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BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND COMMERCIAL
DEVELOPMENT, LOWER TOWN AREA, 1803 TO 1861

HARPERS FERRY

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / WEST VIRGINIA

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THE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF HARPERS FERRY'S LOWER TOWN AREA, 1803 to 1861

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By

CHARLES W. SNELL

April 9, 1973

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PREFACE

This report has been prepared to satisfy the research needs as enumerated in Resource Study Proposal H-61, Revised, "The 19th Century Businesses in the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry," dated February 12, 1973. Because of limitations of funds and time and the fact that the approved historical period being commemorated at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is the 1859-65 era, this study concentrates on the 1803 to 1861 period, although we have included such data on the year 1894, which was readily available.[1]

This report is a complete study of the businesses that existed in the lower part of the town of Harpers Ferry (exclusive of the Island of Virginius) during the period 1803 to 1861. In Part I the special factors, e. g., the Wager family monopoly of all private lands and U. S. Government ownership of the remainder,[2] that had powerful effects on the commercial development of Harpers Ferry and created what was probably a unique situation in the United States, are discussed. These pages open a whole new chapter in the history of the town and also a new story for interpretative purposes that has not yet been touched in exhibits or literature.[3] Also discussed are the effects of the coming of the stagecoach, canal, and railroad on the location of Harpers Ferry hotels.

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1. At least one man-year would be required to read through 35 years of local newspapers, 1865-1900, on microfilm, to extract the pertinent information, analyze this data in relation to the individual buildings and lots, and then to write the research studies.

2. Aside from the Wager family land, the only other privately owned land at or near the lower town was the 13 acres on the Island of Virginius.

3. Research on the businessmen of Harpers Ferry, and particularly the Wager heirs, Gerard B. Wager and Noah H. Swayne, should prove fruitful.

In Part II the total number and variety of stores and commercial structures standing in the lower town at various dates are established. These figures suggest that Harpers Ferry reached its commercial zenith about 1850, when there were some 49 active enterprises; they also indicate that there were 29 different types of commercial stores, shops, or enterprises to be found in Harpers Ferry's lower town in the 1840-60 period, exclusive of offices used by dentists, lawyers, and physicians.

The detailed inventory presented in Part III enumerates 52 different types of occupations, exclusive of Armory work, that were active at Harpers Ferry in the 1850-1860 period. No information was found in the surviving sources, mainly newspapers, on the existence or operations of homecrafts.

Part IV contains the summary data for the four business districts that were located in the lower town. These figures illustrate the chronological development of each district and also indicate their relative importance.

Part V has a summary analysis of every lot, street by street, showing the commercial development and use of the land in the lower town during the period 1803 to 1860.

Finally, Part VI provides an architectural description of 60 extant and non-extant structures in the lower town as they appeared in 1859; the historical use is also traced from the construction of each building to the beginning of the Civil War. Included is the location of each structure and its ownership and use in 1859; the important historical photographs and prints or drawings that show what the building looked like in the 1859-65 period, are listed and discussed, and finally, listed are documented research reports that have been prepared for each structure. Part VI thus pulls together and summarizes in one report much data that was presented in the 59 Historic Buildings Reports (Parts I and II), and the Historic Sites Reports that were prepared in the period October 1957 to February 1860. The new element in Part VI is the architectural descriptions and the analysis of the original floor plan of each structure (whenever sufficient architectural data is available). Page 185 of this report contains a list of 12 revisions that should be made to 1859 Historical Base Map. These changes largely involve adding or subtracting stories to the buildings located on High Street and the Ferry Lot.

Also collected in the process of this study has been the data necessary to produce a compendium of the newspaper advertisements of Harpers Ferry enterprises for the period 1829 to 1860. This data could be classified by trade or business and arranged chronoligically within each subject. Many of these advertisements carry lists of goods sold and the prices charged.* Also started (on the writer's own time) is a master index to some 100 Harpers Ferry research reports that were prepared in the 1957-60 period. Including the names of merchants and property owners, this index should greatly facilitate the preparation of biographical sketches of Harpers Ferry businessmen and should also open doors to research in an important area that has not yet been studied in any detail.

I wish to thank Superintendent Martin F. Conway, Chief Ranger D. E. Stinson, and Museum Technician Hilda E. Staubs for their cooperation and assistance in facilitating this study. I particularly wish to thank Architect Archie W. Franzen for making available to me his detailed elevations of the facades of the historic buildings on Shenandoah Street. Prepared since 1960, Mr. Franzen's drawings were most helpful to me in drafting the architectural descriptions found in Part VI.

Charles W. Snell

Washington, D. C.
April 9, 1973

* "A Compendium of the Advertisements by the Commercial and Industrial Enterprises of Harpers Ferry and the Island of Virginius, 1824-1860," was published in July 1973.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

The Wagner Family and the Development of Harpers Ferry, 1782-1820

Harpers Ferry was conceived of from the beginning as a commercial venture: On acquiring the deed from Lord Thomas Fairfax on April 25, 1751 for the 125 acres of land that comprised the future sites of the town and U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry, Robert Harper, a millwright, established and operated a ferry across the Potomac River and here in 1775-82, he also built a stone tavern which is still standing and is known as the Harper House (Building 1A).[1] On Harper's death in October 1782, his holding at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers passed to his niece, Sarah Harper, then wife of John Wagner, Senior. From 1783 to 1836 the Wager family was destined to completely dominate the commercial development and business life at Harpers Ferry.

John Wager, Sr., the grandson of a German who had emigrated to America from the city of Worms in Hesse Darnstadts many years earlier, was well-established in Philadelphia and he and his wife never left that city to take up life at Harpers Ferry. Instead, they operated the Potomac ferry and the stone tavern under leasing arrangements. On June 15, 1796, John Wager, Sr. achieved what proved to be a major coup when he sold 118¼ acres of his 125-acre tract at Harpers Ferry to the United States Government for $7,016.66. The Federal Government acquired the land with the intention of erecting a large armory or musket manufacturing plant on the Potomac; Wager retained title to two tracts known as the Six-Acre Reservation and the 3/4th of an acre Ferry Lot Reservation, which were located on the relatively limited

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1. The Maryland end of the Potomac Ferry, a 20-acre tract called "Dear Bought," was patented to him on July 27, 1757, and the State of Virginia officially established Harper's right to operate the Potomac Ferry by law in March 1761. Mary V. Mish, "Harpers Ferry as a National Monument," Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, October 1953, p. 1142; William K. Waller, Laws of Virginia (1823), Vol. 7, pp. 401-402. The Fairfax Deed to Harper, April 25, 1751, is in Northern Neck Grants, Book 6, p. 496 for 125 acres, in Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

level land at the junction of the two rivers and in what was to become the business heart of the town of Harpers Ferry. Provided that the armory was built and grew, thus creating a town and market in the wilderness, and also that Wager properly managed his own affairs, his private inholding in this sea of Federally-owned land could prove to be the goose that laid golden eggs for the Wager family. When John Wager, Sr. died on September 21, 1803, part of the plan had been accomplished: The U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry had been built and arms production was just getting underway. While Harpers Ferry was still a tiny town (see Map No. 1), a major beginning had been made and the long range economic prospects of the Wager family must have seemed very bright in 1803.

John Wager Jr., who inherited the two reserved tracts in 1803, was the first of the family to take up residence at Harpers Ferry. By 1810 the town had a population of 751, but the commercial development was still very limited when John Wager, Jr. died on October 22, 1813.[2] His 6 and 3/4 acres of land passed in undivided ownership to his widow, Catherine Wager, and to their four minor children: James Bates Wager; John William Stein Wager (who died on March 22, 1823), Gerard Bond Wager, and Sarah Ann Wager. In the following decade, 1810-1820, the town population (and commercial market) nearly doubled in size, increasing from 751 to 1,377 people. We will now leave the Wager family briefly to consider the industrial beginnings of Harpers Ferry.

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2. A visitor to Harpers Ferry in 1816 reported that the town had one hotel, two stores, and five grog shops in its business district. Also see Chart II, Column 5.

Early Industrial Development of Harpers Ferry, 1796-1824

George Washington visited Harpers Ferry in August 1785 and was much impressed by the water power potentials of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. On September 16, 1795, ten years later and acting as the President of the United States, he personally selected Harpers Ferry as the site for a proposed new musket factory or armory, ordered the purchase of the necessary land, and when the project lagged, spurred the War Department on until the mission was accomplished.[1] Firmly convinced that the Valley of the Potomac would emerge as a major industrial and transportation center supporting a large population, Washington hoped that the development of a U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry would be an important contribution towards the rise of the new Federal city being planned on the Potomac at Washington, D. C., and that the manufacturing of arms at Harpers Ferry would help the Nation's new capital develop into a leading commercial city.

On June 15, 1796, Tobias Lear, acting on behalf of the United States, purchased 118¼ acres of land at Harpers Ferry from John Wager, Sr. for $7,016.66 for the purpose of erecting the Nation's second armory.[2] Construction on the gun factory, canal, and Potomac dam began in 1798 and was largely completed in 1801. Built at a cost of $75,214.98 were five brick workshops to make arms, a frame barracks for the workmen to live in, and one large brick arsenal building in which to store the finished products. Sustained production of weapons began in 1802.

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1. Fitzpatrick, John C., editor, The Writings of George Washington, Vol. 34, 307, 355; Vol. 35, 253-254; Vol. 36, 115-117, 264-265, 464-468. Fitzpatrick, John C., editor, The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1799, Vol. II, p. 401. He visited Harpers Ferry August 6 to 9, 1785, and stayed at the Harper House, Bldg. 1A.

2. The only U. S. Armory in existence prior to (and after) Harpers Ferry was the U. S. Springfield Armory in Massachusetts.

In the period 1808-1810 the physical plant and work force of the U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry were doubled in size and numbers. At a cost of $92,079.48 the number of workshops was increased from 5 to 12, the arsenal (storage) buildings from 1 to 2, and 14 dwellings for armory workers were also built; the armory work force was enlarged from 87 men in 1808 to 187 employees by 1810. In the 1811-21 period, an additional $83,383.72 was expended on construction at the armory and by 1821 this institution had 20 workshops, 2 arsenal buildings, 86 dwellings for employees, and employed 271 workers.

The Ordnance Department estimated that from 1796 to 1821 a total of $366,680.01 had been spent for land acquisition, new construction, and building repairs at the Harpers Ferry Armory. (See Chart I). Any doubt that may exist as to the major role played by the Armory in the Harpers Ferry economy should be dispelled by a glance at Chart II, columns 1 and 4, which reveals that from 1810 to 1860 about one-half of all white males in Harpers Ferry were employed at the Armory. The Armory was the major industry of Harpers Ferry and the salaries of the Armory workmen made possible the town's commercial growth.[1]

A secondary center of industry was situated on the Island of Virginius, which was located on the north side of the Shenandoah, a short distance west or above Harpers Ferry, and immediately east or below John H. Hall's Rifle Facrory. Containing about 13 acres, Virginius Island was claimed in 1816 and its waterpower was extensively developed in 1823-24.

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1. A subordinate part of the larger Armory or U. S. Musket Factory operation was John H. Hall's Rifle Factory. John H. Hall arrived at Harpers Ferry in April 1819 with a contract to manufacture 1,000 of his patent rifles for the U. S. Ordnance Department. He began constructing or utilizing existing Armory buildings on the Shenandoah River; these workshops became known as the Hall Rifle Works in the 1820's and were considered to be a part of the U. S. Armory. (See Chart I for comparative size of the Armory and Hall work forces.)

By 1855 the entire island, originally divided into four tracts, was owned by Abraham H. Herr, a miller. Located on Virginius in 1859 were an iron foundry, machine shop, cotton mill, flourmill, sawmill, and carriage manufacturing shop, all operated by private enterprise. Virginius' work force probably ranged from 20 to 60 men.[1]

Effects of the Wager Family Land Monopoly on the Commercial Development of Harpers Ferry, 1796-1852

From 1796 to 1836 the Wager family owned all of the private land in the town of Harpers Ferry (except for the Island of Virginius), and this control over the land that businessmen needed in order to operate their businesses permitted the Wagers to guide and dominate the commercial development of the town in their own interests. As a matter of policy, from 1796 to 1835, the Wagers refused to sell any land in their Six-Acre and Ferry Lot Reservations; instead they granted a lease to a certain lot for a stated number of years at a high rent. The lease specified what type of building, stone, brick, or frame, its size, and number of stories that leaseholder must erect as a condition of the lease. The lease further specified what type of business the leaseholder could engage in while occupying this structure. By this system of leases the Wager family controlled the number of drug stores, hotels, dry goods and grocery stores, etc., that could be built and operated in Harpers Ferry. Competition was effectively eliminated and by charging high prices, the fortunate merchants holding Wager leases could recover the necessary tribute paid to the Wagers and also make a profit for themselves.

Because private land was so valuable, the Wager monopoly also had a decided effect on the architecture of Harpers Ferry. Even at this early date, and in this small town, the brick and stone structures were substantially built and erected as 2½, 3, and even 3½ story structures in order to get the maximum use out of the limited amount of available privately-owned land. Buildings were erected on the sides of hills, against cliffs, and large amounts of rocks were also removed at great expense to create level sites on which additional commercial structures were built.

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1. See Chart IV, census figures for the Town of Virginius.

In an effort to bring down the price of goods and thereby permit a reduction in the high wages paid to Armory workmen, the Federal Government made an effort to introduce effective competition by permitting a few merchants to erect commercial structures on U. S. Armory lands leased to them at low rates of rent. Enraged Catherine Wager, the widow of John Wager, Jr., informed Secretary of War John C. Calhoun on September 9, 1818, that George Washington's agent, Tobias Lear, had agreed when purchasing the land for the United States in 1796, "that the Person living on her land shall have a monopoly of the mercantile Business at the Place, & that the Persons employed about the Armory, shall be constrained to take all supplies from the Persons occupying her land and tenements at the Ferry," otherwise, she pointed out, John Wager, Senior, would not have sold 118½ acres to the Federal Government at so cheap a price.[1] Backed by a powerful Virginia political machine, Catherine Wager's position was accepted unofficially by the Federal Government and the lease of Armory land to Harpers Ferry merchants ceased. The net national results of the Wager monopoly were that the U. S. Government was forced to continue paying a much higher wage to the employees of the Harpers Ferry Armory over those paid to Springfield Armory workers. The high price of goods in Harpers Ferry stores thus had its effect on national defense; it was one of the important factors which led the Ordnance Department to estimate the average cost of producing a

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1. W. E. Hemphill, editor, The Papers of John C. Calhoun (Columbia, S. C., 1967), Vol. III, 102. Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: History of Lots No. 1 to 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street, 1796 to 1865," dated January 23, 1959, 5-9 (History of Lot 1, Houses No. 3 and 4); also see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report: Part II, Historical Data Section, for Building No. 45 and 45A, The John G. Wilson Building, U. S. Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street," dated February 27, 1959, 3-6.

musket at Harpers Ferry during the 1801-21 period was about $15.78 per weapon, as against the $12.06 required to produce an equally good musket at the Springfield Armory.[1]

A final effect of the Wager land monopoly should also be noted. Because it was impossible to buy private land in Harpers Ferry until 1836, and then thereafter only at very high prices, this meant that Armory workers, whose wages amounted to only two or three hundred dollars a year, were unable to buy a house lot or to own their own house until 1852 when the U. S. Government finally put a land reform program into effect. Prior to 1852 workmen were forced to either rent a tenement located on the Wager property, or lease a Government-owned dwelling house situated on Armory land. The only other possibility was to buy a private lot and house out in the town of Bolivar, which required travel for several miles to and from work each day. In order to create living conditions that would attract and keep the skilled workmen needed to produce arms, the U. S. Government, between 1801 and 1845 built, or purchased from the workmen who had built them, some 175 dwelling houses that were situated on U. S. Armory land. These houses the Armory rented to workmen at low rents, thereby hoping to keep their annual wages as low as possible. (See Chart II, column 2 for the number of Armory dwellings at various periods).[2]

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1. Smith, Merritt Roe, "The Harpers Ferry Armory and the 'New Technology' in America, 1794-1854," (Unpublished PHD Thesis, Ohio State University, 1971), 136, 202-203.

2. Between 1822 and 1837 the U. S. Armory spent a total of $52,841.44 to erect 58 new dwelling houses for the workmen and also to repair existing ones. From 1801 to 1832 the Armory allowed its employees to construct their own houses on U. S. land. This was done in order to retain a work force. In the period 1822-38, the U. S. acquired the claims to all those privately built houses at a total cost of $17,860.67.

CHART I

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE U. S. ARMORY AT HARPERS FERRY, 1798-1835

ates	No. of Workshops (Musket Factory)	(Storage) Arsenal Buildings	Workmen's Dwellings	Total No. of Buildings	Expenditures for Construction
1798-1801	5	1	1 barrack	7	$75,214.92
1808-1810	12	2	14 houses	28	$92,079.48
811-1821	20	2	89	113	$83,392.72
1822-1829	33	2	110	172	$57,479.38
830-1835	35	2	127		$30,652.00 (ca.)

U. S. WORK FORCES EMPLOYED AT:

ear	The Musket Factory on Potomac	John Hall's Rifle Factory on Shenandoah*	Grand Total
22	237	16	253
1823	253	24	277
1824	280	35	315
1825	272	40	312
1826	221	40	261
827	239	55	294
828	217	67	284
829	205	61	266

John H. Hall came to Harpers Ferry in 1819 to begin producing his rifle for the . S. Government. Hall's Factory had 22 buildings by 1835, mostly small frame ructures. These buildings cost about $28,264.93 (1827-34) and a total of 93,651.18 was spent from 1819 to 1840.

CHART II

U. S. ARMORY AND HARPERS FERRY BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

Year	Size of Armory Work Force (1)	No. of Armory Dwellings on U. S. Land	No. of Armory Workshops	Total No. of White Males	No. of Stores in Harpers Ferry
1807	71	16 (1)	5 * (2)	(3)	4 (1803)
1810	197	16	12 *	386	8 (1816)
1821	271	89	21 *	681 (1820)	9 (1825)
1832	349	127		656 (1830)	22 (1835)
1844	398 (1841)	175		879 (1840)	35 (1840)
1850	354 (1852)	143	19 *	806	49
1857	321	33			46
1858	400	33			
1859 (Jan.)	250 (Cut in Force)	33	20 *	619 (1860)	43

(1) From: Snell, Charles W., "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance, and Numbers of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," dated October 31, 1958, revised January 13, 1959, 140 pages, 3 maps. Pages 7, 15, 19, 49, 72, 136. (HF-21B).

*Exclusive of two arsenal storage buildings and workshops at Hall's Rifle Works on the Shenandoah.

(2) Kissling, Herbert H., "United States Musket Factory, 1796-1835," dated February 28, 1961, 177 pages, 4 maps. (HF-25B); Snell, Charles W., "The Musket Factory Buildings and Grounds, Harpers Ferry Armory, 1859-60," dated April 27, 1959, 84 pages, 18 photos, and 4 maps. (Also includes data on the 1848 buildings). (HF-25A).

(3) From U. S. Census Records, 1810-60. (See Chart III.)

(4) Number of Stores from Chart VI and Chart VIII.

Breakup of the Wager Land Monopoly and U. S. Land Reform, 1836-1852

The three Wager children continued to hold their Harpers Ferry property in undivided ownership until 1835.[1] By the fall of 1834, however, James Bates Wager, the oldest of the three, was in extreme financial difficulty and was forced to take advantage of the bankruptcy laws to save himself from being thrown into debtors' prison. In order to settle his affairs and to also protect the rights of Gerard Bond Wager and Sarah Ann Wager, by then the wife of Noah H. Swayne, the Circuit Superior Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, took steps to have the Wager Six Acre Reservation, the 3/4 acre Ferry Lot, and 25 buildings standing on this land divided into three equal portions. The land was subdivided into 62 lots. On October 10, 1835 the court awarded each Wager heir 20 lots and eight buildings (except for James, who received nine structures), together with an undivided one-third interest in two lots that were known as the Bridge Lot and the Lot South of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Tracks. (See Map No. 3, a copy of the 1835 Plat showing the division of Wager Property, to which Charles W. Snell has added the existing 1835 structures drawn to scale).[2]

On June 18, 1836, the Court began sale of James B. Wager's 20 lots at public auction. This sale was the first opportunity since 1796 for any individual to acquire title to land and buildings in the business district of Harpers Ferry. The James B. Wager lots were quickly disposed of at high prices, his 2½ acres selling for about $25,000 in the period 1836-1841. The age of effective commercial competition in Harpers Ferry may thus be said to date from the June 18, 1836 sale. In the 3½ year period between June 1836 and 1840, 13 new store or shop buildings were

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1. Will Book No. 2, pp. 9-94, 287-289, 323-24, 369-68, 439, 290-91. Will Book No. 3, 137-143, 168-70, 231-237, 263-67, 424, 429. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, West Virginia.

2. Gibson, etc. vs. Wager, etc., Decree, Deed Book 29, 140-141. The original of the 1835 Plat is located in Deed Book No. 29, 1848-49, page 140. Jefferson County Courthouse, Charles Town, W. Va.

constructed in the lower town business district, thereby increasing the number of stores available from 22 in 1835 to 35 by 1840. Harpers Ferry reached the peak of its commercial development in 1850, when there were 49 stores available. (See Chart II, column 5 for the number of stores available at different periods). Although the Wager commercial and land monopoly was broken in 1836, Wager influence (through Gerard B. Wager and Noah H. Swayne) remained strong. In 1860 these two men still owned 19 lots or almost one-third of the original total of 62 lots.[1]

In 1852 the United States Government introduced a land reform program which finally permitted Armory workmen to own their homes. In January 1846, Major John Symington, the second military superintendent of the U. S. Armory at Harpers Ferry, first proposed the idea that proved to be the solution to the employee's housing problem. In brief, he recommended that all Armory lands not actually directly related to the manufacturing or storage of arms, be declared surplus and subdivided into small house lots. He further proposed that the existing government dwellings be appraised and that the Armory workmen be permitted to purchase at a private sale at the appraisal price the house in which they resided. Remaining unsold houses and vacant lots were then to be offered at a public auction and sold to the highest bidders. As a step in this direction of reform, Harpers Ferry was incorporated as a town in March 1851 and the first election of town officers took place in May 1851. Congress passed a law authorizing the sale of the surplus Armory land and the private sale was held on August 31, 1852. Fifty-two dwelling houses, sold at their appraised value, bought a total of $31,525 (of which $8,153.00 was paid in cash). At the public auction held on September 1 and 2, 1852, four dwelling houses and 220 vacant house lots were offered to the public. Sold were the four

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1. In 1860 the heirs of Gerard B. Wager still owned ten lots and Noah H. Swayne held title to 9 of his 20 lot inheritance. Gerard B. Wager died in 1848, but his heirs retained his holdings in undivided ownership. Swayne's role, 1836-1861, was an absentee landlord.

houses and 177 lots for a total of $27,121.83 (of which $7,084.92 was paid in cash). The grand total was $58,646.83 of which $16,237.92 collected in cash and bonds were issued for the remainder.[1]

By September 1852, with the private ownership of property possible in both the business and residential districts, Harpers Ferry ended its unique situation as regards to ownership of land and became much like any other American town. One hundred and sixty persons purchased houses and lots at the 1852 sale and of these 125 were Armory workmen. By 1869 all of the houses and all but 42 of the 220 vacant lots had been paid for in full.

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1. Snell, Charles W., "A Comprehensive History of the Construction, Maintenance, and Number of Armory Dwelling Houses, 1796-1869," dated October 31, 1958, revised January 13, 1959, pages 83 to 102, 105. The U. S. Armory retained title to 33 other Armory dwelling houses, 1852 to 1869.

CHART III

U. S. CENSUS RECORDS OF HARPERS FERRY

Year	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	
Total Population	751	1,377	1,385[1]	1,688[1]	1,747[2]	1,251[2]	Plus Slaves
Total Whites	661	1,255	1,184	1,467	1,551	1,212	
Total Blacks	90	122	201	221	196	39	Plus Slaves
Total No. of Families	100	196	208	261	279	217	
Total No. of Houses	15[3]	94[4]	147[4]	200[4]	267	200	
White Males	386	681	613	813	806	619	
White Females	275	574	571	654	745	593	
Free Black Males	0	13	21	39	50	20	
Free Black Females	0	11	42	48	37	19	
Total No. of Free Blacks	0	24	63	87	87	39	
Male Slaves		47	54	66	37	Not Counted	
Female Slaves		51	84	68	72	Not Counted	
Total No. of Slaves	90	98	89	134	109	Not Counted	
Total Population of Bolivar	0	0	269	515	1054	1,103	Plus Slaves
Island of Virginius	0	0	89	113	185	207	

1. Add population of Island of Virginius to this total.
2. Total includes the population of the Island of Virginius.
3. Many living in Armory Workshops and Barracks.
4. No. of houses estimated from Armory records.

