] All of these plant species are found within the woodland south of the Lockwood House.

In general, invasive species tend to colonize in canopy openings, at the woodland edges and in areas of disturbance. Invasive exotic plants tend to produce large quantities of seed aiding in their rapid spread. The woodland area south of the Lockwood House was disturbed in the 1860s during the Civil War as soldiers stripped all vegetation for fuel. Scrubby vegetation and small trees returned to the area by the turn of the century, however, full woodland canopy cover did not return to the site until the mid-20th century. As a result, the woodland is fairly young and contains a majority of trees that are less than fifty years old. Invasive species are found throughout the young woodland but especially cluster at edges and canopy openings.

### E2. Woodland Species Inventory

The inventoried woodland plant species are grouped into seven different woodland compositions listed as Woodland List A through G on the *EC* plan. The following sections address the results from each of the woodland composition inventories. A total of seven woodland compositions were identified and labeled according to plant species for Unit 3. Plant lists for each woodland composition are shown on *EC* in the order of dominance. Dominant overstory species within the woodland, both native and invasive, are listed first followed by less dominant overstory species and understory species. The plant species listed in the following narrative highlights the dominant species within each woodland, but is not a comprehensive list. The complete list of woodland species is listed on *EC*.

### E3. Woodland Species List A

Woodland A is located along the edge of the north Harper Cemetery stone boundary wall, northeast of Unit 2 as viewed in Figure X.21. Dominant overstory species include black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) both native plants and early successional species and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) an exotic plant that is an aggressive and invasive species. A few understory species and vines include grapes (*Vitis species*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) both natives and food sources that often inhabit disturbed area and English ivy (*Hedera helix*) an invasive exotic that competes well in woodland understory situations. The topography for Woodland List A slopes relatively steeply to the east.

**E4. Woodland Species List B**

Woodland B is positioned between the east boundary line of Unit 3 and the stone steps leading from Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery in the southeast corner of the property. Overstory tree species for this woodland include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and red mulberry (*Morus rubra*). Understory species consist of English ivy (*Hedera helix*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), common daylily *(Hemerocallis fulva)*, common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), common daylily *(Hemerocallis fulva),* and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are invasive plants found in Woodland B. Topography slopes steeply to the south toward Jefferson's Rock, and the soils are rocky.

**E5. Woodland Species List C**

To the west of the path connecting Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery is Woodland List C. Some dominant species include hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) and eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and understory species are Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), fothergilla (*Fothergilla species*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Invasives include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). The groundplane of Woodland C within Unit 3 slopes steeply to the south with rocky soils. Part of Woodland C is shown in Figure X.26.

**E6. Woodland Species List D**

Woodland D is located to the west of Woodland C along the south edge of Harper Cemetery. This woodland composition includes several overstory and understory species. A few dominant species are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima)*, boxelder (*Acer negundo*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and violet species (*Violia species*) comprise the understory and groundcover vegetation. Invasive plant species for Woodland D include tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*). Common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) is known to widely self-sow. The rocky topography of Woodland D slopes south toward the Appalachian Trail.

**E7. Woodland Species List E**

Woodland E is quite small and narrow in comparison with the other inventoried woodlands. It is location to the west of Harper Cemetery and immediately south of the Lockwood House in a ravine. Dominant overstory species are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*). The understory is comprised of briar species (*Smilax species*), common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and yucca species (*Yucca species*). Woodland E invasive plant species are tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). The topography of this area slopes to the south and is severely eroded due to excessive surface drainage.

**E8. Woodland Species List F**

Woodland F is west of Woodland E in the vicinity of the two footpaths that connect the Lockwood House property to the Appalachian Trail. It contains hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), and Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) as its major overstory species. The understory includes common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), common daylily (*Hemerocallis fulva),* and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Invasive species for Woodland F include Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and common daylily (*Hemerocallis fulva).* Topography in this area slopes steeply to the south. Woodland F is shown in Figure X.25.

**E9. Woodland Species List G**

Woodland G is positioned to the south of the Brackett House parking lot along the west edge of Unit 3. Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) make up the dominant plant species for this woodland. Understory species are poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and English ivy (*Hedera helix*). The invasive plant species for this woodland is English ivy (*Hedera helix*). The topography for Woodland G slopes south and southwest toward the Appalachian Trail.

## F. EXISTING CIRCULATION FEATURES

The following section provides a brief overview of the current condition of the circulation routes within the Lockwood House property.

**F1. Roads, Parking & Accessways**

Fillmore Street was first platted in the mid-1840s as designed by John Symington. The surface is currently asphalt as shown in Figures X.10 and X.16. The width of the street varies from 17 to 20-feet wide and the elevation is eight to ten feet lower than that of the Lockwood House property. On-street parking is provided along the north side of Fillmore Street for neighboring residents.

Lancaster Street was also platted in the mid-1840s. The current surface is asphalt and the road elevation is eight to ten feet lower than that of the floor elevation of Brackett House. The street width ranges from 12 to 20-feet and dead ends south of the Brackett House parking lot.

The Brackett House parking lot was first constructed in the 1970s during the early years of the National Park Service ownership. The lot is an irregularly-shaped rectangle with parking spaces for seven cars, including one handicapped space. Overall dimensions of the existing parking lot are approximately 70 feet by 30 feet. Access to the parking lot is provided from Lancaster Street, and the surface of the parking lot is asphalt as shown in Figure X.9.

Harper Cemetery vehicular accessways (Figure X.17) currently consist of turf grass and are about 12 feet wide. Three east-west accessways and one north-south accessway are easily discernable in the existing topography. The accessways are first seen in the landscape in 1937 and may be lightly used today.

**F2. Paths**

Two Brackett House paths are constructed of local stone materials. One path leads from the Brackett House to the parking lot to the south at a slight southwest angle. It is about 3.5 feet wide, 55 feet long, and is partially covered in turf grass and other herbaceous species. This path, shown in Figure X.29, contains sixteen large slabs of stone of varying sizes that form the walk. Stone sizes range from one foot to six feet in length. The exact construction date of this path is not known, but likely dates to the late 19th century or early 20th century. The current walk has 1-inch to 2-inch mortar joints between the stones, which are a more recent addition to the path. Historically, stones were probably set in a gravel or sand base material and would not have had mortar joints. Instead, grass or dirt would have filled the space between the stone slabs. The current path may have been re-laid during the mid to late 20th century using mortar and the existing on-site historical stones. Another walk leads from Brackett House to Fillmore Street to the north. This walk is also constructed out of a series of large slab stones that form a four-foot wide path and series of steps 40 feet in length. The exact construction date of this path and steps is not known; however, it first appears in the early 1900s documentation (Figure VII.16), and may be of the same vintage as the southern Brackett House path.

The Lockwood House paths lead from the west and north façades of the house to Fillmore Street. Both paths are constructed of large stone slabs with mortar joints in a similar fashion to the Brackett House path pictured in Figure X.29. The west Lockwood House path ranges in width from about 4 to 5.5 feet wide. The north path is approximately 3 feet wide. Both paths currently have grass and other herbaceous vegetation growing in the mortar joints. These paths were constructed in 1969 during the exterior restoration of the Lockwood House and appear to use local stone materials that match the masonry stones of the Lockwood House foundation and the cemetery stone wall.

The Harper Cemetery desire path is of compacted earth as shown in Figures X.23 and X.24. This path is first seen in the landscape prior to 1965 linking Jefferson's Rock to Robert Harper's grave to the upper slopes of Camp Hill. The total length of the path from the edge of Unit 2 to Harper's grave is about 75 feet. It continues another 180 feet from Harper's grave to the northwest, narrowing in width.

The path linking Harper Cemetery to Jefferson's Rock consists of compacted earth and local stone materials as shown in Figure X.26. The path varies in width, but averages about 5 feet wide. The exact construction date of the path is not known. It first shows on the *1937 Aerial Photograph, AP-1937*. The stone steps leading from Jefferson's Rock to the cemetery were constructed in 1993, and the concrete steps along the cemetery stone wall were constructed before 1968.

The Appalachian Trail and connector trails are currently compacted earth with exposed tree roots as seen in Figure X.25. The Appalachian Trail varies in width, but is an average of two feet wide, while the connector trails vary in width from two to five feet wide. The trail dates to the late 19th century and was incorporated into the Appalachian Trail system during the 1930s.

# G. EXISTING LANDSCAPE STRUCTURES & OBJECTS

The following section provides a brief overview of the origin, evolution, and current status of structures and objects within the Lockwood House landscape. All structures and objects historical or contemporary alter the appearance and character of the landscape. It is important to review these features and their evolution.

## G1. Walls

The stone retaining wall north of Brackett House (Figure X.10) is constructed of dry-laid local stone materials. The exact construction date of this retaining wall is not known, but it probably corresponds to the date when Fillmore Street was regraded or to the construction date of the north Brackett House path, which are also not known. The wall is currently stable and is not missing any stones.

Fourteen low stone and concrete retaining walls in Harper Cemetery date to a variety of periods ranging from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. The stone wall erected around the Harper family burial plot is probably the oldest in the cemetery and is shown in Figures X.19 and X.23. More recent concrete walls are located in the west half of the cemetery. All walls exhibit some level of deterioration with moisture and root penetration from adjacent vegetation. Stone walls have missing stones and herbaceous vegetation growing on them. Concrete retaining walls are cracked and failing as shown in Figure X.30.

The earliest portions of the Harper Cemetery stone boundary wall were constructed in 1824 by the U.S. government to mark the boundaries of the burial ground. The wall is dry-laid using local stone materials. Over time, sections of the wall have been altered and removed. Only portions of the original north, east, and south wall remain. All sections of the wall are deteriorated under herbaceous plant cover and tree seedlings, which topple courses of stone as shown in Figure X.21.

## G2. Fences and Gates

The wood split rail fence at the south end of Lancaster Street is a contemporary feature erected by the National Park Service in the mid to late 20th century to control and block vehicular traffic on this secondary street.

Ten cast iron fenceposts line the boundary between the Lockwood property and Harper Cemetery as shown in Figure X.14. Eight of the fenceposts are intact, and two fenceposts are missing cast iron pieces. One post is missing the fluted sleeve and decorative urn, and another post is missing the fluted sleeve, decorative urn, and decorative cap. The date of the fenceposts is not known; however the detailing of the cast iron posts is typical of early 20th century fencing, which could suggest that these were erected in 1901 along with the cemetery perimeter fence. However, the posts were not seen in photographic documentation from the late 1950s, but appeared in later images from the early 1960s. The condition of these posts is poor with elements missing and metal deterioration evident on all.

The cast and wrought iron cemetery perimeter fence along Fillmore Street was erected in 1901 to enclose the west portion of Harper Cemetery. The cast and wrought iron fence remains on the north side of the cemetery with metal pickets and decorative arrowhead finials as shown in

Figures X.15 and X.16. All pickets and finials appear to be present. The fence exhibits surface deterioration of the metal with rust prevalent and some more significant metal deterioration in selected areas.

The Harper Cemetery gate and piers at the intersection of Fillmore Street and York Street (Figure X.22) are constructed of red brick and cast and wrought iron. The brick piers support an arched iron sign that reads "Harper Cemetery." The exact date of construction is not known. However, the gate and piers could have been erected at the same time as the cast iron perimeter fence during the early 20th century. The brick piers show some loss of surface pointing but no bricks are missing. As with the iron boundary fence, surface rust is evident on the iron gate members. The gate is in an open position and the hinges appear to be rusted as well.

**G3. Small-Scale Objects, Site Furnishings, & Signage**

Cemetery gravestones within Harper Cemetery date from 1782 to the present and are an important landscape feature within Unit 2. Older headstones are located in the east section of the Harper Cemetery, while more recent gravestones are located to the west. Gravestones are of various sizes and styles constructed out of granite and marble. The various types, sizes and conditions of the gravestones are seen in Figures X.13, X.19, and X.20. It was beyond the Heritage Landscapes scope to conduct a conditional assessment of the gravestones and burial plot boundaries. It is evident, however, that selected gravestones and boundary elements exhibit visible deterioration.

Cemetery memorial objects such as flags, planters, flowers, and statues are temporal objects placed on gravesites that change throughout time. Such objects are seen in the foreground of Figures X.13 and X.14 and vary in condition.

The trash receptacle in Harper Cemetery is a contemporary feature that was added to landscape during the mid to late 20th century. The current receptacle has a hood and is located next to the interpretive sign along the path leading from the cemetery to Jefferson's Rock as seen in Figure X.24. It appears in relatively good condition with some surface deterioration of chipped and cracked paint.

Educational, interpretive, and directional signage first appeared in the Lockwood House landscape during the late 1950s and early 1960s under National Park Service ownership. The current interpretive waysides in Harper Cemetery match the style and size of the signage erected in the late 1960s after the Lockwood House exterior restoration. One interpretive wayside is currently located at the south edge of Harper Cemetery (Figure X.24) and two more are located to the west and southeast of the Lockwood House. All interpretive waysides are yellowed, faded, and hard to read. Other signage erected during the National Park Service ownership is located along the Fillmore Street frontage shown in Figure X.10. This signage includes regulatory and street signs, which are legible and in good condition.

Utility poles and lighting are contemporary landscape features that were added to the landscape during the 20th century. These exist along the Fillmore Street frontage between Lockwood House and Brackett House. One utility pole is leaning into Fillmore Street, and the rest are upright. All poles are in good condition. A single pedestrian light fixture north of Brackett

House is constructed out of a round wooden post with a lantern-style affixed to the top. It has some surface deterioration with rust and chipped paint.

## H. 2005 EXISTING CONDITIONS PERIOD LANDSCAPE SUMMARY

The overall Lockwood House property as defined for this project addresses the Lockwood House and Brackett House properties. The adjacent Lancaster Street and Fillmore Street, the Harper Cemetery, and the south slope next to Jefferson's Rock are also discussed as the immediate context. The views from and to Camp Hill form a further contextual relationship within this tri-state area at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. One of the distinguishing features of the property through time is the view to the Gap from the Lockwood House property. Today, however, the view to the Gap from Lockwood House is partially obstructed by vegetation. While the Lockwood House, Brackett House, Harper Cemetery and overall Camp Hill topography remain, few character-defining features of the landscape today are from historically significant time periods.

The topography of the Lockwood House property on Camp Hill slopes steeply to the east and south, and slopes more gradually to the west and north with the Lockwood House positioned at the highest point. While some small-scale topographic changes are evident, the overall topography of Camp Hill remains essentially intact.

The vegetative cover for the study area is varied and scattered basically along the property boundaries and the street frontage. The overall condition of the vegetation varies with about half of the inventoried tree species in good condition, and the others including older and more mature trees are in poor condition. Few trees date to the late 19$^{th}$ and early 20$^{th}$ centuries. About one-third of the vegetation in Harper Cemetery is young, self-sown seedlings of both native and invasive plants. Dense vegetation consisting of young native and invasive plant species occurs only in the woodland on the south slope. A detailed vegetation inventory and individual tree condition assessment quantifies and documents the existing vegetation.

Circulation through the property includes an asphalt parking lot south of Brackett House and stone walkways and steps at Brackett House and Lockwood House, all in good condition. Remnants of former circulation patterns remain in the Harper Cemetery landscape. Unpaved, turf cemetery accessways are observed and lightly used today. Steps and a fence opening mark a pedestrian entrance. Iron posts along the boundary between the cemetery and Lockwood House indicate a former fence line that included a gated access to the cemetery. Most pedestrians and visitors to both Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery use the compacted earth path through Harper Cemetery and the lawn areas to circulate around the property. The historical paths, drives, and access elements in the Lockwood House vicinity may exist below grade as archeological features.

Landscape structures and objects of the Lockwood House property exhibit varying conditions and include educational, interpretive, and directional signage, retaining walls, fences, lighting, utility poles, stone walls, hand railings, trash receptacles, cemetery gate, memorial objects, and gravestones. An adjacent landscape object is Jefferson's Rock. Edge-defining elements such as walls and fences are somewhat deteriorated. Sections of stone walls have toppled or are leaning.

The iron fence and fence posts also exhibit surface deterioration and some missing elements. Other small-scale objects include modern light fixtures and trash receptacles that also exhibit surface deterioration. Current interpretive signage is faded. Lockwood House and Brackett House remain the prominent features of the property.

Overall, the existing condition of the Lockwood House property is in moderate to good condition with some elements deteriorated. This existing conditions assessment and illustrated narrative adds contemporary findings to the previous historic period chapters. Together these create a basis for the investigation of preservation treatment.

# CHAPTER X: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC, 1996): 5, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC, 1998): 15.
[2] West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, *DNR Wildlife Resources*, "Dirty Dozen," http://www.wvdnr.gov/Wildlife/DirtyDozen.shtm
[3] Department of Conservation and Recreation, Virginia Native Plant Study, "Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia," (September 2003), http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dnh/invlist.pdf
[4] Ibid.
[5] Department of Conservation and Recreation, Virginia Native Plant Study, "Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia, (September 2003), http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/dnh/invlist.pdf and The Maryland Invasive Species Council, "Invasive Species of Concern in Maryland: Terrestrial Plants," http://www.mdinvasivesp.org/list_terrestrial_plants.html



**Figure X.1.** A September 1994 photograph taken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. The caption reads "General View from west, from porch of Brackett House." Note the overall spatial arrangement of the Lockwood House property of this time, the sense of enclosure that the woodland vegetation to the south and scattered trees to the north provide. Note also the group of peonies marking an earlier garden in the center of the image. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172369pv-WV-179-15-1994.jpg)



**Figure X.2.** A September 1994 photograph taken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher showing the west elevation of the Lockwood House. The canopies of dense deciduous vegetation to the north and south of the house frame the building, and provide a sense of enclosure. Common orange daylilies are seen along the foundation of the Lockwood House in the vicinity of the interpretive sign. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172368pv-WV-179-14-1994.jpg)



**Figure X.3.** A September 1994 view of the south elevation of the Lockwood House taken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. To the east of the house is one large American elm and two smaller Norway spruce trees. The deciduous tree dates to the 1870s. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172370pv-WV-179-16-1994.jpg)




**Figure X.4.** A September 1994 view of the east façade of the Lockwood House from Harper Cemetery by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. Vegetation along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line partially blocks views to and from the building. Also notice the sloping topography to the south and the interpretive sign in the shadow of the tree on the left. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172374pv-WV-179-20-1994.jpg)



**Figure X.5.** A September 1994 HABS photograph from by Jack Boucher. The caption reads, "First floor view from hall to cemetery through east entrance door." This view east to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Shenandoah River and Potomac River confluence is heavily screened by vegetation east of the Lockwood House. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172377pv-WV-179-23-1994.jpg)




**Figure X.6.** A September 1994 HABS photograph by Jack Boucher showing the "general view from cemetery of east front" of the Lockwood House. Increasing woodland vegetation in this image blocks views to and from the building. Also note the low retaining wall marking the south edge of the former central cemetery vehicular accessway. Courtesy LOC. (R-LHF-LOC-HABS-172375pv-WV-179-21-1994.jpg)



**Figure X.7.** This July 20, 2005 photograph looking at the west lawn of the Lockwood House reveals a slight depression west of the stairs marking the location of the former cistern. The mounded topographic form in this area was removed during the late 1960s Lockwood House exterior restoration. Differential settlement has caused a slight depression in this area. By HL. (R-LHF0034-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.8.** This April 28, 2005 photograph taken from the lawn west of the Lockwood House looking toward Brackett House shows the relative open spatial quality of the property today. Trees from left to right loosely delineate the former property line between the two houses. Also note the parking lot to the south of Brackett House and group of peonies in the center of the image marking the location of a former garden. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4509-4_28_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.9.** An August 10, 2005 photograph showing a portion of the parking lot and stone walkway to the south of Brackett House. The parking lot provides parking for seven cars, including one handicapped space. However, this view with cars on the turf indicates that the parking lot may be inadequate for current and future needs of the property. In the background are the canopies of woodland trees located on the south slope. By HL. (R-LHF0044-8_10_2005.jpg)




**Figure X.10.** An April 28, 2005 view of the edge condition and slopes of the Lockwood House landscape at the intersection of Lancaster and Fillmore Streets with a variation of about 10 feet from the grade at Fillmore Street up to the elevation at the Brackett House. Trees line this north property edge. The low stone wall serves a retaining purpose. Signs and electric power poles are also seen in the view. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4547-4_28_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.11.** This July 20, 2005 photograph looking east toward the Lockwood House shows an irregular row of deciduous trees along the north edge of the property along Fillmore Street. In the center of the image are two rows of peonies that mark the location of an earlier garden. To the left is a common lilac shrub and to the right is an English walnut tree. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0014-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.12.** A July 20, 2005 photograph taken from the east porch of the Lockwood House looking east toward the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Vegetation along the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery property line obstructs the significant view to this distant, panoramic water feature that was visible historically. By HL. (R-LHF0007-7_20_2005.jpg)

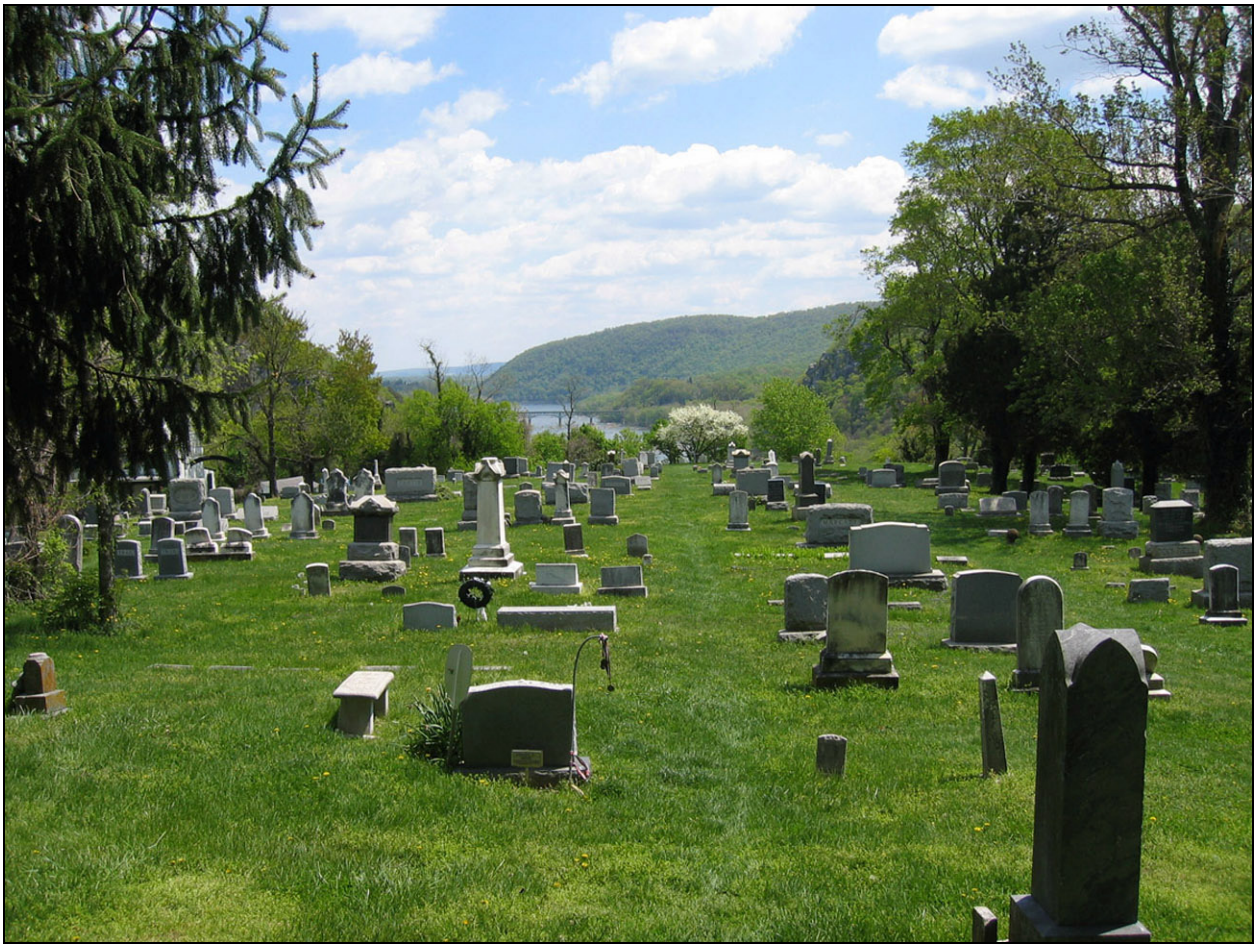


**Figure X.13.** The April 28, 2005 view toward the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the west edge of Harper Cemetery. Some vegetation to the east of the cemetery partially obstructs the lower portion of this scenic vista. Vegetation on the right lines a central cemetery accessway. Also note the details of a concrete bench, memorial plantings and memorial objects in the foreground next to the center headstone. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4521-4_28_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.14.** This view of the property line between the Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery shows decorative cast iron fence posts and a Norway spruce dating from the mid-20th century along this property boundary. The fence posts have elaborate fluted urn caps and fluted sleeves covering the post itself. The mass of herbaceous vegetation in the background marks the location of a large stump, which is that of the American elm seen in Figure X.3 that was identified in documentation as early as the 1870s. By HL. (R-LHF0087-8_10_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.15.** A July 20, 2005 view looking south at the property line between Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery defined by the decorative cast and wrought iron cemetery fence of approximately 280 feet, gate and free standing iron posts. The large Norway spruce and mass of herbaceous vegetation seen in Figure X.14 are in the center. In the foreground is a decorative cast and wrought iron fence that encloses Harper Cemetery to the north. Also note the elevation change between the Lockwood House property and Fillmore Street. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0043-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.16.** This July 20, 2005 image shows a view of Fillmore Street and the north edge of Harper Cemetery. Large, old silver maples are in the foreground along an open storm drainage channel. The cemetery boundary is defined by a decorative metal fence, a large red maple, and five steps with pipe handrail that provide access up the slope to the cemetery through an opening in the fence. Note the difference in elevation between Harper Cemetery, Fillmore Street, and the storm drainage channel. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0046-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.17.** An April 28, 2005 photograph showing the topography and woodland edge at the south extent of Harper Cemetery. Along with the southern accessway the hill has been graded to a relatively level, turf-covered route by cutting and forming a steeper edge on the hillside. Harper Cemetery vegetation of scattered trees with some invasive plants is seen to the right, and woodland vegetation is to the left. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4541-4_28_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.18.** A July 20, 2005 photograph of patches of invasive vegetation growing at gravestones within Harper Cemetery. Plant species seen here include tree of heaven, empress tree, mulberry seedlings, yuccas, and poison ivy. By HL. (R-LHF0013-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.19.** An August 10, 2005 view to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac River in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the center of Harper Cemetery. The current deciduous vegetation to the east of the cemetery on private property adds tree canopy blocking the lower portion of this historic view. Also note the open spatial quality in this section of the cemetery and the loose linear north-south alignment of the gravestones. By HL. (R-LHF0049-8_10_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.20.** This July 20, 2005 view is from the east section of Harper Cemetery looking west toward the Lockwood House. The steeply sloping topography in this section of the burial ground in addition to vegetation on the crest of the hill blocks the view to the Lockwood House. A patch of unmown vegetation to the right, shown within the red box, marks the former location of an elm, dating to the 1860s. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0058-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.21.** A July 20, 2005 view showing a typical deteriorated condition of the north section of the stone cemetery boundary wall. Adjacent woodland tree roots have destabilized the alignment of the stone wall, toppling some stones. Other vegetation growing on the wall further deteriorates its condition. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0057-7_20_2005.jpg)