CHART IV

U. S. CENSUS RECORDS FOR TOWN OF VIRGINIUS ISLAND
(Founded January 1827)*

Year	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	
Total Population	0	0	89	113	ca.185	ca.207	
Total Whites	0	0	70	108	-	-	
Total Blacks	0	0	19	5	-	-	
Total No. of Families	0	0	16	16	-	-	
Total No. of Houses	0	0	ca.	ca.	ca. 31	ca. 31	
White Males	0	0	43	66	-	-	
White Females	0	0	27	42	-	-	
Free Black Males	0	0	0	1	-	-	
Free Black Females	0	0	1	2	-	-	
Total No. of Free Blacks	0	0	1	3	-	-	
Male Slaves	0	0	7	2	-	-	
Female Slaves	0	0	11	0	-	-	
Total No. of Slaves	0	0	18	2	-	-	
Population of Harpers Ferry	751	1,377	1,385	1,688	1,562	1,044[1]	Plus Slaves
Total Population of Harpers Ferry & Virginius*	0	1,377	1,474	1,801	1,747	1,251	Plus Slaves
Population of Bolivar	0	0	269	515	1,054	1,103	Plus Slaves

*Island of Virginius was first claimed in 1816

1. In the period 1850-55, a considerable number of people from Harpers Ferry emigrated to the west.

CHART V

U. S. CENSUS RECORDS OF BOLIVAR

Year	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Total Population	0	0	269	515	1,054	1,103 Plus Slaves
Total Whites	0	0	233	459	948	1,029
No of Families	0	0	53	103	210	217
No of Houses	0	0	-	-	197	204
White Males	-	-	118	219	479	497
White Females	-	-	115	240	469	532
Free Black Males	-	-	5	21	29	33
Free Black Females	-	-	11	30	31	41
Total of Free Blacks	-	-	16	51	60	74
Male Slaves	-	-	8	2	17	Not counted
Female Slaves	-	-	12	3	29	Not counted
Total of Slaves	-	-	20	5	46	Not counted
Total of Blacks	0	0	36	56	106	74 Plus Slaves

Development of Harpers Ferry as a Communication Link, 1830-1860 and its effects on the Lower Town Business Enterprises

In 1824, with Lewis Wernwag as their builder, the Wagers constructed a 750-foot-long double wooden toll bridge across the Potomac, thus bringing to an end the operation of the old ferry.[1] In 1843-44, the Shenandoah Bridge Company constructed a 375-foot-long double wooden toll bridge across the Shenandoah.[2] In the 1830's, Harpers Ferry began to be connected by improved roads with the outside world. The Harpers Ferry, Charles Town, and Smithfield Turnpike Company was organized in 1830 and by 1831 its toll road had reached Harpers Ferry from the west and the company macadamized its road in 1833.[3] The Frederick and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, organized in Maryland in 1830, constructed a toll road, leading from Frederick west to Harpers Ferry. Their road reached the eastern end of the Wager Potomac bridge in 1832.[4] Finally, the Hillsborough and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, organized in 1851, constructed a road leading

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1. In December 1839, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company paid James B. Wager, Gerard B. Wager, and Noah H. Swayne $15,000.00, thus acquiring all their rights to the old bridge and ferry across the Potomac. In addition, the Company paid the Wagers another $5,618.00 in the 1836-41 period to acquire title to the bridge lot, abutment lot for the railroad bridge, the Wager bridge lot, and one-third of the lot south of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad track. See Snell, Charles W.,"Historic Building Site Report for Wager Lot No. 1 and the Bridge Lot, ... 1835-1862," dated September 22, 1958, 1-7.

2. Fredinando Fairfax held the ferry rights across the Shenandoah River from 1810 until October 27, 1818, when he sold them to the U. S. Government for $5,000.00. The Government leased the operation of the rope ferry until 1844, when the bridge was completed. For the ferry and bridge stories, see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report; History of Block F, Block G, and the U. S. Ferry Lots, Shenandoah Street, 1796-1869," dated February 9, 1959 (HF-27D), pages 20-35.

3. Snell, Charles W., "A History of the Island of Virginius, 1751 to 1870," dated December 4, 1958 (166 page edition), 21, 22, 35, 36.

4. Virginia Free Press, March 3, 1830; May 5, 1830; August 30, 1832.

from the southern end of the Shenandoah Toll bridge along the base of the cliffs on the south side of the river and then over the mountains to Hillsborough, Virginia.[1]

In 1806-07 the Potomac Company constructed a canal with upper and lower locks along the north side of Shenandoah River just west of Harpers Ferry. In 1824, reorganized as the Shenandoah Canal Company, further improvements were made that included a dam across the Shenandoah River to furnish water for the Harpers Ferry canal and a turning basin for boats was also built.[2] The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, reorganized from the Potomac Company in 1824-25, reached the Maryland shore opposite to Harpers Ferry with their canal and lock No. 33 in November 1833. In October 1850, they completed the canal as far west as Cumberland, where the project came to a halt.[3]

Between 1829 and 1836, with the improvement of roads and prior to the arrival of railroads, Harpers Ferry enjoyed a brief era of stagecoaching.[4] In 1829, a stage came through Harpers Ferry on every Tuesday and Saturday; the fare was then $4.00 from Washington to Harpers Ferry, and $4.80 to Charles Town, Virginia. In 1830, with the fare set at 12½ cents a mile, the editor of the Charles Town newspaper sadly noted that there were no passengers riding the stages.

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1. Virginia Free Press, Charles Town, Va., March 7, 1851, p. 3; May 2, 1851, p. 3; March 18, 1852, p. 3

2. Smith, Philip R., Jr., "History of the Upper Hall Island, Harpers Ferry, 1796-1884," dated February 19, 1959, pages 3, 14. Smith, Philip R., Jr.," History of the Lower Hall Island, The Rifle Factory," dated March 2, 1959, pages 22-24. Snell, Charles W., "History of the Island of Virginius, 1751-1870," dated December 4, 1958 (166 pages), 11-13, 119.

3. Virginia Free Press, Charles Town, Va., November 28, 1833, p. 3; October 18, 1850, p. 2.

4. For this story, see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 45 and 45A, The John G. Wilson Building, U. S. Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street," February 27, 1959, HF-61, pages 23 to 26.

In 1834 stages left Winchester, Virginia, at noon on Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays, and arrived at Frederick, Maryland, 51 miles distant, the next morning in time for passengers to take the B. & O. Railroad to Baltimore. Passengers bound for Washington, D. C., got off at Harpers Ferry (37 miles from Winchester), where they took a packet boat on the C. & O. Canal to the capital. By the summer of 1834, there were two competing lines: the Baltimore and Winchester Mail Stage Company and the People's Line of Troy Coaches. The fare from Winchester to Harpers Ferry was $1.50 and to Frederick, Maryland, $3.00. The stages stopped at Harpers Ferry to allow passengers to eat and sleep. This traffic had its effect on Harpers Ferry hotel operations. On Shenandoah Street, on the west side of town, was Major James Stevenson's Hotel in Building No. 45 from 1830 to 1837. Almost across the street and located on U. S. Block C, Lot 1, House No. 3, was the Globe Inn, a hotel and tavern operated by John Fitzsimmons from 1832 to 1835; in the center of town, at the junction of Shenandoah and High Street was a third inn, Wager family's old (1803) frame Harpers Ferry Hotel with 22 rooms and leased by Captain Meriwether Thompson from 1830 to 1834, and by Nicholas and Isabella Fitzsimmons from 1836 to 1838. Also constructed and operated under a leasehold from the Wager family was the large 3½ story brick structure built by Samuel Gibson in 1834 on Wager Lot 5 in the Ferry Lot Reservation near the Potomac Bridge. Gibson operated this hotel, which he called the "National Hotel," from 1834 to 1841.[1]

The coming of the railroads had an even greater effect on the hotel business in Harpers Ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached the Maryland shore opposite to Harpers Ferry in December 1834, but was not able to construct a bridge across the Potomac and get its locomotives and cars into the town of Harpers until 1837.

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1. See Chart VIII, sheet 1, column for 1835, and Chart IX, pages 1 and 2, column 1835 for locations of these four hotels.

In November 1842 the B. & O. Railroad finally completed its main line from Baltimore as far west as Cumberland Harpers Ferry, beginning in 1842, became a regular stopping place for B. & O. passengers to dine, thus ushering in a golden age of hotels at Harpers Ferry.[1] The Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company received a right-of-way along the north bank of the Shenandoah River through Armory land from the United States in 1835 (See Map No. 2, prepared by U. S. Army Engineers in 1835 showing the railroad's right-of-way in relation to existing structures. Data on nature of building - brick, frame or stone, - has been added by Charles W. Snell). The railroad was opened its full distance, about 32 miles from Winchester to Harpers Ferry, in March 1836.[2] The completion of the W. & P. Railroad was the death knell for the stage lines. In like manner, the two Harpers Ferry hotels located on the west side of town, the Globe Inn in House 3, on Lot No. 1, Block C, Shenandoah Street, and Stephenson's Hotel across the street in Building No. 45, were doomed as hotels because they were located too far away from the railroad stations.

The stragetic site for hotels and restaurants after 1837 was at the junction of the B. & O. and W. & P. Railroad lines in the Wager Ferry Lot on the east side of town. Here in expectation of passengers from the railroads, Gerard G. Wager and James Foley built the large 3½ story brick U. S. Hotel on Wager Lots 6 and 7 in 1837-39; in 1837-38 Samuel Gibson constructed on Wager Lot 9 the three-story brick "Virginia House,"

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1. For story of the B. & O. Railroad, see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 1 and the Bridge Lot - The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Bridge and Buildings at Harpers Ferry, 1835-1862," dated September 22, 1958, 44 pages (HF-47).

2. For data on the Winchester & Potomac Railroad, see Smith, Philip R., Jr., "Research Report: History of the Large and Small Arsenals, 1796-1869, Block A, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Shenandoah Street," dated December 19, 1958, revised April 29, 1959, 49 pages. Pages 16-20; and Snell, Charles W., "History of the Island of Virginius," page 83.

which was leased and operated by Eli H. Carrell. Both the U. S. Hotel and the Virginia House fronted directly on the B. & O. Railroad platform. Located just across South Potomac Street and on the north side of Shenandoah Street, was John G. Wilson's 3½ story brick structure, erected in 1837-38, known as "Fitzsimmons Hotel," and operated by Mrs. Isabella Fitzsimmons. The "older" 3½ story brick hotel, "the National Hotel, erected by Samuel Gibson in 1834 and located on Wager Lot 5, was able to continue in business because it was favorably situated on the west side of South Potomac Street in the Ferry Lot, and just across the street from the railroad platform.[1]

By July 1843, however, Wilson's structure on Lot 13 went out of the hotel business and was converted into a dry goods store; about 1848 the National Hotel also closed down in the building on Wager Lot No. 5. The U. S. Hotel, on the other hand, flourished and was enlarged by the addition of a large three-story brick wing in 1839-42. The other hotel fronting on the railroad platform and located on Wager Lot 9 also did well, was acquired by the B. & O. Railroad Company in 1857 and was known as the "Potomac Restaurant" in 1859.

Finally, in completing Harpers Ferry's links with the outside world, telegraph lines reached Harpers Ferry in 1848.[2]

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1. See Chart VIII, sheets 1 and 2, column 1840, and Chart IX, sheets 1 and 2, column 1840, for the location and fate of these hotels.

2. Virginia Free Press, Charles Town, Virginia, September 2, 1847, 2; November 16, 1848, p. 2; April 26, 1849, p. 3.

PART II

NUMBERS, TYPES, AND CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF HARPERS FERRY, 1803-1860

Chart No. VI, "Business Establishments of the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry, 1803-1860," endeavors to establish: (1) the total number of commercial buildings or stores available for use at set dates; (2) the variety of these business structures; (3) the approximate numbers of each type of business that were functioning at the set dates; and (4) when generally each type of a business first appeared in Harpers Ferry.

Chart VI is based on the itemized data presented on Charts IX, X, XI, and XII, for the individual lots and buildings in the Lower Town of Harpers Ferry Chart No. VI indicates that there were about 29 different types of commercial uses for the buildings (exclusive of serving as offices for doctors, dentists, and lawyers) by 1860.

CHART VI

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF HARPERS FERRY, 1803-1860 (Exclusive of the Island of Virginius)

Types	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860
1. Bakery	0	0	0	1	0	1
2. Barbershops	0	0	0	1	0	1
3. Blacksmith Shops	0	0	0	*	1	1
4. Book and Stationery Stores	0	0	1	1	0	0
5. Boots and Shoes Hats and Caps Stores	0	0	0	1	2	1
6. Butcher and Grocery Shops	0	0	0			
7. Cabinetmaking Shops	0	0	0	0	1	0
8. Cleaning and Dying Shops	0	0	0			
9. Readymade Clothing Stores	0	0	0	1	3	4
10. Confectionery Shops	0	0	0	0	1	1
11. Drugstores	0	1	3	3	3	1
12. Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware	1	3	7	8	10	7
13. Fish Markets	0	0	0			
14. Flour and Feed Stores	0	0	0	0	1	
15. Grocery and Liquor Stores	0	0	0	2	1	4
16. Hatmaking Shops	0	0	*	*		

CHART VI

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF HARPERS FERRY, 1803-1860
(Exclusive of the Island of Virginius)

	Types	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860
19.	Lawyers Offices	0	0				1 for rent
20.	Lumber and Grain Yards	0	0	0	*		
21.	Sheet Metal Shops (Roofing)	0	0	*	1	0	0
22.	Millinery and Dressmaking Shops	0	0				
23.	Physicians Offices	0		*			
24.	Public Market (Foods)	0	0	0	0	1	1
[illegible].	Saddle & Harness Shops	0	0	*	1	2	1
[illegible]6.	Shoemaker Shops	0	0	*	1	1	5
27.	Stoneworking Yard	0	0	0	*		
28.	Tailor Shops	0	1	2	3	5	4
29.	Taverns (Drinking and Eating Houses)	1	0	0	2	5	4
30.	Tobacco Shops	0	0	0	*	*	1
31.	Warehouses	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Totals of Businesses Identified by Location	4	7	18	33	40	43
	Total of Store-rooms Available	4	9	22	35	49	43

*Indicates businesses first appearing in this period.

PART III

THE VARIETY OF MERCHANT, PROFESSIONAL, AND TRADESPEOPLE ACTIVE IN HARPERS FERRY IN 1850 AND 1860

Chart No. VII illustrates the 51 different occupations, exclusive of the U. S. Armory positions, that are known to have been active at Harpers Ferry and the Island of Virginius in the 1850-1860 period. This list is based on the data presented on Chart VI and also on Historian James C. Roach's "The Trade and Professional People in Harpers Ferry, 1850 and 1860," dated September 1970, and drawn from the U. S. Census records. (Mr. Roach's two lists will be found in Appendixes I and II of this report). It should be noted that Historian Roach's lists of names for the two censuses are not complete, however, his lists are useful in illustrating the variety of trades and professions that were in practice in Harpers Ferry and Virginius prior to the Civil War. The number given for each trade or profession is drawn from Mr. Rocah's list (he did not include merchants) and are accurate as far as they go, but it is not safe to assume, for example, that there were not one or two more saddlemakers working in 1860, than appear on the 1860 listing.

CHART VII

THE VARIETY OF MERCHANT TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE ACTIVE IN HARPERS FERRY, 1850-1869

Types	No. in 1850	No. in 1860
1. Artists	0	3
2. Boarding Housekeepers	0	1
3. Barkeepers	3	0
4. Barbers	1	0
5. Blacksmiths (No. of men)	0	4
6. Boatmen	1	0
7. Butchers	2	2
8. Book and Stationery Merchants	-	-
9. Boot-Shoes, Hats & Cap Merchants	-	-
10. Cabinetmakers	-	-
11. Carriagemakers	0	2
12. Cleaning and Dying	-	-
13. Civil Engineer	0	1
14. Readymade Clothing Merchants	-	-
15. Confectioners and Bakers	1	3
16. Constable (Town)	0	1

CHART VII

Types	No in 1850	No. in 1860
17. Dentists	0	1
18. Druggists	3	1
19. Dry Goods and Groceries Merchants	-	-
20. Fish Merchants	-	-
21. Flour Dealers	1	0
22. Grocery and Liquor Merchants	-	-
23 Gunsmith (other than Armorers)	0	1
24. Hatmakers	-	-
25. Hotelkeepers	1	0
26. Jewelers	-	-
27. Lawyers	1	1
28. Lumber and Grain Dealers	-	-
29. Meat and Grocery Merchants	-	-
30. Miliner and Dressmakers	0	1
31. Millers	0	2
32. Merchant Millers	-	-
33. Millwrights	-	1
34. Perfumers	1	0
35. Physicians	6	6
36. Post Masters	1	1
37. Saddle and Harnessmakers	0	2
38. Shoemakers	12	6

CHART VII

Types	No. in 1850	No. in 1860
39. Stonecutters	0	1
40. Stoneyards	-	-
41. Merchant Tailors	1	1
42. Tailors	2	1
43. Tavern Keepers	1	0
44. Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)	2	0
45. Tobaccoists	1	1
46. Wagonmakers	1	1
47. Wagoners	2	2
48. Warehousemen	-	-
49. Carpenters	-	-
50. Iron Foundrymen	-	-
51. Machinists	-	-
52. Sawmill Rmployees	-	-
53. Cotton Mill Employees	-	-
TOTALS	43	47

PART IV

SUMMARY DATA ILLUSTRATING THE CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF HARPERS FERRY'S FOUR BUSINESS DISTRICTS 1803 to 1860

Chart No. VIII, summarizing the data that is presented on Charts No. IX, X, XI, and XII, illustrates geographically and chronologically the commercial development of Harpers Ferry's four business districts, namely: South Potomac Street (or the Wager Ferry Lot), Shenandoah Street, High Street, and North Potomac Street commercial areas, from 1803 to 1860. Chart VIII gives (1) the number of standing structures in each district that were available for commercial use at set dates, and (2) the total number of such buildings for the town. These figures indicate that the South Potomac Street and Shenandoah Street districts were the chief commercial areas of the town from 1803 to 1860; that about 1840 the High Street area began to evolve as a secondary business area, and that North Potomac Street became a minor commercial area after 1850.

The totals also show that while the Wager family owned a monopoly of land and buildings, the number of commercial structures in the lower town increased from four in 1803 to 22 by 1835. With the partial breakup of the Wager monopoly in 1836 and the introduction of competition, the number of business structures more than doubled in 15 years, increasing from 22 in 1835 to 49 buildings by 1850.

CHART VIII

HARPERS FERRY BUSINESS DISTRICTS OF THE LOWER TOWN
NUMBER OF STORE BUILDINGS AVAILABLE

SUMMARY SHEET

Building and Lot Numbers	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
South Potomac Street (Ferry Lot)	1 Warehouse	1 Warehouse 1 Store	1 Hotel 10 Stores	3 Hotels 1 Tavern 10 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 10 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 9 Stores	Not Standing 9
Shenandoah Street	1 Hotel 1 Store	1 Hotel 5 Stores	3 Hotels 7 Stores	1 Hotel 12 Stores	19 Stores	17 Stores	9 Stores
High Street	1 Tavern (1A)	1 Store	1 Store	1 Tavern 6 Stores	3 Taverns 12 Stores	1 Tavern 10 Stores	4 Stores
North Potomac Street	0	0	0	1 Warehouse	1 Tavern 1 Shop	2 Taverns 1 Shop	2 Taverns
Total of Stores	1 Tavern 1 Hotel 1 Store 1 Warehouse	1 Hotel 7 Stores 1 Warehouse	4 Hotels 18 Stores	4 Hotels 2 Taverns 29 Stores	2 Hotels 5 Taverns 42 Stores	2 Hotels 4 Taverns 37 Stores	24
GRAND TOTAL OF ENTERPRISES	4	9	22	35	49	43	24

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1894
Population Harpers Ferry & Virginius	751	1,377	1,474	1,801	1,747	ca. 1,360	
Bolivar	0	0	269	515	1,054	ca. 1,153	

PART V

SUMMARY DATA ILLUSTRATING THE CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, STREET BY STREET, OF EVERY COMMERCIAL LOT IN THE LOWER TOWN OF HARPERS FERRY 1803 to 1860

Charts No. IX, X, XI, and XII summarize geographically (lot by lot and street by street) and also chronologically the development and use of every lot in the lower town of Harpers Ferry that was utilized for commercial purposes between 1803 and 1860. The first line in each block on the left-hand column of each chart is the name or number of building standing in 1859. The second line has the years (such as 1837-38) when the structure that was standing in 1859 was built. The third line (e.g. Lot 10) is the Wager Lot No. on which that structure stood in 1859. "One store or two stores" in each block indicates the number of shops that each structure contained during the 1859 period.

Chart IX presents the building data and totals for the East and South Sides and West and North Sides of South Potomac Street (or Wager Ferry Lot Reservation). Chart X has similar data on the North and South sides of Shenandoah Street. Like information is presented on Chart XI for the West and East sides of High Street, and finally, Chart XII sets forth the facts on the West side of North Potomac Street. Only Lower town lots and buildings with a commercial history have been included on these charts.

Sheet 1

CHART IX

SOUTH POTOMAC STREET (FERRY LOT) BUSINESS DISTRICT
EAST AND SOUTH SIDES

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
1. 1 Store 1853-55 Lot 10, West	Vacant	Vacant	Frame House Tailor Shop	Frame House Tailor Shop	Vacant	Brick House Dry Goods Store	Not Standing
2. Stone House 1826-27- 1 Store Lot 9, West	Vacant	Vacant	Dry Goods & Groceries	Drug Store	Drug Store	Drug Store	Not Standing
3. Frame House 1841-1 Store Lot 8, West	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Clothing Store	Clothing Store	Not Standing
4. Brick Buildings 1837-39 Lots 7-6 & 8	Lot 7 Frame Ware-house	Lot 7 Frame Ware-house	Lot 7 Frame Ware-house	U. S. Hotel Lots 7 & 6	U. S. Hotel Lots 7, 6, & part of 8	Wager House Hotel	Not Standing
5. B & O Railroad 1846-47 Lot 1	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	B & O Railroad Ticket Office Depot	Railroad Ticket Office	Not Standing
6. Bridge Toll House 1837 Lot South	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Potomac River Bridge Toll House	Bridge Toll House	Bridge Toll House	Not Standing
7. B & O Old Office 1837 Lot South	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	B & O Ticket Office 1837-1847	Railroad Office or Tool House	Railroad Office or Tool House	Not Standing

Sheet 2

CHART IX

SOUTH POTOMAC STREET (FERRY LOT) BUSINESS DISTRICT
EAST AND SOUTH SIDES

Building and Lot Nos	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
8. Gault House 1840-41 Store Lot, South	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Tavern	Tavern	Tavern	Not Standing
9. Stone House 1843-45, 1 Store Lot 10, East	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Warehouse	Warehouse	Not Standing
10. Potomac Restuarant 1837-38 Lot 9, East	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Virginia House Hotel	Western Exchange or Carrell Hotel	Potomac Restaurant	Not Standing
Total of Available Stores	1 Store	1 Store	3 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 2 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 3 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 4 Stores	Not Standing
No of Enterprises	1	1	3	5	6	7	

Sheet 3

CHART IX

SOUTH POTOMAC STREET (FERRY LOT) BUSINESS DISTRICT
WEST AND NORTH SIDES

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
11. Brick, 2 Stores 1834 Lot 5	Vacant	Vacant	National Hotel; Dry Goods & Groceries	National Hotel; Dry Goods & Groceries	Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes; Clothing & Tailor Shop	Boots, Hats; Clothing & Tailor Shop	Not Standing
Stone, 1 Store 1825-30 Lot 4	Vacant	Tailor Shop	Tailor Shop	One Store	Tailor Shop	Tobacco Shop	Not Standing
12. Frame, 1 Store Lot 2, North	Vacant	Probably Vacant	Book & Stationery Store	Book & Stationery Store	Shop	Barber Shop	Not Standing
13. Brick, 1 Store Lot 2, South	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Warehouse	Store	Jewelry Store	Not Standing
14. Brick, 2 Stores 1831-32 Lot 11	Vacant	Vacant	Dry Goods - Groceries, & Post Office	Dry Goods & Groceries	Dry Goods & Groceries	Demolished in 1854 - a Street	Not Standing
15. Brick, 2 Stores 1830-31 Lot 12	Vacant	Vacant	Drug Store & Dry Goods Store	Drug Store & Dry Goods Store	Demolished in 1848 - Made a Street	Street	Not Standing
TOTAL OF AVAILABLE STORES	0	1 Store	1 Hotel 7 Stores	1 Hotel 8 Stores	7 Stores	5 Stores	Not Standing
No. of Enterprises	0	1	8	9	7	5	9*
GRAND TOTAL FERRY LOT	1 Warehouse	1 Warehouse 1 Store	1 Hotel 10 Stores	3 Hotels 1 Tavern 10 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 10 Stores	2 Hotels 1 Tavern 9 Stores	9*
No of Enterprises	1	2	11	14	13	12	9

Sheet 1

CHART X

THE SHENANDOAH STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT
NORTH SIDE