**Figure X.22.** An August 10, 2005 view of the Harper Cemetery gate at the intersection of Fillmore and York Streets. Two cemetery accessways utilize this gate. One is located in the right-of-way of York Street, off to the right between the two trees, and the other straight, to the left of the center tree. Two large deciduous trees are seen inside the gate, and a vine covers the cemetery fence to the right. By HL. (R-LHF0081-8_10_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.23.** An April 28, 2005 view of the Harper family burial plot (enclosed by the stone wall and metal fence) and earth desire path created by uphill foot traffic. The desire path leads from the southern edge of Harper Cemetery to the crest of Camp Hill and connects the cemetery to the Appalachian Trail and Jefferson's Rock. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4531-4_28_2005.jpg)




**Figure X.24.** An April 28, 2005 photograph showing the compacted earth area around an interpretive sign and trash receptacle. The view to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains from the south edge of Harper Cemetery is blocked by trees and a private dwelling. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4538-4_28_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.25.** An August 10, 2005 photograph showing a compacted earth path with exposed tree roots that connects the southwest Lockwood House property to the Appalachian Trail, seen in the distance. The topography of this area of the property is quite steep. Young woodland vegetation shown here is primarily deciduous. By HL. (R-LHF0040-8_10_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.26.** An April 28, 2005 photograph showing the stone steps and path leading downslope to the Appalachian Trail and Jefferson's Rock. Young woodland vegetation is deciduous with the exception of the eastern redcedar shown in the center. By HL. (R-LHF-145_4537-4_28_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.27.** A detailed photograph of the mixed species lawn in the vicinity of the early 20th century outbuildings south of Lockwood House. Species in this location include white clover, wild strawberry, creeping Charlie, crabgrass, and nut grass in addition to turf grasses. By HL. (R-LHF-100_0034-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.28.** A July 20, 2005 view of the 48-inch red maple along Fillmore Street at the north edge of Harper Cemetery. This declining tree in poor condition is the oldest remaining tree in the cemetery, dating to the 1870s. The cast and wrought iron cemetery perimeter fence, one cast iron fence post, and numerous gravestones are also seen in this view. By HL. (R-LHF0002-7_20_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.29.** An August 10, 2005 view of the stone path connecting Brackett House to the parking lot to the south. The path consists of large stone slabs with mortar joints. The path was probably re-laid in the mid-20th century with mortar. Historically, joints between the stones would not have been mortared. The Lockwood House paths, dating to the late 1960s exterior restoration, are constructed in this same manner. By HL. (R-LHF0063-8_10_2005.jpg)



**Figure X.30.** An August 10, 2005 photograph of a failing concrete block retaining wall in the southwest portion of Harper Cemetery. Several stone and concrete walls within the cemetery exhibit deterioration such as this from poor initial construction and weathering. By HL. (R-LHF0046-8_10_2005.jpg)




Sources
USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior***<br>*National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***<br>*Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***<br>*Charlotte, Vermont*<br>*Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*
**2005 Units & Photo Locations**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**UPL**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




## Symbol Key

- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Fencepost
- Wall
- Building/Structure
- Road Trace
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Stone Walk
- Concrete Path
- Gravel Path
- Earth Path
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone

## Vegetation Key

| CANOPY DIAMETER | DECIDUOUS TREES DBH |
|---|---|
| 10' | UNDER 4" |
| 20' | 4-8" |
| 30' | 9-16" |
| 40' | 17-24" |
| 50' | 25-31" |
| 60' | 32" AND UP |

| CANOPY DIAMETER | EVERGREEN TREES DBH |
|---|---|
| 8' | UNDER " |
| 16' | 6-9" |
| 24' | 10-16" |
| 32' | 17-24" |
| 40' | 25" AND UP |

| CANOPY DIAMETER | ORNAMENTAL TREES DBH |
|---|---|
| 6' | UNDER 6" |
| 12' | 6-12" |
| 18' | 13-18" |

### General Vegetation

- Stump
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Unmown Herbaceous Vegetation
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Woodland
- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn

Size in Caliper — As18B1U — Roots, Trunks, Canopy

Tree Name Genus/Species

### CANOPY

| | |
|---|---|
| A | GOOD: Full Crown, Vigorous Growth, no Immediate Care Required |
| B | FAIR: Minor Problems, Less than 3" Deadwood, Minor Pruning |
| C | POOR: Major Problems, Deadwood more than 3" & Limited Major Pruning, Monitor for Hazard, Possible Removal |
| D | FAILING: Major Dieback in Crown, Near Dead or Standing Dead, Hazard to be Removed |
| E | DEAD: Stump or Depression |

### TRUNKS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | No Visible Damage |
| 2 | Damage Including Wounds, Mushrooms, Cracks, or Minor Decay Issues |

### ROOTS

| | |
|---|---|
| U | Unrestricted: Open |
| R | Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 Feet on One or More Sides |

Note:
Codes for individual trees are listed in Appendix C.

N

0 50 100

Sources
USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**2005 Existing Conditions**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**EC**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




## Symbol Key

- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Fencepost
- Wall
- Building/Structure
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Road Trace
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Stone Walk
- Concrete Path
- Gravel Path
- Earth Path
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign

## General Vegetation

- Stump
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Unmown Herbaceous Vegetation
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Woodland
- Meadow, Old Field
- Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub

## Tree Species Condition Assesment Key

Size in Caliper — As18B1U — Roots, Trunks, Canopy

Tree Name Genus/Species

CANOPY

| | |
|---|---|
| A | GOOD: Full Crown, Vigorous Growth, no Immediate Care Required |
| B | FAIR: Minor Problems, Less than 3" Deadwood, Minor Pruning |
| C | POOR: Major Problems, Deadwood more than 3" & Limited Major Pruning, Monitor for Hazard, Possible Removal |
| D | FAILING: Major Dieback in Crown, Near Dead or Standing Dead, Hazard to be Removed |
| E | DEAD: Stump or Depression |

TRUNKS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | No Visible Damage |
| 2 | Damage Including Wounds, Mushrooms, Cracks, or Minor Decay Issues |

ROOTS

| | |
|---|---|
| U | Unrestricted: Open |
| R | Restricted: Enclosed within 8-10 Feet on One or More Sides |

Note:
Codes for individual trees are listed in Appendix C.

N

0 20 40

Sources
USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digitol file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**2005 Existing Conditions, Lockwood House Hilltop**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**EC-A**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Sources
April 3, 1996 color infrared aerial photograph. USGS, Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ: C3907743.NWS. Photo source: NAPP 9425-013. Obtained from Topozone.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior***<br>*National Park Service, Denver Service Center* | *Drawing Title:*<br>**1996 Aerial Photograph** | *Drawing Number:*<br>**AP-1996** |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***<br>*Baltimore, MD* | | |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***<br>*Charlotte, Vermont*<br>*Norwalk, Connecticut* | *Scale:*<br>**1" = 100' - 0"** | *Date:*<br>*June 2006* |




Sources
April 23, 2001 color aerial photograph from digital file "DOQQ of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." Obtained from Thurmond W. Hebb, Natural Resources Manager, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, WV.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

| | |
|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior***<br>*National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***<br>*Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***<br>*Charlotte, Vermont*<br>*Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*

**2001 Aerial Photograph**

*Scale:*

**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*

**AP-2001**

*Date:*

*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER XI: LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The process of landscape analysis seeks to ascertain the levels of continuity and change within the historic landscape. Although many elements of the Lockwood House landscape have been altered since the 19th century, some features and characteristics reveal continuity. Key aspects such as the location of Lockwood and Brackett Houses and the prominent setting of Camp Hill remain largely unaltered over time, while vegetation patterns, circulation systems, and the location of secondary historical structures show modification. For more than a century, forces of transformation include changes in use of the site and natural weathering of the cultural landscape. This historic landscape analysis highlights the relationship between the existing and historical character and conditions focusing to a degree on the 1859 to 1906 period when the landscape was influenced by historic events and activities, notably the Civil War and the early years of Storer College when this area of Camp Hill was a focus. The analysis also looks at change through to the present. The analysis process for the Lockwood House cultural landscape addresses two principal questions:

- What is the level of landscape change and continuity between the existing conditions and historic periods?
- To what degree does the landscape today evoke the character and retain the features of the period in which it became historically significant?

The first question about change is detailed in a comparison of character-defining features of the cultural landscape for the sequence of historic periods using the period plans provided in previous chapters. The general answer to the first question is that while landscape continuity is evident, varying levels of landscape change have occurred between the existing condition of the cultural landscape in 2005 and the conclusion of each historic period. Understanding the first question helps to answer the second question, which seeks to determine the level of historic landscape integrity. The narrative in Chapter X also addresses this second issue of character retention indicating, in summary, that while several character-defining features of the Lockwood House landscape persisted through time, few are intact and discernable today. In answering these questions, Heritage Landscapes presents an analysis of the character and features of the cultural landscape in terms of historical character. This discussion serves multiple purposes. First, an understanding of landscape change and continuity is reached. Second, the relationships of the existing conditions of the cultural landscape to the historical conditions are clarified. Third, the understanding of landscape change gained in these comparisons forms a basis for the development of the landscape preservation treatment approaches and selection of a preferred alternative for landscape preservation.

## B. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OVERVIEW & METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this analysis is to assess the level of change that has occurred within the Lockwood House landscape using the mapping developed in the history and existing conditions narrative with the illustrative documentation for this chronology in mind. These period and existing conditions plans graphically present the landscape sequence, to the degree that it is documented, in the circa 1865, 1870, 1906, 1960, 1970, 2005 overall and core area plans. These plans serve as a visual reference for this chapter as do the references to earlier chapters using figure numbers. The combination of these materials provides a mosaic of elements that is somewhat detailed and highly speculative in documenting the physical form of the landscape from 1865 to circa 1880. Together these bodies of data form the basis for analyzing the character, features and integrity of the Lockwood House landscape and are the underpinning for considering landscape preservation treatment interventions.

Because the Lockwood House landscape is historically significant for its association with important historic events and persons, it is useful to examine historical documentation and synthesize materials developed in the previous chapters to ascertain the degree of continuity and change within the landscape in detail. The narratives, photographs, and period plans addressed in the previous chapters communicate the findings of the research and document the evolution of the Lockwood House landscape through time. More specifically, the John Brown's Raid & Civil War era and Early Storer College era along with period plans *PP-1865* and *PP-1870,* portray the synthesis of multiple sources of documentation to capture the physical form and elements of the Lockwood House landscape during the 1860s to 1880s, the time in which most historic character-defining features were present. While documentation for the late nineteenth century is weak, the 1906 period plan provides additional information. This span of time, from about 1859 to the turn of the century is the primary focus of the analysis.

The analysis narrative focuses on the character and features of Lockwood House core area, in particular the area defined as Landscape Unit 1. The primary intent is to evaluate these core existing landscape conditions against the sequence of historic period conditions. The analysis reveals landscape continuity and transformation between the historic periods through to the present. Comparison plans facilitate the evaluation of the historic landscape. *Comparison Diagrams, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 2005, CD-A-1865-2005* presents six period plans on a single sheet for easy visual evaluation.

Shifting focus to the historic periods, the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, three additional overlay diagrams highlight the level of change of particular landscape features between 1865 and 1906: *Analysis of Plantings, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 1906, AN-A-PT-1865-1906, Analysis of Drives & Paths, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 1906, AN-A-DP-1865-1906,* and *Analysis of Outbuildings, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 1906, AN-A-OB-1865-1906*. These full color period plan diagrams emphasize the layout of vegetation, circulation, and structures for ease of visual capture. The chapter concludes with a summary of the Lockwood House landscape analysis findings.

# C. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS BY LANDSCAPE UNIT

**C1. Landscape Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop**

Continuity and change in landscape features occurs across the entire Lockwood House landscape over time. Unit 1 contains the majority of character defining features. General changes in Unit 1 include modifications to vegetation, circulation systems, and landscape structures. The following analysis concentrates on Landscape Unit 1 due to the historical importance of the Lockwood House Hilltop and the opportunities for a variety of interventions to recapture aspects of the historic landscape character and features.

**C2. Landscape Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

In this study the project boundary includes Harper Cemetery in the context of the Lockwood House and as an important component of Camp Hill. The most significant change in Unit 2 relates to cemetery expansion in the 1870s, the first half of the 20th century, and the present. A comparison of *PP-1870, PP-1906* and *EC* reveals a distinct increase in the development and extension of the burial ground primarily uphill to the west. While evidence is incomplete, Heritage Landscapes has depicted an approximation of the cemetery expansion based on current survey work and period images. A gradually increasing number of burials and headstones appeared in Harper Cemetery over first half of the 20th century. A comparison of *PP-1906* and *PP-1960* shows the spread of the active cemetery to the western boundary of the landscape unit near Lockwood House. *CD-A-1865-2005* focuses on the Lockwood House Hilltop but also shows the western edge of Harper Cemetery. Headstones do not appear on the slope near the Lockwood House on the plans dated 1865, 1870, and 1906; they do appear against the fence separating Unit 1 and Unit 2 on the 1960, 1970, and 2005 plans. The comparison of *PP-1865* or *PP-1870* with *EC* also shows the presence of large trees by 2005. Some of these trees associated with the cemetery alter historic sightlines and viewsheds from the Camp Hill hilltop. Remnants of the early fence posts along the western boundary of the cemetery remain today.

The changes in overall gravestones and plot development within the cemetery over time are not reversible. The National Park Service does not manage the cemetery grounds, and preservation treatment initiatives within the cemetery landscape would be suggested recommendations for consideration by the cemetery stewards in cooperation with NPS Harpers Ferry. Harper Cemetery landscape change issues revealed in the analysis of the plan sequence and the assessment of current conditions include:

- Viewshed management to the east and south
- Control of invasive species
- Replication of the historic post and wire fence along the Harper Cemetery Lockwood House boundary
- Management of pedestrian path from Appalachian Trail and Jefferson's Rock through the cemetery to the Lockwood House property

Interventions to the landscape around these issues are relevant to the preservation and interpretation of the overall Camp Hill hilltop landscape and have implications for the management of the cemetery. Landscape preservation treatment elements related to the cemetery will be explored further in the following chapters.

**C3. Landscape Unit 3: Jefferson's Rock & South Slope**

The salient feature in the comparison of Unit 3 between 1865 and 2005 is the growth of woodland cover. *CD-A-1865-2005* clearly reveals that the southern slope of the hilltop became wooded by 1960. Unlike plans from 1865, 1870, and 1906, the dominant presence of large trees along the hillside characterizes plans dated 1960, 1970, and 2005. The comparison of plans dated 1870 and 1906 shows the emergence of individual tree stands around the turn of the 20th century. The Appalachian Trail extends through this woodland downslope with the trail grade varying from about 430 feet to 480 feet of elevation. The roughly parallel woodland edge varies from about 505 feet to 525 feet in elevation along the uphill edge. In the Civil War period the entire slope was denuded of vegetation and that open to partially open condition remained through 1906. The importance of this open slope was the visual dominance of Camp Hill and Lockwood House at its highpoint throughout the relevant historic period. This straightforward analysis of the woodland indicates that a woodland management issue is the primary focus for Unit 3. As preservation treatment alternatives are explored the partial clearing of the slope requires consideration.

## D. LOCKWOOD HOUSE HILLTOP ANALYSIS

Unit 1, the Lockwood House Hilltop, contains a concentration of landscape character-defining features. Detailed historical information pertaining to the Lockwood House landscape is portrayed on the sequence of plans from 1865 to 1870 to 1906, to the full extent it is documented, for the area between and immediately surrounding the Brackett House and the Lockwood House. The analysis of character-defining features organizes the discussion of this area. Analytical plans included in this chapter illustrate the comparison of landscape features. *CD-A-1865-2005* provides an array of six period plans and the existing conditions plan from 1865 to 2005 as an overview.

To more clearly articulate historic landscape comparisons of the character-defining features, *AN-A-PT-1865-1906*, *AN-A-DP-1865-1906*, and *AN-A-OB-1865-1906* illustrate selected features from 1865, 1870, and 1906. Respectively, these plans contrast vegetation, circulation, and buildings among historic periods. Each plan displays isolated features separately for each period and as a graphic overlay using color to distinguish the each period. In the graphic overlay, features from 1865 are depicted in orange and placed on top of green 1870 features. Blue features represent elements from 1906 and underlay the features of both earlier periods. Lightly shaded or dashed features on the plans indicate the presence of elements based on speculative evidence. The fourth image presents the period features in an overlay of all three plans.

**D1. Spatial Organization, Land Patterns, and Visual Relationships**

*CD-A-1865-2005* illustrates the retention, modification, loss, and addition of land patterns and overall spatial organization between 1865 and 2005. The existing character of Unit 1 is spatially open although less so than during the nineteenth century. As in 1865, Fillmore Street and Lancaster Street border the property to the north and west. Since 1870, the groundplane has been turf grass in places punctuated by freestanding trees. Today tree rows and individual trees define the edges of the property more than in the historical condition. The former open views in all directions have become more limited and enclosed by vegetation on all sides over time to the present condition of relative enclosure.

Landscape structures and circulation patterns on the hilltop between the Brackett House and the Lockwood House organize movement and visual sequencing through the landscape. Modification and loss of the historic circulation features and outbuildings changes the existing spatial organization of the landscape. *CD-A-1865-2005* reveals a teardrop-shaped drive circled the Lockwood House and its connection to Fillmore Street on the north between 1865 and 1960. This comparison also shows additional paths and drives connecting outbuildings and garden areas between 1865 and 1906. Today, views and approaches to the core landscape relate more to the existing historic buildings than to circulation features in the intermediary landscape. *CD-A-1865-2005* shows vehicular and pedestrian approaches entering the space between the Brackett House and the Lockwood House between 1865 and 1906. In terms of spatial organization, land use patterns and visual relationships little remains in the landscape today from the historic periods.

**D2. Topography**

The overall topography of the Lockwood House landscape is generally consistent with the topography of the property in the nineteenth century with some small-scale changes in targeted areas. Unit 1 remains the crest of Camp Hill with the Lockwood House located at the highest elevation. Targeted topographic changes relate to:

- Loss of mounding in the topography over the historic cistern
- Addition of contemporary stone paths that appear on the first 1970 plan
- Expansion of road and parking facilities south of the Brackett House.

Limited changes in micro-topography relate to the gradual removal of features such as outbuildings and drives. In several of the path and outbuilding locations, shallow surface subsidence and altered groundplane vegetation indicate the historical disturbance of soils and pattern of previous features.

**D3. Vegetation**

Overall existing vegetation patterns bear only slight resemblance to 19th century patterns with considerable change evident. A relatively open groundplane of turf grass with freestanding trees characterizes the landscape between the Brackett House and the Lockwood House from 1870 to the present. While the character of the groundplane remains largely consistent with early historic periods, the composition of species making up the turf lawn likely has changed. *CD-A-1865-2005* illustrates significant additional vegetation during the first half of the 20th century to the present. Early period plans do not show the southern woodland edge or the extensive presence of tree rows along property boundaries. Plans *CD-A-1865-2005* and *AN-A-PT-1865-1906* indicate the presence of four trees along the fence between Harper's Cemetery and the Lockwood House after 1870; however, existing trees along this boundary do not extend south from Fillmore Street but emerge from the wooded southern slope. The existing trees along the fence alter historic views to and from the Lockwood House. Additionally, existing flowering shrubs and gardens date to the 20th century are located in a new pattern and do not correspond to historical locations.

Vegetation during the early periods of the Lockwood House cultural landscape warrants a focused discussion to explain early vegetation within the landscape. Plan *AN-A-PT-1865-1906* effectively exhibits the continuity and change of early vegetation on the hilltop. The plan shows

plantings in 1865, 1870, and 1906. In all three periods, freestanding trees are dispersed across the landscape. The concentration of plantings shifts from the vicinity of the Lockwood House to the southern slope between 1865 and 1870. A small cluster of trees west of the Lockwood House may be present in 1870 (shown with dashed lines). By the time the small cluster disappears in 1906, the hilltop contains increased numbers and a wider distribution of plantings. The comparison diagram that overlays each period shows only limited retention of trees between 1865 and 1870 and 1906. No individual trees present in 1865 remain by 1906. The closest overlap in general planting location is along the fence separating Harper's Cemetery from the Lockwood House. The limited vegetation on Camp Hill, as portrayed on the 1865 and 1870 period plans is changed to a more dense and less open configuration with a continual accretion of more and larger vegetation over time.

### D4. Circulation

Existing roads, accessways, and paths in Unit 1 display considerable change from the historical condition, as shown on *CD-A 1865-2005.* Fillmore Street and Lancaster Street, platted in the mid-1840s, frame the Lockwood House Hilltop on the north and west today. Fillmore Street is wider and possibly at a lower elevation or more regular gradient than the historic street layout. *CD-A-1865-2005* illustrates missing accessways in the area between the Brackett House and the Lockwood House by 1960 and the ring drive around the Lockwood House by 1970. Existing pedestrian walkways lead from both buildings. The stone path that leads from the south façade of the Brackett House to an adjacent parking lot connected the house to outbuildings in the 19th century. The location appears consistent with the 1865 location but the path is set in mortar that matches the 1970 path to the Lockwood House indicating that it may have been reset at the same time as the Lockwood path was added. Existing trail connections to the downslope Appalachian Trail appear in the 1960s and bear no relation to 19th century circulation patterns.

*AN-A-DP-1865-1906* provides a graphic image of historic circulation through time aiding understanding of early circulation patterns in the Lockwood House landscape. The plan reveals general persistence and limited transformation of roads, accessways, and paths on the hilltop between 1865 and 1906. The circulation pattern of 1870 retains all circulation elements from 1865. One possible addition extends from the Fillmore Street accessway between the Brackett House and the Lockwood House. This lightly shaded green route leads south and west to the outbuilding south of the Brackett House. The removal of one hilltop circulation segment appears in 1906 with the loss of an outbuilding in the central lawn and related abandonment of an east-west accessway. The disappearance of outbuildings immediately north of the Lockwood House parallel the loss of a path running east-west across the central lawn north of the building. By 1906, a new path emerges around an enclosed well west of the Lockwood House. Also in 1906 pedestrian walks appear along the south and east façades of the Lockwood House and along east façade of the Brackett House. The overlay of 1865-1870-1906 shows that the 1865 and 1870 circulation patterns are coincident with losses and minor additions in 1906.

### D5. Water Features

The cistern, the only water related feature in the Lockwood House landscape, was expressed by a bucket opening or pump handle, domed topography and enclosing fence in both 1865 and 1870. A slight surface depression west of the Lockwood House is the only evidence of a 19th century cistern location. The water feature analysis indicates compromises in the current character of the former cistern.

**D6. Non-habitable Structures, Site Furnishings, & Objects**

Outbuildings played important historic roles in defining early landscape character on Camp Hill. No non-habitable landscape structures exist in Unit 1 today. Plan *AN-A-OB-1865-1906* shows the location of outbuildings for plans dated 1865, 1870, and 1906. The 1865 diagram shows three small structures near the Lockwood House enclosed by a rectangular fence. Two outbuildings lay within the circular accessway north of the Lockwood House. The stone stable building is sited halfway between the Lockwood and Brackett Houses. These structures persist into the late 19th century. The 1870 diagram also includes an additional outbuilding south of the Brackett House. This outbuilding is the only early structure to remain in the landscape by 1906 when a cluster of six small outbuildings appears south of the Lockwood House by 1906. The overlay graphic in the lower right on *AN-A-OB-1865-1906* illustrates the discreet distribution of outbuildings between 1865 and 1906. The diagram also reveals the interconnectedness between the presence of outbuildings and contemporaneous circulation.

Few historic walls, site furnishings, and objects remain from the 19th century in Unit 1. Historic landscape research suggests that all existing walls in Unit 1, including the stone retaining wall north of Brackett House, date to the 20th century. Ten cast-iron fence posts lining the boundary between the Lockwood property and Harper Cemetery may date to 1901 with the erection of the cemetery perimeter fence along Fillmore Street. Although the fence material is missing the fence posts remain and the fence line is in the historic location.

The Lockwood House Hilltop contains a small number of landscape objects and site furnishings today to include interpretive signs, pedestrian-scale lights, and utility poles. None of these date to early historical periods or reflect the historical character of the 19th century landscape. The remaining iron posts can be dated to a 1901 document noting the installation and later images showing the posts and wire fence.

## E. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE ARCHEOLOGY

The varying degrees of archeological sensitivity of the Lockwood House landscape must also be considered as part of the analysis process. Plan *Archeological Investigations, Existing Conditions, AR-EC* highlights the areas of the Lockwood House landscape that were investigated in 1963 and 1974 in relationship to the current existing conditions. Similarly, *Archeological Investigations, Historic Conditions, AR-HC* overlays the mid-twentieth century archeological investigations over a compilation of the 1865, 1870, and 1906 period plans showing historic outbuildings, circulation routes, and vegetation. Outbuilding locations are shown according to mapped historical sources and photographs. Circulation patterns are shown according to historic images and existing topography.

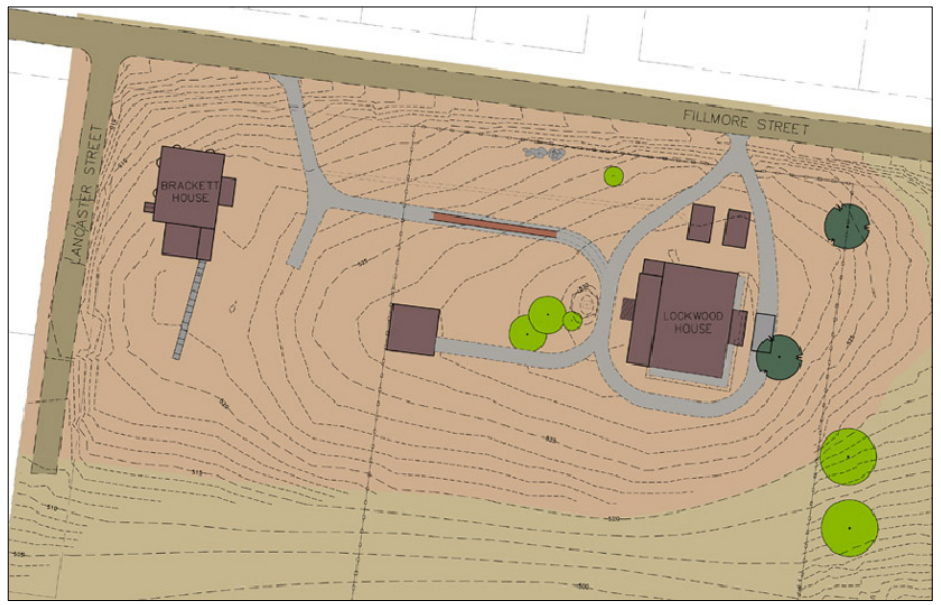
Though some former historic features have been found and located during past investigations, such as the Civil War era brick walk and the stone drive, other features including building foundations have not been located. Depending on the type of construction techniques used, the remnants of these buildings may or may not exist below grade. *AR-HC* shows that past archeology has been focused on locating the former Lockwood House outbuildings; however, landscape archeology can also reveal garden locations through prepared soils and specific plant

materials through soil stains, which can be useful in restoring the historic landscape character. *AR-HC* gives some guidance for selecting areas for future archeology to find below grade features according to mapped locations of buildings and relative locations of circulation routes, vegetation, and gardens from photographs.