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
1. House 1837-38 1 Store, Lot 13	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Hotel Barber Shop	Dry Goods Store	Demolished April 1856 Potomac Street	Potomac Street
2. Building 9 1837-38 1 Store, Lot 14	Frame House	Frame House	Frame House	Grocery Store	Drug Store	Dry Goods Store	Saloon
3. Building 10 1846-47 1 Store, Lot 15-3	Part of Harpers Ferry Hotel	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Harpers Ferry Hotel, 22 Rooms	Drug Store & Bakery	Dry Goods Store	Clothing Store	General Store
4. Building 11 1838-39 1 Store, Lot 15-2	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods Store	Drug Store
5. Building 121 Store, 1838-39 Lot 15-1	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Harpers Ferry Hotel	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods Store	Drug Store
6. House, Brick 1832 - 1 Store, Lot 51	Vacant	Vacant	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods Store	Grocery Store
7. Building 38 1844 - 2 Stores Lot 50	Vacant	1824 Stone Stable	Stone Stable	Stone Stable Used as Grocery Store	Clothing Store	Grocery and Dry Goods Store	Dwelling & Meat Store
8. Building 40 1824-25 1 Store, Lot 49	Vacant	Dry Goods & Groceries	Dry Goods	Dry Goods & Clothing	Dry Goods Store	Clothing Store	Clothing Store
9. Stone House 1803-1813 Lot 48, 1 Store	Vacant	Drug Store	Drug Store	Watches & Jewelry	Dry Goods & Grocery Store	Grocery & Liquor Store	Demolished

Sheet 2

Chart X

THE SHENANDOAH STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT
NORTH SIDE

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
10. Building 43 1845 2 Stores, Lot 47	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Dry Goods & Groceries; Boots and Shoes	Groceries & Liquor	Dwelling
11. Building 44 1845-46 2 Shops, Lot 46	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Frame House	Dry Goods Brick Building	Bakery and 1 Shop for Rent	Dwelling
12. Building 45 1825-26 2 Stores, U. S. Lot 1	Vacant	Dry Goods	Jewelry Store Hotel	Sheet Metal Shop Dry Goods & Post Office	Post Office, Saddle & Harness Shop	Shoemaker & Tailor Shops	General Store
No of Stores Available	1 Hotel 1 Store	1 Hotel 4 Stores	2 Hotels 6 Stores	1 Hotel 11 Stores	16 Stores	15 Stores	8 Stores

CHART X

SHENANDOAH STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT (2)
SOUTH SIDE

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
13. House No. 4 1818-20, 1 Store Block C, Lot 1	Vacant	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods Store	Dry Goods (White Store)	Tailor Shop	Dry Goods	General Store
14. House 3, Brick 1818-20 Block C, Lot 1	Vacant	Boarding House	Globe Inn	Boarding House	Boarding House	Boarding House	Dwelling House
15. Market House 1846-47, 1 Shop Block B, U. S.	Vacant	Armory Dwelling	Armory Dwelling	Armory Dwelling	Public Town Market	Public Town Market	Boarding House
16. Pay Office 1822 Block B, Lot 2	Vacant	Paymaster's Office	Paymaster's Office	Paymaster's Office to 1848	Tailor Shop, Then Lawyer's Office	Removed in 1858	Demolished
Total of Stores Available	0	1 Boarding House, 1 Shop	1 Inn; 1 Store	1 Store 1 Boarding House	3 Stores; 1 Boarding House	2 Stores 1 Boarding House	1 Store; 1 Boarding House
GRAND TOTAL ON SHENANDOAH	1 Hotel; 1 Store	2 Hotels; 5 Stores	3 Hotels; 7 Stores	2 Hotels 12 Stores	1 Boarding House 19 Stores	1 Boarding House 17 Stores	1 Boarding House 9 Stores

Sheet 1

CHART XI

THE HIGH STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT
THE WEST SIDE

Buildings and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
1. Building No. 37 1803-13 Lot 52, 1 Store	Vacant Lot	General Store	Drug Store	Shoemaker's Shop	Drug Store	Shoemaker's Shop	Dwelling
2. Frame House 1845-49 Lot 53B	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	1-Story Frame House (1845-49)	Dwelling	Vacant Lot
3. Stone House 1849-58 Lot 53A	Vacant	Vacant	2-Story Frame Residence	2-Story Frame Residence	Stone Building 1849	Dwelling	Vacant Building
4. Brick House 1849 Lot 54B	Vacant Lot	Vacant	1-Story Frame Dwelling	Frame Dwelling	Brick House, 1849 Grocery Store	Grocery Store	Cobbler Shop
5. Brick House 1839 Lot 54A	Vacant Lot	Vacant	Vacant	Tailor Shop	Tailor Shop	Tailor Shop	Barber Shop
6. Brick House 1848 Lot 55A	Vacant Lot	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant Lot	"Green House" Tavern	Dwelling	Dwelling
7. Stone House 1839-54 Lot 55B	Vacant	Vacant	Stone House	Tailor Shop	Tailor Shop	Tailor Shop	Dwelling
8. Brick House 1841 Lot 56A	Vacant Lot	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Flour and Feed Store	Saddle and Harness Shop	Demolished
9. Brick House 1842-50 Lot 56B	Vacant Lot	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Saddle & Harness Shop	Shoemaker's Shop	Vacant Building
10. Brick House 1842-50 Lot 56C	Vacant Lot	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Tavern	Tavern	Dwelling
Total of Stores Available	0 1 Tavern (1A)	1 Store	1 Store	3 Stores	2 Taverns 7 Stores	1 Tavern 6 Stores	2 Shops

Sheet 2

CHART X1

THE HIGH STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT
THE EAST SIDE

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
11. Building 12A 1840-45 Lot 15-1	Hotel	Hotel	Hotel	Shop	Shop	Dwelling	Dwelling
12. Building 13 1850-57 Lot 15-1	Hotel	Hotel	Hotel	Vacant	Shop?	Shoemaker's Shop	Demol-ished
13. Building No. 14 1858 Lot 15-1	Hotel	Hotel	Hotel	Vacant	Vacant	Jewelry Store	Not Occupied
14. Building 15 1838-39 Lot 15-4	Hotel	Hotel	Frame Structure Hotel	Tavern	Shoemaker's Shop	Shoemaker's Shop	Dry Goods Store
15. Building 16 1844 Lot 16	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Confectionery Shop	Confectionery Shop	Dwelling
16. House - 1841 Lot 18	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	1841-47 Shoe & Boot Store	Armory Dwelling	Armory Dwelling	Dwelling
17. House - 1841 Lot No. 19	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	1841-47 Saddle & Harness-making Shop	Armory Dwelling	Armory Dwelling	Dwelling
18. House - 1841-43 Lot 30	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Tavern	Tenement	Dwelling
19 House - 1844-49 Lot 32	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Vacant	Cabinetmaking Shop	Tenement	Demolished
Total of Avail-able Shope	0	0	0	1 Tavern 3 Stores	1 Tavern 5 Stores	4 Stores	2 Shops
GRAND TOTAL OF SHOPS ON HIGH STREET	0	1 Store	1 Store	1 Tavern 6 Stores	3 Taverns 12 Stores	1 Tavern 10 Stores	4 Stores

CHART XII

NORTH POTOMAC STREET BUSINESS DISTRICT (WEST SIDE)

Building and Lot Nos.	1803	1825	1835	1840	1850	1860	1894
1. Building 7 1838-39 Lot 15 - 2 & 4	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	to 1847 Warehouse	White Hall Tavern	Tavern	Saloon
2. Building 5 1856 Lot 16	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Tavern	Saloon
3. Stable 1837-40 Lot 17	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Stable	Stable	Made into Street, 1856	Jones Alley
4. Frame Shop 1841 Lot 24	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Vacant Lot	Blacksmith Shop	Blacksmith Shop	Stable
No of Stores Available	0	0 Stores	0 Stores	1 Store	1 Tavern 1 Shop	2 Taverns 1 Shop	2 Taverns

PART VI

HISTORICAL USES AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES IN THE LOWER TOWN AREA OF HARPERS FERRY

The following data in Part VI is provided for the 60 extant and non-extant structures located in the lower area of Harpers Ferry that were utilized for commercial purposes during the period 1803 to 1860: (1) Location of the building; (2) and (3), the ownership and use in 1859; (4) an architectural description of the structure as it appeared in 1859, including the year when built, name of the builder, and a discussion of the original floor plan (if sufficient architectural data is known to reveal the original plan). 5. The commercial use of each building is traced from 1803 to 1860 and the names of merchants, dates of operations, and types of business are included when known. 6. The important historical sketches and contemporary (1850-73) photos that illustrate and document how each building looked in the 1859-65 period are listed and each view is discussed. 7. Finally, the sources of all the above information - the fully documented Part I and II Historical and Architectural Data Sections of some 59 Historic Building Reports written during the 1957-1959 period, are listed for each extant structure or lot. All of the historical data presented in this report and summarized in Charts VI to XII inclusive, except for the architectural descriptions, have been drawn from the above-mentioned resesrch studies.

No. 1

WALSH & BROTHER DRY GOODS STORE

(WEST PORTION OF WAGER LOT NO. 10)

(Non-Extant Structure)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street, at the west end of Wager Lot No. 10, and opposite to the beginning of Shenandoah Street.

Ownership: Noah H. Swayne, as husband of Sally Ann Wager (1835-1865); lot held under a leasehold by the estate of Richard D. Doran, (and Mrs. Bridget Doran, widow) from 1837 to 1863.

Use in 1859: Dry goods store of John and William Walsh.

Physical Appearance in 1859: This structure, fronting west upon South Potomac Street, was built by Michael Doran, the brother of the late Richard D. Doran, probably in 1853-55, to replace his brick store on adjacent Wager Lot No. 11, which was purchased by the U. S. Government and demolished in 1854-55. The new house, on Wager Lot 10, was a three-story brick structure with a gable roof, an end chimney within the walls at the south (right) end, and a covered wood two-story porch across its west (front) elevation. The house was about 29 feet or four bays wide and 25 feet deep. The north gable end contained three windows arranged in a single tier, set one above the other, and located near the northwest (front) corner. These windows and those of the first two stories on the front elevation were full length and appear to have had nine over six lights. Third story windows in the front facade were reduced in length and probably had 3 over 3 lights. The first story contained the storeroom and the upper floors served as a dwelling. The building was destroyed by Union troops on February 7, 1862. A few feet behind (to the east) of this structure, and also located on Lot 10, was a one-story stone house erected by Richard D. Doran in 1843-45, which may have served as a warehouse. This stone building is described in detail elsewhere.

Early History of the West Portion of Lot 10, 1830-1843:

From as early as 1830 to 1843 the future site of the three-story 1854 brick house was occupied by a frame structure about 28 feet wide and 24 feet deep. This wooden building was demolished by 1848. In 1830 the frame house apparently contained two small shops:

1. February 1830-May 1834: Tailor shop of N. O. Allison.

2. February 1830-September 1833: Boot and shoemaking shop of Smith and Anders.

3. September 1833: Hatmaking shop of George W. Glassgow.

4. June 1834-June 1835: Tailor shop of Pharis Ferral.

5. June 1835-August 1835: Tailor shop of Dunn and Bell.

6. August 1835-November 1836: Tailor shop of Pharis Ferral.

7. November 1836-January 1840: Tailor shop of George W. Cutshaw.

8. April 1843-April 1845: ? Tin, copper and sheet iron roofing shop of Benjamin M. Snook. (He died in April 1845).

9. October 1845: Samuel Gibson's store.

10. May 1846: Possibly the Valley Marble Yard of John Fagan, making tombs, monuments, mantels, door steps, and door and window sills and lintels.

11. Frame house definitely not standing in 1848.

Three-Story Brick Structure - ca. 1854-1862:

Michael Doran, the brother of Richard D. Doran, retired from business in April 1854.

1. April 1854-1862: The brick building served as the dry goods store of John and William Walsh, who took over Michael Doran's business operations.

2. Brick structure burned by Union troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photographs of Building:

1. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup or enlargement made from HF-66) excellent 1859 photo which shows the north gable end and west (front) elevation very clearly.

2. HF-373, 1859 drawing: (Also see HF-424 or 512) from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 19, 1859, page 1 - "The Capture of John Brown." Showing north gable end and west front. Suggests the large windows had nine over six lights.

3. HF-349, April 18, 1861 sketch: From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, April 1861, page 372, showing the Federal troops setting fire to the Musket Factory buildings as they prepare to evacuate the town. The view shows Lot 10 building but does not add any new information.

4. HF-4 or HF-334 drawing: May or June 1861, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Nwwspaper, view looking down from Camp Hill, but adds no new information.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 10, Walsh & Brother Store and the Stone House, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 10, 1958, 15 pages, 3 maps. (HF-43).

No. 2

DR. CLAGETT'S DRUG STORE

(WEST PORTION OF WAGER LOT 9)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street, at the west end of Wager Lot No. 9, and opposite to Wager Lot 5 and the beginning of Shenandoah Street.

Ownership in 1859: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1857 to date.

Use in 1859: Drug store of Dr. Joseph E. Clagett.

Appearance in 1859: Built by Frederick W. Springer under a leasehold in 1826-27, this house fronted on South Potomac Street. The 2½ story stone building had a gable roof with two dormers in the west (front) roof slope and a wide end chimney within the walls at the south (right) gable end. The house had a cellar and was about 40 feet or four bays wide and 24 feet deep. Entrance doors, topped by rectangular transoms were located in the two center bays of the first story. Second story windows were adorned with exterior louvered shutters. The first floor contained one store and the upper floors were used as a dwelling. There were three rooms and a kitchen on the second floor. Doors were panelled, the floors were of narrow boards, and the first floor fireplace was flanked by closets. The structure was destroyed by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Use of Building 1827-1862:

1. 1827-December 1830: Drug store and residence of Frederick W. Springer. (Died December 14, 1830).

2. November 1832-March 1834: Dry goods store of Caleb Wall; August 1833 to March 1834 of Caleb Wall and Edward S. Duncanson.

3. April 1834-March 1837: Dry goods and grocery store of Thomas Hughes.

4. July 1842-March 1854: Drug store of Augustus M. Cridler.

5. 1854-1855: Drug store of T. D. Hammond.

6. January 1856-1862: Drug store of Dr. Joseph E. Clagett.

6. Building destroyed by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photos:

1. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-66). Excellent 1859 photograph made from Camp Hill showing the west (front) elevation of the house in detail.

2. No other print (or photo) known that adds any data to the features not visible in item 1.

Sources of Information on Building

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 9, The Potomac Restaurant or Western Exchange Hotel, and the Stone House (Dr Joseph Clagett's Drug Store)," dated September 5, 1958, 26 pages, 3 maps. (HF-42). Also pages 25 and 26 of Snell, C. W. "Historic Site Survey Report for Wager Lots No. 6, 7, and Part of 8, The Wager House or United States Hotel, Ferry Lot Series," dated August 7, 1958, 39 pages, 3 maps, 7 photos. (HF-40).

No. 3

THE JOHN STRAUSS CLOTHING STORE

(WEST END OF WAGER LOT No. 8)

(Non-Extant Structure)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street, at the west end of Wager Lot 8, and opposite to Wager Lot No. 5

Ownership in 1859: Estate of Gerard B. Wager (from 1846 to after 1865).

Use in 1859: Readymade clothing store of John Strauss & Company. (Henry Strauss).

Appearance in 1859: Constructed by James Bergin under a lease-hold in 1841, the house on Wager Lot 8 was a two-story frame structure with gable roof and an end chimney located at the north (left-hand) gable end. The structure was about 20 feet square and was three bays wide on South Potomac Street facade. The wood framework for a one-story porch, probably intended to support a canvas covering, extended far out over the sidewalk in front. The building had a store or shop room on the first floor and the living quarters were located on the second. There was a seven foot alley running north-south between the rear of the frame house and the brick hotel wing on the east portion of Lot 8. The structure was burned by Federal soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Use of Building, 1841-1862:

1. 1841-42: Use by Bergin unknown.

2. (Probably 1842-1844) 1844-1845: Store of Robert Russell, lumber and grain dealer.

3. October 1845-April 1847: Tailor shop (of T. J. W. Sullivan and J. R. White from 1845 to April 1846) (then of Sullivan alone to April 1847

4. April 1847 to February 1848: Use unknown

5. March 1848 to April 1851. Readymade clothing store of David Siegel. Second floor rooms: February 1848 - law office of William T. Daugherty; and the watch and jewelry shop of William McDonald from June 1850 to February 1851.

6. June 1851 to 1862: Readymade clothing store of John Strauss. In 1856-57 he was in partnership with his brother, A. Strauss, known as John Strauss and Company in 1859, and in 1860 Henry Strauss was the Harpers Ferry agent.

7. Building destroyed by Union troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photographs:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made HF-66), excellent 1859 photos made from Camp Hill. These show the north (left) side and west (front) elevation of the structure in detail.

Sources of Information on the Building:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Part of Wager Lot No. 8, The John Strauss Clothing Store, Ferry Lot Studies," dated August 29, 1958, 17 pages and 2 maps. (HF-41).

No. 4

THE WAGER HOUSE HOTEL
(Or U. S. Hotel)

(Wager Lots 6, 7, and Part of 8)

(Non-Extant Structure)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street, fronting to the west on that street, but also extending eastward to front on the B. & O. Railroad platform in the rear. The Hotel was also situated opposite Wager Lot 4 on the west and located on the north side of Bridge Street.

Ownership in 1859: The Estate of Gerard B. Wager (1842-1865) (Wager died in 1848).

Use in 1859: The Wager House Hotel, managed by Isaac Fouke, a lawyer.

Appearance in 1859: Constructed by James Foley and Gerard B. Wager in 1837-39 as a 3½-story brick double house divided in the center by a common brick party wall, the structure had a gable roof and a pair of end chimneys connected by a brick parapet at either gable end. The front (west) and rear (east) slopes of the roof each had four dormers. The double house was about 60 feet or six bays wide and 45 feet deep. There were no openings in the south (right) gable end and only one window, located in the third story level near the northeast (rear corner) in the north gable end. Windows on the second and third story levels of the west facade were adorned with exterior louvered shutters and the wood framework of a one-story porch, probably intended to support a canvas covering, extended out over the sidewalk on the Potomac Street front. A wide two-story covered wood porch extended across the three-bay wide facade of the southern half (Lot No. 6) of the building on its east (rear) facade, and faced the railroad and Potomac River.

In 1839-40 James Foley added a rectangular three-story brick wing to the northern half of the house (on Lot No. 7). This addition covered the three bays of the east (rear) facade of the Lot 7 structure and ran north across the width of the eastern half of Lot No. 8, to abut on the large brick hotel and restaurant (the Potomac House) that was located on Lot No. 9. Foley's new wing had a gable roof and a chimney at either gable end; and the building was about 32 feet, or two bays deep, and 58 feet, or five bays wide. Three tall doors, each topped by a rectangular transom and framed by a white painted wooden casing, were located in the center and two end bays of the second story level of the east facade and opened directly out on to the B. & O Railroad platform at track level. By 1850 this hotel had a public parlor, a private parlor, a dining room, bar, 28 bedrooms, and additional rooms located in the garrett.

The hotel was destroyed by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Use of Building, 1837-1862

Note: Wager Lot No. 7 had an "old frame warehouse" located on it in 1836.

1. September 1839-November 1841: The United States Hotel, operated by James Foley.

2. November 1841-June 1842: U. S. Hotel, leased by Turner A. Milton, John J. Abell, and James M. Manning.

3. June 1842-March 1845: The U. S. Hotel and the Virginia House (located on adjacent Lot 9) were operated jointly as one hotel by Eli H. Carrell.

4. March 1845-March 1848: The U. S. Hotel, managed by Joseph F. Abell.

5. April 1848-March 1850: The U. S. Hotel, managed by James B. Wager.

6. April 1850-March 1856: U. S. Hotel operated jointly with the "Western Exchange Hotel (located on Lot 9) by Eli H. Carrell, and after his death in August 1850, by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Carrell.

7. April 1856-March 1857: U. S. Hotel, managed by William J. Maxwell.

8. April 1857-March 1859: Renamed the Wager House Hotel and managed by J. P. A. Entler.

9. April 1859-March 1861, The Wager House Hotel, operated by Isaac Fouke, a lawyer.

10. February 7, 1862: The Wager House Hotel destroyed by Union soldiers.

Historical Photos of the Hotel:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66), excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill, showing the west (front) elevation and northern gable end in great detail.

2. HF-64, excellent 1859 photograph made from the Maryland shore and showing the east (rear) elevation of the hotel in great detail.

3. HF-46 and HF-47, also HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46), excellent 1861 photos made from the Maryland shore showing the complete eastern elevation of the Wager House. Photo made after the wooden B. & O. Bridge, which hid part of the hotel, had been destroyed.

Sources of Information on the U. S. or Wager House Hotel:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lots No. 6, 7, and Part of 8, The Wager House or United States Hotel, Ferry Lot Studies," dated August 7, 1958, 39 pages, 3 maps, and 7 photos. (FH-40).

No. 5

THE B. & O. RAILROAD DEPOT

(WAGER LOT NO. 1)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street, at the southeast corner of the Ferry Lot and opposite to Lot No. 2,on the south side of Bridge Street

Ownership in 1859: Wager Lot 1 and the old Bridge Lot were both owned by the B. & O. Railroad in 1859.

Appearance in 1859: The B. & O. Railroad Company erected a large brick depot, dimensions unknown, on Lot No. 1 in 1846-47, and the structure may have been partly located on the Bridge Lot. The wide brick structure had a low-pitched gable roof and stepped brick parapets or false fronts which rose above the roof at either gable end. The structure was probably one-story high, with a fully exposed basement on the west (Potomac Street) and north (Bridge Lot) sides. The south gable end, fronting on the bridge, was apparently one story high and three bays wide, having a wide central door flanked by a single wide window on either side. There was a smaller window centered over the door. The east side, three and perhaps four bays wide, and apparently one-story high, had a regular sized door located in its northernmost (right-hand) bay. The northern gable end apparently fronted on the bridge lot, which ran between the depot on Lot 1 and the Wager House (or U. S. Hotel) which was situated on Lots 6 and 7 to the north. The depot building was destroyed by Union troops on February 7, 1862.

History: The B. & O. Railroad arrived opposite to Harpers Ferry on the Maryland shore on December 1, 1834, but the first train did not enter the town until January 1837, and the first wooden railroad bridge was not completed until the end of 1837. The company purchased Lot 1 in 1836 and the bridge lot in 1840-41. In November 1842 the main line of the B. & O. Railroad was opened as far as Cumberland, and Harpers Ferry became a regular stopping place for B. & O. passengers to dine, thus ushering in the golden age of hotels at Harpers Ferry. Confederate troops blew up the seven wooden spans and one iron trussed span that comprised the Potomac River bridge on June 14, 1861.

Historic Photos of Depot:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66). Excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill, this shows the north gable end and one bay of the west side elevation of the depot.

2. HF-46 (or HF-49) and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46). Excellent 1861 photo made from the Maryland shore after the Potomac River bridge had been largely destroyed; these show the south gable end and part of the east elevation.

3. HF-240, a 1861 photo suggests that the east side was three and perhaps four bays wide. There was a door located in the northern (right) bay.

4. HF-511, "Attack on the Insurgents at the bridge by the Railroad men, "from Pictorial History of the Harpers Ferry Insurrection. A supplement to Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 19, 1859, page 1, shows the entrance to Potomac River Bridge, with the southwest corner and a part of false south gable front of the Railroad depot visible at the left. This drawing suggests that the side walls of the depot may have been built by stone and that the building may have been one story over a high foundation on the north and west sides.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 1 and The Bridge Lot; The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Bridge and Buildings at Harpers Ferry, 1835-1862, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 22, 1958, 44 pages, 9 maps. (HF-47).

No. 6 & 7

BRIDGE TOLL HOUSE AND B. & O. OLD OFFICE

(Two Non-Extant Structures)

Location: Immediately at the west end of the Winchester iron span of B. & O. Potomac River bridge, and bounded on the north by the tracks of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad and on the south (rear) by the stone Shenandoah River Wall.

Ownership in 1859: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (East) Toll House Lot and (west) Railroad Office Lot.

Appearance in 1859: These were two one-story-with-loft brick buildings with gable roofs that shared a common (central) chimney. Each structure was about 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep and had their rear walls resting on top of the stone Shenandoah River wall. The (eastern) bridge toll house had one window located in the attic level of its east gable end. Both buildings were destroyed by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

History: The eastern (left) house was erected in 1837 by Gerard B. Wager for use as the bridge toll house. The B. & O. Railroad acquired the lot and building in 1842. The structure was still being used as a toll house for the Potomac wagon bridge in 1859.

The western (right) house was built by the B. & O. Railroad Company in 1837 and was used as their ticket office until 1845, when the larger depot was built. The Old Ticket Office was probably being used as a Railroad office, warehouse, or tool house in 1859.

Historical Photos Showing the Two Buildings:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (an enlargement made from HF-66). Excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill and showing the gable roof and central chimney shared by the two structures.

2. HF-46 (or HF-47) and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-46), 1861 photos made from the Maryland shore and showing the east gable end and south (rear) elevation of the houses.