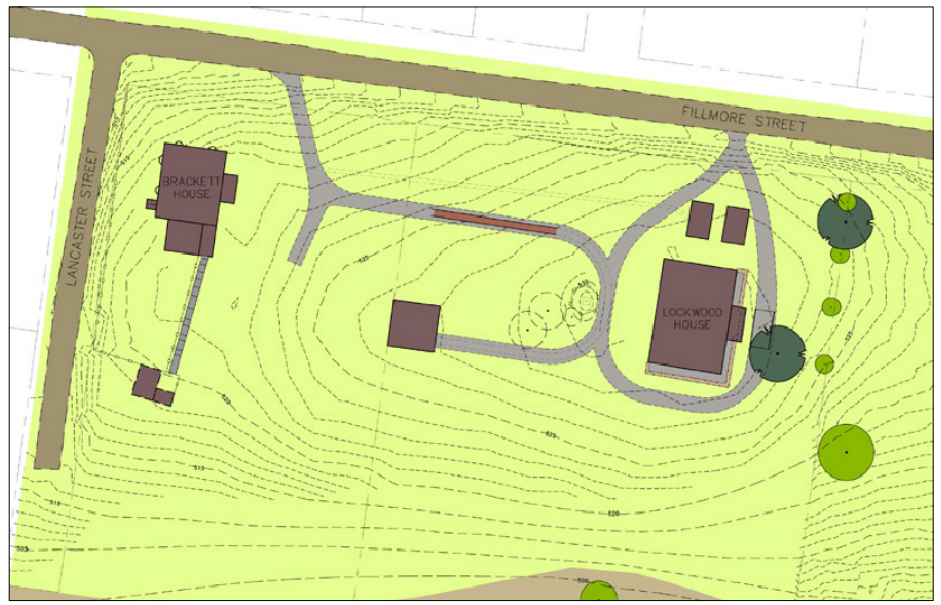
## F. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The existing condition of the Lockwood House landscape demonstrates substantial alteration as well as some minor aspects of continuity and traces of historic elements when assessed in terms of the 19th century landscape. The character of spatial organization is maintained across time with a relatively open groundplane between and surrounding the Lockwood and Brackett Houses. There is a limited evocation of the historic landscape character of Camp Hill today. Considerable growth of plantings and woodland cover in the south and east alters views to and from the historically open and visually dominant setting of the hilltop. Views are screened by vegetation. The modification and loss of historic circulation and outbuilding clusters change spatial perception and movement patterns across the property. Notwithstanding widespread transformation, the existence of remnant historic features can help to link the existing landscape condition to the earlier historic periods. Extant features such as a fragment of early brick path (below grade archaeology), a surviving 19th century tree stump, and cast iron cemetery fence posts are useful traces of the historic cultural landscape. Additionally, other below grade features may exist.

In summary, aspects of landscape continuity and change between early historic periods and the existing condition occur across the property. Overall, comparison of the 2005 existing features and features from early historic periods exhibits considerable modification of all character-defining features save topography. Selected features have been lost throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries and those losses have been demonstrated in the analysis and overlay plans provided. Current visitors experience an altered cultural landscape due to contemporary changes. The historical experience of the landscape is not revealed to the visitor. Despite differences between the presence, absence, and location of features, documentary evidence of the early site presents an opportunity to recapture altered landscape character of the John Brown's Raid and Civil War era and early Storer College Period. This recapture will be explored in landscape preservation treatment options.




1865




1870




1906



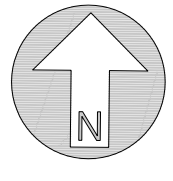

1960




1970




2005




Note: See period plans and existing conditions plan for annotation.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

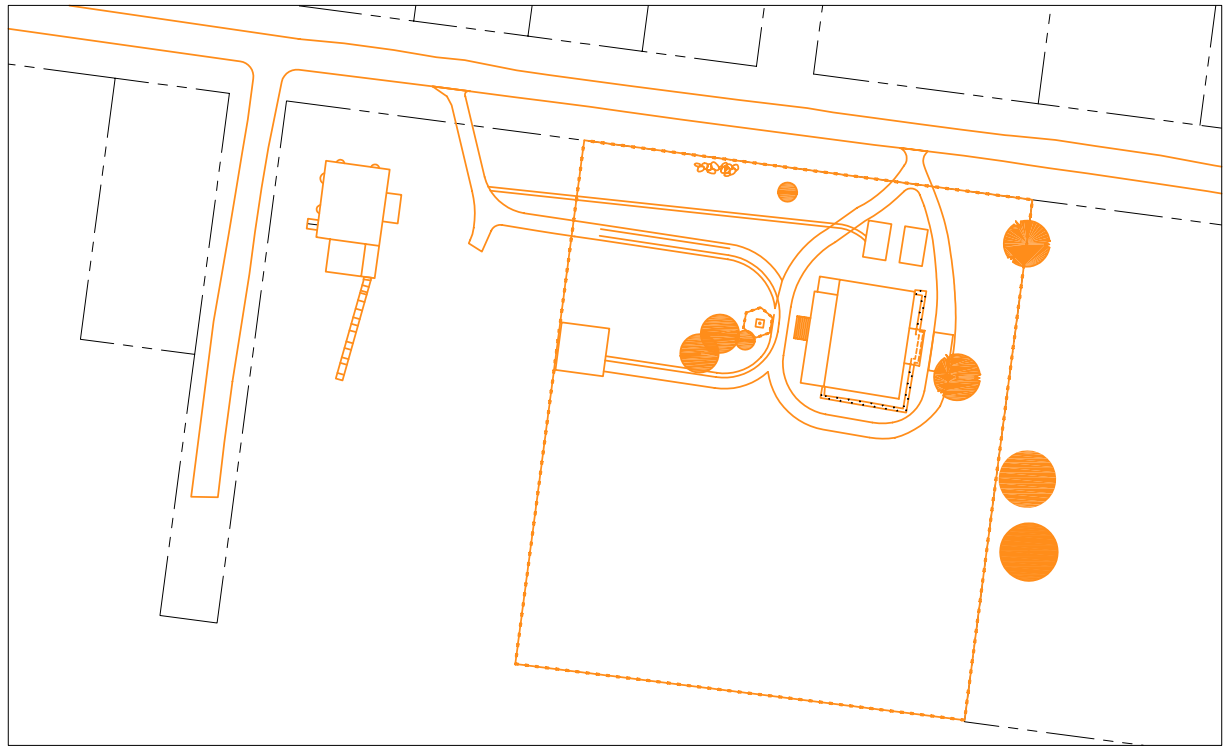
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Comparison Diagrams, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 2005**

*Scale:*
**Not to Scale**

*Drawing Number:*
**CD-A 1865-2005**

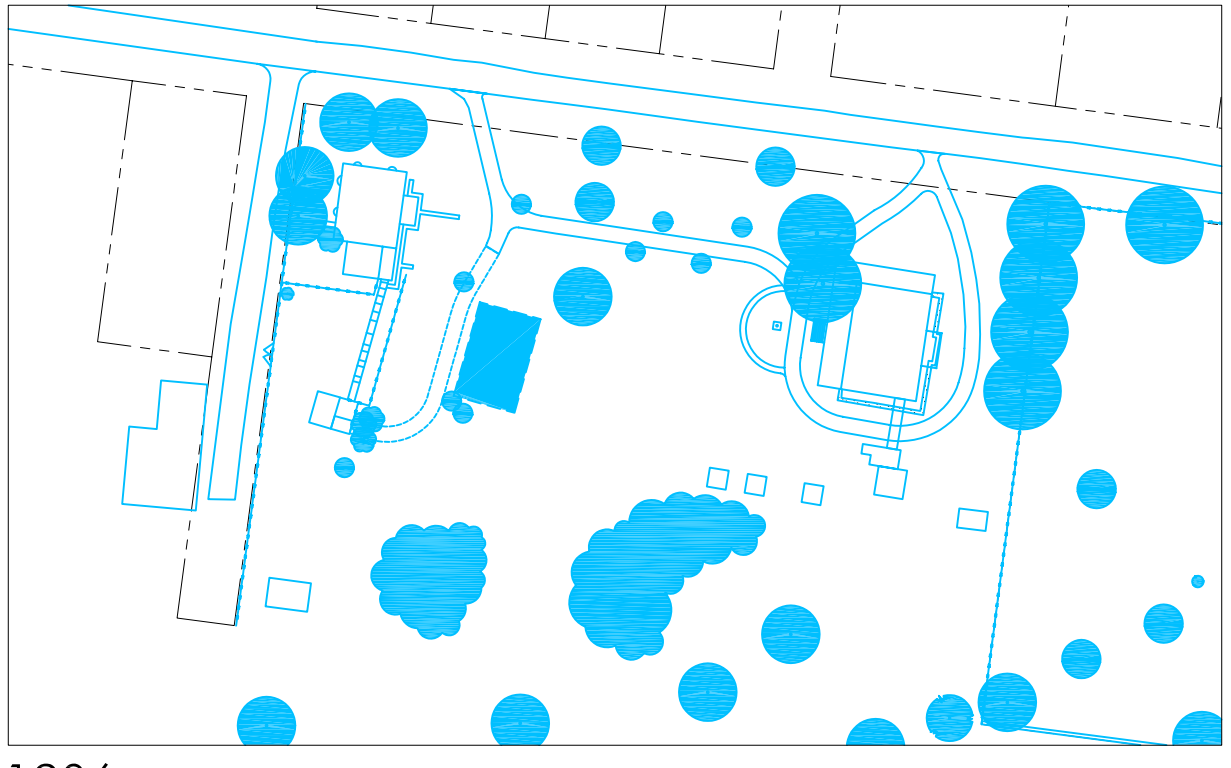
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*June 2006*



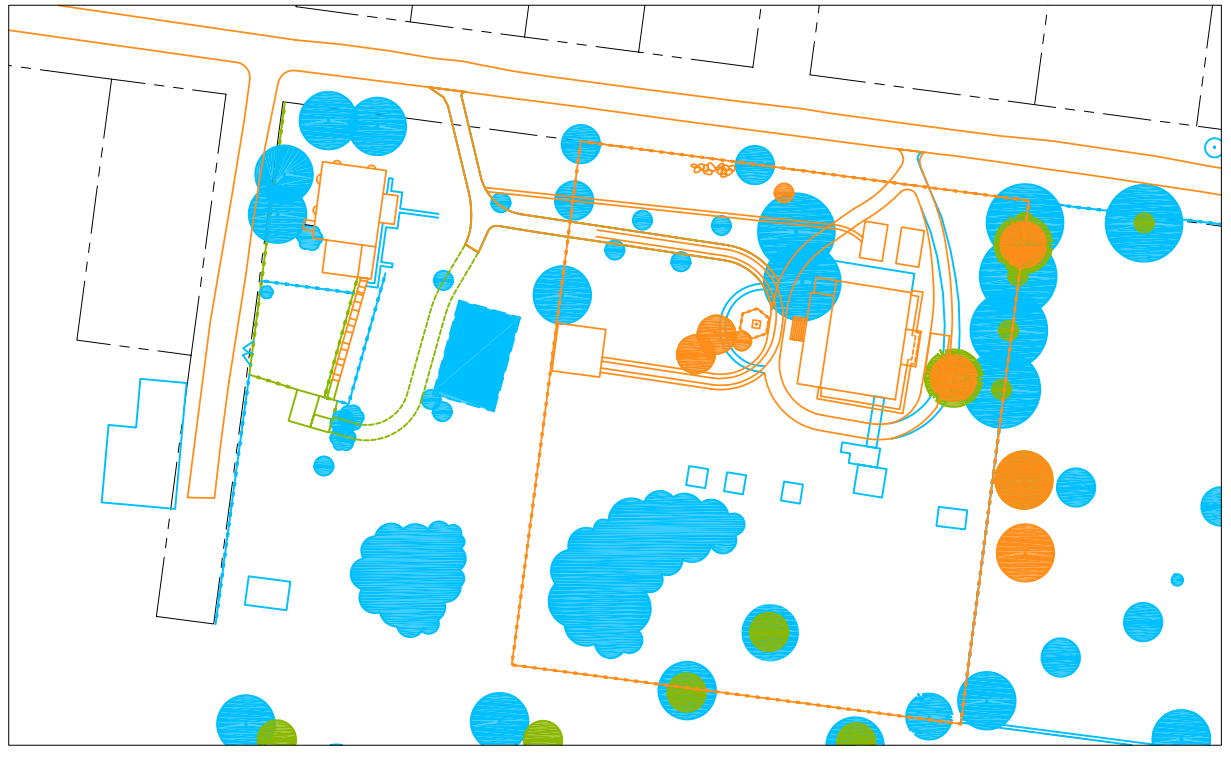
1865



1870



1906



1865-1870-1906

Symbol Key

- 1865 Features
- 1870 Features
- 1906 Features
- Property Line

Note: Features are rendered in the color corresponding to the date they first appear in the landscape.

N

0 50 100

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*

**Analysis of Plantings, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 1906**

*Scale:*

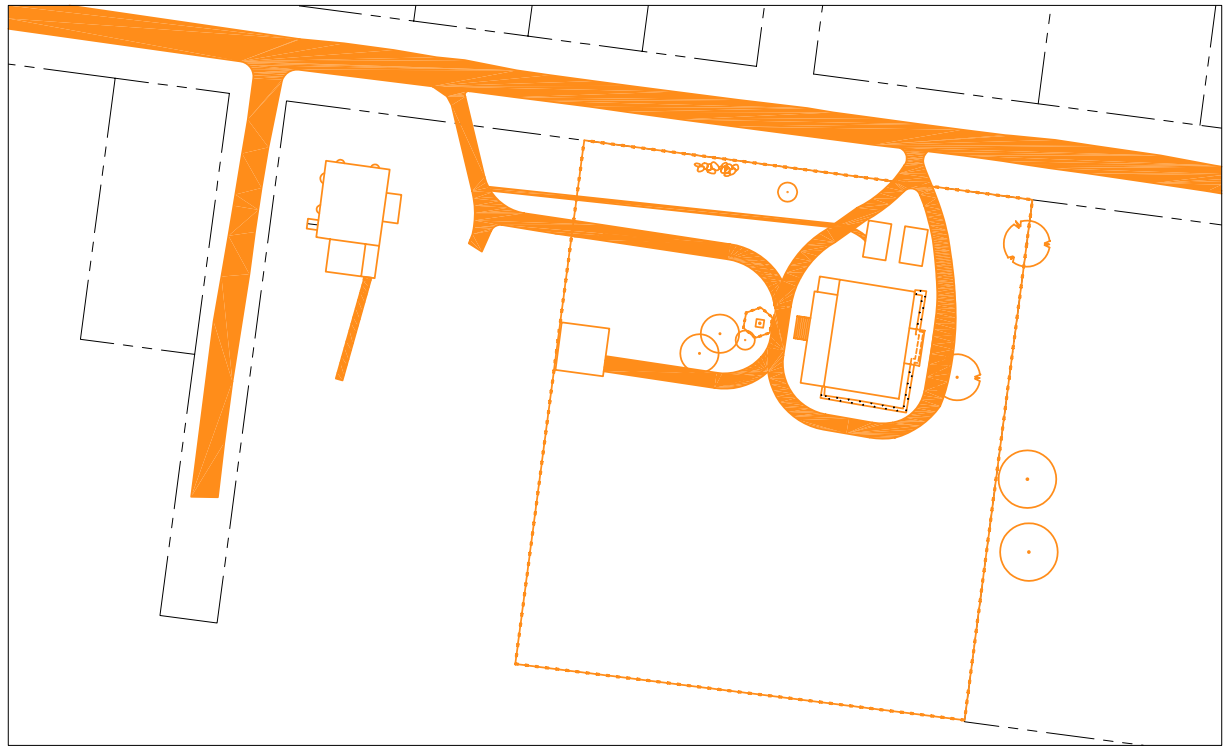
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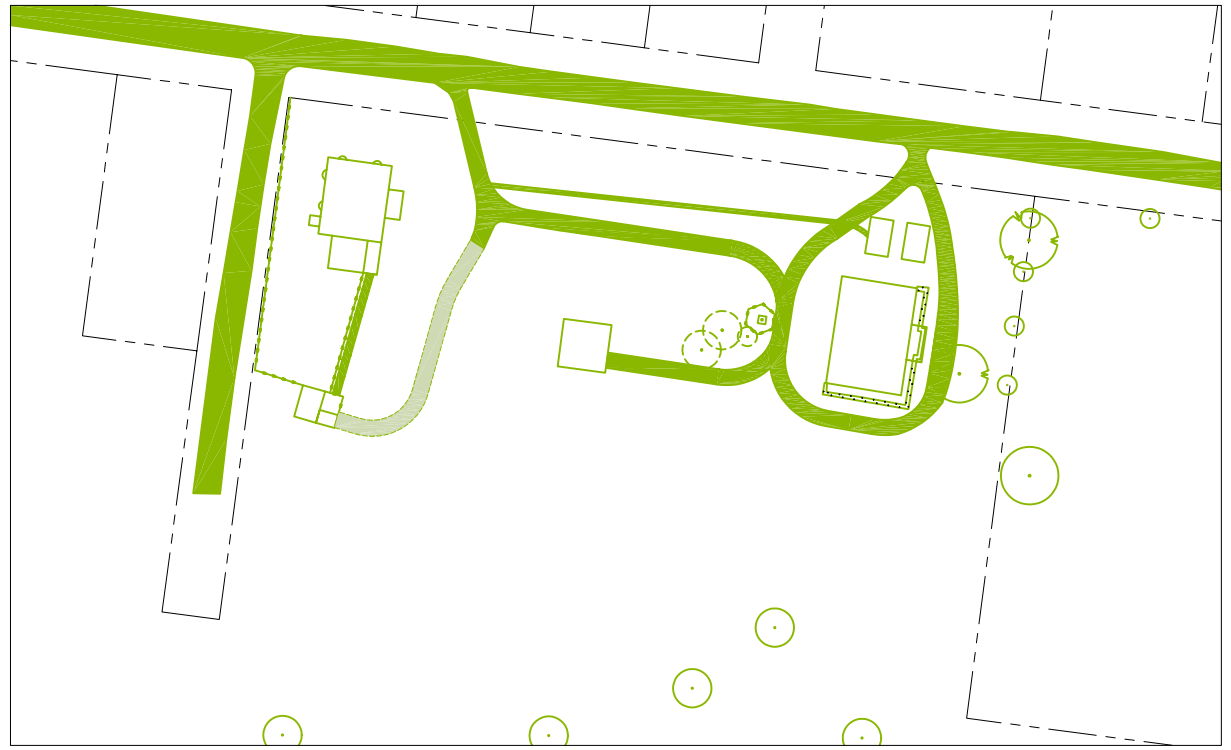
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*Date:*

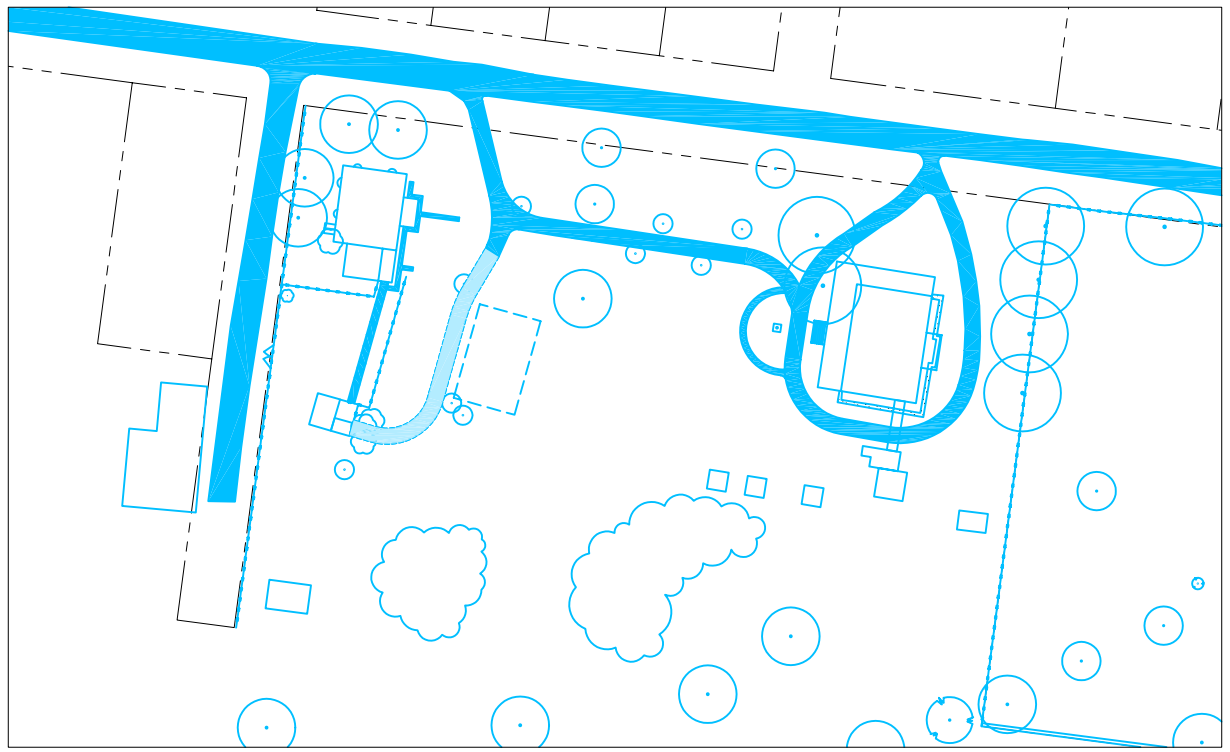
*June 2006*



1865



1870



1906



1865-1870-1906

Symbol Key

- 1865 Features
- 1870 Features
- 1906 Features
- Property Line

Note: Features are rendered in the color corresponding to the date they first appear in the landscape.

N

0 50 100

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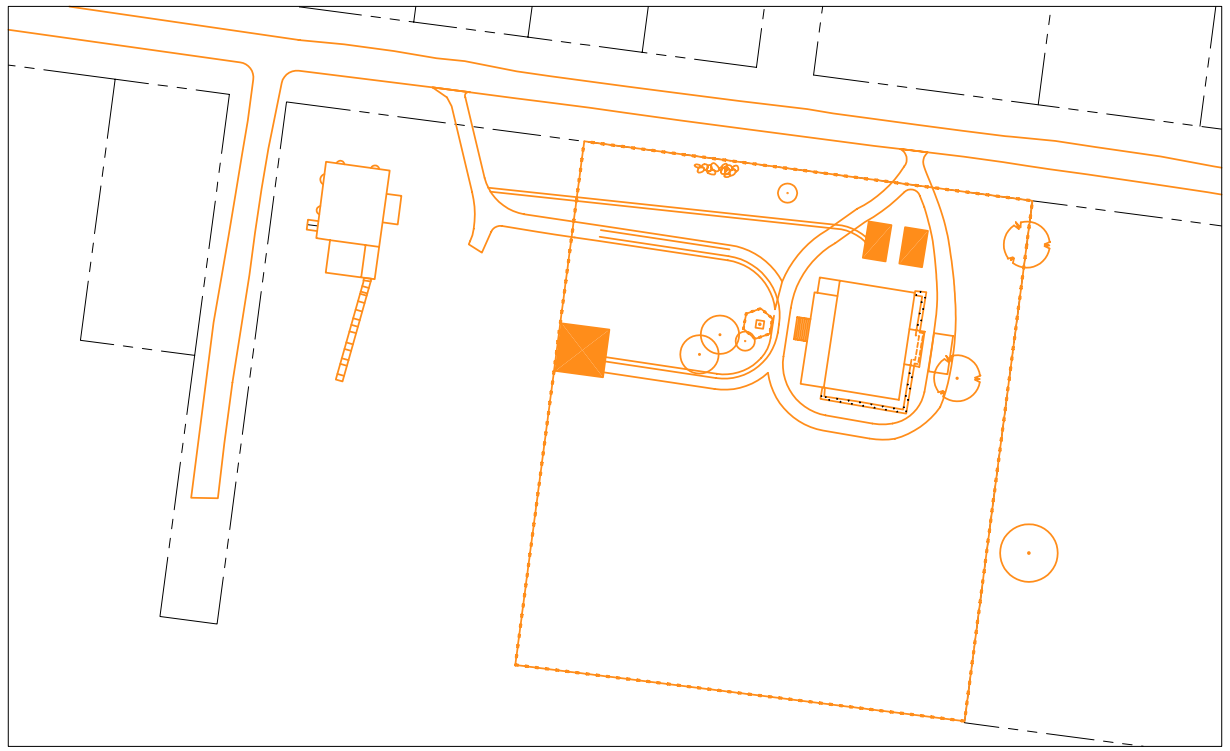
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Analysis of Drives & Paths, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 1906**

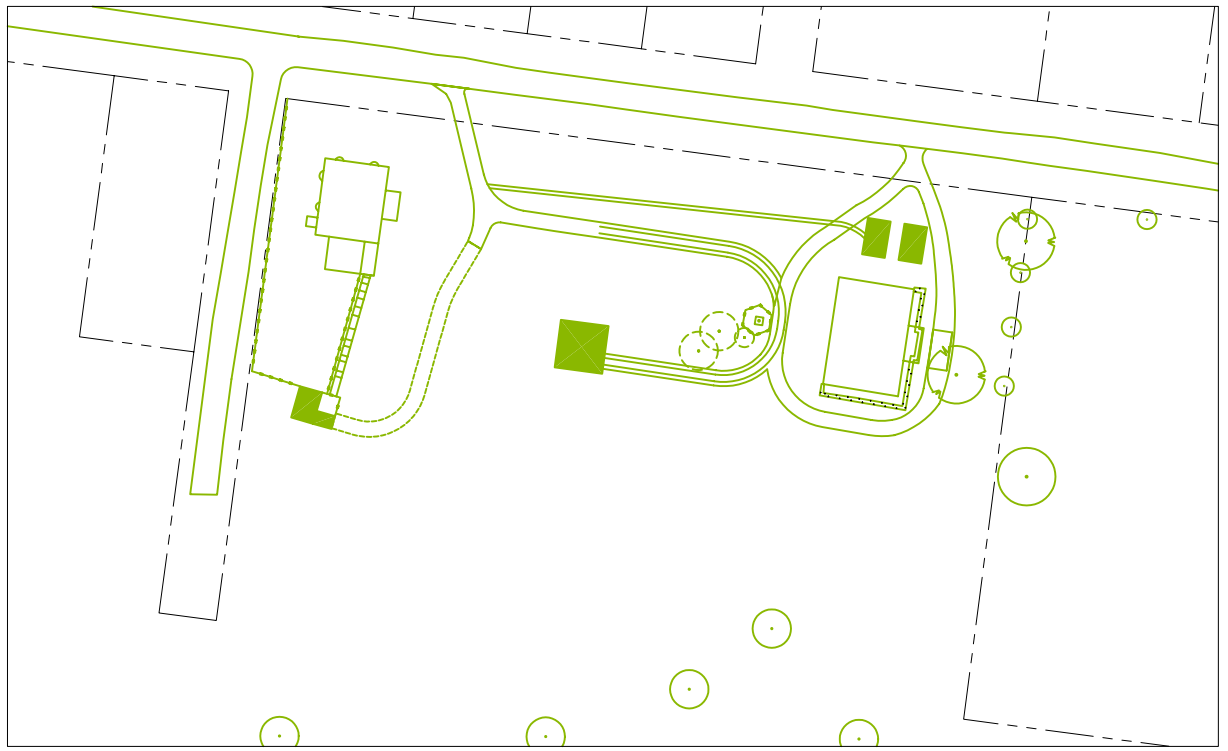
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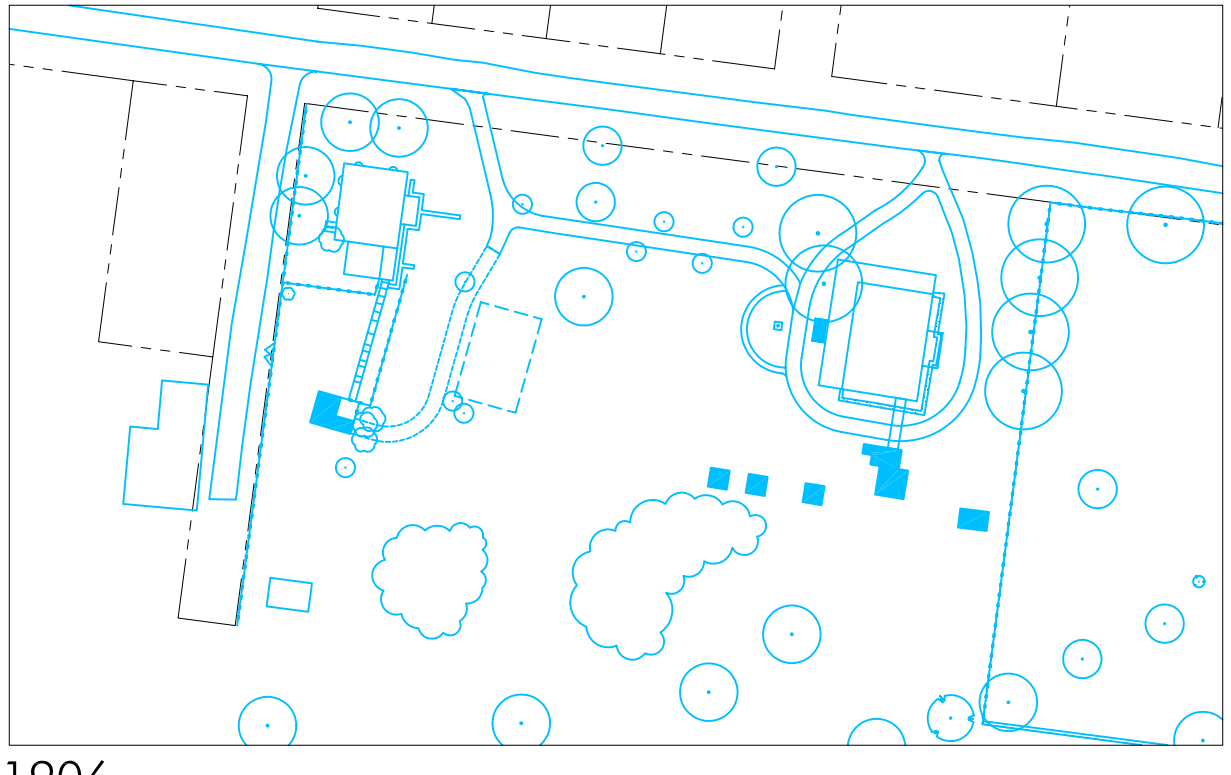
*Date:*
*June 2006*



1865



1870



1906



1865-1870-1906

Symbol Key

- 1865 Features
- 1870 Features
- 1906 Features
- Property Line

Note: Features are rendered in the color corresponding to the date they first appear in the landscape.

N

0 50 100

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*Baltimore, MD*

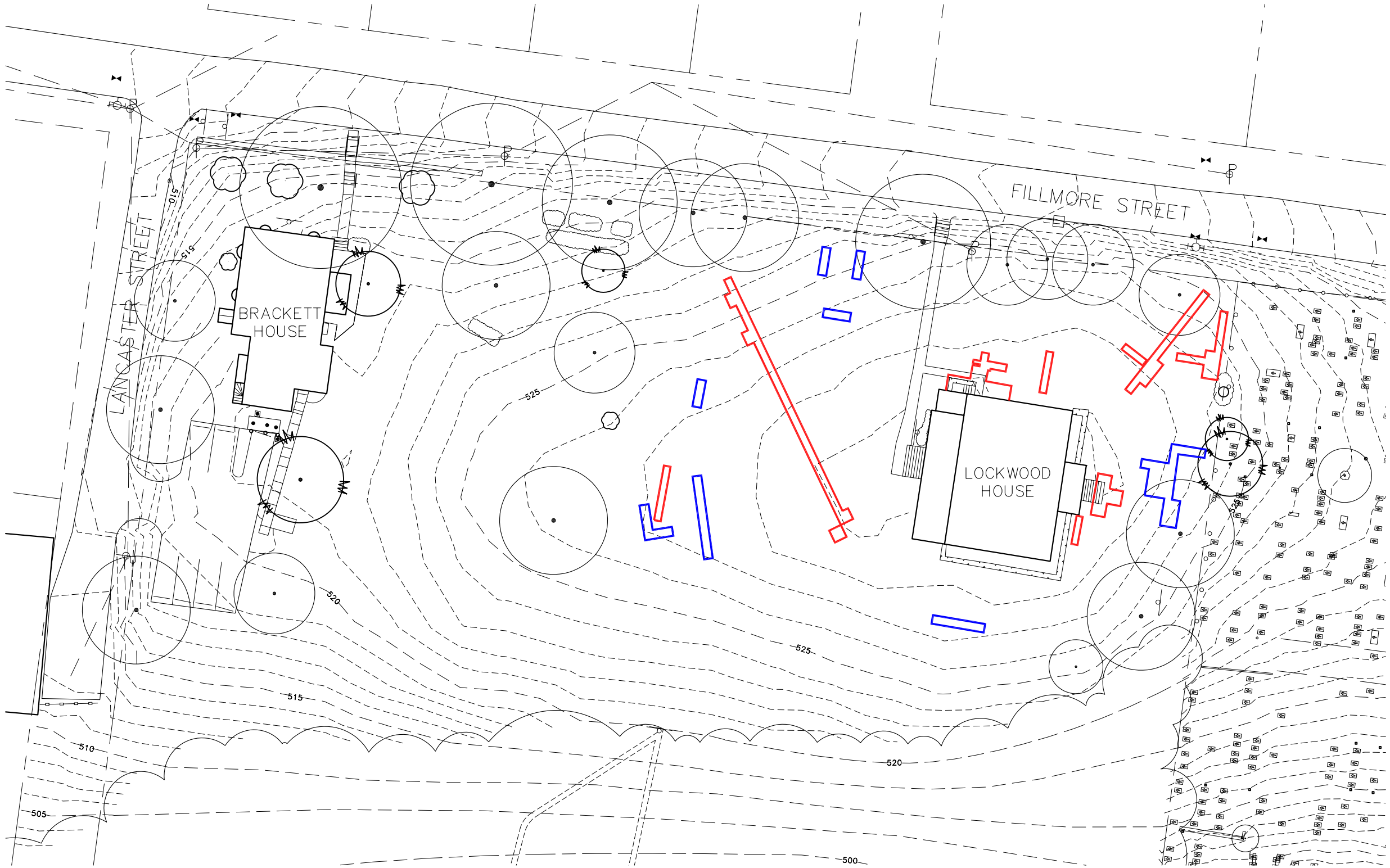
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Analysis of Outbuildings, Lockwood House Hilltop, 1865 to 1906**

*Scale:*
**1" = 100' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AN-A-OB-1865-1906**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Symbol Key

- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Flowering Tree/Shrub
- Woodland
- Shrub & Small Tree Mass
- Unmown Herbaceous Vegetation
- Perennial Herbaceous Vegetation
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Road Trace
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Stone Walk
- Concrete Path
- Gravel Path
- Earth Path
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone

- 1963 Archeology
- 1974 Archeology

N

0 20 40

Sources
USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

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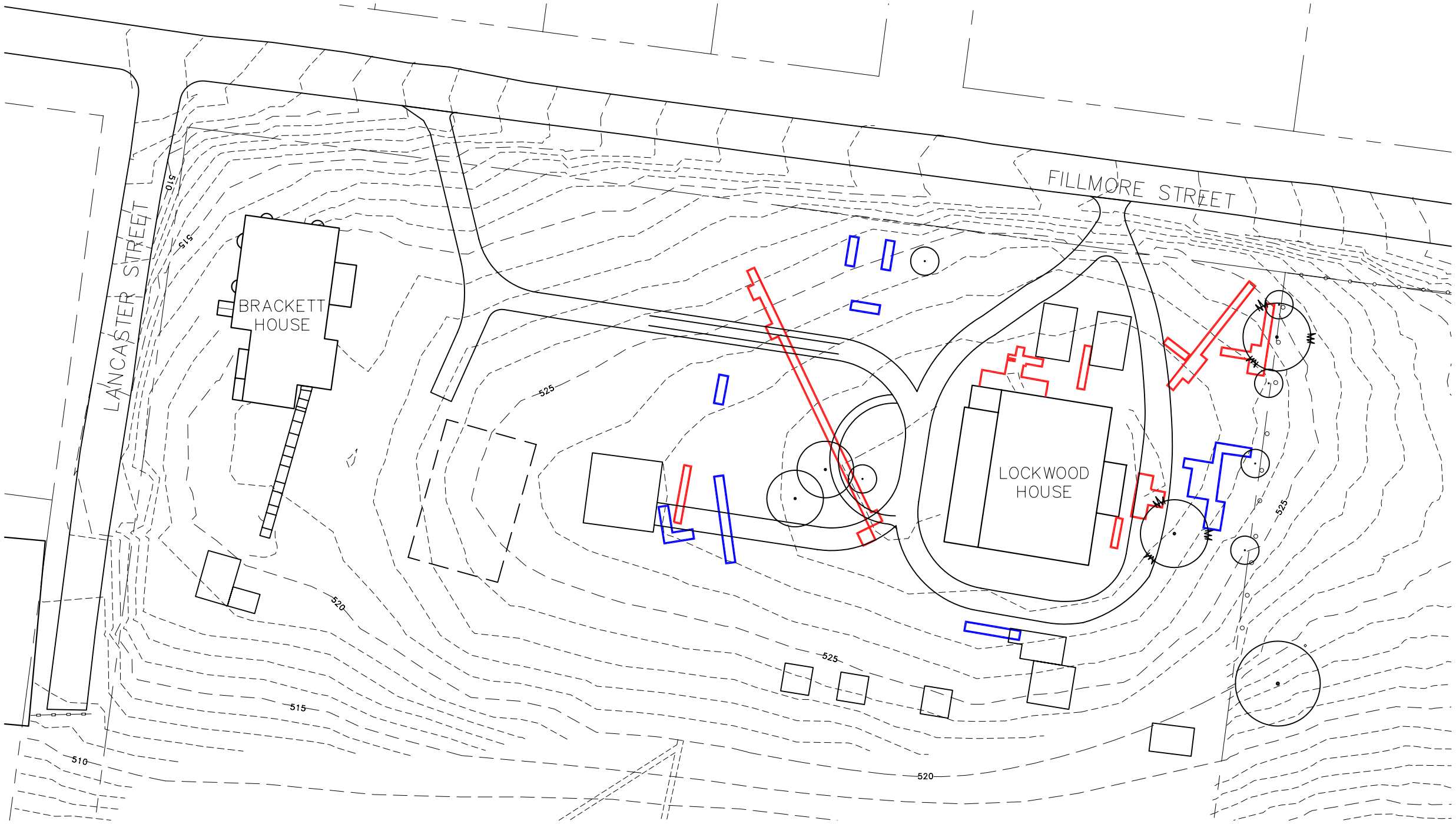
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

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**Archeological Investigations, Existing Conditions**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AR-EC**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Sources

"Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859." Drawn by Charles Snell, Spring 1959.

"Harpers Ferry in 1864." Unknown delineator.

"Map of Harpers Ferry-1869." Designed, projected & mapped by S. Howell Brown, April 26, 1869. Traced from a print of a copy, (copy from Nov 26, 1901) from the original by Pusey &Jones Company. Traced by A.W. Franzen, August 17, 1957.

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USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

Heritage Landscapes archival material review, Fall 2005.

Chapter V, VI & VII Figures.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Archeological Investigations, Historic Conditions**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**AR-HC**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER XII: LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE & INTEGRITY*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE & INTEGRITY

The previously presented analysis process for the Lockwood House landscape focused on the change and continuity within the landscape from the 1860s to the present day. In this chapter, that discussion of historical documentation and synthesis materials is used to address the question of landscape significance and integrity at the Lockwood House in regard to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidance. Significance is addressed using the National Register criterion for significance, followed by an integrity analysis based on the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. Landscape documentation for the property is somewhat incomplete in terms of dates and specific details for the entire period of significance; however, the National Register significance and integrity analysis finds an existing condition of low integrity with many individual features of the 1865 to circa 1880 landscape having been lost over time. Addressing the level of integrity and significance of the Lockwood House landscape also forms the basis for the development of a Cultural Landscape Report Part II, Treatment Plan.

## B. NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION CRITERIA & HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

NRHP evaluation criteria can help provide a framework for understanding the significance of the Lockwood House property as a cultural landscape. Historic significance is defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (*Guidelines*) as "the meaning or values ascribed to a cultural landscape based on […] a combination of association and integrity."[1] Similarly, the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* explains that not only must a property be historically important but also the property must retain the "historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance."[2] Since the Lockwood House landscape today retains little of its historic character, it fails to convey historic significance. However, the landscape contributes to the context of the larger Camp Hill landscape. The entire Camp Hill landscape embodies the historic patterns and many historic features as well as aspects of historic landscape character that are historically significant, particularly for the remaining cultural resources of the Freedman's School and Storer College era. As a result, the historical values inherent in this landscape resource need to be kept in mind when discussing historical significance and criteria for designation.

Three National Register nomination forms address the different components of the Lockwood House landscape. These include a 1980 listing and 2001 update of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, a 1979 listing of Harpers Ferry Historic District, and a 2001 listing of Storer College. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was listed on the National Register in 1980 and

updated with additional documentation in 2001 with the period of significance checked to include 1800 to 1899 in the areas of archeology-historic, architecture, commerce, industry, invention, military, politics-government and social-humanitarian. The introductory sentence in the Statement of Significance in the 1980 document notes that

> Harpers Ferry National Historical Park contains important features of the historic town of Harpers Ferry and its environs. Located at the scenic confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Harpers Ferry was an important manufacturing and commercial town from 1800 to the Civil War.[3]

This nomination addresses the entire park property of which Camp Hill is a component. In discussing Camp Hill, the nomination cites the high ground north of Virginius and Hall Islands and west of lower town. The nomination continues with a listing and description of the structures and elements of Camp Hill to include Jefferson's Rock, Armory Dwelling No. 32 (Lockwood House), Armory Dwelling No. 31 (Brackett House) and notes Fillmore Street and other intersecting streets.[4] Later in the document, Storer College is addressed in a brief paragraph focusing on the educational mission serving emancipated slaves.[5] Within the context of this overall nomination, the landscape of Camp Hill at Lockwood and Brackett House receives a modest mention. Harper Cemetery, also of local historical value, is not included in the 1980 nomination as it is outside the park boundary. However, Harper Cemetery is listed and briefly mentioned on a 1979 National Register nomination for Harpers Ferry Historic District.[6]

The 2001 National Register listing of Storer College includes a description about the architectural details and evolution of several buildings of the college including Lockwood House and Brackett House for the period of significance of 1847 to 1955 in the areas of education, ethnic heritage/black, architecture, and industry. The nomination form mostly addresses the west main campus, but does include a smaller section about the east campus saying

> The three other buildings associated with Storer College from its earliest years to its closure in 1955, Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House are separated from the main campus by two residential blocks…The Brackett House is located on the west end of the next block at the corner of Fillmore Street and Lancaster Street. To the east of the Brackett House, again through a grassy yard, is the Lockwood House. The large and elegant Lockwood House, sits on a small rise at the eastern-most point of Camp Hill overlooking the two rivers. Immediately east of the Lockwood House is an historic cemetery, not associated with Storer College, which leads east down the hill toward the lower town of Harpers Ferry.[7]

Although not fully documented in the National Register nominations of 1980 and 2001, Heritage Landscapes asserts that the landscape is a contributing resource to the Lockwood House property and to the larger Camp Hill landscape and has interpretive value as such.

With an understanding that the landscape is a secondary resource, its value would fall under the areas of significance noted in nomination, listed above. To assess significance according to

National Register criteria, the cultural landscape and associated features communicating significance are required to fall within at least one of four categories of eligibility:[8]

| | |
|---|---|
| Criterion A: | Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history |
| Criterion B: | Associated with the lives of persons significant in the past |
| Criterion C: | Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction |
| Criterion D: | Yielding or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history |

Using these criteria and their respective definitions, the Lockwood House landscape could fit into Criterion A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, the Lockwood House landscape has been associated with three significant events including John Brown's Raid, the American Civil War, and the founding of Storer College. Although the Lockwood House did not receive any direct action during John Brown's Raid, the grounds were home to the United States Armory Paymaster at the time. A few years later during the Civil War, the Lockwood House served as General Sheridan's headquarters, General Lockwood's headquarters, and as a medical hospital, while the surrounding contextual landscape was utilized for soldiers' military encampments and training grounds. The property's topographic location was instrumental in surveillance operations to both Federal and Confederate forces. In 1865 a missionary school founded by the Freedman's Bureau, was organized at the Lockwood House, which evolved into the larger Camp Hill campus of Storer College. This early educational effort for freed slaves is historically significant as one of the first educational facilities for African Americans, serving its student population from 1865 to 1955.

To a lesser degree, the Lockwood House landscape could be listed under Criterion B, in association with lives of significant persons of the past. Significant people who are associated with the Lockwood House landscape include John Hall, manufacturer of breech-loading rifles and creator of interchangeable parts; General Lockwood and General Sheridan, major generals of the American Civil War; and the U.S. Armory Paymasters, the second highest-ranking government official at the Harpers Ferry Armory.

Under Criterion C, the Lockwood House landscape is likely eligible as a representative example of a landscape type. Rather than being the work of a recognized master, or possessing high artistic value, it is eligible under the requirement that the property "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction."[9] The vernacular landscape of Lockwood House property with an ongoing evolution from the mid-nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century of historical development, as paymaster's house, Civil War headquarters, early freedman's school and later Storer College for freed African Americans make the property significant as a representative of historical preferences in style and changes for a century in the Shenandoah River Valley. The position of the Lockwood House on the crest of Camp Hill is historically significant as a prime example of how power and control of a person

or organization can manifest itself within the physical landscape. In summary, the landscape is a contributing resource that serves as a record of important historical events and persons particularly in the nineteenth century.

## C. LOCKWOOD HOUSE PERIOD OF LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the statement of significance above, the period of significance for the Lockwood House property, particularly focusing on the landscape, is the nineteenth century. The years from 1859 to circa 1880 represent the development and evaluation of the character-defining features of the landscape throughout John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and the early years of Storer College. In 1859, the period of significance begins during John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry when the U.S. Armory Paymaster occupies the site, and the period ends circa 1880 when Storer College makes significant changes to the Lockwood House and moves the majority of its campus operations to land and buildings further west. Spatial arrangements, visual relationships, and overall character of the property continually evolved throughout this period of approximately twenty years. Initial deterioration of the landscape features in the early 20th century led to the loss of several historically significant character-defining features.

Period plans *PP-1865, PP-A-1865, PP-1870,* and *PP-A-1870* were developed to illustrate the Lockwood House landscape during the period of significance showing intact character-defining features. When paired with available images, maps, and surveys, they reveal the character of this landscape prior to the deterioration and removal of significant landscape features of the early 20th century. These plans and images are useful as graphic depictions of the landscape and should be referenced to follow the integrity discussion for the Lockwood House landscape.

## D. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

The significance narrative presented in the preceding section and the history and period plans presented in previous chapters all provide a basis for discussing the integrity of the Lockwood House landscape in terms of the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. Landscape integrity as defined by the *Guidelines*, is "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period."[10] An evaluation of landscape integrity assesses the degree to which the landscape in its existing condition evokes the character and qualities of the landscape's period of significance. The National Register's seven aspects of integrity are:[11]

- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

This section addresses each of these seven aspects in relation to the existing condition of Unit 1 of the Lockwood House landscape. For clarity, Harper Cemetery within Unit 2 is not addressed in terms of integrity, as it is not under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. At the end of the discussion of each aspect of integrity, a ranking of high, moderate, or low historic integrity is noted for the existing condition of the landscape of Unit 1. The assigned ranking is based on the previously presented analysis and significance and reflects the level of change and continuity in the landscape by using the factors that reflect integrity. Rankings create a generalized assessment of the integrity of the Lockwood House Hilltop of Unit 1.

**D1. Location**

*Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.*[12]

The location of a property is an important factor in determining why the property was created. If a property is separated from its location, the recapture of a sense of historic uses, meaning, and character is fragmentary at best. The location of the Lockwood House, on the summit of Camp Hill with its commanding view of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains is essential to its design, initial character, evolution and current conditions. Overall, the location of the site remains intact, giving the Lockwood House a high level of integrity of location.

**D2. Design**

*Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.*[13]

The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its period of significance, and can include elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, style of ornamental detailing, and type of plantings. At Lockwood House, the site layout was not designed by a master architect or landscape architect, but rather evolved from functionalities and local and regional traditions that were common throughout the area. The major components of the site layout such as drives, paths, outbuildings, fences, and gardens that once surrounded the Lockwood House have been removed from the landscape today, which has resulted in a low level of design integrity.

**D3. Setting**

*Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.*[14]

Setting includes the physical elements of a site, including character-defining features, such as spatial organization, vegetation, topography, circulation, and non-inhabitable structures, site furnishings, and objects that were discussed in Chapter III. "These features and their

relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its *surroundings*."[15] Overall, the integrity of the setting of the Lockwood House is low. The lack of outbuildings, fences, circulation routes, and historic vegetation in the landscape today does little to resemble the condition of the landscape during the period of significance. The spatial organization of the property has been altered through the removal of important site features. Existing vegetation to the east of Lockwood House, in Harper Cemetery, and on adjacent properties to the east, obstructs important views to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Dense vegetation on the south slope also blocks important views and contains several invasive species. Historic topography has been changed with the removal of the cistern mound to the west of the Lockwood House further altering the historic setting. Historic paths and drives around the Lockwood House have disappeared, but are seen in traces of the existing topography. Contemporary circulation routes including the parking lot to the south of Brackett House are visual and physical alterations to the historic landscape that degrades the setting.

The context of the Lockwood House landscape has also changed. The original street and lot layout from the 1840s has been mostly implemented, which increased Camp Hill development in the late 19th century and early 20th century to create a more residential neighborhood. Maturing vegetation within the vicinity of the Lockwood House landscape obstructs views to and from the Lockwood House property. However, Lower Town Harpers Ferry and the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains remain intact because of the National Park Service ownership. The lost dominance of the Lockwood House property on Camp Hill and the other factors noted yield a low integrity of setting.

**D4. Materials**

*Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.*[16]

The exterior materials original to or restored to the period of significance are important elements of landscape integrity. Overall, few historic materials of the Lockwood House landscape remain, with much material loss noted. The topography and soils are relatively intact with the exception of the cistern mound. The mounded topographic form marking the location of the cistern was leveled during the mid-20th century exterior restoration process. The restoration and process of upgrading utilities may have disturbed additional areas that limit the potential for future archaeological investigations.

Much of the historic vegetation materials of the Lockwood House landscape have been lost over time and non-original and invasive plant species are found on site today. One stump of an American elm tree dating back to the 1870s is all that remains of the historic vegetation patterns. Other historic trees and garden spaces have been removed.

Additionally, building materials such as brick, wood, stone, and iron are also limited on the site. The brick and wood outbuildings and stone stable that appear in the landscape during the 1860s and 1870s to the north and west of the Lockwood House have been removed. A portion of the

original stone and later gravel driveway to the east of the Lockwood House exists below grade and is covered with turfgrass. A segment of the Civil War era brick walkway to the west of the house also exists below grade. The alignment of which can be seen in the contours of the ground today. Fences no longer exist within the Lockwood House landscape, with the exception of iron fence posts marking the boundary between the property and Harper Cemetery. These posts are in a degraded condition. Substantial losses of historic materials and deterioration to existing materials indicate a low level of integrity for materials in the Lockwood House landscape.

**D5. Workmanship**

*Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.*[17]

Expressions of workmanship during the period of significance for the Lockwood House landscape are limited. Overall loss of historic fabric, including circulation routes, structures, objects, and few remaining historic materials result in low integrity of workmanship.

**D6. Feeling**

*Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.*[18]

In conjunction with location and setting, feeling describes what the property feels like or the senses it evokes to a person on the property. This aspect of integrity depends on personal perceptions. At Lockwood House, the manicured turfgrass lawn in addition to the lack of former outbuildings, historic vegetation, and original circulation routes create the feeling of a late 20th century landscape rather than a mid-19th century landscape. Additionally, non-historic vegetation to the east and south of the Lockwood House obstructs views to and from the property, which alters the feeling of the property by providing a sense of enclosure, rather than a sense of openness. The level of integrity of feeling for the Lockwood House landscape is low.

**D7. Association**

*Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.*[19]

A property with high integrity of association portrays its historic character through physical elements and their relationships to each other. Like feeling, association is based on individual perceptions. At the Lockwood House landscape, associations with the Civil War and early years of Storer College are not evident through the landscape. The loss of historic features related with these two eras and the introduction of more contemporary elements decreases the level of association. The loss of character-defining features corresponding to the Civil War and early Storer College eras results in a low level of integrity for the Lockwood House property.

In summary, the majority of the integrity aspects for the Lockwood House landscape are low, indicating an overall low level of integrity for the Lockwood House landscape. However, the documentary evidence for the site presents some opportunities to recapture the missing elements potentially bolstering landscape character and integrity to the period of significance.

## E. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY & SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Lockwood House landscape is historically significant under three out of the four National Register criteria. It is associated with significant historic events including John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and the formation of Storer College, important people such as the U.S. Armory Paymaster, Civil War Generals Lockwood and Sheridan, and is an example of a 19th century Armory Paymaster's residence exhibiting power and control in the landscape.

Overall, the Lockwood House landscape has experienced a great deal of change throughout the years spanning from the period of significance to today and does not evoke much of the historic landscape character. Lost historic features resulted in low levels of integrity for design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The overall integrity rating for the Lockwood House landscape is also low. Nevertheless, a low integrity rating offers opportunities to recapture lost and degraded landscape elements, which are addressed in the following chapter.