3. HF-511, "Attack on the Insurgents at the bridge by the Railroad Men," from "Pictorial History of the Harpers Ferry" Insurrection, a supplement to Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 19, 1859, page 1. This drawing shows the western entrance to the Potomac River bridge and to the right is visible two-bays of the Bridge Toll House structure.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 1 and The Bridge Lot; The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Bridge and Buildings at Harpers Ferry, 1835-1862, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 22, 1958, 44 pages, 9 maps, (HF-47).

No. 8

THE GAULT HOUSE SALOON

(Two Non-Extant Structures)

Location: At the southern end of South Potomac Street on the lot south of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad tracks, with the rear walls of the two houses resting on the stone Shenandoah River wall.

Ownership in 1859: By the estate of Gerard B. Wager (1835-65) and leased to Carey Thompson.

Use in 1859: The Gault House Saloon, a drinking house managed by George W. Chambers.

Appearance in 1859: Erected by John A. Gibson under a leasehold in 1840-41, the Gault House in 1859 consisted of two two-story adjoining frame houses with gable roofs. Each structure front approximately 30 feet to the north on the W. & P. Railroad tracks and was about 20 feet deep, with their rear (south) walls resting on top of the stone Shenandoah River wall. A common chimney, located in the center at the junction, served both houses. A one-story covered frame porch probably extends across four of the six-bay wide north facade and a one-story covered wood porch also projected out from the top of the stone river wall across the rear elevations of both buildings. Both structures were burned by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Use of Structures:

1. 1840-46, probably the store and warehouse of John A. Gibson and his sister, Virginia Gibson. He ran a canal boat company on the C & O Canal. House may also have been used as a drinking house and restaurant.

2. 1846-49, a saloon operated by Carey Thompson and probably known as the Gault House.

3. 1849-50, The Gault House Tavern, a drinking house operated by Brittain and Hartshorn.

4. 1851-55, Gault House Tavern, managed by Jacob Brown and George W. Chambers.

5. 1851-55, Gault House Tavern, operated by John F. Smith.

6. 1857-1862, Gault House Tavern, managed by George W. Chambers.

7. February 7, 1862, both buildings destroyed by Union soldiers.

Historical Photos:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66), excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill and showing north (front) slope of the gable roof, center chimney and westernmost bays of the front (north) elevation. This view suggests that a one-story porch extended across much of the front.

2. HF-46 (also HF-47 and HF-240) and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46), 1861 photos made from the Maryland shore after the destruction of the Potomac River bridge. The view shows the east gable end and south (rear) elevation of both structures.

3. HF-349, a drawing made in April 1861, "Evacuation and burning of the U. S. Arsenal (actually shows the Musket Factory) and shops at Harper's Ferry, on the night of the 18th of April, by Lieutenant Jones ... on approach of the Virginian Forces," Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, p. 372, April 1861, shows the location of Gault House at the south end of Potomac Street and its relationship to the entrance to the Musket Factory, but the sketch does not include any architectural details on the structure.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for the Lot South of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Tracks. The Gault House Saloon, The Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 12, 1958, revised October 7, 1958, 20 pages, 3 maps. (HF-46B).

No. 9

STONE WAREHOUSE

(EAST PORTION, WAGER LOT 10)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street and at the east end of Wager Lot 10, the house fronted on the B & O Railroad platform and the Potomac River.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne, as the husband of Sally Ann Swayne (1835-1865); lot held under a leasehold by the estate of Richard D. Doran (Mrs. Bridget Doran, widow), 1837 to 1863).

Use in 1859: Unknown, but probably as a warehouse.

Appearance in 1859: Built by Richard D. Doran under a leasehold in the period 1843-45, the stone structure was one story high, with a loft, apparently had a metal covered gable roof, and there was an end chimney within the walls at either gable end. Fronting on the railroad platform and located a few feet from the rear wall of the three-story brick structure which fronted on the Ferry Lot Street to the west, the Stone Building was about 29 feet wide and 40 feet, or two bays deep. Photographs indicate that there were two windows in the first story of the north gable end and that there was one window centered in the attic level of the same side.

Use in 1843-1862: The use of this structure has not been established, but its location and relationship with Doran's brick store building suggests that it was probably used as a warehouse. The Stone House was destroyed by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photographs

1. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-66). This excellent 1859 photo shows the north end and part of the west (rear) elevation.

2. HF-64, excellent 1859 photo made from the Maryland shore. Indicates that the east (front) roof slope is covered with metal roofing.

3. HF-65, 1859 photo, looking south along the Potomac River towards the B. & O. Railroad bridge, this picture shows the north (side) elevation gable stone house and established that its height was one story, plus attic.

4. HF-46 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-46), 1861 photo made from the Maryland shore.

5. HF-363 (or HF-424, HF-512), 1859 sketch. "The Capture of John Brown," from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 19, 1859, p. 1, shows the one-story building with an end chimney at either end (only the north one is visible in the photos), and suggests that the house was only two bays wide, but this latter detail is incorrect.

Source of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 10, Walsh & Brother Store and The Stone House, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 10, 1958, 15 pages, 3 maps. (HF-43).

No. 10

THE POTOMAC RESTAURANT

(EASTERN PORTION OF WAGER LOT 9)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the east side of South Potomac Street and at the east end of Wager Lot 9, the building fronted on the B. & O. Railroad platform and stood immediately behind (or to the east) of Dr. Clagett's Drug Store.

Ownership in 1859: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (1857 to date).

Use in 1859: Trains of the B. & O. Railroad regularly stopped at Harpers Ferry to permit their passengers to dine at the Potomac Restaurant, which was then being managed by J. B. Brown.

Appearance in 1859: Constructed by Samuel Gibson in 1837-38, this three-story brick structure with a gable roof had its gable end fronting on the B. & O. Railroad platform near the edge of the Potomac River. A wide chimney was located within the walls on the north (right) side. The structure was about 43 feet or four bays wide and 45 feet deep. Its east (front) elevation was dominated by a three-story high portico with two round columns and a balcony set at the third floor level. Two-bays wide, the roof of this projecting porch was treated as a pediment and a broad white wooden cornice also marked the eaves line on this facade. The two center bays were occupied by tall doors. At the second story level, these doors opened out directly to the railroad platform. The structure designed for use as a hotel and restuarant, was destroyed by Federal soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Use of the Building, 1838-62:

1. April 1838 to August 1850: Operated as a hotel, bar, and restaurant by Eli H. Carrell. Known 1838-May 1842 as the "Virginia House." From June 1842 to March 1845, Carrell also obtained a lease to the U. S. Hotel, located on adjacent Wager Lots 6 and 7, and operated the two hotels jointly. From March 1845 to March 1850, the Virginia House was known as the "Western Exchange Hotel" and by 1846 the building had been connected with the railroad platform.

2. April 1850 to March 1856: Known as the "Carrell Hotel," it was again operated jointly with the U. S. Hotel. After Eli Carrell's death in August 1850, his widow, Mrs. Margaret Carrell (nee Gibson) and Samuel Gibson, owner of the property, managed the hotel.

3. May 1857, the B. & O. Railroad Company purchased the hotel on Lot 9.

4. May 1859-1861: Their Hotel was known as the Potomac Restaurant and was managed by J. B. Brown.

5. Building destroyed by Federal soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Historic Photographs:

1. HF-64, excellent 1859 photo made from the Maryland shore, shows the east (front) elevation.

2. HF-65, 1859 photo, made looking south along the Potomac River wall towards the B. & O. Railroad bridge. This is the only view of the north (side) elevation of the portico and house.

3. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-66, excellent 1859 photo of the west (rear) and north (side) elevations.

4. HF-46 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-46), excellent 1861 photo showing the front (east) elevation, looking from the Maryland shore. (Also see HF-47).

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 9, The Potomac Restaurant and the Stone House (Dr. Joseph E. Clagett's Drug Store), Ferry Lot Series," dated September 5, 1958, 26 pages, 3 maps, (HF-42).

No. 11

THE WILLIAM J. STEPHENS' CLOTHING STORE

(Wager Lot No. 5)

Location: At the southwest corner of the junction of South Potomac and Shenandoah Street. Situated on Wager Lot No. 5, the building fronted on South Potomac Street and its rear abutted on the east wall of the Arsenal Square. The house was also situated opposite to Wager Lots 8 and 9.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne (as husband of Sally Ann Wager) 995 year leasehold held by William J. Stephens (1842-1865).

Appearance in 1859: Erected by Samuel Gibson under a leasehold in 1834, the house on Wager Lot 5 was a long 3½-story brick structure with a hipped roof and an end chimney built within the walls at either end. In addition, there was a third chimney built within the walls and centered the middle of the South Potomac Street facade. The front (east) roof slope contained two dormers which flanked the third chimney and the rear roof slope had three dormers. Windows had six over six lights. Fronting on Potomac Street, the building was about 59 feet, or bis bays, wide and 20 feet,or two bays,deep An ornamental iron balcony, set at the second floor level, extended across the southern (left) three bays of the front elevation. A large store or shop room was located on the first floor in the northern (right-hand) portion of the building at the corner of Potomac and Shenandoah Street, and the remainder of the structure was originally designed for use as a hotel. In 1845 a second storeroom was created on the first floor of the southern (left-hand) portion of the house. This structure was destroyed by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Use of the Building on Lot No. 5:

	Hotel Section	Northern Store	Southern Store
1.	August 1834: "National Hotel" to March 1840: Of Samuel Gibson.	Dry goods, groceries, clothing - Samuel Gibson	Did not exist

	Hotel Section	Northern Store	Southern Store
2.	March 1840-December 1841 of Samuel Gibson	General store of McCartney & Gibson	Did not exist
3.	December 1842-July 1843 - Virginia Hotel of William Gorrell.	November 1841-March 1842. Joseph Smith & Bushwood L. Pine, dry goods & groceries.	Did not exist
4.	1844- March 1846 - Virginia House."	4. October 1842-September 1844 - clothing and tailor shop of William J. and John G. Stephens	Built in 1845 1. April 1845 to March 1850: Tobacco Shop of Joseph W. L. Carty 2. March 1850-September 1856: Hat, cap, boot, and shoe store of Arnold S. Stephens. 3. April 1857-April 1860: Boot, shoe, hat, and cap store of Moore and Boteler.
5.	April 1846-March 1848- Virginia House, operator unknown	5. September 1844-April 1846: Clothing store of W. J. Stephens.	
6.	Circa 1850-1862: Hotel may have become a dwelling or boarding house.	6. April 1846-March 1848, Clothing-tailor shop of W. J. Stephens and John Wells.	

Northern Store

7. March 1848-1861: Clothing store and tailor shop of W. J. Stephens.

   Note: In 1852-53 a jewelry store operated by J. M. Skiff apparently rented this store, while Stephens retired briefly from business.

Historical Photos Showing the House on Lot 5:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66). Excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill showing the north gable end and west (rear) elevation of the house in detail.

2. HF-46 (also HF-47 or HF-240) and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46) 1861 photo shows a little of the south gable end, the hipped roof and end chimney there.

3. HF-512, 1859 drawing from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, shows north gable and east (front) elevation of the house on Lot 5. Shows W. J. Stephens name on the sign at the corner store; the six bays of front elevation, and the chimney centered in the front wall and flanked by two dormers. View also shows an ornamental iron balcony extending across the three bay front of the southern (left-hand) half of the house at the second floor level.

4. HF-229, August 3, 1861 drawing, from Harper's Weekly, p. 490, August 3, 1861: "Two members of the New York Ninth Hauling Down the Secession Flag at Harpers Ferry." View generally agrees with HF-512 drawing, except that front elevation is only five, not six, bays wide, and the iron balcony is not shown. Stephens' sign still visible on the corner store.

5. Sources of Information on the House on Lot 5:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for the William J. Stephens' Building (Wager Lot No. 5), The Ferry Lot Studies," dated August 5, 1958, revised October 3, 1958, 45 pages, 6 maps, and 12 photos. (HF-26).

No. 12

S. V. YANTIS TOBACCO SHOP

(Wager No. 4)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the west side of South Potomac, immediately north of the gate to Arsenal Square (on Wager Lot No. 3), and opposite to Wager Lots 6 and 7 on the east.

Ownership in 1859: Estate of Gerard B. Wager (1835-1865).

Use in 1859: Tobacco shop of Solomon V. Yantis: Sign of Indian girl.

Appearance in 1859: Built by the Wager family, probably in the period 1825-1830, the house on Wager Lot No. 4 was a two-story stone structure with a gable roof and two end chimneys. The exterior walls were rough cast and painted white. Its north chimney, located at the right end, may have been shared with the 3½ story brick house that was built on Wager Lot 5 (to the north) in 1834. The roof at the south gable end of the Lot 4 building, which fronted on the entrance street to Arsenal Square, may also have been covered by 1861 with a false front or stepped parapet gable. The house was about 55 feet or five bays wide and about 20 feet deep. The first floor contained a store or shop room and the upper floor served as living quarters. The house was destroyed by Union soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Historical Use of the Building:

1. 1830-March 1831: Tailor shop of John W. Benner.

2. September 1831-March 1832: Tailor shop of George W. Entler.

3. April 1832-November 1836: Tailor shop of George W. Cutshaw and Skeggs.

4. November 1836-March 1847: Use not known

5. April 1847- ?: Merchant Tailor Shop of J. R. White.

6. May 1848 - ?: Possibly the dry goods and grocery store of Jacob Nisswanner.

7. May 1854-1862: Tobacco shop of Solomon V. Yantis.

8. Burned by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photos and Prints:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66): Excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill. In this view the rear (west) elevation of the House on Lot 4 is largely concealed by trees. However, what is probably one bay of the southwest rear corner and what may be an end chimney in the south gable is visible.

2. HF-512, 1859 sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 1859: Shows the east (front) elevation of the Lot 4 house as being five-bays wide.

3. HF-229, August 3, 1861 drawing from Harper's Weekly, p. 490: "Two members of the New York Ninth Hauling Down the Secession Flag at Harper's Ferry," this shows the east (front) elevation of the house as being only four bays wide. Items 1, 2, and 3, do not show any parapet at the southern gable end of the house.

4. HF-46 (also HF-47 and HF-240) and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46): 1861 photo made from the Maryland shore after the destruction of the B. & O. Potomac Bridge, these show what may be a false front at the south gable end of the house; the northernmost (right-hand) first and second story bays and the north end chimney.

Sources of Information on the Lot 4 House:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 4, S. V. Yantis' Tobacco Shop, The Ferry Lot Series," dated September 11, 1958, 14 pages, 6 maps. (HF-44).

No. 13

JOSEPH BRADY'S BARBER SHOP

(NORTH SIDE OF WAGER LOT NO. 2)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the west side of South Potomac Street and on the north portion of Wager Lot 2, just south of the entrance to the Arsenal Square. The house was also located opposite to (west of) the B. & O. Railroad Depot on Wager Lot No. 1.

Ownership in 1859: Estate of Gerard B. Wager (1835-65).

Use in 1859: Barber shop of Joseph E. Brady.

Appearance in 1859: Probably built by John Fitzsimmons under a leasehold in 1829, the house on the northern portion of Wager Lot No. 2 was a one-story, or one-and-one-half-story frame structure with a gable roof. Facing east on South Potomac Street, the house was about 22 feet wide and 20 feet deep. A tall interior chimney rose from the east (front) slope of the roof. Probably built as a dwelling, the structure was later used as a shop. There are not any known detailed drawings or photographs of the building. The house was burned by Federal troops on February 7, 1862.

Historical Use of Building:

1. January to October 1831: Probably dry goods store of John Fitzsimmons and Joseph L. Russell. (Firm of Russell and Fitzsimmons.)

2. 1833 to about 1845: Possibly book and stationery store of James A. Fitzsimmons.

3. 1845-1857: Use not known, but probably a small shop.

4. 1857 to 1861: Barber shop of Joseph E. Brady.

5. Destroyed by Federal soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photos Showing Building:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66): 1859 view made from Camp Hill; in this view the small Lot No. 2 frame house is apparently concealed by the larger two-story stone house on Lot 4.

2. HF-512, 1859 drawing from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 19, 1859, looking south up South Potomac Street. This shows the north gable end of the frame structure and a tall chimney, either a part of this structure or of the building on the south portion of Lot 2. No other details of the barber shop are given.

3. HF-229, August 3, 1861 drawing from Harper's Weekly, page 490, August 3, 1861: "Two members of the New York Ninth Hauling down the secession flag at Harper's Ferry. Like HF-512, this shows the northern gable end and also that the structure is set forward of the east lot line of Lot 4. Also visible is a tall roof chimney, but no details, as the location of windows and doors are included.

4. HF-46 (HF-47 and HF-240 also) and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46): 1861 photos made from the Maryland Shore after the Potomac River bridge had been destroyed. This shows the front (east) slope of the gable roof of the barber shop on Lot No. 2.

Sources of Information on Structure:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 2, Wagner's Jewelry Store and J. E. Brady's Barber Shop, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 12, 1958, revised October 6, 1958, 20 pages, 6 maps. (HF-46A).

No. 14

WAGNER'S JEWELRY STORE

(SOUTH PORTION OF WAGER LOT 2)

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the west side of South Potomac on the southern (left) portion of Wager Lot 2, running parallel with the Winchester & Potomac Railroad tracks on the south side and opposite to (or west of) the B. & O. Railroad Depot on Lot 1.

Ownership in 1859: Estate of Gerard B. Wager (1835-1865).

Use in 1859: Jewelry store of W. L. Wagner.

Appearance in 1859: Built by Gerard B. Wager, probably in the period 1838-1848, this structure was a three-story brick building with gable roof and an end chimney apparently located at the west gable. Brick parapet walls rose at either gable end and the sturcture was set with its east gable narrow end facing Potomac Street. The building was about 22 feet or two bays wide and about 40 feet or five bays deep. There were windows in the east and west gable ends and also in the long south elevation, but there were apparently no openings in the north side. The house may have been built as a warehouse, and probably had living quarters on the upper two floors. The brick building was destroyed by Union soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Historical Use:

1. Circa 1837-1848, probably used by Gerard B. Wager as his warehouse and office for his C. & O. Canal boat company operation.

2. 1853 to ?, possibly readymade clothing store of R. H. Brown and George W. Cutshaw.

3. 1859-60: Probably the jewelry store of W. L. Wagner.

4. Destroyed by Union soldiers on February 7, 1862.

Historical Photos and Prints:

1. HF-66 and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-66): Excellent 1859 photo made from Camp Hill, shows north (rear) elevation with apparently no doors or windows and also the west gable end, with its doors and windows.

2. HF-46 (also HF-47 and 240) and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-46): Excellent 1861 photo made from Maryland shore after the B. & O Potomac Bridge had been destroyed. Shows the south (probably front) elevation and east gable end.

3. Drawings, such as HF-512, made in 1859, and HF-229 and HF-349, both made in 1861, show the general shape and location of the brick structure but do not add any details on the architecture nature of the structure.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 2, Wagner's Jewelry Store and J. E. Brady's Barber Shop, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 12, 1958, revised October 1958, 20 pages, 6 maps. (HF-46a).

No. 15

WAGER LOT No. 11 BUILDING

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: Fronting on the east side of the Ferry Lot at its northeast corner, Lot No. 11 was situated about 45 feet east of the east end of Wager Lot No. 12 and it abutted on Wager Lot No. 10 immediately to the south.

Ownership in 1859: Owned by U. S. Government, 1854-1869.

Use in 1859: Lot occupied by the eastern half of the formal armory wall and fence at the main (south) entrance to the U. S. Musket Factory yard.

History, 1831-1848: Constructed under a leasehold by George Rust, Jr., and Robert Keyes in 1831-32, the house on Wager Lot 11 was a large 2½-story brick structure with a cellar, a wood-shingle-covered gable roof, and an open gallery across its (western) front Fronting on the Ferry Lot street, the structure was 40 feet square and was divided into two equal sections. Each half contained a store on the first floor and a dwelling on the upper floors. By 1844 there was also a two-story brick annex, probably containing the kitchen, on the east (rear) elevation.

Use of Buildings on Lot No. 11, 1831 to 1854:

South Half of Building No 1

1. April 1832-January 1834: Dry goods and grocery store of George Rust and Braden. (Also Levering & Rust, September 1833.)

North Half of Building No. 2

1. April 1832-January 1834: Harpers Ferry Post Office, Thomas W. Keyes, Postmaster. Over Post Office, November 1832-33 tailor shop of William M. Rollington.

South Half of Building No. 1	North Half of Building No. 2
2. January 1834-1846: Dry goods and grocery store of Richard D. Doran. Known from 1840-42 as Richard D. Doran & Co., which included his brother, William Doran in the firm.	2. January 1834-1836: Post Office, Thomas W. Keyes, Postmaster. In room in Post Office portion: July 1834, Shoemaking Shop of John B. Shope. August 1834, Tailor Shop of Louis Cosson.
3. August 1837-December 1838: Saddle and Harness Shop of Adam in basement room. August 1837-January 1839, Adam Whip lived in two rooms and a kitchen over Doran's store.	3. December 1841, store of H. V. Andrews (?)
4. November 1837-1839: Millinery shop and residence of Miss Elizabeth A. Payne.	4. December 1845-June 1848: Dry goods and grocery store of P. O. Littlejohn.
5. August 1846-April 1854: Main store, the dry goods and grocery store of Michael Doran.	5. November 1849-July 1850: Drug Store of T. D. Hammond & Company. The firm included Thomas D. Hammond, William Walsh, and Richard D. Doran.
	6. July 1850-July 1854: Drug Store of Thomas D. Hammond.

In January 1854, the U. S. Government acquired title to Wager Lot No. 11, and in 1855 the double brick house on Lot No. 11 was demolished and a wall and iron fence was constructed across the lot as a part of the formal entrance to the U. S. Armory.

Historical Photographs Showing Building: None known.

Sources of Information on the Lot No. 11 Houses:

Snell, Charles W., "An Historical Study of Wager Lot No. 11, 1831-1854, Ferry Lot Studies," dated September 23, 1958, 21 pages, 5 maps. (HF-48).

No. 16

WAGER LOT NO. 12 BUILDINGS

(Non-Extant Structure)

Location: At the northeast corner of the junction of Shenandoah and Potomac Streets, about 45 feet to the east of Building No. 9 and fronting 60 feet on Shenandoah Street; also situated opposite to the Armory Superintendent's Old Office Building on the Arsenal Square.

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government.

Use in 1859: This lot had been occupied since 1848-49 by the left (west) half of the formal wall and fence of entrance gate to the U. S. Musket Factory of the Harpers Ferry Armory.

History, 1830-1848: Constructed under a leasehold by Joseph L. Russell and John A. Fitzsimmons in 1850-31, the double house on Wager Lot No. 12 was the first brick structure to be erected on privately-owned land in Harpers Ferry. Fronting on Shenandoah Street at the north end of the Ferry Lot and located opposite to the Armory Superintendent's Old Office on Arsenal Square, the Lot 12 house was a 2½-story over full cellar brick structure with a wood-shingle gable roof. Measuring in width 60 feet and 30 feet deep, the building was divided into two unequal sections. The larger east (right) portion, fronting 35 feet on Shenandoah Street had a large shop room and a smaller counting room on the first floor and living quarters on the upper 1½ floors. The smaller west (left) section, fronting 25 feet on Shenandoah Street, had one store room on the first floor and a dwelling above. This large structure was demolished by the U. S. Government in 1848 to make space for the construction of a formal wall and fence across the south front of the Armory or Musket Factory grounds.

Uses of the Lot 12 Houses, 1831 to 1848:

East (Right) Section

1. 1831 to January 1837: The dry goods store of Joseph L. Russell, known in 1831 as Russell & John A. Fitzsimmons.

West (Left) Section

1. 1831 to November 1838: Drug store of Dr. Joseph G. Hays

East (Right) Section

1833-34: Same partners are known as Joseph L. Russell & Company; from 1835 to 1837 known as J. L. Russell & Richard Russell.

2. January 1837-1838: Dry goods store of David Koonce.

3. 1839-1840: Dry goods store of Isreal Russell.

4. February 1841-February 1842: Use not known.

5. February 1842-November 1844: Hatmaking shop of John Schlagter (in part).

6. August 1842-May 1848 Drug store; August 1842-July 1843, the drug store of Adam Young, Jr.; August 1843-May 1848, drug store of Joseph Crosby, but still operated by Adam Young, Jr.

7. East portion of the building demolished in July 1848; armory wall and fence then erected on lot in 1848-49.

West (Left) Section

2. November 1838-December 1840: Drug store of Dr. George B. Stephenson and Fontaine Beckham.

3. January 1841-January 1842: Drug Store of James Higgins.

4. July 1842-July 1847: Grocery and variety store of Henry Yost; also a shoemaker's shop.

5. West portion of building demolished in June 1848; armory wall and fence

Historical Photos of Building: None known. (HF-23, a circa 1834 print does not show this structure).

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "An Historical Study of Wager Lot No. 12, 1830-1848, Ferry Lot Series," dated September 24, 1958, 26 pages, 6 maps. (HF-49).

No. 17

WAGER LOT NO. 13

(Non-Extant Structure)

(Present Potomac Street at Shenandoah Street)

Location: Present North Potomac Street at its junction with Shenandoah Street, on the east (right-hand) side of Buildings No. 9 and 8, on former Wager Lot 13.