# CHAPTER XII: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996), 5.
[2] National Register of Historic Places, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, Washington, DC: USDI, NPS, National Register, History and Education Program, (1990, revised 1998), 3.
[3] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Charles W. Snell, Research Historian, and Barry Mackintosh, Regional Historian, (June 1980), 7-1.
[4] Ibid., 7- 33, 34, 36.
[5] Ibid., 8-7.
[6] Harpers Ferry Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, (August 1979), 7-6.
[7] Storer College, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by Edith B. Wallace, Research Associate, and Paula S. Reed, Ph.D. (September 1999, revised August 2000), 7-3.
[8] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 2.
[9] National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service National Register, History and Education, the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, finalized by Patrick W. Andrus, edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "II. National Register Criteria for Evaluation," (1990, revised for internet 2002), Hhttp://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htmH
[10] Birnbaum, with Capella Peters, *Guidelines*, and Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC, 1998): 5.
[11] National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service National Register, History and Education, the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, finalized by Patrick W. Andrus, edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, "VIII. How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property," (1990, revised for internet 2002), H http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htmH
[12] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 44.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ibid.
[15] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, "VIII. How to Evaluate the Integrity of a Property," (1990, revised for internet 2002), H http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htmH
[16] National Register of Historic Places, *Bulletin 15*, (1990, revised 1998), 45.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER XIII: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT EXPLORATION*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

This chapter provides an exploration of landscape preservation treatment alternatives and formulates an approach to treatment for the Lockwood House landscape. The proposed treatment draws on the history of the property as an evolving system to attract and accommodate visitors to the site. Previous chapters explored the landscape history, current conditions, and historical integrity. The collection of historic photographs, plans, and other documentary materials presents overall landscape character and discernable details through time. The treatment approach focuses on the historic target period of 1859 to the 1880s, addressing John Brown's Raid, Civil War and early Storer College eras. Working from this documentary platform, this chapter provides an exploration of cultural landscape preservation treatment alternatives including Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Interpretation of the historic landscape is also addressed as it relates to preservation treatment.

## B. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

In order to meet preservation objectives for the National Park Service and the Lockwood House landscape, any approach undertaken needs to be responsive to federal preservation standards and guidelines. Options set forth in federal guidance for preservation of a historic property include a range of interventions from Preservation, which is a baseline in stewardship for any intervention, to more intensive Restoration or Reconstruction and also to Rehabilitation, which addresses current uses while carrying out preservation treatment. For cultural landscapes, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (*Guidelines*), A *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* and *National Park Service Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* identify and define these preservation treatments that can be applied to any historic property.[1] This Federal preservation guidance sets forth four approaches to the preservation treatment of cultural landscapes: Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. These treatments propose different levels of intensity of intervention and activity within a landscape.

When approaching treatment alternatives, the baseline intent is to identify and respect remaining historic character and features within the landscape. To address the preservation treatment of the Lockwood House landscape, the amount and detail of available documentation, the understanding of the property's evolution from the Civil War era and the early Storer College period, and the understanding of landscape use are important aspects for consideration. An understanding of the overall character and details of the landscape has been achieved in the preceding chapters. A further understanding of landscape use during the target historic period is also an important aspect to consider. The level of landscape change over the course of time is a further consideration in terms of the ability to link historic landscape character to treatment

options within the existing landscape. Anticipated public access, safety, Americans with Disabilities Act consideration, financial resources and maintenance capabilities are also considered as directed by the project objectives. As background, preservation treatment definitions are quoted from the *Guidelines* as follows.

**B1. Preservation**

*Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.* [2]

Preservation is the most modest intervention approach, in which stabilization and repair is emphasized. It is an appropriate stewardship and sustainability choice when combinations of the following situations are present: many elements are intact; interpretive goals can be met within the existing conditions; and financial resources and/or staffing are limited. Preservation can also be viewed as a provisional treatment until the acquisition of additional documentation to allow for restoration or reconstruction, or until resources are garnered to commence a more ambitious intervention. Preservation treatment emphasizes the goals of conserving, retaining, and maintaining the historic fabric and underlies the other three, more intensive preservation treatments approaches. Preservation safeguards the historic landscape resources by applying an appropriate stewardship approach. Preservation can and should be applied as an initial and underlying approach that values the historic places and carries out stewardship actions on its behalf. Preservation of specific historic features within the Lockwood House landscape is warranted and appropriate; however, the type of use, level of deterioration and loss, and historic value of the resource directs a more intensive intervention for the Lockwood House landscape than Preservation alone. Preservation coupled with modest marking of missing historic landscape features, replacement of selected features, removal of selected recent elements and interpretation may be appropriate for Lockwood House.

**B2. Restoration**

*Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time, by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.* [3]

In contrast to Preservation, Restoration is dependent on high levels of documentation for a clear restoration target date to undertake an intervention with limited speculation. Restoration treatment first seeks to stabilize and repair all historic features present during the period of significance. Secondarily, a Restoration treatment reinstates lost character by fully renewing degraded aspects and features of the cultural landscape. The treatment may also require the removal of features added after the time period designated for restoration. Restoration aims to recapture the overall character and details of an entire landscape or may seek to restore a selected landscape unit, detail, or group of elements. Restoration of overall landscape character, spatial organization, land uses, land patterns and visual relationships can be applied without restoration to precise details of all elements. In some cases restoration of every detail to an earlier time is not possible due to lack of specificity of documentation, projected staffing, and/or available financial

resources. While a Restoration approach can have nuances, it generally requires a substantial intervention. This intervention is usually focused on elements of the original landscape that remain but are in a deteriorated state that is beyond a preservation approach. At Lockwood House most of the historic landscape elements are entirely missing. As a result, an overall Restoration is not a suitable treatment for the Lockwood House landscape but could address specific documented features where evidence remains.

### B3. Rehabilitation

*Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alteration, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.*[4]

The third treatment approach, Rehabilitation, incorporates preservation values with contemporary uses and issues of maintainability and sustainability. Rehabilitation treatment emphasizes compatibility with historic resources and respect for safeguarding remaining historic character and elements. Rehabilitation philosophy combines respect for the historic resources with integration of contemporary uses, maintenance, code compliance, security, and other relevant concerns. The treatment is frequently applied to public landscapes with high use and to formerly private landscapes that are opened for public access. An overall Rehabilitation approach for the Lockwood House landscape is highly appropriate to address current conditions and desires for a higher degree of landscape legibility for visitors. Both aspects of historic recapture and contemporary use, maintainability, and sustainability can be accommodated through a Rehabilitation treatment approach.

### B4. Reconstruction

*Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.*[5]

Reconstruction of a lost or significantly degraded landscape in its original location is not often undertaken. A Reconstruction treatment may be the most appropriate approach in a museum setting when documentation is complete, adequate resources are available, and interpretive goals direct full recapture. In large landscapes a missing element or detail, such as a particular feature like a fountain or pond or a unique furnishing like a bench is sometimes reconstructed. This approach is uncommon because detailed documentation is required to construct an exact replica with limited speculation. However, partial reconstruction could occur to a limited extent given incomplete documentation with only some detailed data for specific features. Due to limited detailed documentation of the Lockwood House landscape, a Reconstruction treatment is not appropriate.

## C. REHABILITATION LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction treatments each address different levels of intervention within a historic property. All treatments respond to maintenance and service needs, local codes, safety, and access concerns. The objective in addressing these contemporary issues is to respond simultaneously to preservation issues and to these valid

current concerns. The selection of a preservation treatment for the landscape as a whole does not preclude the preservation or restoration of lost or partially remaining individual features within the landscape, but overall the intensity of a Preservation approach should be limited. Basic interventions under a limited intervention Preservation treatment include stabilization and repair that could address deterioration of the few remaining landscape such as stone walks, cemetery iron fence and vegetation management of current trees and woodlands. However, because limited historic landscape features remain that have dramatically changed the character, feeling and association of the landscape, Preservation alone is deemed insufficient to support visitor understanding of the historic landscape. As a result a more intensive intervention that addresses historic landscape character and feature recapture while adapting to contemporary needs is proposed under a Rehabilitation philosophy.

Based on the above discussion, the recommended landscape preservation treatment for the Lockwood House landscape is Rehabilitation. This proposed intervention provides a philosophical framework that respects this historic place, its character, features, materials and details and reinforces landscape integrity while providing flexibility to address contemporary uses, desires, and maintenance considerations.

## D. LANDSCAPE INTERPRETATION

Any landscape treatment can include interpretation of the history, character and features of the landscape. The interpretive media and messages draw on the historic documentation with the intent of engaging and informing the visitor. The interpretive approach must differ in content when the character and features of the landscape are present versus when they are in remnant form or missing. The interpretive approach is developed to consider the history of the landscape within the context of the existing character and features to best suit project objectives, which in the case of the Lockwood House are to provide a richer visitor experience of the landscape history and have the visitor engage with the place to develop an understanding of that history. Applying a Rehabilitation approach to the Lockwood House landscape will provide a sound platform for the interpretation of the historic landscape through a range of appropriate methods and media.

## E. SUMMARY OF REHABILITATION LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

At the Lockwood House the landscape preservation treatment selected seeks to more clearly communicate the rich history of the place that is dormant today. A Rehabilitation approach to landscape preservation treatment is explored in detail in the following chapter. The selected treatment approach acts as a preservation philosophy that guides decision-making about ongoing management and physical interventions to the property. While interventions proceed, stewardship responsibility is required to safeguard and conserve remaining historic character and intact physical fabric. At the same time, contemporary needs and resource limitations are to be accommodated for sustainable preservation treatments. A Rehabilitation treatment demonstrates an essential respect for the physical places where history was made while current needs and future vision are appropriately incorporated.

# CHAPTER XIII: ENDNOTES

[1] Charles A. Birnbaum, with Christine Capella Peters, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington DC: 1996); National Park Service, *NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guidelin*e (Washington DC: 1998); *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques,* U.S. department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program (Washington DC: 1998).
[2] Birnbaum, with Peters, *Guidelines*, 18.
[3] Ibid., 48.
[4] Ibid., 90.
[5] Ibid., 128.



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *CHAPTER XIV: LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT*

## A. INTRODUCTION TO LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

From the late 1960s to the present the Lockwood House landscape evolved into an entirely different character with altered features from its nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century appearance. A significant landscape preservation intervention is needed to recapture aspects of the former landscape character and features so that the rich history of the property can be effectively experienced and interpreted. Preservation is not a restrictive process. It clearly places stewardship responsibility in the identification and conservation of historic character and fabric while interventions progress. At the same time, contemporary needs, public safety and resource limitations require full incorporation of realistic recommendations that can be implemented. Preservation demonstrates an essential respect for what we have inherited. The proposed Rehabilitation approach, is highly applicable to landscapes that are open to the public because the approach, as stated in the previous chapter, respects the historic place, its character, features, materials and details, while providing flexibility to address contemporary uses, desires, and maintenance considerations. The previous chapter presented the different treatment alternatives to recapture the historic character of the Lockwood House landscape and recommended a Rehabilitation treatment. This chapter makes specific recommendations for the proposed Rehabilitation treatment overall and for each of the landscape units within the Lockwood House landscape.

For the Lockwood House landscape, a Rehabilitation treatment is the most appropriate landscape preservation treatment approach. This approach respects the remaining historic features of the extant landscape and seeks to recapture historic spatial organization, views, patterns and reinstate specific features to bolster integrity, while adapting the property to contemporary needs and resources. Overarching needs identified in the cultural landscape report project objectives for the include:

- Recapture historic landscape character, particularly from the Civil War and early Storer College periods focusing on the features that persisted in the past and into the present
- Manage views to the river confluence Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains to the degree possible
- Provide improved ADA access
- Enhance interpretive potential of the landscape
- Define and limit landscape maintenance burden

This selected treatment approach, Rehabilitation, acts as a preservation philosophy that guides decision-making about physical interventions and ongoing management of the property. This approach is articulated as a guiding philosophy for the renewal of the Lockwood House landscape to address multiple goals. An overall objective of the preservation intervention is to yield a sustainable, maintainable Lockwood House cultural landscape that respects historical

evolution and supports learning, enjoyment and access for users. These Rehabilitation landscape preservation treatment recommendations help to shape a comprehensive treatment plan for the landscape that aligns with the goals and mission of the National Park Service and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

## B. OVERALL LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The landscape treatment recommendations for the Rehabilitation of the Lockwood House landscape are organized first in an overall discussion and then by landscape unit. The following list summarizes the thematic categories of preliminary landscape treatment recommendations:

- Respect and incorporate landscape evolution particularly from the 1850s to the early twentieth century
- Recapture historic spatial organization and visual relationships to the extent possible
- Reinstate and demarcate specific historic landscape features
- Manage existing vegetation
- Delineate clear visitor circulation patterns
- Enhance visitor experience to inform, provoke thought and educate

The treatment recommendations are presented graphically as an overall image in *Landscape Treatment Plan Overlay, LTP-O* at a scale of 1-inch equals 200-feet. *LTP-O* shows the overall treatment plan for the Lockwood House property overlaid on the 2001 color aerial photograph to show the Lockwood House landscape's contextual relationship to the Gap and Lower Town Harpers Ferry and overall prominence on Camp Hill. A more detailed plan of the hilltop area is included in the *Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, LTP-A* at a scale of 1-inch equals 40-feet. *LTP-A* is annotated and rendered to focus attention on areas of proposed recommendations. The treatment recommendations are also portrayed as illustrations in *Landscape Treatment Photo Montage, LT-PM* and *Landscape Treatment Axonometric View, LT-AV*. *LT-PM* uses existing conditions photographs to create before and after views of the proposed Lockwood House landscape treatment. *LT-AV* is a hand-drawn image showing the proposed treatment from an aerial oblique or axonometric view. The proposed treatment recommendations are also divided into phases which are shown on two phasing plans, *Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, Phase 1, LTP-A-P1* and *Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, Phase 2, LTP-A-P2*. The phasing plans are at a scale of 1-inch equals 40-feet and rendered to show recommendations for each proposed phase. This set of landscape treatment plans, photo montage and illustrative are presented at the end of this chapter in 11" x 17" format.

In terms of the reinforcing of the historic spatial organization, several specific actions are proposed. Overall treatment objectives are to recapture the feeling of Lockwood House standing prominently on an open hilltop above the sunny east slopes of Harper Cemetery with an open landscape to the west toward Brackett House and to recapture views outward in all directions. *LTP-O* and *LTP-A* show some recapture of the historic late 19th century spatial organization through reestablishing views, topography, vegetation, and circulation. In order to achieve open

landscape views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the removal of existing trees to the east of Lockwood House is recommended. One single tree is to be replanted to the northeast of the Lockwood House as a historic tree replacement serving as a view framing element. It is also noted that through collaboration with Harper Cemetery and the landowners farther east, the views directly east can be retained without new tree plantings in the viewshed and the existing cemetery trees can be managed for open views. In addition, a wedge of woodland vegetation to the southeast of Lockwood House is proposed for removal, as are trees in the interior between Lockwood and Brackett Houses. Reestablished circulation patterns on historic alignments encourage visitor movements along historic patterns providing the spatial experience of the historic landscape to contemporary visitors. Reestablishing the 19th century appearance of the Lockwood House Hilltop landscape will aid in the recapture of Camp Hill's visual prominence through enhanced spatial organization, views, vegetation management and circulation patterns based on historic documentation. *LT-PM* and *LT-AV* show the recapture of these elements and the overall proposed landscape spatial organization.

The following treatment narrative addresses the three landscape units of the Lockwood House property. Each unit discussion begins with a brief summary of the current condition of the unit, followed by preservation treatment goals, and ends with specific recommendations listed in bullet form.

## C. LANDSCAPE UNIT 1, LOCKWOOD HOUSE HILLTOP, LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lockwood House hilltop, the landscape of the most intensive project focus, covers the highest ground and spans the space between and around the Lockwood House and Brackett House. Few character-defining features of the landscape today are from historically significant time periods, and the landscape does not evoke the historic character or appearance of the property. Today views to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains are partially blocked and screened by vegetation to the east and south. The vegetative cover for the study area is varied and scattered along the property boundaries and the street frontage, with few trees dating to the late 19$^{th}$ and early 20$^{th}$ centuries. Clearly defined circulation elements throughout the Lockwood House area are limited and include stone walks and steps near both Lockwood and Brackett Houses, a beaten trail through Harper Cemetery from Jefferson's Rock to the east façade of Lockwood House, and an asphalt parking lot south of Brackett House. Most pedestrians and visitors to Lockwood House use the stone walks and the lawn areas to circulate around the grounds. Connections to the Appalachian Trail and Lower Town Harpers Ferry are somewhat obscure from the hilltop. Current interpretive signage is comprised of two weathered waysides.

The treatment approach seeks to invoke the past by recapturing aspects of landscape character, spatial organization, visual relationships, vegetation, circulation and details in order to provide a richer visitor experience. The goals for proposed treatment recommendations for the hilltop area, Unit 1, aim to recapture the historic spatial organization, form, and features of the altered Lockwood House landscape by reinstating specific elements of altered and missing historic features. Carrying out this comprehensive treatment will make the landscape more legible and

increase visitor understanding of the overall spatial quality of the property during the period of significance, without reconstructing character-defining features in traditional materials.

Landscape interventions also consider the current and anticipated staffing and resources of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park particularly in terms of ongoing maintenance attention. The treatment recommendations for Unit 1 are presented in plan *LTP-A* and treatment illustratives *LT-PM* and *LT-AV*. The following narrative details the recommendations shown on *LTP-A, LT-PM,* and *LT-AV* according to character-defining feature.

Overall spatial organization recapture is achieved through specific changes within the hilltop landscape to remove particular trees, plant one tree in a historic location, add circulation along historic alignments, and manage the woodlands to the south and east. The specific aspects of the recapture of spatial organization that are proposed for Unit 1, are the removal of five trees to the east of Lockwood House, the removal of a wedge shaped area of woodland containing approximately 130 trees to the southeast. Vegetation removal and management will recapture prominent historic views and visual relationships from the Lockwood House to the Gap and Lower Town Harpers Ferry. Additional spatial organization alterations include restoring the cistern mound and fence to the west and reestablishing the circle drive around the Lockwood House and looped extension to the west to provide access and link the property to Fillmore Street to the north and Brackett House to the west.

Treatment recommendations pertaining to topography include adding topsoil to restore the cistern mound to the west of the Lockwood House seen in historic views, reinstating historic circulation elements around Lockwood House and between Lockwood and Brackett Houses that persisted for nearly a century, and protecting the balance of the existing topography that follows historic forms from unnecessary disturbance. A 48-foot long polygonal fence, noted in historic documents, would surround a 3 to 4-foot high mound in the location of the former cistern. It could be made of split locust wood, as was historically constructed to protect the Lockwood House water supply from adjacent traffic. The construction of an integrated path system that reflects historic patterns requires some manipulation of topography to excavate for the path itself, and to install two proposed culverts along Fillmore Street frontage to provide proper drainage. One proposed culvert would be located to the north of Lockwood House and the other would be northeast of Brackett House at the low points of the two proposed circulation routes that provide access to the property from Fillmore Street. These proposed actions addressing the cistern mound and fence and the proposed circulation systems are shown on *LTP-A, LT-PM* and *LT-AV.*

Several treatment recommendations relate to vegetation within the Lockwood House Hilltop area, as already noted above under overall spatial organization. Specifically, two 18-inch Japanese zelkovas *(Zelkova serrata),* one 6-inch tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* one 12-inch and one 18-inch Norway spruce *(Picea abies)* to the east of the house are proposed to be removed, which will serve to partially open views to the Gap from Lockwood House with some trees blocking this view still remaining in the cemetery landscape. One deciduous tree, a disease-resistant American elm, is proposed for replanting in the location of the 1870s American elm tree to the east to frame the view. Heritage Landscapes experience with elms to-date favors the use of the Princeton cultivar with selection of a young, upright form to match the historic one.

While interior trees are recommended for removal, street trees will be retained and a hedgerow is to be added. Interior site vegetation between Lockwood House and Brackett House is to be removed to recapture the interior open space. For many decades street trees have created an informal row along the Fillmore Street slope. The street trees are a neighborhood landscape feature persisting from at least the early 20th century. These existing trees lining Fillmore Street are retained to provide shade and to continue the irregular, visually permeable separation of the hilltop property from the slope and street edge. In order to establish a degree of separation from the adjacent properties to the west, as seen in historic views, an informal hedgerow is recommended for planting along the west property boundary. A mixed species hedgerow along the steep west edge of the Lockwood House property screens the adjacent properties to the west. This hedgerow is proposed for planting to tall maturing native and traditional shrubs like buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis),* redosier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera),* gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa),* American (black) elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis),* roundleaf serviceberry (*Amelanchier sanquinea),* nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*), and rusty-black haw viburnum (*Viburnum rufidulum).* The final plant selections will be chosen based on size, ease of maintenance and soil tests to match conditions to the selected plants. This planting will serve to create an edge along the hilltop to the west, but not enclose the hilltop. The hedgerow will be tall enough to screen adjacent buildings and parking on the south end of Lancaster Street, yet below eye level to maintain views west toward the main Storer College campus. The hedgerow also provides erosion control on the steep slope to the east of the Lancaster Street access to Brackett House.

In terms of woodland treatment, a wedge-shaped area of volunteer woodland to the southeast of Lockwood House is recommended for selective removal and regrading and seeding for mowing. This modest removal area abuts Harper Cemetery in an area where regrading in the cemetery has created an un-maintainable ground plane. This area contains a predominance of young, invasive and early successional trees to include tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia),* and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis)* trees of less than 10-inches dbh. A field review indicates that 92 trees ranging from 1-inch to 8-inch caliper are to be removed. An additional 37 trees of 9-inch to 20-inch caliper and two trees of 24-inch and 32-inch dbh should also be removed. The total number of trees to be removed in this area equals 131. Carrying out this recommendation will serve to open more of the hilltop around the Lockwood House, open views to the property from the south and east to a degree, and create a maintainable area.

Additionally, ground plane vegetation is proposed for over-seeding with mixed species to reflect the late 19th century lawn appearance of mixed species grasses. The current Lockwood House lawn is contemporary turf grass that is mown on a regular basis. A regional turf seed mix of native mixed herbaceous species is recommended for seeding. Such species could include white clover (*Trifolium repens*), wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*), creeping charlie (*Glechoma hederacea),* nut grass (*Cyperus rotundus).* Common dandelion *(Taraxacum officinalis)* and plantain *(Plantago lanceolata)* could also be introduced into the turf areas to create a rougher look. Doing so would allow for less time to be spent in turf grass maintenance. However, non-native species and noxious weeds should be avoided. Recommendations pertaining to vegetation are best portrayed in *LT-PM* and *LT-AV*.

The circulation routes shown on *LTP-A* and *LT-AV* highlight ADA accessible pathways and show a few steep connections on historic circulation routes of the late 19th century Lockwood

House landscape. An 8-foot wide walk at less than a 5% gradient encircles the Lockwood House on the alignment of the historic drive. A steep segment replicates the historic steep access to the property from Fillmore Street while providing traditional access along the historic drive alignment. While a series of possible ADA complaint walks and ramps from Fillmore Street elevations to the upper plateau area between Lockwood House and Brackett House were tested, the steepness of the Fillmore Street frontage slopes rendered all options difficult, costly, visually obtrusive and highly disruptive to the topography of the historic property. With pedestrian drop-off and all interior walks compliant with ADA, the site is accessible with the exception of this steep movement up from Fillmore Street to the nearly level plateau. Two four-foot wide walks with a 2-foot wide grassy median link the Lockwood House to Brackett House, Fillmore Street, and the parking lot to the west. The two-walk system provides a representation of the appearance of wagon and carriage wheel tracks in the landscape while providing two paths wide enough for wheelchairs and strollers (under 5% gradient) and a paving cross section that serves for maintenance vehicle access as well as an interpretive character. All paths are shown as small exposed aggregate concrete, and the medians are primarily mixed species grasses as seen in *LT-PM*. Path and median materials change as walks cross over archeological features such as the Civil War-era brick walk, the Civil War-era stone drive, and the stone stable.

While exposed aggregate concrete would provide easier maintainability and more durability, alternative path materials can be used. The overall objective of the path material is the appearance of a gravel surface. One alternative to the proposed exposed aggregate concrete is to use a gravel base of a 4 to 6-inch depth of a 1 to 2-inch graded gravel and add a compacted, bound surface layer. A locally available mixture of gravel and stone fines that adequately compact for a dense surface would be ideal, as the firmness of the path is important for wheelchair and stroller use. There are several products that can be added as binders to this surface later to make it more stable. A traditional approach is to mix a percentage of mortar with the surface material, then install, compact, and wet down. This approach would be the most authentic to a historic gravel path but does degrade and would require maintenance. Another valid approach that would afford a more durable, firmer base is to install an asphalt path with standard base and top courses and add a chip seal coating for a gravel appearance to the surface. This application uses a liquid asphalt binder and small, highly washed stone, rolling the surface gravel into the binder for a pebble appearance.

Four segments of modern paths, not on historic circulation alignments, are also shown on *LTP-A*. One modern path links the historic circulation system to the east façade of Brackett House, the second links the path over the stone stable to the historic path further west, the third connects the loop path to the north of the Lockwood House, and the fourth links the site to the Appalachian Trail to the south. Contemporary paths are narrower in width, approximately three to five feet wide, and constructed out of concrete without aggregate to differentiate from the historic alignments.

Vehicular circulation is limited to the parking lot south of Brackett House. The proposed parking lot is reconfigured to provide an ADA van drop-off area and two parking spaces to be used for handicapped and service parking. Two additional parking spaces are provided at the south end of Lancaster Street. Lancaster Street has been shortened, and a curb lines the east side of the street, helping mediate grade change.

Other preservation treatment recommendations shown on *LTP-A* and *LT-AV* include at-grade marking of historic outbuildings from all eras with center building markers. These markers are proposed as individual three foot square pieces of a locally available flat surfaced stone. These markers would be placed over a base of stone dust or sand to be level with the existing grade. Lawn mowers would pass over them without special trimming. For interpretive purposes these stones could be marked with the dates that the outbuilding existed, the name of the Lockwood House property inhabitants at that time and the approximate size of the structure.

The proposed treatment recommendations also require a companion interpretive approach. Interpretive technologies could be traditional NPS waysides with text and historic images, self-guided tour brochure, acousti-guide handheld audio tour devices, or personal computer equipment with Global Positioning System-referenced text and graphic display. Other suitable interpretive options include low-care, grade-level site markers, such as those placed in the former outbuilding centers and varying materials on historic paths to indicate below grade features such as the brick walk, stone driveway, or stone stable. These landscape interpretation approaches all rely on features and locations within the landscape to interpret and thereby convey historic information to visitors. However, interpretive strategies should be focused and strategically placed in the landscape to avoid clutter.