Ownership in 1859: Town of Harpers Ferry and U. S. Government.

Use in 1859: Town Street known as Potomac Street, 40 feet wide.

History Ownership: Lot owned by Noah H. Swayne, 1835 to December 1855; acquired by U. S. Government in 1855. Building standing on Lot 13 was demolished by the U. S. Government in April 1856 to widen the 10-foot wide alley (that then ran along the east side of Lot 13) into a 40 foot wide street, which was named North Potomac Street.

Acting under a leasehold, John G. Wilson built a 3½-story brick structure on Lot 13 in 1837-38. Designed as a hotel, the building fronted 27½ feet on the north side of Shenandoah Street and was about 40 feet deep. It had a cellar with four rooms and 17 rooms in the upper portion. In 1840, a two-story brick annex with 3 rooms was added to the rear.

Use, 1838-1856:

1. July 1838-April 1839: "Fitzsimmons' Hotel," operated by Mrs. Isabella Fitzsimmons. Henry Brown, agent.

2. May 1839-January 1840: "Harpers Ferry Hotel."

3. March 1840: Basement occupied by Mr. Tiball as a Barber Shop.

4. December 1840-1841: Tavern of William Clarke. In September 1841, the tailor shop of N. O. Allison was located on the second floor.

5. June 1842-June 1843: William M. Thompaon's "Thompson's Hotel."

6. July 1843-December 1845: Dry goods store of Samuel Gibson.

7. January 1845-April 1847: Dry goods store of John G. Wilson, also the Post Office.

8. April 1847-September 1850: Dry goods store of Robert Russell.

9. October 1850-December 1855: Dry goods store of John G. Wilson.

10. April 1856: Building demolished by U. S. Government and lot made into North Potomac Street.

Historical Photos Showing Building:

None known.

Sources of Information on Lot 13:

Snell, Charles W., "Historical Study of Wager Lot No. 13, 1847-1856." Dated September 25, 1958, 23 pages, 7 maps. (HF-50).

No. 18

THE GERARD BOND WAGER BUILDINGS

(Buildings No. 9 and 8)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street at its junction with Potomac Street and situated on Wager Lot No. 14, opposite to the Arsenal Square.

Ownership in 1859: Estate of Gerard B. Wager. (1835-1873)

Use in 1859: Probably the dry goods store and residence of John G. Ridenour, a 36 year old merchant.

Physical Description of the Buildings in 1859-65 Period:

Constructed in 1837-38, Building No. 9 was a 3½-story rectangular brick structure with a full basement and a slate-covered gable roof. The front (south) and rear (north) slopes of the roof were each pierced by a pair of dormer windows. A pair of end chimneys were located within the east (right) side wall. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, Building No. 9 was about 29 feet or four bays wide and forty feet deep. The entrance door, topped by a rectangular transom, was located in the extreme right-hand bay. Windows in the front and side (Potomac Street) elevations were topped with flat brick arches and contained six over six lights.

The east, or Potomac Street elevations, had four of its five windows set in the second and third story levels and these were arranged in two tiers, with each tier being located near the front or rear corners. The fifth window was located at the fourth story level and centered between the two end chimneys. A side entrance door, topped by a rectangular transom, was located in the first story beneath the tier of windows near the northeast (rear) corner. The openings were probably inserted in the east wall after April 1856, when the 3½-story brick house on adjoining Lot 13 was demolished. The first floor of Building No. 9 was occupied by one large store or shop room and the upper 2½ floors were used as a dwelling.

Building No. 8, a 2½-story brick structure with full cellar, was erected as a rear wing about 1841-42. The annex was 16 feet wide and about 29 feet long. Its steeply pitched shed roof sloped to the west and slate covered roof was pierced by two dormers. A two-story wood porch extended along the length of the west side. The east (or Potomac Street) wall contained a pair of interior chimneys, and three windows, which were set one above the other and centered between the two stacks. The north (rear) wall had at least one window set in the third story and probably had one window in each of the two lower stories. The first floor of Building No. 8 was probably used in 1859 as a warehouse for the store in Building No. 9, and the upper 1½ floors of Building No. 8 contained the kitchen and extra bedrooms for the dwelling portion of Building No. 9.

History:

Building No. 9 was constructed under a leasehold by Michael Foley in 1837-38. Building No. 8 was probably constructed by John O'Hara in 1841-42 and was built on the site of an earlier frame tenament structure. The stone foundations of the earlier building were incorporated into the extant cellar of Building No. 8.

Historical Uses of Buildings No. 9 and 8, 1838-1865:

1. 1838-39: Tavern and eating house of James H. Hayman.
2. 1839-40: Grocery store of Henry Yost and William Coates.
3. 1840-42: Grocery store of Henry Yost.
4. 1843-45: Dry goods store of John G. Wilson.
5. 1845-48: Drug store of Dr. Joseph G. Hays.
6. 1848-55: Drug store of Adam Young, Jr.
7. 1855-November 1858: Use unknown.
8. 1858-April 1861: Probably the dry goods store of John G. Ridenour
9. 1894: A saloon.

Important Historical Photos Shwoing Buildings No. 9 and 8 in 1859-65 Period:

1. HF-11 and HF-376 (blowup of HF-11): A 1862 photo showing front (south) elevation of Building No. 9.

2. HF-66 and HF-450 (blowup of HF-66): 1859 photo showing north (rear) elevations of Buildings No. 9 and 8.

3. HF-625: 1859 photo showing east side of Building 9.

4. HF-18: 1862-65 photo showing east side of Building No. 9.

5. HF-55: Probably 1865 photo of a fine full view of the east sides of Buildings No. 9 and 8.

6. HF-224 and HF-141: March 1865 sketch and published print by A. R. Waud showing the southeast (front) corner of Building No. 9.

7. HF-45: Circa 1870 photo showing rear elevations and roofs of Buildings No. 9 and 8.

Source of Information on Buildings No. 9 and 8 and its Inhabitants:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II - Historical Data Section for the Gerard B. Wager Buildings (Buildings No. 9 and 8)," dated March 18, 1959, 22 pages, 7 photos, 3 maps. (HF-58).

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I for Buildings No. 9 and 8, The Gerard Wager Buildings," dated October 10, 1957, revised January 30, 1958, 17 pages, 4 maps, 1 photo. (HF-8). Detailed history of the land.

No. 19

THE JOHN C. UNSELD BUILDINGS

(Buildings No. 10 and 10A)

Location: On the north side of Shenandoah Street, between High and Potomac Streets; situated on Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision No. 3, opposite to Arsenal Square.

Ownership in 1859: John C. Unseld

Use in 1859: First-story: The "Great Southern Clothing Hall" (Readymade Clothing Store)of Nisan Frank; upper floors of Buildings No. 10 and 10A were used probably as a boardinghouse that was operated by Fanny J. Butter.

Physical Description of the Buildings in 1859-65 Period:

Built in 1846-47, Building No. 10 was a two and one-half story structure with a full cellar, front and rear walls of brick, frame end walls that rested against the brick gable walls of Buildings No. 9 and 11, and with a slate-covered gable roof. Two dormers pierced the front (or south) slope of the roof and the rear (north) slope contained a large glass skylight. Two brick chimneys were located inside the front brick wall and a wooden two-story porch extended across the front (south) elevation. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, Building No. 10 was about 28 feet or three bays wide and 41 feet deep. Entrance doors were located in the center bays of the first and second stories of the street elevation. The windows, topped by flat brick arches were flanked by exterior panelled shutters and contained six over six lights. The first floor was occupied by one large store or shop room and the upper 1½-stories were utilized as living quarters.

Building 10A (now in ruins), a two-story brick structure without cellar, was also erected in 1846-47 as a rear wing for Building No. 10. Building 10A had a slate-covered gable roof and its two chimneys were set within the west (left) side wall. Each chimney had two fireplaces. The rear wing was 25 feet wide and 36½ feet deep. The first floor may have been used as a counting house or warehouse for the store in Building 10 and the second floor of 10A contained a kitchen, pantry, and extra bedroom for the main dwelling which was located in Building No. 10.

History 1803-1865:

From 1803 to March 1838 Wager Lot No. 15, subdivisions 1, 2, and 3, were the site of the "Harpers Ferry Hotel." This spacious old frame building had been erected by the Wager family prior to 1803 and was leased by them over the years to various tavern keepers. In 1837, Wager Lot 15 was sub-divided into four lots and Philip Coons acquired subdivision 3 of Lot 15. He converted his portion of the hotel building for use as a store and dwelling.

Historical Uses of Buildings No. 10 and 10A, 1838-1865:

A. Old Frame Section of Harpers Ferry Hotel, 1838-46:

1. December 1838-1842: Main building was drug store of Adam Young, Jr.

   1839-1842: Back building was bakery and dwelling of Bartholomew Sweetman.

2. 1842-1846: Main building was dry goods store of Philip Coons.

B. Brick Buildings 10 and 10A, Erected by Philip Coons in 1846-47:

1. 1847-55: Dry goods store of Philip Coons.

2. 1855-October 1856: Dry goods store of James A. Beckham and Louis J. Coons.

3. November 1856-March 1858: Use not known. (Acquired by John C. Unseld in October 1856).

4. April 1858-March 1859: Readymade clothing store: "The Great Southern Clothing Store" of Walter, Brother, and Frank.

5. March 1859-1861: Readymade clothing store: "The Great Southern Clothing Hall" of Nisan Frank, a 28 year merchant and bachelor, then living at the Wager House Hotel.

6. 1894: A general store.

Important Historical Photographs Showing Buildings No. 10 and 10A 1859-65:

1. HF-- and HF-376 (a blowup made from HF-11): 1862 photo showing the front (south) elevation of Building No. 10. View shows Building 10 to be a 2½-story building with a 2-story porch on its front elevation.

2. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-66): 1859 photo showing the rear (north) roofs of Buildings 10 and 10A. The skylight in Building 10 is visible.

3. HF-224 and HF-141: March 1865 sketch and print by A. R. Waud, showing a two-story wood porch on the front (south) elevation of Building No. 10.

Sources of Information on Building No. 10 and 19A and Its Inhabitants:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 10 and 10A. The John C. Unseld Buildings," dated May 28, 1958, 40 pages, 9 maps, 7 photos. (HF-15). Report still contains much data on ownership that is not repeated in the Part II report.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 10 and 10A, The John C. Unseld Buildings," dated March 26, 1959, 14 pages, 3 maps and 1 photo (HF-65). Report summarizes finding and partially revised the Part I report.

No. 20

THE WILLIAM ANDERSON BUILDINGS

(Buildings No. 11 and 11A)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, between High and Potomac Streets; situated opposite to the Arsenal Square on Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision 2.

Ownership in 1859: William Anderson (from 1837-1865)

Use in 1859: Dry goods store and residence of Charles Johnson, a 33 year old merchant.

Physical Description of the Buildings in the 1859-65 period:

Buildings No. 11 and 12 were jointly erected in 1838-39, using the same plan and were separated only by a brick fire wall. Building No. 11 was a 3½-story brick structure with a full cellar, gable roof, and a pair of end chimneys connected by a brick parapet that were located in the right (east) side wall. The front (south) and rear (north) slopes of the slate-covered roof were each pierced by a pair of dormer windows. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, Building No. 11 was 32 feet, or three bays, wide and about 41 feet deep. An ornamental iron balcony, set at the second floor level and apparently sheltered by a roof, extended across the front (south) elevations of both Buildings No. 11 and 12. The entrance doors to Building No. 11, each topped by a rectangular transom containing six lights, were set in the right-hand (east) bay of the first and second story levels. All windows were crowned with flat brick arches and adorned with exterior louvered shutters. First and second story levels. All windows were crowned with flat brick arches and adorned with exterior louvered shutters. First and second story windows had nine over nine lights; third story windows contained six over six lights.

The first floor had one large store or shop room and the upper 2½ floors, used as a dwelling, contained nine rooms, six of them with fireplaces, and a pantry in 1846. The interior of Building No. 11 was destroyed by a fire which occurred sometime in the period March 1862 to 1865.

Building No. 11A, a two-story brick wing, about 19½ feet wide and 33 feet long and covered with a slate-covered gable roof, was added to the rear of Building No. 11 sometime in the period 1840-45. The first floor of Building 11A contained a small kitchen and cold storage room for use in conjunction with the large store in Building 11. The second floor of Building No. 11A had a kitchen and pantry designed to serve the dwelling portion of Building No. 11. Building 11A escaped without serious damage from the 1862-65 fire that gutted Building No. 11.

History, 1803-1865:

From 1803 to March 1838 Wager Lot No. 15, subdivisions No. 1, 2, and 3, were the site of the "Harpers Ferry Hotel." This spacious old frame building had been constructed by the Wager family prior to 1803 and was leased by them over the years to various tavern keepers. In 1837 Wager Lot No. 15 was divided up into 4 lots and sold to three different owners. William Anderson acquired subdivision 2 and Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson purchased subdivision 1. In March 1838 they tore down that portion of the Harpers Ferry Hotel that occupied their two lots and in 1838-39 they jointly erected the extant brick Buildings No. 11 and 12 on their properties.

Historical Uses of Buildings No. 11 and 11A, 1839-1865:

1. June 1839-1841: Dry goods store of William Anderson and his brother, Samuel B. Anderson.

2. 1841-42: The dry goods store of William Anderson.

3. 1843-1846: Dry goods, groceries, hardware, and shoe store of Isreal and Joseph L. Russell.

4. 1846-47: Dry goods, grocery, shoes, and hardware store of William Anderson and John K. Woods (Firm name, "Woods and Company.")

5. 1847-51: Dry goods, etc., store of William Anderson and Charles Johnson. (Firm name, "William Anderson and Company.")

6. 1851-1861: Dry goods, groceries, shoes, etc., store of Charles Johnson.

7. 1894: Drug store.

Important Historical Photographs Showing Building No. 11 and 11A in 1859-65 Period:

1. HF-11 and HF-376 (blowup made from HF-11): 1862 photo showing the street front of Building No. 11, and what appears to be a roof over the iron balcony.

2. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup made from HF-66): 1859 photo showing the rear (north) roof and dormers of Building No. 11 and also a slight part of Building No. 11A.

3. HF-40 and HF-377 (a blowup made from HF-40), an 1863-65 period photo showing that Building No. 11 had suffered a serious fire (roof gone, etc.)

Sources of Information on Buildings No. 11 and 11A and its Inhabitants:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 11 and 11A, The William Anderson Buildings," dated March 13, 1959, 16 pages, 2 maps, and 1 photo. (HF-53).

For more detailed history of the ownership of the land, see: Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 11 and 11A, The Anderson Buildings," dated October 3, 1957, revised January, 1958, 16 pages, 5 maps, and 1 photo. (HF-3).

No. 21

THE MRS. ANN C. STEPHENSON BUILDINGS

(Buildings No. 12 and 12A)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, at the northeast corner of Shenandoah and High Streets, situated opposite to the Arsenal Square on Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision No. 1.

Ownership in 1859: Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson (from 1837 to 1870).

Use in 1859: Building No. 12: The dry goods store and residence of George W. Taylor, 35-year old merchant.

Building No. 12A: Residence of Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, 82-year old widow.

Physical Description of the Buildings in the 1859-65 Period:

Buildings No. 12 and 11 were jointly constructed in 1838-39, using the same plan and were separated only by a brick fire wall. Building No. 12 was 3½-story brick structure with a full cellar, gable roof, and a pair of end chimneys that were connected by a brick parapet and located within the left (west) side wall. The front (south) and rear (north) slopes of the slate-covered roof were each pierced by a pair of dormer windows. Fronting on Shenanaoah Street, Building No. 12 was 28 feet or three bays wide and about 41 feet deep. An ornamental iron balcony, set at the second floor level and apparently sheltered by a roof, extended across the front (south) elevations of both Buildings No. 12 and 11. All windows, topped by flat brick arches, were adorned with exterior louvered shutters. First and second story windows had nine over nine lights; third story windows contained six over six lights. The first story front did not have an entrance door; on the second floor the entrance door, crowned by a rectangular transom containing six lights, was located in the extreme right-hand (east) bay. The first floor entrance to Building No. 12 was located on the west side and opened off High Street.

The first floor consisted of one large store or shop room and the upper 2½ floors were used as a dwelling. Having the same general plan as Building No. 11, the living quarters of Building No. 12 probably had nine rooms, six of them with fireplaces, and a pantry, as Building No. 11 did in 1846.

Building No. 12A, a two-story brick wing with a cellar and slate-covered gable roof, was added to the rear of Building No. 12 probably in the 1840-45 period. Building 12A fronted about 28½ feet on High Street and was 27½ feet deep. A two-story covered wood porch extended across the High Street elevation. The cellar of Building No. 12A probably served as a warehouse for the store in Building No. 12; the first floor of 12A was probably used as a small shop and its second floor contained a kitchen and pantry for service of the dwelling in Building No. 12. Mrs. Stephenson, however, appears to have been living in this annex in 1859-60.

History, 1803-1865:

From 1803 to March 1838 Wager Lot No. 15, subdivisions No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were the site of the "Harpers Ferry Hotel." This spacious old frame building had been constructed by the Wager family prior to 1803 and was leased by them over the years to various tavern keepers. In 1837 Wager Lot No. 15 was divided into four parts and sold at public auction to three different owners. Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson acquired subdivision 1 and William Anderson bought subdivision 2. In March 1838, they tore down that portion of the Harpers Ferry Hotel that stood on their two lots and they jointly erected the extant brick Building No. 12 and 11 on their property in 1838-39.

Historical Uses of Buildings No. 12 and 12A, 1839-1865:

A. Harpers Ferry Hotel (owned by Wager Heirs, 1803-1838:

By 1824 this old frame hotel contained 22 rooms.

1. October 1814-October 1817, operated under lease by Basil Williamson.

2. November 1817-February or March 1823, operated under a lease by William Graham.

3. April 1824-April 1830, operated under a lease by Major James Stephenson and his wife, Ann C. Stephenson.

4. 1830-1834, operated by Captain Meriwether Thompson.

5. October 1834, "Oyster Refectory" opened in basement by Alexander Ball.

6. April 1836-March 1838, operated under lease by Nicholas and Isabella Fitzsimmons.

7. The frame hotel was razed in April 1838 and brick Buildings No. 12 and 11 were constructed on its site by Dr. George B. Stephenson, son of Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, and the merchant William Anderson in 1838-39.

B. Brick Buildings No. 12 and 12A, 1839-65:

1. April 1839-March 1841: Dry goods store of Breitenbaugh and Kirby.

2. April 1841-March 1842: Dry goods store of J. M. Robinson.

3. April 1842-December 1844: Dry goods store of A. & G. W. Holland.

4. January 1845-1847: Dry goods store of A. Holland & Company.

5. 1847-March 1853: Dry goods store of Robinson and Holland.

6. April 1853-December 1955: Use not known.

7. January-March 1856: Dry goods store of Thomas Peacher.

8. April 1856-March 1857: Use unknown.

9. June 1857-August 1859: Dry goods store of George W. Legg.

10. September 1859-1861: Dry goods store of George W. Taylor.

11. In October 1859, during the John Brown Raid, Thomas Boerly was shot and killed by the Brown raiders as he was standing by Building No. 12 and firing at Brown's men.

12. 1894: Used as a drug store.

Important Historical Photographs Showing Buildings No. 12 and 12A in 1859-65 Period:

1. HF-11 and HF-376 (a blowup made from HF-11): This 1862 photo shows the Shenandoah Street front of Buildings No. 12 and 11, also what appears to be a roof over the front iron balcony.

2. HF-66 and HF-450 (a blowup made up from HF-66): 1859 photo showing the rear (north) roof of Buildings No. 12 and 11.

3. HF-40 and HF-377 (a blowup made from HF-40): 1863-65 photo showing the Shenandoah Street elevations of Buildings No. 12 and 11. Building No. 11 has been burned out.

4. HF-33: 1870 photo showing High Street (west) elevation of Buildings No. 12 and 12A. This is the earliest view of the west side of buildings and it shows a two-story wooden porch across the High Street elevation of Building No. 12A.

5. HF-145: Watercolor of "High Street, Harpers Ferry, Virginia," painted by Alden in 1873. View of the west (High Street) elevations of Buildings No. 12 and 12A.

6. HF-628, circa 1870 showing second and third stories of west gable end of Building No. 12.

Sources of Information on Buildings No. 12 and 12A:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historic Data Section for Buildings No. 12 and 12A, The Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson Buildings," dated March 17, 1959, 16 pages, 2 maps, 1 photo. (HF-55).

For detailed story of ownership of lot, see:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 12 and 12A, the Stephenson Buildings," dated October 8, 1957. revised February 3, 1958, 17 pages, 4 maps and 1 photo. (HF-5), pages 1-3.

For a more detailed history of the Harpers Ferry Hotel, 1803-1838, see:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 10 and 10A, The John C. Unseld Buildings," dated May 28, 1958, 40 pages, 9 maps, 7 photos. (HF-15), pages 7 to 11.

No. 22

THE NOAH H. SWAYNE LOT BUILDING

(Non-Extant)

WAGER LOT No. 51

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, at the northwest corner of Shenandoah and High Streets, and situated on Wager Lot No. 51.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne (a member of the Wager family by marriage, as the husband of Sally Ann Wager).

Use in 1859: The dry goods store of Fayette J. Conrad.

Physical Description of the Building in the 1859-65 Period:

Wager Lot No. 51 was occupied by a 2½ story brick structure with a slate-covered gable roof and a full cellar. Twin end chimneys, connected by a parapet, were located within the right-hand (east) side wall. Three dormer windows penetrated the front (south) slope of the roof and two more the rear slope. Built in 1832 and fronting on Shenandoah Street, the house was 43 feet or four bays wide and 35 feet deep. The entrance door, topped by a rectangular transom with four lights, was located in the left-hand (or westernmost) bay of the Shenandoah Street facade. First story windows, adorned with exterior solid panelled shutters, contained 8 over 8 lights and second story windows, without shutters, had six over six lights. All windows and doors were topped with flat brick arches. The first floor held a large store or shop room; the upper floor and a half had living quarters that were comprised of nine rooms, four of which had fireplaces. The walls were 14 inches thick and the ceiling 9 feet high. The doors were panelled and the floors were of quartered pine planks.

In the rear of the main house was a two-story brick annex about 14 by 12 feet in size which was added about 1834. This addition contained a kitchen and a meat house. The main house and annex were demolished about 1921 to make way for a gasoline station.

History, 1832-1965:

The main brick house on Wager Lot No. 51 was constructed by William and Samuel B. Anderson in 1832 under a six-year leasehold arrangement with the Wager family.

1. December 1832 to June 1839: Dry goods store of William and Samuel B. Anderson.

2. January 1840-December 1841: Dry goods store of Kirby and Hughes.

3. December 1841-October 1842: Dry goods store of John Rokenbaugh, Jr.

4. October 1842-September 1845: Shoe, boot, hat and cap store of Arnold S. Stephens.

5. October 1845-September 1846: Groceries, dry goods, and glassware store of William N. McCoy.

6. March 1847-1848 to ?: Dry goods, groceries, hats, and caps store of R. S. Littlejohn. Captain J. Gibson, also, selling fish, salt, plaster, and tar in basement store.

7. November 1858-1861: Dry goods, grocery, boot, shoe, hat, books, stationery, drugs, and medicine store of Fayette J. Conrad.

8. 1894: Grocery store.

Important Historical Photos Showing Wager Lot No. 51 Building in 1859-65:

1. HF-40 and HF-377 (a blowup made from HF-40): 1863-65 photo showing front (south) elevation of building on Lot 51.

2. HF-67: Print - "Sketch by Edwin Forbes, October 16, 1862 showing Main Street, Harpers Ferry" - published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, page 102. The drawing of the Lot 51 house is only generally accurate, but it is the earliest view showing the east (High Street) elevation.

3. HF-35, circa 1863-65 photo: Shows the western (left half of the front (south) elevation of the Wager Lot No. 51 structure in great detail and at close range.

4. HF-99: 1892-96 view of Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. Shows roof of building.

5. HF-628, circa 1870 photo, closeup view of rear (north) roof and dormers and end chimneys of Wager Lot 51 house.

6. HF-142, circa 1900 photo: Shows High Street (east) elevation in detail.

7. HF-381, circa 1921 photo: Shows the inside of the rear (north) wall of the Wager Lot 51 building as the structure was being demolished.

Sources of Information on Wager Lot. No. 51 Building:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for the Noah H. Swayne Lot (Wager Lot No. 51)," dated July 24, 1958, 31 pages, 2 maps, and 11 photos. (HF-23).

No. 23

THE EDWARD TEARNEY BUILDINGS

(Buildings No. 38 and 39)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, on Wager Lot No. 50, and opposite to the New Master Armorer's House.

Ownership: West (left) half of Building No. 38 and all of Building No. 39: Edward Tearney and Peter Lytle.

East (right) half of Building No. 38: Patrick Kelly.

Use in 1859: West (left) half of Building 38: Butcher shop, grocery store, and residence of Michael Tearney.

East (right) half of Building No. 38: Small shop, first floor, use unknown; upper quarters occupied by Bernhard Hirsh, Merchant.