In summary the treatment recommendations for the Lockwood House Hilltop are as follows:

- Recapture historic spatial organization by reestablishing views, vegetation and circulation routes
- Restore historic views to the Gap by removing trees to the east
- Reconstruct historic topography and fence at cistern
- Replace historic vegetation to east to frame view to the Gap
- Remove vegetation between Lockwood House and Brackett House to open interior site views
- Retain street trees to provide shade, retain neighborhood character and screen the property from adjacent neighbors
- Remove wedge of woodland to southeast of Lockwood House and replant in meadow to open views to south and east.
- Screen neighboring properties to the west with shrub hedge
- Control invasive species
- Prune or remove hazardous trees
- Establish a mixed species turf using regional turf seed mix
- Reestablish 8-foot wide historic circle loop drive on topographic traces with exposed aggregate concrete
- Reestablish two 4-foot wide paths with a 2-foot space between to mimic wagon tracks on historic circulation routes to the west of Lockwood House
- Provide curb along east edge of path and culvert along Fillmore Street for proper drainage
- Reestablish driveway at Fillmore Street steep slope at Lockwood House and provide culvert for drainage
- Mark and interpret historic features with varying materials on historic paths
- Construct modern paths with modern materials to connect elements of the historic circulation systems

- Reconfigure parking lot for three-point turn-around, van access, ADA drop-off, and 1 handicapped parking space and 1 service parking space
- Provide 2 new parking spaces at the south end of Lancaster Street, install curb along east side of Lancaster Street, and provide new walk to adjacent building
- Mark and interpret historic buildings with markers in approximate center of all outbuildings
- Select appropriate interpretation method that limits clutter in the landscape

The following chart presents this summary of treatment recommendations organized by landscape character-defining features contrasting the existing landscape character to the proposed character.

| **Character Defining Feature** | **Existing Landscape Character/ Condition** | **Approx Age** | **Proposed Landscape Character/ Condition** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spatial Organization | Open, contemporary landscape that does not reflect historic character | 1960s | Reestablish selected historic views, topography, vegetation, and circulation routes to evoke historic character. |
| Views & Vistas | Hilltop location overlooking Potomac & Shenandoah River confluence, view partially blocked by tree canopy | | Selectively restore views, open views back to the Gap and Potomac & Shenandoah Rivers, remove woodland cover to southeast. |
| Topography | Level to slightly rolling, open, grassy | 1960s | Restore historic topography at cistern, reestablish historic circulation routes. |
| Vegetation | Deciduous trees along Fillmore Street, Harper Cemetery and between Lockwood and Brackett Houses, young woodland to south, manicured turf grass on ground plane. | 20th C. | Retain street trees, remove trees east of Lockwood House, selectively remove woodland to open views, replace tree to northeast of house to frame view to Gap, plant mixed species turf for lawn areas. |
| Circulation Routes | Stone walkway from Fillmore Street to west entrance, walk along north wall to cellar entrance, stone walks at Brackett, asphalt parking lot south of Brackett contains 6 parking spaces and 1 handicapped space | 1960s | Introduce universal access walkways; distinguish paving surfaces between new walks and historic walk alignments, reconfigure parking lot to accommodate handicapped drop-off, 1 handicapped and 1 service parking space. |
| Cemetery Fence | Iron fence posts separating Harper Cemetery. Fence is missing. Deteriorated cast iron posts remain. | 1901 | Restore fence and posts separating Lockwood House from Harper Cemetery. |

Carrying out this list of landscape rehabilitation interventions will recapture the overall organization and selected features of the Lockwood House Hilltop so that the landscape is legible and supports an enriched visitor experience.

## D. LANDSCAPE UNIT 2, HARPER CEMETERY & OPEN SLOPE, LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Historically the Harper Cemetery internments and grave markers clustered on the lower slopes at some distance from the Lockwood House. Today there are many more graves and a denser spatial organization within Harper Cemetery. Increased numbers of gravestones dot the cemetery landscape in linear and grid patterns extending to the cemetery boundary east of Lockwood House. Vegetation within the cemetery dating from the late 19th century is in some decline, while younger, self-sown saplings and small trees are predominantly invasive, undesirable species. Some trees within the cemetery, particularly large maples in a row to the southeast of Lockwood House, partially block views to the Gap from the Lockwood House. A compacted and eroded earthen trail and stone steps connect the cemetery to Jefferson's Rock, the Appalachian Trail, and Lower Town further east. The stone cemetery boundary wall, stone and concrete retaining walls, and iron perimeter fence and fence posts currently exhibit deterioration and the need for stabilization and repair.

Given these current conditions and the private ownership of the cemetery lands, the overall goals of landscape treatment for Harper Cemetery are to reinforce the enclosing edges and boundaries of the cemetery, maintain the open feeling of the cemetery while retaining and enhancing open views toward the Gap and continue to provide pedestrian access from Lower Town via Jefferson's Rock. These aspects of the proposed treatment are shown on *LPT-O* and *LT-AV*. Other treatment goals for the cemetery include controlling trail erosion and invasive vegetation; however, because Harper Cemetery is not under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, any preservation treatment actions undertaken would require communication and collaboration between NPS and the cemetery proprietors. The adjacent landowners to the east and northeast also abut the cemetery and influence views and perceptions from the Lockwood House Hilltop. Communication between the NPS and adjacent landowners may also be useful in viewshed management to the Gap and control of invasive vegetation.

Proposed preservation treatment interventions in Harper Cemetery include:

- Develop a partnership among Harper Cemetery, adjacent landowners and NPS to control vegetation and manage views to the Gap
- Maintain the open landscape of the cemetery
- Manage the gully formed by pedestrian traffic from Lower Town with soil decompaction, graded fill and reseeding
- Preserve and restore iron perimeter fence and fence posts along Fillmore Street and the property line between Lockwood House and the cemetery
- Stabilize and maintain stone boundary wall by removing adjacent vegetation and resetting stones

- Stabilize and maintain stone and concrete retaining walls
- Remove selected trees over the long term in the cemetery and possibly on adjacent property line to open views to the Gap
- Address hazardous trees
- Remove and control invasive vegetation and self-sown seedlings from around gravestones

These treatment interventions are directly related to the landscape character of the cemetery and the experience of the Lockwood House Hilltop in terms of passage through the cemetery on foot from Jefferson's Rock and in terms of the visual experience from the Camp Hill hilltop.

## E. LANDSCAPE UNIT 3, JEFFERSON'S ROCK & SOUTH SLOPE, LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT

The south slope surrounding Jefferson's Rock is currently young woodland consisting of both native and invasive species of trees, vines and herbaceous plants. The woodland massing partially blocks views to the east toward the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and to the south toward the Shenandoah River. Invasive species are also self-sowing into the Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House landscapes. The Appalachian Trail and other connecting trails on this steep slope are compacted earth with erosion noted when drainage patterns scour the trails.

The goal within landscape preservation treatment for the Jefferson's Rock & South Slope area is to open views to the Gap and the river, control erosion and minimize invasive species. To achieve these goals, the following landscape treatment recommendations are provided for the Jefferson's Rock & South Slope area:

- Selectively remove woodland trees south and southeast of Lockwood House to partially open the hilltop and enhance views to the Gap and Shenandoah River
- Remove and control invasive vegetation to eliminate adjacent seed sources
- Stabilize open slopes after tree removal by fine grading and planting a mixed species turf of low growing grasses and wildflowers that withstand mowing
- Define areas of slopes that require infrequent mowing, a minimum of once per year
- Stabilize and maintain compacted earth paths to improve connections between Lockwood House landscape and the Appalachian Trail

Woodland management and trail repair and stabilization carried out in this area of the south slopes is an important aspect of cultural landscape renewal and improved access. These projects may be carried out in the future rather than as an early initiative.

## F. LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION PHASING

In the current project there are funds to implement specific components of these recommended landscape interventions. This phase one budget for the Lockwood House cultural landscape is proposed to address primarily the landscape around the Lockwood House and between Lockwood and Brackett Houses as highlighted in color on *Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, Phase 1, LTP-A-P1.* Specific aspects of the work shown on *LTP-A-P1* include:

- Path construction on historic alignments
- Path construction on modern alignments
- Interior tree removals
- Historic tree planting
- Southeast woodland edge removal
- Mixed species lawn
- Meadow plantings on steep slopes
- Stone building marker placement

Future phases of the proposed landscape treatment recommendations are shown on the *Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, Phase 2, LTP-A-P2*. As more funding becomes available the following landscape recommendations can be executed. These include:

- Parking lot reconfiguration
- Lancaster Street alterations
- Path construction along Lancaster Street
- Hedge row planting
- Appalachian Trail connection
- Partnership with Harper Cemetery proprietors to protect and restore cemetery fence

Separating treatment recommendations into phases helps create a more manageable project that can be completed piece by piece. Phase 1 focuses on items that specifically pertain to the recapture of historic landscape spatial organization, topography, vegetation and circulation routes. Implementing these elements first will impact and alter visitor experience to the Lockwood House in a positive manner, helping visitors to understand the setting of the building during the 19th century. Phase 1 also focuses on creating accessibility to the site. Elements of Phase 2 involve connecting the Lockwood House property to the contextual landscape of Harpers Ferry to the east and the main Storer College campus to the west through pedestrian and vehicular circulation routes.

## G. LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT SUMMARY

The Preservation and Rehabilitation treatment approach to the cultural landscape of the Lockwood House landscape addresses the current and historic cultural landscape character and features, park visitor experience and current issues. Addressing the suggested preservation interventions by landscape units helps to organize the summary of recommended preservation treatments. Lockwood House Hilltop contains the majority of the preservation treatment interventions in order to recapture the 19th century spatial organization and historic views.

Recommendations include removing vegetation to the east and west to open views to the Gap, reestablishing circulation routes on historic alignments, restoring the cistern topography, reconfiguring the existing parking lot for an ADA drop-off, and the interpretation of historic elements. Recapturing the character and interpreting the features of the Civil War era and early Storer College period is the primary aim of preservation treatment in Unit 1.

Preservation and vegetation management characterizes the treatment approach for Harper Cemetery. The National Park Service should aim to create partnerships with the Harper Cemetery proprietors and adjacent landowners in attempts to open views to the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains and manage invasive vegetative species. Additionally, cemetery stone walls should be stabilized and preserved and iron perimeter fence should be restored.

Woodland and trail management characterize the landscape preservation treatment approach around Jefferson's Rock and south slope. Woodlands should be managed to remove invasive vegetation and allow views to the Gap and the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. Paths should be stabilized to foster connections between Lower Town Harpers Ferry and the Lockwood House.

The landscape preservation treatment recommendations outlined for the Lockwood House landscape presented in this narrative and shown in detail on the treatment plans, photo montage and illustrative plans, focus on reestablishing the historic landscape character at the Lockwood House property. The historic spatial organization and views are recaptured through changes in topography, vegetation, circulation and other small-scale elements. Together these character-defining features create a more functional landscape for daily use while recapturing important historic elements of the original Lockwood House landscape character. The implementation of the above recommendations in phases proposed on the phasing plans will provide an appropriate setting for the Lockwood House and an engaging place for visitors to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, while serving current and future uses, accommodating maintenance needs, and fulfilling the mission and goals of the National Park Service.




## Symbol Key

- Meadow
- Mixed Species Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Removed Tree
- Woodland
- Shrub Mass
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
- Wood Fence
- Wall
- Road Trace
- Paved Road
- Unpaved Road
- Stone Walk
- Concrete Path
- Gravel Path
- Earth Path
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Building Center Markers

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Sources
USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005. Updated with Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

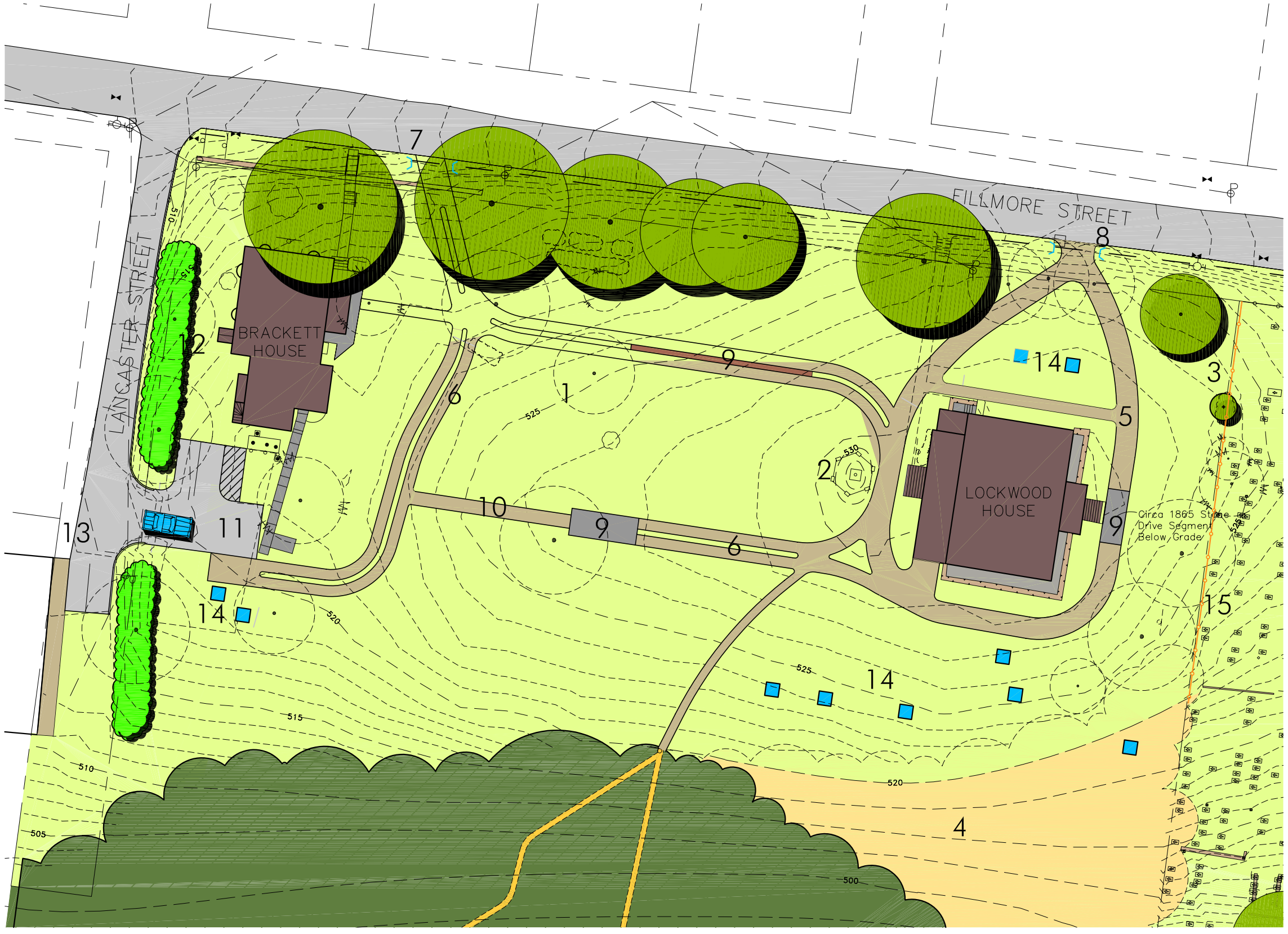
*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Landscape Treatment Plan Overlay**

*Scale:*
**1" = 200' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**LTP-O**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Landscape Treatment Plan: Rehabilitation

1. Remove interior existing vegetation to restore spatial organization and historic views, while retaining street trees.
2. Reconstruct historic topography and fence at cistern.
3. Replace historic vegetation to east.
4. Remove woodland to southeast of Lockwood House to open views to south and east.
5. Re-establish 8' wide historic circulation routes on topographic traces with exposed aggregate concrete.
6. Re-establish two 4' wide paths with a 2' space between to mimic wagon tracks on historic circulation routes.
7. Provide curb along east edge of walk and culvert along Fillmore Street for proper drainage.
8. Re-establish driveway at Fillmore Street steep slope at Lockwood House and provide culvert for drainage.
9. Mark and interpret historic features with varying materials on historic paths.
10. Construct 8' wide modern walk from parking lot to historic circulation routes with modern materials.
11. Reconfigure parking lot for three-point turn-around, van access, ADA drop-off, and 2 parking spaces.
12. Screen neighboring properties to the west with shrub hedge.
13. Provide 2 parking spaces at the south end of Lancaster Street, curb along east side, and new walk to adjacent building.
14. Mark and interpret historic buildings with markers in approximate center of all outbuildings.
15. Preserve and restore historic fence along Harper Cemetery property line.
16. Re-establishing the 19th century appearance recaptures Camp Hill dominance, spatial organization, massing, views, and vegetation.

Symbol Key

- Building Center Markers

Sources

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005.

Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

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|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior*** *National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.*** *Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners*** *Charlotte, Vermont Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*

**Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop**

*Scale:*

**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*

**LTP-A**

*Date:*

*June 2006*





Proposed Treatment for the Lockwood House Landscape

Existing Conditions

# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Landscape Treatment Photo Montage**

*Scale:*
**Not To Scale**

*Drawing Number:*
**LT-PM**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

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|---|---|
| *Client:* | ***United States Department of the Interior***<br>*National Park Service, Denver Service Center* |
| *Project Lead:* | ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***<br>*Baltimore, MD* |
| *Landscape Architect:* | ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***<br>*Charlotte, Vermont*<br>*Norwalk, Connecticut* |

*Drawing Title:*

**Landscape Treatment Axonometric View**

*Scale:*

**Not To Scale**

*Drawing Number:*

**LT-AV**

*Date:*

*June 2006*




Symbol Key

- Meadow
- Mixed Species Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Removed Tree
- Woodland
- Shrub Mass
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
- 5' Contours
- 1' Contours
- Property Line
- Metal Fence
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- Paved Road
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- Stone Walk
- Concrete Path
- Gravel Path
- Earth Path
- Desire Path
- Interpretive Sign
- Cemetery Gravestone
- Building Center Markers

Sources

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

Digital file "Topographic Survey of Lockwood House, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park," drawing file ACAD-northupHAFELWD.dwg by PBS&J, Coraopolis, PA, dated June 2005.

Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, Phase 1**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**LTP-A-P1**

*Date:*
*June 2006*




Symbol Key

- Meadow
- Mixed Species Lawn
- Deciduous Tree
- Coniferous Tree
- Removed Tree
- Woodland
- Shrub Mass
- Stump
- Fencepost
- Building/Structure
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- 1' Contours
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Sources

USGS Harpers Ferry Quad, 1988. UTM 18 263907E 4356463N (WGS84/NAD83). Obtained from Topozone.

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Heritage Landscapes field work. Summer 2005.

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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

NPS Project: HAFE 22677 / GWWO Project: 0512

*Client:* ***United States Department of the Interior***
*National Park Service, Denver Service Center*

*Project Lead:* ***Grieves, Worrall, Wright & O'Hatnick, Inc.***
*Baltimore, MD*

*Landscape Architect:* ***Heritage Landscapes, Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners***
*Charlotte, Vermont*
*Norwalk, Connecticut*

*Drawing Title:*
**Landscape Treatment Plan, Lockwood House Hilltop, Phase 2**

*Scale:*
**1" = 40' - 0"**

*Drawing Number:*
**LTP-A-P2**

*Date:*
*June 2006*



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
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# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGY WITH CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EMPHASIS*

The chronology draws from all available sources studied in the research effort for the Lockwood House Cultural Landscape Report. It includes relevant dates for the years 1747 to the present. The following acronyms are used throughout the chronology to identify people and groups who contributed to the evolution of the Lockwood House property.

| | |
|---|---|
| HABS | Historic American Buildings Survey |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| HAFE NHP | Harpers Ferry National Historical Park |

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| 1747 | Robert Harper passes through the area of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers.[1] |
| 1748 | George Washington surveys the land of future Harpers Ferry for Lord Fairfax.[2] |
| 1751-1763 | Robert Harper receives several land patents from Lord Fairfax for land surrounding the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.[3] |
| 1751-1782 | The small establishment of Harpers Ferry consists of a few buildings and serves as convenient ferrying point across both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.[4] |
| 1763 | The Virginia General Assembly recognizes the established town of "Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry."[5] |
| 1782 | September. Robert Harper dies, stipulating that four acres surrounding his grave should be set aside for use as a family and town cemetery.[6] |
| 1783 | October 25. Thomas Jefferson travels to Harpers Ferry and writes a descriptive narrative about the picturesque landscape surrounding the small town.[7] |
| 1796 | June 15. United States Government buys land from the heirs of Robert Harper in Harpers Ferry to establish a national armory at the request of President George Washington. The purchased land includes the land that would later become the Lockwood property.[8] |
| 1798 | Fall. U.S. Armory in Harpers Ferry opens.[9] |
| 1799 | Major General Charles C. Pinckney stations his troops on the open hillside overlooking Harpers Ferry and the two rivers to protect the armory from French attack. The site of the encampments above the town became known as Camp Hill.[10] |
| 1803 | James Wager, Jr., heir of Robert Harper, demands that the four-acre cemetery specified in Harpers's will be staked out on public lands around Harper's grave on Camp Hill.[11] A survey by King and Harbaugh shows a large open space surrounding Harper's grave, assumed to be the four-acre cemetery.[12] |
| Pre-1819 | A small house, small building, and most likely a barn are erected on the future Lockwood property.[13] |
| c. 1819 | John H. Hall moves into the small house on the future Lockwood property. The house measures "16 by 24 feet, exclusive of its porch."[14] |
| c. 1819-1840 | John Hall and his family "enclosed nearly two acres of land, divided it by good fence into gardens and yards cleared it of rocks & bushes with which it was entirely covered, leveled the inequalities and arranged in steps the declivities, made a soil by hauling fertile earth from a distance, and placed the whole in the highest state of cultivation." The Halls "also planted more than one hundred trees producing the choicest fruits of the climate; nearly an equal number of grape vines of the most valuable kinds, known in America & |

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|---|---|
| | Europe, all of which are in a very flourishing condition and many ornamented trees such as locust, etc. In addition to these, there is a great variety of the most rare & beautiful flowers, & shrubbery—asparagus and strawberry beds, etc. The principle expense of which is in the setting, and which will be serviceable to come. He also incurred some expense in laying pavements, buying marble for hearths, & papering rooms. [15] |
| 1827 | Hall requests funds for an addition to his house to include a room where he could work and a "room and one chamber" for his family. Hall also requests funding to build a larger barn, twenty-five square feet to replace the smaller twelve-foot square barn already on the property. Funding is approved and both are built.[16] |
| 1825 | U.S. Government erects a stone wall surrounding Harper Cemetery.[17] |
| Pre-1830 | Few houses occupy the south side of Fillmore Street. The east end of Fillmore Street is described as "barren" while the west end is "a rough hill top with the grounds about unimproved and entirely bare of any thing but stones and weeds." [18] |
| 1832 | Hall requests another addition to the house, this time for a washing room.[19] |
| 1833 | Hall makes another request for a washing room addition.[20] |
| | April 23. George Rust sketches map showing the location and elevation of John Hall's house. The location of his house may have included the area adjacent to Harper Cemetery and a portion of the Brackett House property.[21] |
| 1835 | Engraving by Moran showing the stone wall, unpaved circulation path, and several deciduous trees at the northeast corner of Harper Cemetery.[22] |
| 1836 | Hall requests to move kitchen and washing room to "'a small one story building' located within 'a few yards of the house' and erected as 'an appendage to that house.'"[23] |
| 1839-1855 | Many sketches, engravings, and surveys showing four to five large trees aligned in a row within Harper Cemetery.[24] |
| 1840 | John Hall leaves Harpers Ferry due to bad health.[25] |
| | November 12. Hall's son, William, asks for reimbursement for his father's contributions to the government land and threatens to remove the ornamental plantings and other improvements if no reimbursement is received.[26] |
| | December 10. John Hall receives a reimbursement from the U.S. Government of "$50.80 for 58 panels of fence; $150 for fruit trees, vines, and other plants; $150 for grading the yard; $20 for stone paving in front of the house…"[27] |
| 1840-1847 | Superintendent's clerk Archibald M. Kitzmiller resides in the Hall house.[28] |
| 1842 | April 15. Hall garden at Harpers Ferry is "lost" according to a letter by Mrs. John Hall.[29] |
| mid-1840s | Major John Symington, Superintendent of the U.S. Armory, creates a street and lot plan for Harpers Ferry and decides to relocate the commanding officer's and paymaster's quarters on Camp Hill in response to inadequate housing conditions in the lower town.[30] |
| 1846 | August 8. Congress appropriates $15,000 for the construction of new Armory Superintendent and Paymaster's residences at Harpers Ferry.[31] |
| 1847 | April. Hall house demolished to make room for new paymaster's quarters.[32] |
| | May 25. Major Symington submits plans to the Chief of the Ordnance Departments, Colonel George Talcott, for the new paymaster's house located on Camp Hill. Symington states "The building will be erected on the summit of a knoll, the ground falling on all sides, so that its low elevation compared with the extent of the front, will not offend the eye."[33] |
| 1848 | August 11. Major Symington writes to Colonel Talcott, "With regard to the paymaster's quarters (not yet completed) some necessary expenditures have already been incurred to make them habitable, not previously estimated for, these are, the construction of an out building for wood & coal and privies, completing the enclosure. These quarters are on the same site of those formerly occupied by Capt. Hall. The grounds are improved and garden made so that a trifling expense will put them in proper order… and it is estimated |

that a farther sum will be necessary to complete the paymaster's quarters including the necessary repairs to the stable and fences…"[34]

June 20. Symington reports "The quarters for the Paymaster are now under roof and will by completed before the close of September. The dwelling house is 56 4/12 x 39 9/12 [feet], one story of brick upon a high basement story of stone…An outbuilding 18 x 20 feet of brick, one story covered with shingles and also a rain water cistern capable of holding 12000 gallons together with the necessary drains, conductions, &c, have been made in connection with this building."[35]

Plat map by S. Howell Brown shows irregular shaped lots, Lockwood house, two small outbuildings to the north, a larger outbuilding to the west, "Public Grave Yard" to the east, and small structure in southeast corner of graveyard.[36]

1848-1858 Paymaster Edward Lucas Jr. occupies the new paymaster's quarters.[37]

1849 June 30. The armory's annual report states that new Paymaster's house is complete. Eighty panels of paling fence enclose the grounds.[38]

1851 Survey entitled "Public Lands of Harpers Ferry" by S.V. Benet shows Lockwood House, topography of Camp Hill, and some vegetation.[39]

1852 S. Howell Brown plats streets and lots for sale of government property. Plat shows "Paymaster's Quarters," "Graveyard" and general street layout with no outbuildings or vegetation.[40]

1857 November 5. Fillmore Street is graded to level the 'irregularity of the ground" on Camp Hill. The Martinsburg Republican, a local newspaper reports that "a great change has been made, hollows have been filled, hills have been removed and the feet of pedestrians now tread this new made Street."[41]

Construction begins on the Superintendent's Clerk's quarters, which is later known as Brackett House.[42]

1858 Paymaster Dr. Dennis Murphy occupies the Paymaster's house. A second-story brick addition and excavated areaway around basement are added to the house.[43]

September 21. Superintendent's Clerk's House (Brackett House) is completed and the Archibald Kitzmiller family moves in.[44]

September 27. Armory Superintendent Clowe requests additional funding for improvements to a cistern, whitewashing fences, and the construction of three stables, and two smoke and fuel houses at the paymaster's, master armorer's and two clerk's residences.[45]

Harper Cemetery stone wall is a prominent feature of the Camp Hill landscape, encompassing several small deciduous trees within the cemetery grounds.[46]

1859 The armory annual report states "one story was added to the building [Paymaster's House] and also 'galleries and porticoes on the east and west sides.' The interior was 'entirely altered, finished, and thoroughly painted.' With regard to the grounds, 1,000 feet of fencing, 'with locust posts, string pieces, and yellow pine paling,' now enclose the property."[47]

"Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry, 1859" drawn by Charles Snell shows brick Paymaster's quarters and grounds [Lockwood House], brick storehouse, stone stable, brick Superintendent's clerk's house [Brackett house], proposed street layouts, and types of fencing enclosures.[48]

October 16-18. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.