Physical Description of the Buildings in 1859-65: Built in 1844, Building No. 38 was a 2½-story brick structure with a wood-shingle gable roof, a chimney at either end, and without a cellar. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, the house was almost 42 feet or six bays wide and 30 feet deep. First story windows were adorned with exterior panelled shutters; first and second story windows contained six over six lights, while the third floor windows, narrow rectangular openings with three lights each, were set at the attic floor level of the front elevation. On the interior the building was divided into two equal sections by means of partition walls. The right-hand or eastern half had its entrance door, which was topped by a rectangular transom, located in center of its three-bay wide facade. Inside a shop or storeroom occupied the first floor and above were the living quarters, which contained six rooms. The western or left-hand half, also three bays wide, had two entrance doors, both topped by rectangular transoms; these were located in the center and left-hand bays. The center door led into the small shop that occupied the first floor in that portion and above were another set of six rooms used for living quarters. The door in the left-hand bay of the western half opened into a four-foot side alley that led through the house to the rear. A two-story frame porch extended across the full width of the rear (north) elevation of Building No. 38.

Building No. 39, a small two-story gable-roofed stone structure, was about 16 feet square and was erected some time between 1845 and 1861. The building may have been used as a warehouse for the stores in Building No. 38, or perhaps as a kitchen and smokehouse for the set of quarters in the west half of Building No. 38.

History, 1844-1865.

Building No. 38 was constructed by Patrick Kelly, Edward Tearney, and Peter Lytle, the joint owners, in 1844.

Historical Uses of Building No. 38:

Store No. 1 (East or Right Section)

1. December 1844-November 1845: Grocery and Dry Goods Store of P. O. Littlejohn
2. December 1845-September 1847: Dry Goods and Grocery Store of Jacob Nisswanner.
3. October 1847-October 1851: Ready-made Clothing Store of R. Walter & Brother.
4. November 1851-1858: Probably the Grocery Store of Michael Tearney.
5. 1859-1861: Grocery and Dry Goods Store of Michael Tearney
6. 1894: Meat Store.

Store No. 2 (West or Left Section)

1. October 1844-March 1845: Tobacco Shop of Joseph W. L. Carty.
2. October 1847-September 1850: Dry Goods, Grocery and General Store of J. W. Deener.
3. October 1850-1861: No use as a store established. May perhaps have been used as a dwelling as was the case of the west or left-hand half of the third floor in 1894.
4. 1894: A dwelling.

Important Historical Photos of Building No. 38, 1859-1865:

1. HF-40 and HF-377 (a blowup made from HF-40): 1863-65 photo showing the south (front) elevation of the upper floors of Building No. 38.
2. HF-67, Print: "Sketch by Edwin Forbes, October 16, 1862, showing Main Street, Harpers Ferry," published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, page 102. This drawing conveys a generally accurate impression of Building No. 38, but omits the first-story doors and windows.

3. HF-35, 1863-65 photo: A closeup view of the south (front) elevation of Building No. 38. Right (east) half of Building 38 is occupied by the Hat and Cap Store of G. L. Myers. Two bay windows have been installed for this shop.

4. HF-628, circa 1870 photo showing closeup view of rear (north) side of roof and end chimney of Buildings 38 and 39.

5. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: "Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights." View shows the roofs of Buildings No. 38 and 39.

Sources of Information on Buildings No. 38 and 39:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I (which also serves as the Part II) Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 38 and 39, The Tearney Buildings," dated June 24, 1958, 33 pages, maps, and photos. (HF-19).

No. 24

THE WILLIAM RICHARDS BUILDING

(Building No. 40)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, opposite the Old Master Armorer's House (Building No. 34-35), and situated on Wager Lot. No. 49.

Ownership in 1859: William Richards (from 1850 until after 1865).

Use in 1859: First floor: Readymade Clothing Store of Philip Frankel & Company; their Harpers Ferry agent was Bernhard Hirsh.

Living Quarters on upper floors occupied William Richards, a retired merchant and owner of the building.

Physical Description of the Building in the 1859-65 Period:

Constructed in 1824-25, Building No. 40 was a two-story stone structure with a cellar, wood-shingle gable roof, and an end chimney located in the east (right-hand) side wall. A large two-story frame porch extended across its street elevation and projected out over the sidewalk. (HF-67). A sketch made in October 1862, suggests that the gable roof ran from north to south and its southern end, extending out over the portico, was treated as a pediment and had a semi-circular window located in its center. The same sketch also suggests that there were dormer windows in the east and west sides of the roof of Building No. 40, which if accurate, would have made it a 2½-story structure. The exterior of the stone walls were pargeted. The house was about 32½ feet or four bays wide and 34 feet deep. Windows had six over six lights. Doors, each topped by a rectangular transom with three lights, were located in the extreme right-hand bay and third bay from the right on the first story and in the third-bay from the right on the second story. The first floor contained three rooms which were shelved and fitted out to serve as a store or shop; the second floor had living quarters comprised of three rooms and the third floor, if it existed, apparently had 3 more rooms.

History and Use of Building No. 40, 1824-1865:

Building No. 40 was constructed by Daniel A. Weed in 1824, under a 10-year leasehold arrangement with the Wager family.

Uses:

1. 1825-February 1827: Dry goods and grocery Store of Daniel A. Weed and Otis Dudley.

2. February 1827-October 1831: Dry goods and grocery store of Isaac Newton Carter.

3. October 1831-July 1835: Dry goods store of Henry Crampton.

4. August 1835-August 1836: Dry goods store of Bushrod S. Pine. Second floor occupied by William Avis and Joseph Lemox as a shoemakers' shop.

5. September 1836-August 1837: Dry goods and clothing store of Charles A. Staley and his wife, Mrs. Martha Staley.

6. September 1837-July 1841: Dry goods, readymade clothing, and grocery store of Thomas Hughes.

7. 1841-March 1843: Dry goods and clothing store of Joseph L. Russell and Company.

8. March 1843-November 1844: Use not known.

9. December 1844-May 1846, probably dry goods and grocery store of David Koonce.

10. June 1846-April 1850: Dry goods and grocery store of William Chambers.

11. May 1850-March 1853: Probably dry goods, readymade clothing, and grocery store of John G. Ridenour.

12. April 1853-March 1858: Readymade clothing store (1853-56) of R. Walter and Brother and from 1856 to 1858 of Walter, Brother, and Company.

13. April 1858-January 1860: Readymade clothing store of Frankel, Brother, Levitoch, B. D. Hirsh and Company. Their sign in 1859 read "Philip Frankel & Company." William Richards and his family resided on the second floor during this period.

14. February 1860-1861: Readymade clothing store of Bernhard Hirsh.

15. In period 1863-65: The interior, roof, and wooden two-story front porch of Building No. 40 were destroyed by fire.

16. 1894: Used as a clothing store.

Important Historical Photos Showing Building No. 40 in the 1859-65 Period:

1. HF-67, Print: "Sketch by Edwin Forbes, October 16, 1862, showing Main Street, Harpers Ferry," published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, page 102. This, the earliest known view of Building No. 40, conveys a generally accurate impression of Building No. 38 and the House on Wager No. 51 (based on a comparison with contemporary photographic evidence) but the sketch does not include all of their details. This very important sketch, therefore, probably gives a generally correct concept of Building No. 40.

2. HF-40 and HF-377 (a blowup made from HF-40), 1863-65 photo showing about half of the east (right) portion of the second floor of Building No. 40. A portion of the two-story wood porch is still in place but the roof has been burned off.

3. HF-35, 1863-65 photo: A closeup view of the south (front) elevation of Building No. 40, showing the burned out structure. Porch and roof are gone and only white painted stone walls still stand.

Sources of Information on Building No. 40:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I (which also serves as a Part II) Historical Data Section for Building No. 40, The William Richards Building," dated June 9, 1958, 29 pages, 5 maps, and 6 photos. (HF-16).

No. 25

JAMES McGRAW LOT BUILDINGS
(Non-Extant)

(Wager Lot No. 48)

(Former Sites of Buildings No. 41 & 42)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, on Wager Lot No. 48, and opposite to the Old Master Armorer's House (Buildings No. 34 and 35).

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne (as the husband of Sally Ann Wager) (owner from 1835 to 1865).

Use in 1859: The grocery and liquor store and the residence of James McGraw, 25 year old merchant.

Physical Description of the Building in 1859-65 period:

Built some time in the period 1803-1813, the house on Wager Lot No. 48 was a two-story stone structure with a wood-shingle gable roof and at least one end chimney, the latter being located within the west (left) side wall. The building fronted about 37 feet on Shenandoah Street and was about 17 feet deep. The first floor contained one store or shop room and the second floor had the living quarters. At some date after 1835, but prior to 1861, the stone house was extended approximately 11 feet, 10 inches to the east so that it covered the entire front of Lot No. 48. This addition, also two stories in height, was about 12 feet deep.

The only known historical view of the building, a 1862 print (HF-67), is inaccurate and no other sketch or photograph of the structure has been found. The house on Wager Lot No. 48 was demolished at some date after 1865 and prior to 1894. In 1898-99, considerable amounts of rock were blasted out of the cliff behind the old house site in order to enlarge Lot No. 48 so that Building No. 41 could be erected. Building No. 41 (and also Building No. 42), both non-historic structures, were demolished by the National Park Service in 1957. The removal of Building No. 41 revealed the still evident shadow traces of the gable ends of the original Lot 48 stone houses on the side walls of flanking Buildings No. 40 and 43.

History and Historical Uses of the House on Wager Lot No. 48:

The main stone house on Wager Lot No. 48 was apparently constructed by John Wager, Jr., sometime between the years 1803 and 1813.

Uses of the House, 1823-1865:

1. 1814 - perhaps the residence of Robert Aeris.

2. (1823) to November 1824: Apothecary shop and residence of Dr. Godfrey Weise.

3. December 1824 to ca. 1827: First floor Apothecary shop of Frederick W. Springer and Koster. Second floor: December 1824 to November 1830, probable residence of Dr. Godfrey Weise.

4. 1827 to January 1835: Drug store of Dr. James Andrews and Dr. George B. Stephenson; firm known as Dr. James Andrew & Company, (1827 to September 1833), and as Dr. George B. Stephenson & Company from September 1833 to January 1835.

5. February 1836 to fall, 1837: Drugstore of Dr. George B. Stephenson and Righter Levering on first floor. April 1836 to March 1837, saddle and harness making shop of Adam Whip on second floor.

6. Fall, 1837 to September 1838: First floor, drugstore of Dr. George B. Stephenson and Dr. Philip P. W. Stephenson. Law office of Isaac Fouke on second floor, August 1837 to 1838.

7. September 1838 to October 1839: Drugstore of Dr. Philip P. W. Stephenson.

8. October 1839 to ca. 1843: Watch and Jewelry shop of William Crocker.

9. 1843 to 1848: Use unknown.

10. June 1848 to January 1851: Probably dry goods and grocery store of P. O. Littlejohn.

11. January 1851 to March 1852: Use unknown.

12. March 1852 to February 1853: Probably cheap clothing store of H. Mandelbaum and Company.

13. 1853 to February 1854: Use unknown.

14. About March 1854 to June 1857: Fish market of Isreal Russell of Russell and Company.

15. June 1857 to 1861: Grocery and liquor store of James McGraw.

16. 1894: Old stone house no longer standing.

Important Historical Photographs:

1. HF-67, Print: "Sketch by Edwin Forbes, October 16, 1862, showing Main Street, Harpers's Ferry," published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, page 102. This is the only known contemporary sketch or photo that shows a house standing on Wager Lot No. 48. This view shows a two-story stone house with its gable end fronting on Shenandoah Street, instead of having it set against the wall of Building No. 43, as was the actual case. The sketch house, however, is about the right width, and also has one end chimney visible.

2. NHF-541, May 15, 1957 photo showing the shadow of the west gable end of the pre-Civil War stone house on the side of Building No. 43 (which was built in 1844).

3. NHF-461, 1957 photo showing the shadow of the east gable end of the pre-Civil War house on the side wall of Building No. 40 (which was erected in the clear in 1824-25).

4. NHF-462, 1956 photo showing Building No. 41, erected in 1899-1900, before it was demolished by the National Park Service in 1957.

Sources of Information on the House on Wager Lot. No. 48:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Buildings No. 41 and 42, The James McGraw Lot, or Wager Lot No. 48," dated July 28, 1958, 31 pages, 4 maps, and 8 photos. (HF-36).

No. 26

THE McCABE-MARMION BUILDING

(Building No. 43)

Location: On the north side of Shenandoah Street, on Wager No. 47.

Ownership in 1859: West (left) half of lot, - Dr. Nicholas Marmion (1836-1865)

East (right) half of lot, Heirs of Francis McCabe. (1853-1865).

Use in 1859: Shop on left (west) portion: Probably the tailor shop of David Whip (or Shoemaker's Shop of John Legg).

Shop on right (east) half: Grocery and Liquor Store of J. & J. Mathews. Upper floors being used as a boarding house.

Physical Description of the Building in 1859-65 Period:

Built by Dr. Marmion and Martin Grace in 1845, Building No. 43 was a 3½-story stone structure with a slate-covered gable roof, and a wide end chimney at either end; there was not any cellar. A large three-story frame porch with round columns extended across the full width of the Shenandoah Street elevation. Two sets of four dormers pierced the front and rear slopes of the roof. The exterior of the rubble stone walls was pargeted. The structure was six bays or 40 feet wide and about 31 feet deep. Windows had sills of cut stone and contained six over six lights. The entrance doors, at all three levels, were set in the third and fourth bays from the right, and all were topped by rectangular transoms with three lights.

The building was divided into two independent sections, each three-bays wide, by means of an eight-inch thick brick party wall that ran along the division line of the lot. Center halls, containing the stairs and located on either side of the party wall, ran through the structure from front to rear. The first floor of each

half contained a shop or storeroom and the upper 2½-stories were designed for use as two sets of living quarters. At the upper three levels both units were two rooms deep and each room on the first three floors had its own fireplace. A four-story store annex, with one room on each level and apparently added after 1845, stood in the rear of the left (west) portion of Building No. 43. The first floor of this shed-roofed 11 foot square rear wing was probably used as a warehouse for the store; the second contained the kitchen for the dwelling in the west portion of Building No. 43 and the upper two rooms were probably used as extra bedrooms.

Historical Uses of Buildings No. 43, 1845-1861:

Store 1 (West or Marmion Portion)	Store 2 (East or McCabe Portion)
1. December 1845-March 1850:	1. Circa 1848-March 1852:
Arnold S. Stephens' Boot, Shoe, Hat, Cap and Trunk Store	Grocery and dry goods store of F. J. Conrad and Brother.
2. May 1850 - ?" Louisa Evans' Cleaning and Dying Shop; also probably a small grocery and dry goods store.	2. 1852-1853 to ?: Store of Isreal Russell, fish merchant.
3. 1859-1861: Not known, but possibly the tailor shop of David Whip, or John Legg's Shoemaker's shop.	3. ? to 1859: Probably the grocery store of J. & J. Mathews.
4. Both sections of Building No. 43 were being used as dwellings in 1894.	4. December 1859-1861: Probably the Grocery and Liquor store of Lawrence Kirwan.

The upper floors of Building No. 43 were being used as dwellings in 1894. In 1859 the upper floors were being utilized as a boarding-house.

Important Historical Photos of Building No. 43:

1. HF-67, Print, "Sketch by Edwin Forbes, October 16, 1862, showing Main Street, Harpers Ferry," published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, page 102. Earliest known view of Building 43, shows east (right) half, or three-bays of structure and 2 dormers. Three-story front porch is omitted from the drawing and windows of second and third story shown as adorned with exterior louvered shutters, which they apparently did not have.

2. HF-40 and HF-377 (a blowup made from HF-40), an 1863-65 photo showing the east gable end of Building No. 43 and the shed roof and top story of the four-story rear annex.

3. HF-466, Circa 1884 photo, Plate 51 of John Mead Howell, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture (New York, 1931). Excellent closeup view of Building No. 43 with its three-story wood porch, - looking east down Shenandoah Street.

4. HF-82, 1889 Photo: "Shenandoah Street during the 1889 Flood." Good closeup view of Building No. 43, - looking west down Shenandoah Street.

Sources of Information on Building No. 43:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I (which also serves as a Part II) Historical Data Section for Building No. 43, The McCabe-Marmion Buildings," dated July 9, 1958, 32 pages, 3 maps, 11 photos. (HF-20). Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section for Building No. 43, The McCabe -Marmion Building," dated August 10, 1960, 8 pages, 8 photos, and 13 sheets of measured drawings.

No. 27

THE PHILIP COONS BUILDING

(Building No. 44)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, on Wager Lot No. 46, and opposite to House No. 4 on Block C, Lot 1.

Ownership in 1859: William Richards (from 1855 to 1875).

Use in 1859: Two stores on first floor, one vacant and for rent at time of John Brown raid; other shop was the bakery of John N. Stonebraker. Physical remains suggest that the 1859 bakery was probably located in the west, or left-hand. The second floor was the residence of John N. Stone-braker; and the third floor store was the Masonic meeting place of Charity Lodge No. 111.

Physical Description of Building No. 44 in 1859-65:

Built in 1845-46 by Philip Coons, Building No. 44 was a three-story stone structure with slate-covered gable roof, an end chimney located within the west (left-hand) side wall, and without a cellar. An ornamental iron balcony, situated at the second floor level, extended across the Shenandoah Street (south) elevation of the house. The exterior stone walls were pargeted or "rough cast." The building was 38 feet, or six bays wide, and 32 feet deep. Windows had sills of cut stone; first and second-story windows contained nine over nine lights; third-story windows had six over six lights and were adorned with exterior louvered shutters. The third-story window in the third bay from the right (east) was blank, being occupied by the large Masonic stone tablet. A corbelled brick cornice, three courses, marked the eave line. Exterior wooden steps, located against the west (left) gable wall, provided across to the second and third floors. Entrance doors, each topped by a rectangular transom with four lights, were located in the second and fourth bays from the right (east) end in the first story and in the third bay from the right in the second story of the front (south) elevation.

In 1854 the first story was divided into two shops or stores by means of an eight-inch thick one-story high brick cross wall. Each of these stores were further divided into two rooms, front and back. The second floor, designed for use as living quarters, contained five rooms. The third floor had two small rooms at the west end and the remainder was occupied by one large (28 by 29 foot) assembly room with a vaulted eliptical plaster ceiling. These rooms were used by the Masons as their meeting place. There were originally three fireplaces, one at each floor level, all located in the west (left) chimney. At a later date the flues in the McCable-Marmion Building (Building No. 43), which adjoined Building No. 44 at the east (right) end, were also utilized for stoves in the Coons Building.

A two-story wood porch extended across the rear (north) elevation of Building No. 44 and provided direct access from the second floor to a flight of stone steps, carved in the rock, that led up the cliff in the rear of the Coons Building. On the exterior and at the rear of the west (left) store, stone masonry crosswalls ran from the main building to the rock hillside behind Building No. 44 forming a room about 12 by 11 feet in size inside. Within this room is a low stone foundation, about six by five feet inside, which may have been a vault or oven. This evidence suggests that the 1859 bakery may have been located in the west store at the time of the John Brown Raid.

Historical Uses of Building No. 44, 1845-1865:

1. 1845-1852: Dry goods store of Solomon Snook and Bushrod L. Pine.

2. April 1848, circa 1849: Dry goods store of D. Conrad.

3. Circa 1853-1854: Store of Thomas Russell, Jr.

4. 1855-March 1858: Grocery and butcher shop of William Newton and John D. Potterfield. Also the Bakery of John N. Stonebraker.

5. March 1858-September 1859: Grocery and butcher shop of William Newton; Bakery of John N. Stonebraker.

6. October 1859 - John Brown Raid: One shop (probably east or left store) vacant and for rent; other shop, (probably west shop) the bakery of John N. Stonebraker, who also resided on the second floor.

7. 1859-October 1860: One shop rented to unknown party and the other still occupied by the bakery of John N. Stonebraker.

8. 1894: Entire house used as a dwelling.

Important Historical Views of Building No. 44:

1. HF-249: 1857 Litograph published by Rau & Sons, Dresden. Drawing by Ed Beyer, "Harpers Ferry from Jefferson Rock." This view shows the rear (north) slope of the roof and the west (left) gable end of Building No. 44.

2. HF-361: 1865 stereoptican View No. 336, "Valley of the Potomac from Harpers Ferry," published by Kilburn Brothers, Littleton, N. H. Shows rear (north) roof slope and west (left) gable end of Building No. 44.

3. HF-68, circa 1870-1883: Oil painting by Ferdinand Richardts, looking down the Potomac River from Jefferson's Rock. Shows rear slope of roof and west gable end of Building No. 44.

4. HF-446, circa 1884 photo: Plate 51 from John Mead Howell, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture (New York, 1931). Excellent closeup view of the front elevation of Building 44, looking northeast up Shenandoah Street.

5. HF-82, 1889 photo: Shenandoah Street during the 1889 Flood. Excellent closeup view of the front of Building No. 44, looking northwest down Shenandoah Street.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: Shenandoah Street from Loudoun Heights. Shows front (south) elevation and roof of Building No. 44.

Sources of Information on Building No. 44:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, Historical Data Section for Building No. 44, The Philiph Coons Building," dated October 14, 1957, revised February 4, 1958, 12 pages, 2 maps, and 1 photo (HF-9). Still useful for its detailed history of land ownership and the agreement between Coons and the Masons.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Building No. 44, The Philip Coons

Building," dated March 20, 1959, 11 pages, 3 maps. (HF-59). Note - the date of construction as given, 1837-38, should be changed to read 1845-46. Architectural evidence, namely that Building No. 44 has only three original stone walls, and that it utilized the west gable end of Building No. 43, erected in 1845, as its fourth original wall, is conclusive proof that Building No. 44 must have also been built in 1845.

Between June 18, 1836, when Philip Coons and James Duncanson purchased vacant Lot No. 46, and 1840, they erected a house, probably a frame structure, on their lot. The stores listed in the Part II Report as being located in stone Building No. 44 in the 1838-1844 period, must, therefore, have been located in the frame building on Lot 46.

Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structure Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section for the Philip Coons Building, Building No. 44," dated October 1962, 15 pages, 4 photos, and 6 sheets of drawings.

No. 28

THE JOHN G. WILSON BUILDING

(Stagecoach Inn-Buildings No. 45 and 45A)

Location: North side of Shenandoah Street, U. S. Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street, and immediately west of Wager Lot No. 46.

Ownership in 1859: Owned by the U. S. Government as part of the Harpers Factory Armory tract (from 1796 to 1880).

Use in 1859: Known as Armory Dwelling No. 3, this long building apparently contained two shops, such as saddle-maker's, tailor's,or grocery stores on the first floor. The upper 1½ stories were divided to form two dwellings and rented to families of armory workers.

Physical Description of Building No. 45 in 1859: As originally constructed by John G. Wilson in 1825-26, Building 45 was a 2½ story stone structure with a wood-shingle covered gable roof, an end chimney within the wall at either end, and there was no cellar. A covered two-tiered frame porch with round columns ran the full length of the south (front) elevation of the building and provided a gallery for the second floor. An open deck on the rear elevation at the second floor level also gave access to the privy (Building No. 45A) and afforded a rear exit up the cliff. The front (south) slope of the roof contained three dormers and the rear slope two more. Walls were laid up in stone rubble and these were pargeted a few years later. Windows had nine over six lights and doors in the front elevation, topped by rectangular transoms with four lights, were located in the second and fourth bays from right (east) end of the five-bay wide facade and in the center bay of the second story. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, Building No. 45 was originally about 50 feet long and 35½ feet deep.

Planned for commercial purposes, the first floor was divided into two stores of unequal size. Each store had two fireplaces on their outer end walls. The upper two floors were designed as living quarters. Central halls, on both the second and third floors, contained the stairs and ran through the house from front to rear, dividing the four rooms on both floors into pairs. Each of the four rooms on the second floor had its own fireplace, but the 4 chambers on the third floor were unheated.

In 1833-34, Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson enlarged Building No. 45, by adding a 2½ story stone wing with wood-shingle gable roof and a chimney in the east (right) end wall to the east end of the original structure. This addition, one bay wide, fronted 16 feet on Shenandoah Street, and was 35½ feet deep. In the front, the two-story porch was extended to cover the front of the new wing and exterior stairs were built at either end of the enlarged porch. The first and second stories of the front facade of the addition contained a door, which was topped by a rectangular transom with four lights. The roof of the wing had two dormers, one in the front and the other in the rear roof slope. The ground level room in the addition may have been planned for use as a stable or for storage, as no attempt was made to finish or heat it. The second floor was divided into a front and rear room. The rear room, containing a service stairway and a large fireplace, was probably used as the kitchen. The front room and also the two new rooms on the third floor of the wing lacked fireplaces.

Historical Uses of Building No. 45, 1826-1865:

1. 1826-1830: Dry goods store of Maslin & McKim of Baltimore; John G. Wilson, builder of Building 45 and partner in this firm, resided on upper floors from 1826 to 1829.

First Floor Stores	Upper Floors
2. 1830-May, 1831: Dry goods store of Ford and Chapman.	2. April 1830 to March 1837: Hotel operated by Major James Stephenson, his wife, Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, and her son-in-law, Fontaine Beckham.

First Floor Stores

3. May 1831-January 1832: Dry goods store of Smith and Patterson

4. January 1832-August 1832: Dry goods store of Samuel K. White.

5. April 1834-December 1835 Office of Dr. James Garry.

   1834-January 1835: Jewelry Store of Mr. Calame.

6. December 1835-April 1836: Law office of John J. Brown.

   January 1835-June 1836: Jewelry shop of J. P. Mylius and Frederick Houck.

7. April 1836-March 1837: Office of Dr. Philip P. W. Stephenson.

   June 1836-August 1836: Millinery and dress shop of Mrs. Charles A. Staley.

   September 1836-March 1837: Copper, tin, and iron shop of Benjamin M. Snook.

8. April 1837-February 1839: Sheet metal shop of Benjamin M. Snook.

   May 1837 to February 1839: Boot and shoe shop of Jacob Wright.

9. April 1839-May 1843: Sheet metal shop of Benjamin M. Snook.
   1838-1841: Grocery and feed store of Alfred Hite and Company; 1838-1842: Clothing store and tailor shop of William J. Stephens; April 1839-June 1841, Post Office and dry goods store of John G. Wilson; July 1841-April 1843: Dry goods store of J. G. Wilson.

Upper Floors

3. April 1837-House acquired by U. S. Government and becomes Armory Dwelling House No. 7, from 1837 to 1856.

4. From 1858-1865: Building 45 known as U. S. Armory Dwelling No. 3.

5. 1851-52 and perhaps to 1857: Rented by Jessie Grimes. In April 1857 Grimes moved to a new house he had just erected.

6. 1859-61: Upper floors apparently rented as a dwelling by Jacob A. Potterfield, Alvertia Trammer, and James B. Hobbs.

First Floor Stores

10. May 1843-December 1844: Dry goods store of David Koonce.

    May 1843 to circa February 1847: Shop of Jacob Brown.

    1844-1848: Dry goods store of Righter Levering.

11. April 1847-April 1849: Shoemaking shop of Samuel Lover.

    April 1847-April 1849: Saddle and harness-making shop of Charles W. Button.

12. May 1849-February 1851: Rented by J. T. Whaley, an armorer.

    May 1849-February 1851: Post Office and saddle and harness shop of Charles W. Button.

13. April 1851-1852 (?): Dry goods and grocery store of Benjamin Ott.

    April 1851 to March 1853: Post Office and saddle and harness shop of Charles W. Button.

14. April 1853 to September 1856 to (?) Saddle and harness shop of Charles W. Button.

15. 1859-1861: Unknown, but probably two small shops, such as saddlemaking, tailor, or grocery stores.

16. Civil War 1861-65: Building used by U. S. Government as quarters for troops and a military warehouse.

17. 1894: Used as a general store.

Important Historical Photos of Building No. 45:

1. HF-249: 1857 lithograph published by Rau & Sons, Dresden: Drawing by Ed Beyer, "Harper's Ferry from Jefferson Rock." This view shows the rear (north) elevation and roof and the west (left) gable end of Building No. 45.

2. HF-361: 1865 Stereoptican view No. 336, "Valley of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry," published by Kilburn Brothers, Littleton, N. H. Shows the rear (north) roof and west gable end of Building No. 45.

3. HF-68: Ca. 1870-1883: Oil painting by Ferdinand Richardts, looking down the Potomac River from Jefferson's Rock. Shows the rear roof and west gable end of Building No. 45.

4. HF-446: Ca. 1884 photo, Plate 51 from John Mead Howell, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture (New York, 1931). Closeup view of the east front corner and porch of Building No. 45.

5. HF-82: 1889 photo, Shenandoah Street during the 1889 Flood. Excellent closeup view of the front of Building 45, looking northwest down Shenandoah Street.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: Shenandoah Street from Loudoun view. View of front (south) elevation and roof of Building No. 45.

Sources of Information on Building No. 45:

a. Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 45 and 45A, the John G. Wilson Building, Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street," dated February 27, 1959, 41 pages, 3 maps, 1 photo. (HF-61).

   Note: The business as of the 1838-1844 period, listed on pages 5, 7, and 11 of Charles W. Snell, "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Building No. 44, The Philip Coons Building," dated March 20, 1959, 11 pages, 3 Maps (HF-59(, as being located in Building 44, appear now to have probably been located in Building No. 45. (Architecture evidence has established that Building No. 44 was not constructed until 1845).

b. Franzen, Archie W., Historic Structures Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section for the John G. Wilson Building Sometimes Called Stagecoach Inn (Building No. 45)," dated April 1962, 31 pages, 35 photos, and 16 sheets of measured drawings.

c. Kissling, Herbert H., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 45 and 45A," dated October 16, 1957, revised January 22, 1958, 18 pages, 7 maps, and 1 photo.

d. Franzen, Archie W., Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section on The John G. Wilson Building (Building No. 45), December 1961, 12 pages, 4 photos, 3 pages of measured drawings.

e. Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Structure Report, Part II, Administrative and Historical Data Sections, for Buildings No. 45 and 45A," dated February 14, 1962, 29 pages. This is simply a rewrite job of item "a.," no new data is presented.

No. 29

ARMORY DWELLING NO. 5

(Building No. 48)

Location: On the north side of Shenandoah Street, on U. S. Lot 2, opposite to U. S. Block F, Lot 2, which had the Armory stable building on it.

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government, 1796-1869.

Use in 1859: Armory Dwelling No. 5, used as a residence for armory workmen.

Appearance in 1859: The oldest (front) portion of Building No. 48 was probably erected in the 1822-30 period as an 18 by 15 foot, one-and-a half, or two-story stone residence with a small kitchen attached to the rear. In the 1840's, the structure was greatly enlarged by addition of a two-story stone rear section about 18 by 17½ feet in size and a half story was added over both portions.

By 1859, Building No. 48 was a 2½-story stone structure with a wood shingle-covered gable roof. A large brick chimney was located within the west gable wall near the northwest (rear) corner and a smaller chimney was situated in the (south) front slope of the roof within the east gable end wall. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, the house was about 18 feet or three bays wide and 32½ or two bays deep. The windows contained six over six lights. There was no cellar. The entrance was located in the center bay of the south facade and each floor had a front and rear room, making a total of 6 rooms for the house. The stairs was located against the west (left) end wall in the front room; each of the four rooms on the first two floors had its own fireplace, and the fifth chamber, the back room in the finished garrett, also had a fireplace. The garrett or third story was lighted by a pair of windows in each end wall, which had six over three lights.

Uses of Building No. 48:

1. Used ca. 1822 to 1861 as a U. S. owned residence that was rented out to Armory workmen.

2. In 1859-60, the William Cox family was probably living in Building No. 48, which was then known as Armory Dwelling No. 5.

Historical Photos of Building No. 48:

HF-119, an 1866 or 1867 photo of Virginius Island, taken from the Jefferson Rock area. This is the only known (Civil War period) photograph that shows Building No. 48. Visible are two windows in the east gable end, the wood shake roof, and the two end chimneys.

Sources of Information of Building No. 48:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Parts I and II, Historical Data Section, for Building No. 48, An Armorer's Dwelling House, Lot No. 2, Shenandoah Street," dated October 31, 1958; revised December 30, 1958, 29 pages, 7 maps, 3 photos. (HF-21A).

No. 30 and 31

WILLIAM GRAHAM HOUSE SITES

(Armory Houses No. 3 and 4
Non-Extant Buildings)

Location: House No. 4, on the southwest corner of Shenandoah and Market Streets, fronting on Shenandoah Street. House No. 3 was located immediately in the rear of House No. 4 and fronted on the west side of Market Street. Both buildings were situated on U. S. Block C, Lot No. 1, Shenandoah Street.

Ownership in 1859: The heirs of Edward Lucas, Jr., a former paymaster of the Harpers Ferry Armory, from 1852 to 1913.

Use in 1859: These buildings were apparently rented by William Kirby, James Gibson, Thomas Earnshaw, and Henry Brown. House No. 4 contained a Dry goods and Grocery store. House No. 3 had usually been used as a boarding house.

Physical Description of Buildings in 1859:

Houses No. 3 and 4 were apparently built by William Graham in the period 1818-1820. No. 4, a stone structure. was designed for use as a store and dwelling, and No. 4, a brick building, as a dwelling and boarding house.

A. House No. 4 was a 2½-story stone structure with a slate-covered gable roof and chimney located near its center. The front and rear slopes of the roof each contained a dormer. Exterior walls were pargeted and painted white. Fronting on Shenandoah Street, House No. 4 was about 43 feet or six bays wide and 35 feet or two bays deep. Windows had six over six lights and first-story windows were adorned with panelled shutters. The building apparently had a cellar and one entrance door in the north (front) elevation was located at northeast (front) corner.

B. House No. 3 was a 2½-story brick structure with a slate-covered gable roof, an end chimney at the south end and a wide interior chimney located near the northern end. The building was located with its north gable end set at right angles close to the western (rear) half of House No. 3. Two sets of three dormer windows pierced the front and rear roof slopes of House No. 3. Fronting on Market Street, a nine foot wide, two-story covered wood porch extended the full length of the front elevation and then continued around the south (rear) elevation of the east half House No. 4. House No. 3 was about 50 feet wide and 20 feet, or two bays, deep. Its windows contained six over six lights.

Houses No. 3 and 4 stood until the 1930's and were destroyed by the 1936 and 1942 floods.

Historical Uses of Buildings 1820-1865:

House No. 3 (Brick)

1. Circa 1820-31: A boarding house, operated by Mrs. Fitzsimons in 1829.
2. 1832-35: The Globe Inn, a hotel and tavern operated by John Fitzsimmons.
3. 1835-37: John G. Wilson's dry goods store.
4. 1839-1852: Used as a dwelling house for U. S. Armory employees.
5. 1894: A dwelling.

House No. 4 (Stone)

1. 1820-24: Dry goods store of Daniel A. Weed.
2. 1824-27: Dry goods store of M. K. Wartman.
3. 1828-30: Dry goods store of Hamilton and Lewright.
4. 1830-34: Dry goods store of Thomas Hughes.
5. 1834-37: Use unknown, but probably leased by John G. Wilson.
6. 1837? - 1839: Dry goods store of John G. Wilson. Also Post Office, 1838-39.
7. 1839-40: Dry goods store of Jeremiah Stevens.

House No. 4 (Stone)

8. 1840-41: Dry goods store (The White Store) of John Rokenbaugh, Jr.

9. 1842-1843: Dry goods store of P. O. Littlejohn.

10. 1843-48: Dry goods store of Joseph Smith.

11. 1850: Merchant tailor shop of T. J. W. Sullivan.

12. 1851: Dry goods store of T. J. Earnshaw and Benjamin Ott.

13. 1894: A general store.

From 1852 to 1861, these two buildings were owned by Edward Lucas, Jr., and leased out as dwelling houses and a store. In 1860 these buildings were apparently rented by William Kirby, James Gibson, Thomas Earnshaw, and Henry Brown. House No. 4 was probably being used as a dry goods store, but the name of proprietor has not been established.

Important Historical Photographs Showing the Buildings:

1. HF-249: 1857 lithograph, drawn by Ed Beyer. View from Jefferson's Rock. Shows the west (rear) roof of House No. 3; House No. 4 is hidden by trees.

2. HF-224: 1865 original drawing by A. R. Waud shows the front elevation of House No. 4.

3. HF-361: Stereoptican View No. 336, by Kilburn Brothers, Littleton, N. H. "Valley of the Potomac, from Harpers Ferry," 1865 Photo: Shows front (north) roof, chimney and single dormer of House No. 4; and perhaps the west (roof) slope of House No. 3.

4. HF-68: Circa 1870-1883. Oil painting by Ferdinand Richardts, looking down the Potomac River from Jefferson's Rock. View shows the rear (west) elevation of House No. 3; House No. 4 is hidden by trees.

5. HF-82: Shenandoah Street during the 1889 Flood. Photo, showing the front (north) elevation of House No. 4.

6. HF-111: 1889 Flood photo, excellent closeup view of the east side and north (front) elevation of stone House No. 4.

7. HF-99: 1892-96 photo, Shenandoah Street from Loudoun Heights. View shows south (rear) roof of House No. 4, and east (front) elevation and south end of House No. 3.

8. HF-239: 1932 aerial photograph of Harpers Ferry showing Houses No. 3 and 4 were still standing in 1932.

9. HF-78: 1866 photo, view of Harpers Ferry from Maryland Shore, just above the B & O 1866 Railroad Bridge. View shows most of the east (front) elevation of Building No. 3.

Sources of Information on Houses No. 3 and 4:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: History of Lots No. 1 to 11, Block C, Shenandoah Street, 1796 to 1865," Shenandoah Street Studies Series, No. 1, dated January 23, 1959, 118 pages, 11 maps, 9 photos, pages 5-27. (HF-27A).

No. 32

THE MARKET HOUSE
(Non-Extant Structure-Block B,
Shenandoah Street)

Location: Just south of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad tracks and east of Market Street, and on U. S. Block B, Shenandoah Street.

Ownership in 1859: Owned by U. S. Government, 1796-1868; Public market operated by the town of Harpers Ferry under a lease from U. S., from 1852 to 1868.

Use in 1859: First floor: Public town market, where meat, poultry, fish, eggs, cheese, tallow, butter, lard, fruits, and vegetables were sold every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Second floor was the meeting hall or lodge room of the Sons of Temperance.

Physical Description of the Market House in 1859:

Built in 1846-47, the Market House was a two-story rectangular brick structure with a slate-covered gable roof and a small chimney at the west end. There was not any cellar. Fronting on the Shenandoah River, the building was about 60 feet or six bays wide and 30 feet or two bays deep. The first story was arcaded, having six round arched openings on the front and rear elevations and two similar openings on the two gable ends. The second story windows, containing nine over six lights, were topped by flat brick arches and were recessed in panels with projecting piers between each opening. There were no windows in the second-story levels of the gable ends. By 1865, a wide, one-story frame porch with a shed roof had been built across the Market Street (west) end and this porch probably continued around along the long Shenandoah River (south) elevation. The first floor was designed for use as a public market and the second story as a lodge assembly room.

History and Use

The Market House was designed by Major John Symington, a military superintendent of the Harpers Ferry Armory, and constructed by Jeremiah Fuss, master carpenter of the Armory, in 1846-47. The U. S. Government paid for the construction of the first story and the Sons of Temperance for the second. The first floor served as the Harpers Ferry town market from 1847 to 1868 and the second floor was the lodge room of the Sons of Temperance.

The detailed 1851 official town rules and regulations for the operation of the public market will be found on pages 8 and 9 of the report listed below. In 1894 the market house was being utilized as a boarding house. The building was largely destroyed by the 1936 flood.

Important Historical Photos of the Public Market

1. HF-361, Stereoptican View No. 336 by Kilburn Brother, Littleton, N. H., "Valley of the Potomac, from Harpers Ferry," 1865: Shows the second story of the north (rear) elevation and west gable end, including a wide one-story porch along the west end.

2. HF-68, Circa 1870-1883 Oil Painting by Ferdinand Richardts, - looking down the Potomac River from Jefferson's Rock. View of the north (rear) elevation and west end. Also shows wide one-story frame porch.

3. HF-99, 1892-96 photo, Shenandoah Street from Loudoun Heights. Good view of south (front) elevation and east end.

4. HF-306: March 18, 1936 flood damage photo. Excellent closeup view of the south (front) elevation and east gable end.

5. HF-291, 1932 aerial photograph showing south (front) elevation and west gable end.

Sources of Information on the Market House

Smith, Philip R., Jr., "Research Report, History of the Market House, 1846-1869, Block B. Shenandoah Street," dated December 19, 1958, revised May 1, 1959, 19 pages,5 maps, 3 photos. (HF-24D).

Pages 8 and 9 of this report have the 1851 town rules and regulations governing the operation of the market.

No. 33

OLD MASTER ARMORER'S QUARTERS

JOSEPH ANNIN HOUSE

(Buildings No. 34 and 35)

Location: On the south side of Shenandoah Street, on U. S. Block B, Lot 3 and opposite to Wager Lots 48 and 49 (Building No. 40).

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government, 1796-1869.

Use in 1859: Listed as Armory Dwelling House No. 2, the residence was vacant at the time of the John Brown Raid and then used as a Army recruiting office.

Appearance in 1859: Building No. 35 was erected in 1812 by Joseph Annin, son of the Paymaster of the Armory, as a drug store and residence. Building No. 34 was added to the main house as a one-story kitchen wing in 1827.

In 1859 Building No. 36 was a 2½-story brick structure with cellar, a slate-covered gable roof, and an end chimney built within the walls at either side. Three dormer windows were located in the north (front) roof slope.

Fronting on Shenandoah Street, the house was about 33 feet or four bays wide and 23 feet deep. The entrance door, topped by a rectangular transom with four lights, was located in the second bay from the east (left) corner. Windows had six over six lights and were topped by flat brick arches. First story windows had exterior panelled shutters and those on the second floor had exterior louvered shutters. The original kitchen was located in the cellar and was entered by means of an exterior stairway located at the west (right) end of the building. The cellar entrance was sheltered by a small porch.

Building No. 34 was added at the southwest (rear) corner of the main house as a kitchen wing in 1827. The addition was three bays or about 22 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The entrance door, also toped by a rectangular transom, was located in the center bay of

Shenandoah Street facade of the wing. The one-story addition had a slate-covered gable roof and an end chimney located at the south (rear) gable end.

A discussion of the original interior floor plan of Building No. 35 awaits the results of architectural investigation and reporting.

Historical Use of Building No. 35:

1. 1812-1818: Apothecary shop and residence of Joseph S. Annin; and from May 1815 to 1818, also a home for his father, Samuel Annin, the retired Paymaster of the Harpers Ferry Armory.

2. 1818-1830: House acquired by U. S. Government in 1818 and used until 1830 as the residence of Master Armorer Armstead Beckham.

3. 1830-1850: Quarters of Master Armorer Benjamin Moor.

4. 1850-1854: Residence of Master Armorer James H. Burton.

5. 1854-October 29, 1858: Residence of Master Armorer Samuel Byington.

6. November 1858-July 1859: Residence of John E. Daingerfield, the Paymaster's Clerk.

7. July 1859-November 1859: Vacant at the time of the John Brown Raid.

8. November 1859-April 1860: Recruiting office and probably the quarters of Captain Barten, who commanded a company of regulars that were stationed at Harpers Ferry to protect the U. S. Armory.

9. April 1860 to February 1861: Probably vacant.

10. February 1861 to April 19, 1861: Probably recruiting office and quarters of regular officers of U. S. Army in command of the Armory guard.

11. 1861-1865: Uses as quarters for the officers of both sides.

12. Buildings 34 and 35, much enlarged, were being used in 1894 as a Post Office and drug store.

Historical Prints and Photographs of Building No. 35:

1. HF-224 and HF-141, 1865 prints, the original and published sketch by A. R. Waud, "View in Harpers Ferry, General Stevenson's Headquarters, Loudoun Heights in the Distance," published in Harper's Weekly, March 11, 1865, p. 153. Excellent view of east gable end (showing one window in second story at northeast (front) corner and of the north (front) elevation.

2. HF-361, 1865 photo made from Jefferson Rock vicinity and looking south down the Potomac River. This is the only known photo that shows the gable roof and south end chimney of the 1827 kitchen wing, or Building No. 34. Also visible is the west end chimney of Building No. 35.

3. HF-43, 1870-1875 photo, made from Maryland shore and showing the north (front) 2½-story roof line of Building No. 35 and its dormers.

4. HF-99, view made from Loudoun Heights. Excellent photo showing the rear elevations of Buildings Nos. 34 and 35 after the structures had a story added to them.

Sources of Information on Buildings No. 35 and 34:

A. Kissling, Herbert H., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Buildings No. 34-35, 32, and 34A, Old Master Armorer's Residence and Outbuildings," dated October 10, 1957, revised January 22, 1958, 21 pages, 5 maps, and 1 photo. (HF-6).

B. Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, for Buildings No. 34-35, 32, 33, and 34A, The Samuel Annin House, Lot 3, Block B, Shenandoah Street," dated March 4, 1959, 45 pages, 10 maps. (HF-56).

No. 34-35

THE NEW MASTER ARMORER'S QUARTERS

(Building No. 36)

Location: On the south side of Shenandoah Street, situated on U. S. Block B, Lot 2, opposite to Building No. 38 on Wager Lot No. 50.

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government, as part of the Harpers Ferry Armory, (1796 to 1884).

Use in 1859: Armory Dwelling No. 1 was occupied by John E. P. Daingerfield, the Paymaster's Clerk, as his residence in 1859.

Appearance in 1859: Designed by Armory Superintendent Henry W. Clowe as new quarters for the Master Armorer, Building No. 36 was erected in 1858-59. The residence was a two-story brick structure with slate-covered gable roof, and a pair of end chimneys connected by parapets at either side. The four gable corners were marked by similar parapets and a brick dentiled cornice marked the eave line on the north (front) elevation.

The house was 42½ feet or five bays wide and 38½ or four bays deep. The windows,adorned by exterior louvered shutters, had six over six lights, cut stone sills, and flat arch brick lintels supported by cast iron angles. The center door was framed by a wooden architrave within which were flanking sidelights and,above the door, a rectangular transom

At the sothwest (rear) corner of the main house there was a two-story brick service wing, also built in 1858-59 with a cellar, a slate covered roof and end chimney. A two-story covered wooden porch ran along the east side of the wing and across the rear (south) elevation of the main house. The wing, 20½ feet wide and 25½ feet deep, had a kitchen in the basement, a second kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and two small bedrooms on the second floor.

The main house had a central hall plan, with the hall running through from front to back and opening out on the porch in the rear. The stairs were set against the west (right) wall. The two rooms on the (east) left of the hall, connected by a large double door, were both parlors; the front room on the right was either a library or parlor and the room in the rear was the dining room. The center hall plan was repeated on the second floor where there were four bedrooms and a small room, probably a dressing room, located at the north (front) end of the hall. Each of the eight large rooms had its own fireplace and there were a total of 13 rooms in the residence. The interior was plastered throughout, and there were ornamental plaster cornices in the first floor hall and the two east parlors. Plaster ceiling roundels were also found in the first floor hall and rooms on the main house.

Historical Use of Lot and Building No. 36:

The future site of Building No. 36 was occupied from 1822 to 1858 by the Paymaster's Office. This was a one-story brick structure with 14-inch thick walls, an 11-foot high ceiling, and a slate-covered hipped roof. The office, which measured 24 by 18 feet in size, was enlarged in 1840 by the addition of a seven by five-foot money vault, which had 30-inch thick walls, iron doors, and a slate roof. The Old Pay Office served as the office of the Armory Paymaster from 1822 to March 1848. After this date the structure was leased to various individuals for commercial purposes:

1. March 1848-49 as the clothing store and tailor shop of T. J. W. Sullivan.

2. 1850, as the law office of Isaac Fouke.

3. From 1851-April 1858, it served as Mayor's Office and council chamber of Town of Harpers Ferry; the vault also was utilized as the town jail.

4. In April 1858, the Old Paymaster's Office and vault were removed to Musket Factory grounds in order to clear the Shenandoah Street lot for the construction of a new house, the Master Armorers (Building No. 36).

Building No. 36 Uses (Constructed 1858-59):

1. July 1859 to August 1860, residence of John E. Daingerfield, the Paymaster's Clerk.

2. Residence of Armstead M. Ball, Master Armorer, from September 1860 to April 1860.

3. April 1861 to 1865: During the Civil War, Building No. 36 was used as the headquarters of the various forces holding Harpers Ferry.

4. The House was being used as a dwelling in 1894.

Prints and Photographs Showing Building No. 36:

1. HF-18, ca October 1862 photo" Contraband Camp-Harper's Ferry, Va." Excellent view showing the north (front) elevation, east end, two-story wood porches on the rear wing. Looking southwest.

2. HF-224, March 11, 1865 original drawing by A. R. Waud of "General Stephenson's Headquarters (published as item 3), Loudon Heights in the Distance." Excellent view looking southwest up Shenandoah Street and showing the north (front) elevation and east gable end.

3. HF-141, the finished A. R. Waud drawing, item 2, as published in Harper's Weekly, March 11, 1865, p. 153.

4. HF-361, 1865 photo made from Jefferson Rock area and looking south down the Potomac River. This is the only view that shows the west side of Building No. 36 and its rear wing, also Building No. 36A.

5. HF-78, 1870-76, made from Maryland Heights, shows the east gable end and south (rear) elevation of Building No. 36.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo made from Loudoun Heights. Excellent view of the roof and rear (south) elevation of Building No. 36.

Sources of Information on Building No. 36:

Smith, Philip R., Jr., "History of the Old Pay Office, Block B, Lot 2, Shenandoah Street, 1822-1858," dated December 19, 1958, revised May 5, 1959, 15 pages, 6 maps. (HF-24E).

Kissling, Herbert H., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Building No. 36, Master Armorer's New Quarters," dated October 1, 1957, revised January 22, 1958, 23 pages. (HF-1).