1859-1865 Harper Cemetery contains small, deciduous shrubby vegetation.[49]

1860 August 6. Armory Superintendent, Alfred Barbour, requests funding for new outbuildings and a stable at the paymaster's house as the others were "old and almost useless."[50]

1861 Outbreak of the Civil War.

April 17. Virginia secedes from the union.[51]

The Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscape contain numerous trees.[52]
Earthworks surround the Camp Hill area.[53]

1862 September 5. Paymaster's quarters also known as Armory Dwelling No. 32 is used as a hospital, which is most likely the Clayton General Hospital, operating from June to September. The superintendent's clerk's quarters are also used as a hospital.[54]
Camp Hill landscape is barren and eroding under continuous wartime activity.[55]

1863 July to October. Union General Henry Hall Lockwood occupies the U.S. Armory Paymaster's residence, thus changing the name of the house from Paymaster's Quarters to Lockwood House.[56]
November. Lockwood House is used by the 34th Massachusetts Infantry for their Thanksgiving night military ball.[57]

1864 Early August. General Sheridan uses the Lockwood House as his headquarters for the start of his Shenandoah Valley campaign.[58]
September 16. The Medical Purveyor's Office is located in Lockwood House. Not very useful in keeping his supplies dry, the Assistant Surgeon requests supplies to repair the house. New window frames, stair rails, banisters, and "48 feet of 1 x 4 for the rail around the well hole" were ordered.[59]
September 3. "The War in Upper Virginia-General Sheridan's Headquarters at Harpers Ferry. From a sketch by our special artist, J.E. Taylor" appears in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspapers. The engraving shows the west façade of Lockwood House, a small outbuilding to the north, circulation paths, three trees to the right of the main house, and one tree to the left of the outbuilding.[60]
Anonymous map entitled "Harpers Ferry" shows Brackett House, Fillmore Street, Lockwood House, two outbuildings to the north of Lockwood House, Harper Cemetery, and path leading to Camp Hill from Lower Town Harpers Ferry.[61]

1864-1865 Winter. Miss Mann (Julia or Florence or Maria or Rebecca?) starts a school for refugee slaves in Lockwood House.[62]

1865 July 27. Brigadier General Edward Ramsay inspects the former Superintendent's and Paymaster's quarters finding them "wantonly abused…the staircases [have been] torn down and used as fuel."[63]
November. Ordnance agent Daniel Young repairs superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House). Repairs include fixing a fence "on a line…with the end of the flag stone walk."[64]
November 25. Nathan C. Brackett of Phillips, Maine starts a Freedman's School as part of a Freewill Baptist Mission at Lockwood House.[65]
December 25. The Freedman's School teachers spend Christmas at Lockwood.[66]
All large vegetation is removed within the landscape of Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House with the exception of three to four trees to the east of Lockwood.[67]
East porch of Lockwood House is considered the main entrance.[68]

1865-1869 Lockwood House is used as missionaries' and teachers' quarters, school, and church.[69]

Post-1865 Fillmore Street and Camp Hill area are in ruins. One woman states "…we looked out over the hills and saw wreck and ruin everywhere. There were no fences, no trees, no shrubbery, buildings half torn down everywhere…"[70]
The ground between the superintendent's house and paymaster's clerk's house along Fillmore Street is filled with soldiers' graves.[71]
Lockwood House is severely damaged after the war including holes in the walls and roof from being hit by cannon fire.[72]
The Lockwood House landscape contains only a single elm tree to the west, "two possibly three locusts on ground in the Cemetery enclosure" to the east, "a small brick building a smoke house perhaps at a little distance from the N.W. corner [of the cemetery]," and a stone stable "on the knoll opposite of L of the Bracket House."[73]

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| | Superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House) is rented to tenants.[74] |
| 1866 | Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery landscape contain no visible vegetation.[75] |
| 1867 | October 14. Storer College is incorporated in West Virginia.[76] |
| | Storer College petitions the U.S. Government for "two brick buildings Nos. 31 and 32 [Park buildings 56 and 57]" that include Lockwood and Brackett Houses.[77] |
| 1868 | January 16. The Freedmen's Bureau request Armory Buildings Nos. 31 and 32 [includes Lockwood House and Brackett House] and Armory Dwellings Nos. 30 and 25 from the Secretary of War to be used for educational purposes. The four buildings and seven acres of land are valued at $30,000. [78] |
| | February 14. The Secretary of War approves the transfer of the requested buildings and property to the Freedmen's Bureau.[79] |
| | October. Nathan Brackett and family move into the former Superintendent's clerk's house (Brackett House).[80] |
| | December 15. Congress requests that the buildings transferred to the Freedman's Bureau be transferred to Storer College. This action results in boundary disputes between the Lockwood House property and the adjacent Harper Cemetery.[81] |
| 1869 | April 14. S. Howell Brown surveys land for Storer College showing the locations of Lockwood House, Brackett House and Fillmore, York, Columbia, Lancaster and Cliff Streets. [82] |
| | "Map of Harpers Ferry, 1869" by S. Howell Brown shows Lockwood and Brackett Houses labeled as "Storer College" and "Harper Graveyard, 4 Acres" divided into east and west halves by York Street. A second version of the survey shows two outbuildings to the north of Lockwood, one outbuilding to the west of Lockwood, and one outbuilding in the southeast corner of Harper Cemetery.[83] |
| | December. U.S. Government officially deeds the land and Armory Dwelling Numbers 32 and 31 (Park Buildings 56 and 17) [Lockwood and Bracket Houses] to Storer College. The bulk of the land associated with Lockwood on the east side of the house (possibly the original main entrance) becomes part of Harper Cemetery.[84] |
| c. 1869-1891 | Lockwood House is used as both a male and female dormitory as the school chapel and classrooms were moved elsewhere.[85] |
| 1870s | Lockwood becomes a summer boarding house for visitors to the Harpers Ferry area.[86] |
| | One large tree is located to the north of Lockwood House, and several smaller trees are replanted within Harper Cemetery.[87] |
| 1870s-1880s | The Lovett Family operates a summer boarding house out of Lockwood for Storer College families and tourists providing not only "…cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, business manager, mail carriers and gardeners, but entertainers as well."[88] |
| 1877 | December. Storer College Board of Trustees approves funding to repair and improve Lockwood House.[89] |
| 1878 | December. More funding is approved to improve Lockwood House.[90] |
| 1879 | The local newspaper Spirit of the Jefferson reported that an average of sixty guests from Washington, including the Secretary of War, had stayed at Lockwood House throughout the summer season.[91] |
| c. 1880 | A third story and mansard roof are added to Lockwood House to provide more room for summer boarders.[92] |
| | Brackett House is used for Storer College student housing.[93] |
| 1880 | An anonymous "Map of Harpers Ferry" shows the street and lot layout for Harpers Ferry. No outbuildings are shown.[94] |
| 1880-1893 | Several photographs show the western portion of the Lockwood House and Brackett House landscapes, including locations of outbuildings, fences, and circulation routes.[95] |
| 1887 | July. The local newspaper, Pioneer Press, announces that Brackett House is open for the summer boarding season.[96] |

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| | Summer boarders from Washington, New York, and Philadelphia stay at Lockwood.[97] |
| Pre-1889 | The west porch of Lockwood House is reduced from two stories to one story.[98] |
| 1890-1895 | Several photographs show maturing vegetation in Harper Cemetery and increasing land development along Fillmore Street and edges of the cemetery. Cemetery vegetation appears to be planted in an allée.[99] |
| 1894 | Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance map shows Lockwood House as a two-story slated roof building with east and west porches. A "well" is to the west, "Fillmore Ave" is to the north, "Top of Steep Slope," "500' to Shenandoah River" and two-one-story outbuildings shown to the south. The buildings are attached to the main house through a passageway.[100] |
| 1895-1911 | Storer College discusses selling Lockwood House.[101] |
| Late 1890s | Newspapers continue to report that Lockwood House boards an average of sixty to seventy boarders throughout the summer.[102] |
| 1899 | Sarah Lovett retires and Alan Daniel, her son-in-law, takes over the boarding house at Lockwood.[103] |
| c. 1900 | A photograph shows three to four outbuildings on the south side of Lockwood House and one large outbuilding to the south of Brackett House.[104] |
| 1900 | October. Lockwood House remains open year round for boarders. [105] |
| 1901 | The Harper Cemetery Board of Trustees erects a fence around the perimeter of the cemetery.[106] |
| 1902 | Sanborn Perris Map shows Lockwood House with "No Exposure" to the east and west, "Well" to the west, "Top of Steep Bank," "500' to Shenandoah River," "Fillmore Av," "Heat: Stoves. Lights: Oil," east and west porches, and two smaller, one-story buildings to south attached to the main house via passageway.[107] |
| c. 1903-1906 | A one story porch is added to north façade of Lockwood House.[108] |
| 1906 | A postcard shows Lockwood House with a mansard roof, one-story porch and large trees on north and west sides of the building, cistern on the west side, gravel path, Dutchman's pipe growing on west porch, two smaller buildings to the south of the house, and deciduous and evergreen trees in Harper Cemetery.[109] |
| 1907 | Sanborn Perris Map shows Lockwood House with "No exposure" to the east and west, "Well" to the west, "Top of Steep Bank," "500' to Shenandoah River," "Fillmore Av," "Heat: Stoves. Lights: Oil," east, west, and north porches, and two smaller, one-story buildings to south attached to the main house via passageway.[110] |
| 1907-1908 | Lockwood House becomes a dormitory for approximately fifty young boys during the academic year.[111] |
| | A photograph shows Brackett House with two east porches, trees to the north, west, and south, and paved circulation routes.[112] |
| 1908 | An allée of trees is aligned along Fillmore Street within the Lockwood property. Several large trees exist between Lockwood and Brackett Houses.[113] |
| | June 5 to September 21. The Lovett and Daniel families use Brackett House to house summer boarders.[114] |
| 1910 | Harper Cemetery is overgrown with small, deciduous shrubby vegetation. A large American elm and spruce tree grow in the vicinity of Robert Harper's grave.[115] |
| 1910-1912 | Outdoor plumbing at Brackett House is still in use despite interior bathrooms.[116] |
| 1911 | The John Newcomer family moves into Brackett House.[117] |
| 1911-1915 | Lockwood House is used as a girls dormitory for the college.[118] |
| 1912 | Sanborn Perris Map shows east, west and north porches, "Top of Steep Bank," "Well," "200' to Bk. D.," "500' to Shenandoah River," two one-story buildings attached to the main house on the south side via passageway, edge of cemetery, Fillmore 50-foot right-of-way, and Young 30-foot right-of-way. [119] |
| 1912-1913 | The Daniel family utilizes the Brackett House for summer boarding.[120] |

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| | Brackett House is referred to as the "Annex" to Lockwood House.[121] |
| 1913 | Only one Brackett House outbuilding remains which is the "old" stable "down the hill from the house."[122] |
| 1917 | Mrs. Louise Brackett, Nathan's wife, recalls the post Civil War Camp Hill landscape as being one of "very different appearance at that time 1867 from the present one of ample shade and abundant growth of all sorts to say nothing of the addition to the buildings."[123]<br>Few Storer College teachers live at Lockwood House.[124] |
| c.1918 | Volleyball nets are placed in the yard between Lockwood and Brackett for guest enjoyment. The lawn also contains "a tennis lined, grass court up on that level spot there for summer use." Summer guests at Lockwood House play volleyball, tennis, and croquet.[125] |
| 1921 | August and September. Alexander Spotswood Dandridge draws "Contour Map of the Property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, USA" which shows Lockwood House, kitchen outbuilding, cistern, "Lockwood Annex" [Brackett House], large stable, Harper Cemetery, and ten-foot contours.[126] |
| 1922 | A Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map shows east, west, and north porches, "Top of Steep Bank" "Well" "200' to Bk. D." "500' to Shenandoah River" edge of cemetery, two smaller one-story buildings attached to the main house on the south side via passageway, Fillmore 50-foot right-of-way, and Young 30-foot right-of-way. "No Exposure" is added to west side.[127] |
| 1926 | Summer boarding at Lockwood House is discontinued.[128]<br>Brackett House is used as a female teacher's residence for Storer College.[129] |
| 1926-1940s | Various plans are proposed to improve and repair Lockwood House for several uses including a dormitory and radio training school.[130] |
| 1927 | James W. Pierce family moves into Brackett House and opens a fresh produce business on the property.[131] |
| 1928 | December. Lockwood House is rented out as apartments to tenants.[132] |
| 1930s | The Pierce family repairs the stable, builds a chicken house inside the stable, erects a hog house to the east, and constructs fish pond on the Brackett property. The Pierces also erect new wire and post fencing for the chicken yard, clean and patch the cistern, lay water lines and clean the sewer pipe for Brackett House.[133] |
| 1931 | May. Storer College approves a request to install a gate in the cemetery fence southeast of Lockwood House.[134] |
| 1932 | Aerial oblique views of Lockwood House show the building with third story and mansard roof, kitchen outbuildings, circle driveway, Brackett House driveway, large stable, Harper Cemetery, and overall vegetation massing and spatial arrangements of the vicinity.[135] |
| 1933 | Sanborn Map shows Lockwood House as "Vac" with east, west, and north porches, two smaller, one-story buildings attached to the main house on the south side via passageway, "Top of Slope" "Cemetery" "Fillmore" "Lancaster unpaved" "Young not open" and Brackett House with three outbuildings to the south. [136] |
| 1936 | Flood victims from Lower Town stay at Lockwood House.[137] |
| 1937 | Aerial photograph shows Lockwood House, Lockwood driveway, secondary kitchen buildings, cemetery access driveway, Brackett House, Brackett driveway, large stable, and vegetation patterns.[138] |
| 1938 | Lockwood House cistern is still used by tenants.[139] |
| 1940s-1950s | Lockwood House and Brackett House continue to be rented to tenants.[140]<br>The state of West Virginia begins purchasing land in Lower Town Harpers Ferry in order to create Harpers Ferry National Monument.[141] |
| 1942 | A rental contract for Brackett House includes the use of the garden that "has gone with Brackett House heretofore."[142] |

A "lean to garage behind the kitchen" exists at Brackett House.[143]

1944 March. Storer College President Henry T. McDonald suggests that Lockwood House be sold or given to the U.S. Government for use as the Harpers Ferry National Monument Headquarters.[144]

August 7. Former Storer College President McDonald informs the college Board of Trustees that Brackett House has "no sidewalks and the grounds needed to be graded and leveled."[145]

Congress establishes Harpers Ferry National Monument in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.[146]

1945 December 1. Former Storer College President McDonald signs a use contract for Brackett House that allows him and his wife to live in the house rent-free. The boundary of the property commences at the corner of Fillmore and Lancaster Streets, runs 160' east along Fillmore Street, turns south to Cliff Street, then 160' west to Lancaster, and back to the point of beginning.[147]

1952 An aerial photograph shows Lockwood House, Lockwood driveway, line of trees marking the boundary between Lockwood and the cemetery, Harper Cemetery, two cemetery access driveways, Brackett House, a small outbuilding south of Brackett, and a line of trees marking the boundary between Brackett and Lockwood Houses. Kitchen buildings to the south of Lockwood and the large stable to the south of Brackett are not present.[148]

1953-1974 A few American elms remain within Harper Cemetery.[149]

1954 U.S. Government owns most of the land in Lower Town Harpers Ferry.[150]

1955 Storer College closes.[151]

1957 Franzen traces S. Howell Brown maps, showing fencing enclosures and outbuildings of Lockwood House.[152]

Interpretive and educational signage is erected for Harper Cemetery.[153]

1958 The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documents Lockwood House through drawings and photographs. HABS photographs show the house with a third story, mansard roof, west porch, few trees to the north, south, and west, and shrubs to the north and west. [154]

The Harper Cemetery gate, fence, and west access drive remain.[155]

Brackett House is photographed looking unkempt in appearance with numerous trees and shrubs surrounding the house, a lean-to garage to the south, and yard of long, mixed species grasses.[156]

1960 The Storer College Board of Trustees approves selling Lockwood House and Brackett House to the U.S. Government.[157]

July 14. Lockwood House and grounds are incorporated into the Harpers Ferry NHP.[158]

Widow Elizabeth McDonald moves out of Bracket House.[159]

1961 Aerial oblique photograph shows Lockwood House with third story, mansard roof, circle driveway, Harper Cemetery, cemetery vegetation, Brackett House, Brackett driveway, and group of trees between Brackett and Lockwood Houses.

1962 U.S. Congress appropriates money to buy Lockwood and Brackett Houses.[160]

1963 U.S. Congress authorizes the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, thus changing the national monument's name.[161]

Park Architect Archie Franzen writes a Historic Structures Report for Lockwood House saying, "The house is set on a lot of 1-3/4 acres with the ground sloping away from the building in all directions but the west. In this direction it rises a short distance before falling away…this land hump comprises the berm around the top of an old cistern…At present a lane encircles the house, and over the years has become rutted with the ruts being filled with gravel. The lane connects with Fillmore Street on the north by means of a steep access driveway, and a spur at the northeast leads to the upper grave sites of the

Harper cemetery…The site needs general grading to dress up the erosion that has occurred, particularly along the slope next to Fillmore Street. To the south the ground is especially broken up by late buildings, cisterns, and septic tanks. The latter date to the time when the house was used as a hotel around the turn of the century. They should be obliterated to permit the historic grade to be established."[162]

June 10 to June 21. William D. Hershey conducts an archeological investigation at Lockwood House in search of Civil War soldiers' graves and the presence of an outbuilding to the north of main house. No traces of either are found. Hershey does find several postholes of various sizes running parallel to the north façade of the house at a distance about 20 feet away, assumed to be of the Civil War period or earlier. Hershey also finds "A brick walk running west from the north side of the house and dated by pictorial evidence of the Civil War period and the outside cellar stairway…" The walk is "about 3.5 feet wide" and "only 3 to 6 inches below the present surface and the line of the walk is visible in the ground contours."[163]

NPS draws restoration plans for exterior restoration work at Lockwood House.[164]

1965 NPS starts the exterior restoration process at Lockwood House by removing the third story and Mansard roof, to return the building to its 1859-1865 appearance.[165]

1967 Aerial photograph taken of Lockwood House property shows a gravel driveway encircling the Lockwood House, two to three deciduous trees along the east property line, two to three trees to the west, and seven large deciduous trees along the north property boundary. Brackett House has much vegetation at this time, and Harper Cemetery is relatively open with a few scattered trees.[166]

1968 The trail leading from Jefferson's Rock to Harper Cemetery is photographed showing steep, rocky terrain, concrete stairs, and interpretive signage at the south end of the cemetery.[167]

1969 Exterior restoration work on Lockwood House is complete.[168]

May 30. Lockwood House is dedicated.[169]

1973 August. William Gardner conducts an archeological investigation at Lockwood House. Gardner finds a drive gravel "old road bed which is post-Civil War period." Underneath the gravel Gardner excavates a "pavement of rock…consisted of slabs of shale common to the Harpers Ferry area…The general direction of this pavement is downslope skirting the south edge of the cemetery" believed to be from the Civil War period. Root stains left from a juniper or cedar tree are also found.[170]

1979 October 15. Harper Cemetery is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[171]

1981 May 7. Lockwood House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the group entry for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.[172]

1988 Aerial photograph taken of Lockwood House property shows the house in an open landscape with three trees to the east, increased woodland coverage to the south, ten trees within the western half of Harper Cemetery, one American elm in the east half of the cemetery, and a earth desire path leading north-northwest from Jefferson's Rock. To the west, Brackett House is shown with two deciduous trees lining Lancaster Street, and about seven large deciduous trees lining Fillmore Street[173]

1994 Addendum added to original HABS survey for the Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House), East End of Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Jefferson County, West Virginia.[174]

1995 December 6. "Package 119" Historic Structures Report, History Section is written for Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House through a Cooperative Agreement between the NPS and University of Maryland.

1996 Aerial photograph taken of Lockwood House property showing spatial organization, vegetation, and circulation routes.[175]

2001 Aerial photograph taken of Lockwood House property showing scattered vegetation around Brackett House and relatively open landscape surrounding Lockwood House. Vegetation within Harper Cemetery is concentrated in the southwest portion of the property. The slope to the south of Lockwood House contains dense deciduous woodland vegetation. [176]

# APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGY ENDNOTES

[1] Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, *Cultural Landscape Report: Lower Town Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, (Washington, DC: 1993), 3-3.
[2] Ibid., 3-6.
[3] National Park Service/University of Maryland, *Package 119, Park Buildings 56 (Lockwood House), 57 (Brackett House) and 58 (Morrell House), Fillmore Street, Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (1796-1962), Historic Structures Report*, History Section, (Washington, DC: 1995), 1.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People,* "Robert Harper." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm
[6] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 80.
[7] Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, *Notable People,* "Thomas Jefferson." http://www.nps.gov/hafe/people.htm, Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-5.
[8] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 1, National Park Service, Northeast Region, *Archeological Survery (sic) of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House) Harpers Ferry, West Virginia*, prepared by William D. Hershey, (1963), 4.
[9] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-9.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid., 3-20.
[12] Ibid.
[13] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 3.
[14] Ibid., 61.
[15] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Monument, *Research Report History of Paymaster's Quarters, Camp Hill, ("Lockwood " House, Storer College) Harpers Ferry National Monument*, prepared by Philip R. Smith, Jr, (1959), 12 and Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-26.
[16] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 61-62.
[17]United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, (August 1979), 6.
[18] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 3.
[19] Ibid., 62.
[20] Ibid., 62.
[21] Ibid., 63, and U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 17.
[22] Sketch by Moran After 1835. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-39.
[23] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 62.
[24]*Harpers Ferry-1839 (From the Blue Ridge)*, by W.H. Bartlett, engraved by G.Mills, published by George Virtue, London, 1839, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-22; *Public Lands of Harpers Ferry*, by S.V. Benet, National Archives Record Group No.121, Map no. 187, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00479; *Harpers Ferry*, unknown, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file no. HF-723; "Harpers Ferry and The Potomac River bridge from the Maryland Shore," unknown, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-64.
[25] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 62.
[26] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 20.
[27] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 66.
[28] Ibid.
[29] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-47.
[30] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 4.
[31] United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Buildings Survey. HABS No. WV-179, *The Paymaster's Quarters (Lockwood House)*, 6.
[32] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 3.
[33] Ibid., U.S. Department of The Interior, HABS, *The Paymaster's Quarters,* 1.
[34] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 4.
[35] Ibid., 5.
[36] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 64.
[37] Ibid., 70.
[38] Ibid., 69.
[39] *Public Lands of Harpers Ferry,* S. V. Benet, National Archives Record Group No. 121. Map No. 187.

[40] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 81.
[41] Ibid., 8.
[42] Ibid., 122.
[43] Ibid., 70.
[44] Ibid.,123.
[45] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 8.
[46] *Harpers Ferry and The Potomac River Bridge from the Maryland Shore,* Unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-64.
[47] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 71.
[48] *Study for Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859* Sheet of 1 of 3. Charles W. Snell. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00044.
[49] View from Harpers Graveyard on Camp Hill by H. Finn. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-257; "Harpers Ferry, 1861, in Possession of the Confederate Forces," Unknown. National Archives, Still Picture Section, BA-1812, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-334; View from cemetery, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, Library of Congress, Brady Civil War Photograph Collection; Stereopticon view of Harpers Ferry from Camp Hill, Kilburn Brothers, Littleton, NH, Henry T. McDonald Collection, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-644; "Potomac River from Harpers Ferry Hill," Unknown. Library of Congress, #133, Lot 4164. File #25; and *Junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers from the Vetery (sic) above Harpers Ferry, United States Arsenal [Armory] at Harpers Ferry, View in Harpers Ferry – Gen. Stevenson's*, drawn by A. R. Ward for Harpers Weekly, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-88.
[50] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 72, U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, *History of Paymaster's Quarters*, 9.
[51] American Civil War Timeline, 1861. http://americancivilwar.com/tl/tl1861.html
[52] Harpers Ferry from the Base of the Maryland Heights. Unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-48.
[53] Sketch of the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, VA by William Luce. National Archives, Record Group 77.
[54] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 72 & 123.
[55] "The Federal Camp on Bolivar Heights [actually Camp Hill] 1862, Armory Dwelling House #25-The Commanding Officer's or Armory Superintendent's House." Unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-31.
[56] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 75.
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59]The Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Project HF-130 *Historic Structures Report, The Lockwood House, Building No. 56 (The Paymaster's Quarters) Armory Building No. 32*, prepared by William T. Ingersoll, (February 27, 1963), 3
[60] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 73.
[61] Map titled "Harpers Ferry," also titled "Copies of Map 99." Harpers Ferry National Park Archives.
[62] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 76.
[63] Ibid., 75-76.
[64] Ibid., 124.
[65] Ibid., 76.
[66] The Department of The Interior, NPS, *HSR, The Lockwood House,* 6.
[67] Stereograph of Harper's Ferry and Railroad Bridge, from Maryland Side by John P. Soule. New York Historical Society, Civil War Stereographs Collection.
[68] The Department of The Interior, NPS, *HSR, The Lockwood House,* 7.
[69] Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. VA, *Brief Historical Sketch, with Supplementary Notes, 1867-1891*: Kate J. Anthony, (Boston: Morning Star Publishing House), 21.
[70] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 9.
[71] Ibid.
[72] Ibid., 20.
[73] Ibid., 78.
[74] Ibid., 124.
[75] "Harpers Ferry and the Potomac Iron Bridge from the Maryland side." Photographer unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-449.

[76] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[77] Ibid.
[78] Storer College, *Brief Historical Sketch,* 6.
[79] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 79.
[80] Ibid., 127.
[81] Ibid., 80.
[82] Ibid., 82.
[83] Map of Harpers Ferry – April 26, 1869 by S. Howell Brown. Traced from a print of a copy of the original by the Pusey & Jones Company and by A. W. Franzen, August 17, 1957, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00139.
[84] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 85-86.
[85] Storer College, *Brief Historical Sketch,* 21 and NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 88.
[86] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 88.
[87] Stereopticon drawing of Approach to Bollman Bridge from Maryland Shore. Courtesy of Major T. T. Perry. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-677; Stereopticon view of 184-Harpers Ferry, VA, USA photographed by Keystone View Company. Henry T. McDonald Collection. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives file HF-642.
[88] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 89.
[89] Ibid.
[90] Ibid., 91.
[91] Ibid., 93.
[92] Storer College, *Brief Historical Sketch,* 21.
[93] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 130.
[94] Map of Harpers Ferry – Public Sale of the United States Property to the solicitor of the Treasury at Harpers Ferry, VA, Author unknown. Harpers Ferry National Park Archives, file HFM-00077.
[95] "Old Potomac Canal Raceway above Hall's Island (Old Potomack Canal or Lake Quigley) Photographer unknown. Courtesy of Mrs. C. E. Dudrow. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-657; Untitled photograph, W.C. Russell, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-364; Glass Positive of Anthony Hall (now known as Wirth Hall) Storer College Campus, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-1153; Untitled lithograph from Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. VA, *Brief Historical Sketch, with Supplementary Notes, 1867-1891*: Kate J. Anthony, (Morning Star Publishing House) Boston, p.23; Postcard, 'Looking toward the junction of the rivers from Camp Hill." Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-1187.
[96] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 130.
[97] Ibid., 93.
[98] The Department of The Interior, NPS, *HSR, The Lockwood House,* 13.
[99] "Camp Hill from the Potomac Side." Photographer unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HF-1155.
[100] 1894 Sanborn Perris Fire Insurance Map. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00404.
[101] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 93-94.
[102] Ibid., 93.
[103] Ibid., 94.
[104] "The Child-McCreight Mill on Virginius Island, from Loudoun Heights" Photographer unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-62.
[105] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 99.
[106] Ibid., 105-106.
[107] Ibid., 95.
[108] The Department of The Interior, NPS, *HSR*, *The Lockwood House,* 13.
[109] Postcard of "Lockwood House, Storer College." Folder FF5, Box 32, A&M2621, West Virginia and Regional Historic College, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.
[110] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 96.
[111] Ibid., 99.
[112] Photograph of Brackett House, Storer College Catalogue, 1907-08, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HAFE-11435.

[113] Postcard of "Gap, from Hilltop House. Eastward from the 'Hilltop House' viewing Maryland Heights, the Potomac, 'the Gap', Virginia Heights, and up Camp Hill to the Lockwood House." Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-128.
[114] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 131.
[115] Photograph of Robert Harper's tombstone and nearby Wagner tombstones. Photographer unknown. Courtesy of William Marmion. From Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-559; Photograph of Robert Harper's tombstone, close up view. Courtesy of William Marmion. From Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HF-560.
[116] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 133.
[117] Ibid., 131.
[118] Ibid., 100.
[119] Ibid., 101.
[120] Ibid., 131.
[121] Ibid.
[122] Ibid., 133.
[123] Ibid., 78.
[124] Ibid., 100.
[125] Ibid., 44 & 103.
[126] "Contour Map of the property of Storer College, situated in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, WV, USA" made by Alexander Spotswood Dandridge. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00431.
[127] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 102.
[128] Ibid., 104.
[129] Ibid., 137.
[130] Ibid., 108-111.
[131] Ibid., 137.
[132] Ibid., 105.
[133] Ibid., 138.
[134] Ibid., 106.
[135] Aerial view of Harpers Ferry from Camp Hill showing the Storer campus. Harpers Ferry National Park Archives, file HF-292.
[136] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 106 & 140.
[137] Ibid.,106.
[138] 1937 Aerial Photograph. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, file HFM-00507.
[139] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119*, 107.
[140] Ibid., 108 & 141.
[141] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-126.
[142] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 141-142.
[143] Ibid., 142; photograph of Brackett House, Storer College, from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-1779.
[144] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 110.
[145] Ibid., 145.
[146] Harpers Ferry National Monument Enabling Legislation. http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/policy/fedland/fieldreports/NPS/Capital/HarpersFerry.html
[147] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 147.
[148]1952 Aerial Photograph. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, HFM-00507.
[149] Untitled photograph. Photographer unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-3983; "View of Cemetery." Photographer unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-984; and Photograph of Robert Harper grave site, Harper Cemetery. Photograph by Neal Randall. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-3685.
[150] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-126.
[151] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* xiv.
[152] Map of Harpers Ferry – April 26, 1869, colored in pencil and Map of Harpers Ferry – 1869 by S. Howell Brown. Traced from a copy of the original by the Pusey & Jones Company and by A. W. Franzen. From Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, files HFM-00077 & HFM-00139.
[153] Photograph of Harper Cemetery sign. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-1754.

[154] Photograph of "Oblique View North (Left) and West (Right) Facades," Paymaster's Quarters, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, WV, HABS WV-179-1, Historic American Buildings Survey, Prints and Photograph Division, Library of Congress, (Washington, DC).
[155] Photograph of "Oblique View South (Left) and East (Right) Facades," Paymaster's Quarters, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, WV, HABS WV-179-2, Historic American Buildings Survey, Prints and Photograph Division, Library of Congress, (Washington, DC).
[156] Photograph of Brackett House, Storer College. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-1779.
[157] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 121 & 148.
[158] U. S. Department of The Interior, NPS, HABS, *The Paymaster's Quarters,* 10.
[159] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 148.
[160] Ibid., 121 & 148.
[161] Department of the Interior, NPS, *CLR,* 3-126.
[162] The United States Department of The Interior, National Park Service, Eastern Office, Design and Construction, Historic Structures Report Part II on T*he Paymaster's Quarters Sometimes Called the Lockwood House (Building 56)* prepared by Archie W. Franzen, (September, 1963), 19-20.
[163] NPS, Northeast Region, , *Archeological Survery (sic) of the Lockwood House (Paymaster's House),* 1-2, 29-30.
[164] Drawing, "Perspective from the Northwest." Drawing title: "Restoration of the Paymaster's Quarters. Unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file HFM-00322.
[165] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 121; photograph of Lockwood House during restoration. Harpers Ferry National Park Archives, file NHF-2954.
[166] 1967 Aerial Photograph. Harpers Ferry National Park Archives, file HFM-00507.
[167] Photograph of sign at Harpers Cemetery "This old cemetery is named for Robert Harper…" Photographer unknown. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, file NHF-3139.
[168] NPS/University of Maryland, *Package 119,* 121.
[169] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, HABS, *The Paymaster's Quarters,* 15.
[170] The United States Department of Interior National Park Service Denver Service Center, *Excavation-Harpers Ferry 1973-74* prepared by William M. Gardner, 4, 9-10.
[171] U.S. Department of Interior, NPS, NRHP Nomination Form, 1979.
[172] United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 1980.
[173] April 5, 1988 Aerial Photograph. United States Geological Survey, Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ, O3907743.NWS, NAPP 8 139, obtained from Topozone.
[174] U.S. Department of The Interior, NPS, HABS, *The Paymaster's Quarters*.
[175] April 3, 1996 Color Infrared Aerial Photograph. United States Geological Survey, Harpers Ferry Quad, DOQQ, C3907743.NWS, NAPP 9425-013, obtained from Topozone.
[176] April 23, 2001 color aerial photograph. Digital File "DOQQ of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park." Obtained from Thurmond W. Hebb, Natural Resources Manager, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, WV.



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## *APPENDIX B: LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE TREE & SHRUB SPECIES LIST*

This list provides the codes used in the Lockwood House Cultural Landscape Report to record tree, shrub and vine species. The list references each plant by code, botanical name (genus and species), common name, and drawing symbol category. Codes and drawing symbols are shown on period plans and the existing conditions plan. Lower case codes indicate a shrub, vine, or perennial.

| Code | Botanical Name | Common Name | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aa | *Ailanthus altissima* | Tree of Heaven | Deciduous tree |
| An | *Acer negundo* | Box elder | Deciduous tree |
| Ap | *Acer platanoides* | Norway maple | Deciduous tree |
| Ar | *Acer rubrum* | Red maple | Deciduous tree |
| ars | *Aralia spinosa* | Devil's walking stick | Deciduous shrub |
| As | *Acer saccharum* | Sugar maple | Deciduous tree |
| as | *Arctium species* | Burdock species | Biennial |
| Asa | *Acer saccharinum* | Silver maple | Deciduous tree |
| asp | *Aster species* | Common aster | Ornamental planting |
| bs | *Buxus sempervirens* | Common boxwood | Evergreen shrub |
| Cc | *Cercis canadensis* | Eastern redbud | Ornamental tree |
| Cf | *Cornus florida* | Flowering dogwood | Ornamental tree |
| Co | *Celtis occidentalis* | Common hackberry | Deciduous tree |
| cp | *Clematis paniculata* | Clematis | Deciduous vine |
| Fa | *Fraxinus americana* | White ash | Deciduous tree |
| fs | *Fothergilla species* | Fothergilla species | Deciduous shrub |
| Gd | *Gymnocladus dioicus* | Kentucky coffee-tree | Deciduous tree |
| Gt | *Gleditsia triacanthos* | Honeylocust | Deciduous tree |
| hf | *Hemerocallis fulva* | Common daylily | Ornamental planting |
| hh | *Hedera helix* | English ivy | Evergreen vine |
| Jn | *Juglans nigra* | Black walnut | Deciduous tree |
| Jr | *Juglans regia* | English walnut | Deciduous tree |
| Jv | *Juniperus virginiana* | Eastern redcedar | Evergreen tree |
| lj | *Lonicera japonica* | Japanese honeysuckle | Deciduous vine |
| Lt | *Liriodendron tulipifera* | Tulip poplar | Deciduous tree |
| lta | *Lonicera tatarica* | Tartarian honeysuckle | Deciduous shrub |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lv | *Ligustrum vulgare* | Common privet | Deciduous shrub |
| Mr | *Morus rubra* | Red mulberry | Deciduous tree |
| ps | *Paeonia species* | Peony species | Perennial |
| Pa | *Picea abies* | Norway spruce | Evergreen tree |
| pa | *Phytolacca americana* | Common pokeweed | Perennial |
| pq | *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* | Virginia creeper | Deciduous vine |
| Ps | *Prunus serotina* | Black cherry | Deciduous tree |
| Pt | *Paulownia tomentosa* | Empress tree | Deciduous tree |
| rg | *Rhus glabra* | Common sumac | Deciduous shrub |
| rm | *Rosa multiflora* | Multiflora rose | Deciduous shrub |
| Rp | *Robinia pseudoacacia* | Black locust | Deciduous tree |
| rs | *Rubus species* | Raspberry species | Deciduous shrub |
| rsp | *Rhododendron species* | Rhododendron species | Deciduous shrub |
| so | *Saponaria officinalis* | Bouncing bet | Perennial |
| ss | *Smilax species* | Briar species | Deciduous vine |
| sv | *Syringia vulgarus* | Common lilac | Deciduous shrub |
| tr | *Toxicodendron radicans* | Poison ivy | Deciduous vine |
| Ua | *Ulmus americana* | American elm | Deciduous tree |
| ud | *Urtica dioica* | Common nettle | Perennial |
| Up | *Ulmus pumila* | Siberian elm | Deciduous tree |
| vm | *Vinca minor* | Common periwinkle | Deciduous vine |
| vs | *Violia species* | Violet species | Perennial |
| vsp | *Vitis species* | Grape species | Deciduous vine |
| ys | *Yucca species* | Yucca species | Perennial |
| Zs | *Zelkova serrata* | Japanese zelkova | Deciduous tree |



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## *APPENDIX C: LOCKWOOD HOUSE LANDSCAPE TREE INVENTORY RESULTS*

The following charts provide a summary of the tree inventory results for the Lockwood House landscape. The charts address the tree species in the overall Lockwood House landscape and by landscape unit for Unit 1 and Unit 2. Charts for the total number of species, canopy health, root and trunk condition, and canopy condition by dbh are listed below. Woodland inventory results for Unit 3 are not presented here.

**Number of Trees According to Species for Overall Lockwood House Landscape**

| *Botanical Name (Genus species)* | *Number of Trees* |
|---|---|
| *Overall Total* | *89* |
| Juniperus virginiana | 13 |
| Acer platanoides | 11 |
| Ailanthus altissima | 7 |
| Acer rubrum | 7 |
| Ulmus americana | 7 |
| Acer saccharinum | 6 |
| Celtis occidentalis | 6 |
| Acer saccharum | 4 |
| Cornus florida | 4 |
| Robinia pseudoacacia | 4 |
| Zelkova serrata | 3 |
| Acer negundo | 2 |
| Juglans regia | 2 |
| Morus rubra | 2 |
| Picea abies | 2 |
| Fraxinus americana | 1 |
| Gymnocladus dioicus | 1 |
| Gleditisia triacanthos | 1 |
| Juglans nigra | 1 |
| Liriodendron tulipifera | 1 |
| Prunus serotina | 1 |
| Paulownia tomentosa | 1 |
| Ulmus pumila | 1 |
| Unknown-stump | 1 |

**Number of Trees According to Species for Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop**

| *Botanical Name (Genus species)* | *Number of Trees* |
|---|---|
| *Total for Unit 1* | *27* |
| Ulmus americana | 5 |
| Acer saccharum | 4 |
| Cornus florida | 3 |
| Juniperus virginiana | 3 |
| Zelkova serrata | 3 |
| Picea abies | 2 |
| Juglans regia | 1 |
| Celtis occidentalis | 1 |
| Gymnocladus dioicus | 1 |
| Liriodendron tulipifera | 1 |
| Prunus serotina | 1 |
| Ulmus pumila | 1 |
| Acer saccharinum | 1 |

**Number of Trees According to Species for Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope**

| *Botanical Name (Genus species)* | *Number of Trees* |
|---|---|
| *Total for Unit 2* | *62* |
| Acer platanoides | 11 |
| Juniperus virginiana | 10 |
| Ailanthus altissima | 7 |
| Acer rubrum | 6 |
| Acer saccharinum | 5 |
| Celtis occidentalis | 5 |
| Robinia pseudoacacia | 4 |
| Ulmus americana | 3 |
| Acer negundo | 2 |
| Morus rubra | 2 |
| Unknown-Stump | 1 |
| Juglans regia | 1 |
| Cornus florida | 1 |
| Fraxinus americana | 1 |
| Gleditisia triacanthos | 1 |
| Juglans nigra | 1 |
| Paulownia tomentosa | 1 |

| **Canopy Health for Overall Lockwood House Landscape** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Not Coded/Seedling | Total |
| Number of Trees | 7 | 42 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 89 |
| % of Trees | 8% | 47% | 17% | 4% | 3% | 20% | 100% |

| **Trunk Condition for Overall Lockwood House Landscape** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | Stumps/Seedlings/Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 31 | 37 | 21 | 89 |
| % of Trees | 35% | 42% | 24% | 100% |

| **Root Space for Overall Lockwood House Landscape** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | U | Stumps/Seedlings/Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 35 | 33 | 21 | 89 |
| % of Trees | 39% | 37% | 24% | 100% |

| **Canopy Health of Trees with 25" Diameter and Larger for Overall Lockwood House Landscape** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 0 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| % of Trees | 0% | 31% | 44% | 13% | 6% | 6% | 100% |

| **Canopy Health for Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Not Coded/Seedling | Total |
| Number of Trees | 5 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 27 |
| % of Trees | 19% | 63% | 15% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 100% |

| **Trunk Condition for Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | Stumps/Seedlings/Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 15 | 11 | 1 | 27 |
| % of Trees | 56% | 41% | 4% | 100% |

| **Root Space for Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | U | Stumps/Seedlings/Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 9 | 17 | 1 | 27 |
| % of Trees | 33% | 63% | 4% | 100% |

| **Canopy Health of Trees with 25" Diameter and Larger for Unit 1: Lockwood House Hilltop** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| % of Trees | 0% | 60% | 20% | 0% | 20% | 0% | 100% |

| **Canopy Health for Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Not Coded/Seedling | Total |
| Number of Trees | 2 | 25 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 62 |
| % of Trees | 3% | 40% | 18% | 6% | 5% | 27% | 100% |

| **Trunk Condition for Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | Stumps/Seedlings/Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 16 | 26 | 20 | 62 |
| % of Trees | 26% | 42% | 32% | 100% |

| **Root Space for Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | U | Stumps/Seedlings/Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 26 | 16 | 20 | 62 |
| % of Trees | 42% | 26% | 32% | 100% |

| **Canopy Health of Trees with 25" Diameter and Larger for Unit 2: Harper Cemetery & Open Slope** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Not Coded | Total |
| Number of Trees | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| % of Trees | 0% | 18% | 55% | 18% | 9% | 0% | 100% |

**All Coded Trees**

| Code | Plant Name | Dia. in inches | Crown | Trunk | Roots | # of stems | Plant Category | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Ua48-54E | Stump, Ulmus americana | 48-54 | | | | | Stump | in large patch of invasives |
| Ar48D2U | Acer rubrum | 48 | D | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Ar?48E | Acer rubrum? | 48 | E | | | | Stump | |
| Ar36C2R w/hh | Acer rubrum | 36 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Ar36B1U w/hh | Acer rubrum | 36 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Co34B1R | Celtis occidentalis | 34 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Asa34C2R | Acer saccharinum | 34 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | off site, Fillmore St. |
| Asa34C2R w/hh | Acer saccharinum | 34 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | off site, Fillmore St. with Hedera helix |
| Asa32C2R | Acer saccharinum | 32 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | off site, Fillmore St. |
| Ar30C1R | Acer rubrum | 30 | C | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Asa30C2R | Acer saccharinum | 30 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | off site, Fillmore St. |
| Ar30D2U w/hh | Acer rubrum | 30 | D | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Cf27B1UM | Cornus florida | 27 | B | 1 | U | Multiple stems | Ornamental tree | |
| Jv25B2R2 | Juniperus virginiana | 25 | B | 2 | R | 2 | Evergreen Tree | |
| Ua25C2R w/hh | Ulmus americana | 25 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Ps25B1U2 | Prunus serotina | 25 | B | 1 | U | 2 | Deciduous Tree | |
| Co24B2R | Celtis occidentalis | 24 | B | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer along stone wall |
| Ap24B2U | Acer platanoides | 24 | B | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Ar24C2U | Acer rubrum | 24 | C | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Jv23B1R2 | Juniperus virginiana | 23 | B | 1 | R | 2 | Evergreen Tree | |
| Co22B1R | Celtis occidentalis | 22 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jv21B2R2 | Juniperus virginiana | 21 | B | 2 | R | 2 | Evergreen Tree | |
| Asa20B2R | Acer saccharinum | 20 | B | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Asa20B2U5 | Acer saccharinum | 20 | B | 2 | U | 5 | Deciduous Tree | |
| Gt19C2R | Gleditisia triacanthos | 19 | C | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | thornless |
| Gd19C2U w/hh | Gymnocladus dioicus | 19 | C | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Pa18B1R | Picea abies | 18 | B | 1 | R | | Evergreen Tree | |
| Jn18C1R | Juglans nigra | 18 | C | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Ap18B2R | Acer platanoides | 18 | B | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | along east stone wall |
| Ap18B2R | Acer platanoides | 18 | B | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Jv18D2R | Juniperus virginiana | 18 | D | 2 | R | | Evergreen Tree | |
| As18B1U | Acer saccharum | 18 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Zs18B1U | Zelkova serrata | 18 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Zs18B1U | Zelkova serrata | 18 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | exposed roots |
| Up18C1U w/hh | Ulmus pumila | 18 | C | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Ap18C2U | Acer platanoides | 18 | C | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Jr18C2U | Juglans regia | 18 | C | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| 18E | Stump | 18 | E | | | | Tree | |
| As17B1R | Acer saccharum | 17 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Jv16C2R w/hh | Juniperus virginiana | 16 | C | 2 | R | | Evergreen Tree | with Hedera helix |
| Zs16B1U | Zelkova serrata | 16 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Jv16A2U3 | Juniperus virginiana | 16 | A | 2 | U | 3 | Evergreen Tree | |
| Rp15B2R | Robinia pseudoacacia | 15 | B | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | along east stone wall |
| Jv14B1R2 | Juniperus virginiana | 14 | B | 1 | R | 2 | Evergreen Tree | |
| Jv14B2R w/hh | Juniperus virginiana | 14 | B | 2 | R | | Evergreen Tree | with Hedera helix |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pa12B1R | Picea abies | 12 | B | 1 | R | | Evergreen Tree | |
| Rp12B1R | Robinia pseudoacacia | 12 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | along east stone wall |
| Jv12D2R | Juniperus virginiana | 12 | D | 2 | R | | Evergreen Tree | woodpecker damage |
| As12A2U | Acer saccharum | 12 | A | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| As11A1R | Acer saccharum | 11 | A | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Jr11B2U2 | Juglans regia | 11 | B | 2 | U | 2 | Deciduous Tree | |
| Co11E | Celtis occidentalis | 11 | E | | | | Stump | |
| Ap10B1R | Acer platanoides | 10 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | along east stone wall |
| Ap10B1R | Acer platanoides | 10 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Ap10B2R | Acer platanoides | 10 | B | 2 | R | | Deciduous Tree | along east stone wall |
| Jv10B2R | Juniperus virginiana | 10 | B | 2 | R | | Evergreen Tree | |
| Jv10A1U w/Mr | Juniperus virginiana | 10 | A | 1 | U | | Evergreen Tree | with Mulberry seedling |
| Ua10A1U | Ulmus americana | 10 | A | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | diseased |
| Cf10B2U | Cornus florida | 10 | B | 2 | U | | Ornamental tree | |
| Ua10B2U | Ulmus americana | 10 | B | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Lt9B2U | Liriodendron tulipifera | 9 | B | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Ua9B2U | Ulmus americana | 9 | B | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | woodpecker damage |
| Ap8B1R | Acer platanoides | 8 | B | 1 | R | | Deciduous Tree | along east stone wall |
| Jv8B2R | Juniperus virginiana | 8 | B | 2 | R | | Evergreen Tree | off site |
| Ap7B1U | Acer platanoides | 7 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Co7B1U | Celtis occidentalis | 7 | B | 1 | U | | | volunteer in peony |
| Ap7B2U | Acer platanoides | 7 | B | 2 | U | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Aa7 | Ailanthus altissima | 7 | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling, edge of concrete wall in invasive patch |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ap6A1U | Acer platanoides | 6 | A | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Aa6B1U | Ailanthus altissima | 6 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | |
| Cf6B1U | Cornus florida | 6 | B | 1 | U | | Ornamental tree | |
| Co6B1U | Celtis occidentalis | 6 | B | 1 | U | | Deciduous Tree | off site |
| Cf4A1U | Cornus florida | 4 | A | 1 | U | | Ornamental tree | |
| Aa3 | Ailanthus altissima | 3 | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling, edge of concrete wall in invasive patch |
| Aa2 | Ailanthus altissima | 2 | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling, edge of concrete wall in invasive patch |
| Rp1 | Robinia pseudoacacia | 1 | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling, edge of concrete wall in invasive patch |
| Rp1 | Robinia pseudoacacia | 1 | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling, edge of concrete wall in invasive patch |
| Aa | Ailanthus altissima | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | seedling in invasive patch |
| Aa | Ailanthus altissima | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer |
| Aa | Ailanthus altissima | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer grove |
| An | Acer negundo | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | seedling |
| An | Acer negundo | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling |
| Fa | Fraxinus americana | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | seedling in invasive patch |
| Jv | Juniperus virginiana | | | | | | Evergreen Tree | seedling |
| Mr | Morus rubra | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | seedling |
| Mr | Morus rubra | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | seedling along metal fence |
| Pt | Paulownia tomentosa | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | seedling in invasive patch |
| Ua | Ulmus americana | | | | | | Deciduous Tree | volunteer seedling, edge of concrete wall |



# LOCKWOOD HOUSE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
## *APPENDIX D: REPOSITORIES VISITED, COLLECTIONS REVIEWED & IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE RESEARCH TOPICS*

## A. REPOSITORIES VISITED & COLLECTIONS REVIEWED

Heritage Landscapes conducted historical research to gain a detailed understanding of the Lockwood House landscape and its evolution over time. After reviewing existing archival resources, collections at relevant local, state, and national repositories were selected and studied including Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives, West Virginia University Special Collections, and Library of Congress online records. A wide variety of documentary materials including historic photographs, sketches, engravings, plans, maps, surveys, and aerial photographs were sought and obtained to provide evidence of property character, features, conditions, and land uses over time.

The Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives housed a wide variety of primary and secondary sources for research, which were archived according to their type (i.e. photographs, maps, aerial photographs, newspaper articles, etc.) and sorted using an archival online database. The majority of the photographs in the Harpers Ferry Archives were black and white reproductions of the original images. Framed works of art were available for research via colored slides, and large-format aerial photographs, maps, plans, and surveys were pulled from large flat-files. The archives contained numerous distant, historical images pertaining to the Lockwood House. Approximately 200 images including photographs, postcards, sketches, maps, and aerial photographs ranging in date from 1800 to 1978 were located, scanned, and digitally photographed. The archive contained a wide range of contextual resources for Harpers Ferry, including several Civil War maps, though detailed materials related to the Lockwood House landscape were limited. Richard Raymond, curator, provided assistance with research at the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Archives.

Information gathered at West Virginia University library was limited. Heritage Landscapes searched through all available campus plans, building blueprints, photographs, and postcards of the Storer College Records housed within the West Virginia and Regional History Collection at the university. All plans, blueprints and photographs within the Storer College Records primarily focused on the main Storer College campus west of Lockwood House. No campus plans or photographs were found containing images of Lockwood House. Heritage Landscapes also searched through the Jefferson County binder of West Virginia Postcard Collection. Several postcards contained the Lower Town Harpers Ferry area, and a limited number showed the Lockwood House landscape. Three postcards in addition to one image from Kate Anthony's 1891 book were selected for scanning. Michael Ridderbusch, Assistant Curator, and Lori Hostuttler, Library Technical Assistant, provided research assistance.

Online searches at the Library of Congress resulted in the capture of some information directly related to Lockwood House and Harper Cemetery. About 20 historic photographs were

obtained, mostly contextual photographs of Harpers Ferry taken from Maryland Heights showing Lockwood House on Camp Hill in the distance. Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) photographs from 1958 and 1994 were obtained from the Library of Congress digital online archive.

Inquires were also made to Bates College and the West Virginia State Archives for additional documentation of the Lockwood House landscape. Katherine Stefko, Director of Archives and Special Collections at Bates College, revealed that the documents pertaining to Storer College were limited to an Annual Report of the Freewill Baptist Home Mission Society and Oren B. Cheney's biography, *"The Story of the Life and Work of Oren. B. Cheney."* Online searches and inquiries to the West Virginia State Archives found mostly contextual historical documents, focusing on Civil War maps and surveys and general Storer College information. Heritage Landscapes did not obtain historical documents from Bates College or the West Virginia State Archives.

To summarize the overall research results, Heritage Landscapes digitally captured 224 historic images from the above repositories. These materials were processed, inventoried, and employed to develop Appendix A.

## B. IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE RESEARCH TOPICS

The research effort put forth by Heritage Landscapes for the Lockwood House Cultural Landscape Report was thorough to a high degree, although not exhaustive. Available site-specific research has been captured pertaining directly to the Lockwood House. However, an exhaustive research effort to locate additional historical documentation would track every possible thread of persons, families, and inhabitants connected to the Lockwood House property throughout all time periods. Often times, a single piece of information is found in unlikely locations. Additional areas that could be investigated include the records of former inhabitants and families, Special Collections at Bates College in Maine, the West Virginia State Archives, private Civil War collections, and possibly industrial archives. Oral histories could also be taken from more recent inhabitants of the property, including relatives of the Brackett or Newcomer families.

The archeological overlays shown in *AR-EC* and *AR-HC* in Chapter XI have illustrated that past archeological investigations do not have concordance with possible below grade historic landscape features. Future investigations could be undertaken in the mapped areas of the outbuildings, walks, drives, and cistern.

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