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Buildings No. 36 and 36A, The John E. Daingerfield House," dated March 10, 1959, 38 pages, 5 maps, and 1 photo. (HF-51).

Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, on the John E. P. Daingerfield House (also called the New Master Armorer's Quarters) (Building No. 36)," dated November 1964, 14 pages, 17 photos. Franzen, Archie W., Historic Structures Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section on Master Armorer's House," dated April 1965, 3 pages, 8 photos.

Gurney, Hugh, "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Historical Data Section,for the New Master Armorer's Quarters (Building No. 36)," dated February 24, 1965, 8 pages, 1 map, 2 photos. This report is a rewrite job of the Snell Part II (HF-51), and contributes no new evidence or conclusions regarding the house.

No. 36

SHOP

(Non-Extant Structure)

(The Building No. 13 Site)

Location: East side of High Street, immediately north of the rear of Building No. 12A and situated on a portion of Wager Lot No. 15, Subdivision 1.

Ownership in 1859: Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson, who also owned Buildings No. 12 and 12A.

Use in 1859: One small shop, probably containing either a shoemaker's shop or a small grocery store.

Physical Description of Building No. 13 in 1859: A one-story frame structure containing one shop or storeroom, the first Building No. 13 fronted 21 feet on High Street and was probably about 12 feet deep. The facade had vertical board and batten siding and its shed roof probably sloped to the east (rear). About 1886-1890, judging by photographs HF-770 and HF-371, the first Building No. 13 was demolished or enlarged by moving its front wall forward about three feet to create a one-story frame structure about 21 feet wide and 15 feet deep. The second Building No. 13 was three-bays wide, had a center door, and its exterior walls were covered with clapboarding. The overhanging eaves on the new front elevation were adorned with small brackets.

History and Use: The first Building No. 13 was probably built in 1850 and was definitely standing by 1857. The structure was used until 1857 as the boot and shoemaking shop of George W. Furtney. Its use in the 1859-61 period is unknown, but it may have been either the shoemaking shop of Furtney, or perhaps the small grocery store of Patrick Carrell. The first Building No. 13 was demolished or completely rebuilt in the period 1886-1890. The second Building No. 13 was demolished by the National Park Service in 1956.

Important Photos Showing Buildings No. 13, First and Second Structures:

1. HF-770, circa 1882 photo: The only known closeup view of the High Street (front) elevation of the (1850-57) first Building No. 13. Provides a partial view of Building No. 13.

2. HF-371, 1886 photo, showing the northwest (front) corner of the second Building No. 13. This photo indicates that 1850 Building No. 13 had been demolished or completely remodelled and enlarged.

3. HF-370, 1890 photo, showing a small part of the northwest (front) corner of the second Building No. 13.

4. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. Shows the High Street front and roof of the second Building No. 13.

5. HF-96, 1896 photo: View of the rear and shed roof of the second Building No. 13.

6. HF-142, circa 1900 photo, closeup view of the High Street (front) elevation of the second Building No. 13.

Sources of Information on Building No. 13:

Snell, Charles W., "Research Report for Building No. 13, Mrs. Stephenson's Shop," dated April 3, 1959, 6 pages, 2 maps. (HF-45). This report was written before Photo HF-770 (circa 1882) was found and hence does not discuss this photograph.

No. 37

THE ALFRED BURTON BUILDING

(Building No. 14)

Location: On the east side of High Street, on what was the rear portion of Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision 1.

Ownership in 1859: Alfred Burton

Use in 1859: The Jewelry Store of Alfred Burton.

Physical Description of Building No. 14 in 1859: Constructed in 1858, Building No. 14 was a one-story frame structure with a one shop room, a brick foundation and a false front or parapet behind which a shed roof sloped to the south (right) side. Fronting on High Street, the building was about 12 feet or two bays wide and 20½ feet deep. The entrance door, topped by a rectangular transom containing six lights, was located in the right-hand bay of the facade and a large six-light-wide window adorned with tall narrow, folding panelled shutters occupied the wider left bay. The street facade was divided horizontally into three panelled sections. Two rows of narrow vertical rectangular panelling extended across the front; the lower row was set beneath the wide window and its flanking shutters and the upper one was located above the window and extended over both the window and the door. The upper section of panelling was topped by a projecting cornice that was decorated with small brackets. A third row of similar vertical panels, although somewhat shorter in height, rose about the first cornice line to form a false front or parapet. The parapet, in turn, was crowned by a second projecting cornice which was also adorned with small brackets. On the north and south (side) elevations, narrow panels rose uninterrupted from the ground to the eaves line and ended at the top in round arches, thus achieving an arcaded effect.

History and Use: Building No. 14 was erected by Alfred Burton in 1858 and opened by him as a jewelry store in November of that year. The Burton family continued to use Building No. 14 as a jewelry and watch repair shop from 1858 to about 1890. In 1894 the shop was vacant and for rent.

Important Historical Photographs Showing Building No. 14:

1. HF-770, circa 1882 photo: Important and excellent closeup view of the front and south (side) elevations of Building No. 14.

2. HF-371, circa 1886 photo: Excellent closeup of the front elevation of Building No. 14, and also of its owner.

3. HF-370, circa 1890 photo: Closeup view of front elevation of Building No. 14; also of its owner.

4. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. Shows the High Street front and also roof of Building No. 14.

5. HF-96, 1896 photo: Shows rear view and also roof; made from Maryland Heights.

6. HF-142, circa 1900 photo: Closeup view of the front (High Street) elevation of Building No. 14 and also of its south side.

Sources of Information on Building No. 14:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Building No. 14, The Burton Building," dated October 9, 1957, and revised February 3, 1958, 11 pages, 3 maps, 1 photo. (HF-7). Contains a detailed history of the ownership of the land.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Building No. 14, The Alfred Burton Jewelry Shop," dated April 3, 1959, 2 maps, 3 photos. (HF-57).

Measured Drawings: Drawing No. NM-HF-3060 (two sheets). Building No. 14, The Old Jewelry Store," dated August 27, 1956.

No. 38

THE SUSAN DOWNEY HOUSE

(Building No. 15)

Location: East side of High Street, on Wager Lot No. 15, subdivision No. 4.

Ownership in 1859: The heirs of Susan Downey (from 1846 to 1868).

Use in 1859: A residence and probably the shoemaker's shop of George W. Furtney.

Physical Appearance of Building No. 15 in 1859:

Built by William Anderson in 1838-39, Building No. 15 was a 2½ story over-full-basement stone house with a slate-covered gable roof and pair of end chimneys connected by a parapet located within the south (right-hand) side wall. Two pairs of twin dormers pierced the front and rear slopes of the roof and the basement was fully exposed on the east (rear) elevation. Windows has six over six lights and were flanked by exterior louvered shutters. Fronting on High Street, the main house was about 24 feet or three bays wide and 40½ feet deep. The entrance was located in the center bay of the High Street facade. Attached to the southeast (rear) corner of the house, thus giving it a L-shape, was a 1½-story stone kitchen about 15 feet square. By 1859 a frame second story with a slate-covered gable roof had been added to the stone kitchen.

The basement of the main house had a brick floor and contained four rooms, two of which had fireplaces. The first floor had three rooms, a large 21 by 15 foot front store or shop room, and two smaller rear rooms. Two of the first floor rooms were heated by fireplaces. The second floor had a center hall which divided the four rooms on this level into pairs. Here the south pair of rooms also had their own fireplaces. The third floor had two more rooms, and both of these were unheated.

Historical Use of Building No. 15, 1839-1865:

1. September 1839-March 1841: Tavern of James H. Hayman.
2. 1841-42: Rented in part by Robert Delany and three other families.
3. August 1842-43: Variety and fancy store of Henry V. Andrews.
4. April 1843-March 1844: Shoemaking shop of John Wells and J. Hartshorn.
5. April 1844-January 1848: Shoemaking shop of Alfred Andrews.
6. 1848-49: Rented by Miss Barrick.
7. August 1849-March 1850: Shoemaking shop of George W. Furtney.
8. April 1850-51 to ?: Shoemaking shop of William and John Avis.
9. 1854-56: Boarding house of Mrs. Pine.
10. April 1856: For rent, use unknown. Probably rented as boarding house and shoemaker's shop.
11. 1859-61: Probably the residence and shop of George W. Furtney, shoemaker.
12. 1894: Dry goods store.

Important Photos Showing Building No. 15:

1. HF-64, 1859 photo: Taken from the Maryland shore, this view shows the rear roof and dormers of Building No. 15.
2. HF-55, 1865 photo: Excellent view of the south twin chimneys, rear (east) roof and dormers of Building 15. (Also HF-43).
3. HF-770, circa 1882 photo: Shows a small portion of the High Street (front)elevation of the second story of Building No. 15, including louvered shutters.

4. HF-99, 1892-86 photo: Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. Shows the front roof, dormers, and a part of High Street (front) elevation.

5. HF-92, 1896 photo: Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. Shows front roof of Building 15.

6. HF-96, 1896 photo: View of Harpers Ferry from Maryland Heights Excellent view of rear elevation of kitchen, main house, and roof of Building No. 15.

Sources of Information on Building No. 15:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Building No. 15, The Downey Building," dated October 7, 1957, 16 pages, 4 maps, 1 photo. (HF-4). Contains a detailed history of the ownership of the lot and house.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Building No. 15, The Susan Downey House, dated March 27, 1959, 15 pages, 4 maps, and 1 photo. (HF-54).

No. 39

THE FREDERICK A. ROEDER BUILDING

(Building No. 16 and 16A)

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

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

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

Physical Appearance of Building No. 16 in 1859-65:

Erected by Frederick A. Roeder in three steps between 1844 and 1857, Building No. 16 in its final form was a 2½-story over full-basement brick and stone structure with a slate-covered roof and an interior chimney. A cast iron ornamental balcony, set at the second floor level, extended across its High Street (front) facade and a two-story wood covered porch or gallery, with exterior stairs, ran across the full width of the rear elevation. Built on the side of the hill, the rear elevation of the basement was fully exposed and an areaway on the west or front facade also provided air, light, and access to that side. The walls of the basement and first (or street level) stories were constructed of rubble stone and pargeted on the exterior. The second story was constructed of brick and there were two dormers in the front and one more in the rear slope of the roof. Fronting on High Street, the house was about 35 feet, or five bays wide, and was 17½ feet deep. A wooden porch or stoop extended the full width of the first story on the High Street elevation. Entrance doors, each topped by a rectangular transom containing four lights, were located in the second and fourth bays of the first and second stories on this elevation. Windows contained six over six lights and were adorned with louvered shutters.

The house had nine rooms and three fireplaces. There were three rooms in the basement. At the north (left) end was a large shop or storeroom with a fireplace; in the center was a large kitchen, also with a fireplace, and at the south or right end a smaller room. There were two rooms on the first floor, one of which had a fireplace, and two rooms, all without fireplaces, on both the second and attic floors.

To the rear of Building No. 16, near the southeast corner, stood Building 16A, a detached two-story brick structure about 14½ by 11 feet in size, which was erected around 1849. Containing one room on each floor, access to the second story was from the rear gallery of Building 16A. The rooms in Building 16A were probably used as storerooms or as servants' quarters.

Use and History of Building No. 16:

Building No. 16 served as the residence and confectionery shop of Frederick A. Roeder from 1845 to 1861. During the Civil War the structure was used to house soldiers. In 1894, the building was being used as a dwelling.

Structural Evolution of Building No. 16, 1844-1857:

Building No. 16, an organic growth structure, was erected in three steps in 1844-45, 1848-49, and 1856-57. As built in 1844-45, Building No. 16 was a two-story stone structure with a gable roof and an end chimney located within the north (left) end wall. Because it was built on the sloping side of a hill, the house fronted only one story on High Street, but an areaway across this west elevation provided light, ventilation, and access to the basement on that side. Building 16 was about 22 feet, or three bays wide and 17½ feet deep. Its rubble stone walls were pargeted on the exterior. Windows had six over six lights and the center door in the street-level story, topped by a rectangular transom with four lights, opened on to a small wooden porch or stoop. The basement was divided into two rooms, a large kitchen with fireplace stood at the north (left) side and a smaller room occupied the south side. An outside stairs led to the second floor, which was comprised of one large room with a fireplace.

In 1848-49, Roeder enlarged his house by adding a two-story stone addition about 13 feet wide and 17½ feet deep to the north, or left end, thus bringing the house to its present dimensions of 35 by 17½ feet. The new wing, two bays wide, contained an entrance door at street level, topped by a rectangular transom with four lights in its right-hand bay, and a window with six over six lights in the left bay. There was one room on each floor of the addition. The new basement room at the north end was probably Roeder's shop or place of business, as there was no interior passage from this room to the rest of the building. Unlike the new room above, the basement room contained a fireplace built back to back with the fireplace in the older kitchen.

Final changes to Building 16 were made by Roeder in 1856-57, when he added the brick second story and attic half-story to the stone house. Five bays wide, the brick portion of the High Street elevation had three windows and two doors, similar in design to the earlier opening, arranged in the second story to match the older openings in the stone story below. A cast iron ornamental balcony was installed at the second floor level and the wooden stoop or porch was also extended across the entire High Street facade. On the rear, a wood two-story porch was roofed to form a gallery and the stairs at its southeast end were extended and enclosed to serve the new brick story. Windows on the High Street elevation were adorned with louvered shutters and the new gable roof was covered with slate. The new brick second story had two rooms and the attic floor two more chambers. These four new rooms were heated by stoves and, therefore, did not have fireplaces. An interior winding stair was also installed in the southwest (front) corner of the 1844-45 section on the first (street) level floor and these led to the second story.

Important Historical Photos of Building No. 16:

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

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

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

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

5. HF-770, circa 1882 Photo, only closeup view of the High Street (front) elevation of Building No. 16.

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

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

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

Sources of Information on Building No, 16:

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

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

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

No. 40

WAGER LOT 18 (ARMORY DWELLING HOUSE NO. 14)

(Non-Park Owned Land and Non-Extant Structure)

Location: East side of High Street at the northeast corner of High Street and Jones Alley and situated on Wager Lot No. 20)

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government (1847-1869).

Use in 1859: Rented to Armory workmen and known as Armory Dwelling House No. 14.

Physical Appearance in 1859: The house on Wager Lot 18 was a 2½-story over full basement brick structure with a wood-shingled gable roof and a pair of end chimneys located at the north (left) side wall. These two end chimneys may have been shared jointly with a similar house standing on Wager Lot 19. Two pairs of twin dormers pierced the front and rear slopes of the gable roof. Fronting on High Street, the structure was 22 feet or three bays wide and 30 feet deep. There were no windows in the south side wall on Wager Lot 19, but a central door in that elevation opened out on Jones Alley. (A large frame and stone stable stood on the south side of the house on Wager Lot No. 17, from circa 1841 to 1856, which may well account for the lack of any side windows). There was an areaway across the High Street front to provide air, light, and access to the first floor, which was set slightly below street level. There was also an entrance door set in the south (right-hand) bay of the second story of the front elevation and this was approached by means of a short wood stoop or porch. Windows had six over six lights. The house on Wager Lot 18 is no longer standing.

History and Use: The house on Wager Lot No. 18 was constructed by Gerard B. Wager about 1841. The structure was leased from 1841 to 1847 by Samuel Lover, who used the house as his residence and a boot and shoe store. From 1846 to 1847, Miss Sarah W. Frazier also conducted a dressmaking business at this house. In July 1847, the U. S. Government purchased the lot and house. The brick house was then designated as Government Dwelling House No. 176 and rented to Armory workers. By 1860 the house was designated as Armory Dwelling No. 14 and it was sold by the U. S. Government in 1869. The house was being used as a dwelling in 1894.

Important Historical Photos:

1. HF-492, 1861 photo: Taken from the Maryland Shore, the east (rear) roof, the end chimneys, and also the upper portion of the south gable end are visible.

2. HF-770, circa 1882 photo: Taken looking northeast (up) High Street, this shows High Street (front) elevation of the house in some detail.

3. HF-43, 1865 photo: Taken from the Maryland Shore. An excellent view of the rear elevation.

4. HF-96, 1896 photo: Taken from Maryland Heights, this is an excellent view of the east (rear) elevation and south side of the house.

5. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View taken from Loudoun Heights, shows the front (west) elevation and roof, also part of south end.

Source of Information on Wager Lot 18 House:

Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Site Survey Report. Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," dated February 18, 1959, revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, 6 maps, 2 photos, pages 30-31 and 62-63. (HF-30A).

No. 41

WAGER LOT 19 HOUSE (ARMORY DWELLING NO. 15)

(Non-Park Land)

Location: On the east side of High Street, on Wager Lot No. 19.

Ownership in 1859: U. S. Government 1847-1869.

Use in 1859: Rented as a dwelling to an Armory workman.

Physical Appearance in 1859: The house on Wager Lot No. 19 was a 2½-story over full basement brick structure with a wood shingled roof and a pair of twin end chimneys located in the south (right) side wall. (These chimneys may have been used jointly with a similar brick house on Lot 18). Two pairs of twin dormers pierced the front and rear slopes of the gable roof.

Fronting on High Street, the building was about 23 feet or three bays wide and 30 feet deep. There was an areaway across the front elevation to provide air, light, and access to the first story, which was located somewhat below the level of High Street. A frame porch extended across the front and gave access to the second story. Entrance doors were probably located in the north (left-hand) bay of both stories. Windows had six over six lights. Another frame porch extended across the rear (east) elevation. The house on Wager Lot 19 is still standing but a full third story with a flat roof was added to the original structure in the last quarter of the 19th Century.

History and Use: The house on Wager Lot 19 was constructed under a lease arrangement by Charles Button in 1841. He used this structure from 1841 to 1847 as his saddle and harness-making shop and also as his residence. The U. S. Government purchased the house and lot from its owner, Gerard B. Wager, in June 1847 and the building was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House and known as No. 177. Armory workmen rented the structure as a residence. By 1860 the house was designated as Armory Dwelling No. 15 and the U. S. Government sold the property in 1869. In 1894 the house was being used as a harness shop.

Historical Photos of the Building:

1. HF-492, 1861 photo: Taken from the Maryland Shore, this photo shows the rear (east) roof, dormers, and the pair of end chimneys on the south gable end.

2. HF-43, 1865 photo: View made from the Maryland Shore. Excellent view of the rear elevation of the second story.

3. HF-770, circa 1882 photo: View taken looking northeast (up) High Street. An excellent view of the front (west) elevation of the house on Lot 19, showing front porches and areaway.

4. HF-96, 1896 photo: Taken from Maryland Heights, this is an excellent view of the rear (east) roof and elevation.

5. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View taken from Loudoun Heights, shows the front (west) elevation and roof of the Lot 19 house.

Source of Information on Wager Lot No. 19 House:

Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Site Survey Report. Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," dated February 18, 1959, revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, 6 maps, 2 photos; pages 31-32 and 63-64. (HF-30A).

No 42

WAGER LOT NO. 30 HOUSE

(Non-Park Owned Land)

Location: On the east side of High Street, on Wager Lot No. 30, near the northern limits of the six-acre reservation.

Ownership in 1859: Mrs. Mary (Grace) Deck and Joseph Deck, her husband.

Use in 1859: Used as a tenant house and occupied by three families.

Physical Appearance in 1859: This was a two-story brick house with a full basement, gable roof, and a chimney located in the north (left) side wall. Fronting on High Street the Lot 30 house was 25 feet or three bays wide and about 22 feet deep. Samuel Breitenbaugh built the house in the period 1841-1843. In 1959 this structure formed the right half of the Town House, the remaining (left half) of the double house being situated on Lot No. 31.

Historical Use of Wager Lot 30 House, 1843-1861:

1. 1843-1847: Millinery shop and residence of Mrs. Maria Breitenbaugh.

2. 1847-1853: Tavern and residence of Martin and Mary Grace.

3. 1853-1861: A tenament house. One of the occupants, Anna McDonald, was a dressmaker.

Historical Photo Showing the House on Wager Lot No. 30

1. HF-492, 1861 photo, taken from the Maryland Shore and showing the east (rear) elevation and south end of the house.

2. HF-96, 1896 photo, taken from Maryland Heights and showing the east (rear) elevation and south end of the house on Wager Lot 30.

Sources of Information:

Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," dated February 18, 1959, revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, 6 maps, 2 photos, pages 79-81. (HF-30A).

No. 43

WAGER LOT NO. 32 HOUSE

(Non-Extant and on
Non-Park Owned Land)

Location: On the east side of High Street, on Wager Lot No. 32, at the very northern limits of the Six Acre Wager Reservation.

Ownership in 1859: Mrs. Mary (Grace) Deck and Joseph Deck.

Use in 1859: A tenement house, which was part of a double house located on Lots 30 and 31, occupied by three families. David Kelsey, a dentist, may have lived in the house on Lot No. 32.

Physical Description: A one-story over full basement brick structure with a gable roof and interior chimney. This house was constructed by Martin Grace in the period 1844-1849.

Historical Use of Wager Lot No. 32 House:

1. 1844-1847, possibly cabinetmaker's shop of George W. Cox.
2. 1847-1853, cabinetmaking shop of John Zimmerman.
3. 1853-1856, cabinetmaking shop of Isaish George.
4. Tenement house in 1859.
5. The House on Wager Lot No. 32 was demolished prior to 1896.

Historical Photos of the House on Wager Lot No. 32:

1. HF-492, 1861 photo, taken from the Maryland shore, it shows the east (rear) elevation of the House on Wager Lot No. 32.
2. HF-96, 1896 photo, taken from Maryland Heights, this photo shows that the House on Wager Lot No. 32 was no longer standing in 1896.

Sources of Information on the House on Wager Lot No. 32:

Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," dated February 18, 1959, revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, 6 maps, 2 photos, pages 82-83. (HF-30A).

No. 44

THE JOHN T. RIELEY BUILDING

(Building No. 37)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on Wager Lot No. 52, and situated immediately south of the stone steps leading to Jefferson's Rock.

Ownership in 1859: The estate of Gerard B. Wager (from 1835 until after 1865).

Use in 1859: The shoemaking shop and residence of John T. Rieley.

Physical Appearance: Built by John Wager, Jr., in the period 1804-1813, Building No. 37 was a rectangular two-story stone structure with a wood-shingle gable roof and an end chimney located within the south (or right-hand) gable wall. There was no cellar. The structure fronted on High Street and was about 29 feet or three bays wide and 18 feet deep. The windows, topped by cut stone lintels, had six over six lights. The east (front) facade was set back about seven feet from the line of the sidewalk and the entrance, located in the extreme right-hand (north) bay, was approached by a set of six wooden steps and a small stoop. The north gable end contained a door set at the second floor level, which was approached by a small frame porch that lead to the Jefferson Rock stone steps; above the side door, in the attic story, was a single window. The south side may have contained only one opening, a door located near the center of the first story. The west (rear) elevation contained only two openings, both situated in the second story; a window set near the south corner and a door near the north corner. The first floor of Building No. 37 contained one shop or storeroom and the living quarters were located on the second floor.

By 1844 a small one-and-a-half-story frame kitchen wing about 22 feet long and 15 feet wide with a gable roof had been added to the rear of Building No. 37 at the northwest corner. Set on the side of the hill, the new wing connected with the second story of Building No. 37, and the addition's gable end was set against the west wall of Building No. 37. The lower portion of the kitchen wing's walls were of stone and the upper half was comprised of vertical board and batten siding. Building No. 37 was enlarged and remodelled in the period 1917-21.

Historical Use of Building No. 37, 1803-1865:

1. 1813-1824: A general store, probably operated under a lease by Roger Humphreys.

2. 1828-April 1831: Dr. Joseph R. Hayden's apothecary shop.

3. May 1831-December 1838: Drug store of Adam Young, Jr.

4. December 1838-December 1839: Adam Whip's Saddler shop.

5. January 1840-December 1845: Shoemaking shop - 1840-42 of Alfred and H. V. Andrews, and from 1842 to 1845, of Alfred Andrews.

6. December 1845-December 1846: James Fitzsimmons' book store and confectionery shop.

7. 1847-April 1848, probably the drug store of Dr. Philip P. W. Stephenson.

8. May 1848-January 1851: Drug store of Dr. Joseph G. Hays.

9. February 1851-December 1852: Use unknown.

10. January 1853-February 1854: Shoe and bootmaking shop of John T. Rieley and A. G. McDaniel.

11. February 1854-1861: Boot and shoemaking shop of John T. Rieley.

12. 1894: Being used as a dwelling.

Important Historical Photos Showing Building No. 37:

1. HF-67, 1862 sketch by Edwin Forbes, "Main Street, Harpers Ferry," October 16, 1862, published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, p. 109. Important print showing original gable roof and location of end chimney in south gable.

2. HF-359, 1865 or 1866 photo showing the Jefferson Rock stone steps and two of the three bays of the front (east) elevation of Building No. 37.

3. HF-94, 1865 or 1866 photo of Jefferson Rock stone steps. Shows details of the north gable elevation of Building No. 37 and also of 1844 rear kitchen wing.

4. HF-43, 1870-75 photo, made from Maryland Shore, showing roof line and one bay of the front elevation of second story, also a part of rear kitchen.

5. HF-628, circa 1870 photo, closeup view showing southwest rear roof of Building No. 37 and the kitchen.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo, view of Harpers Ferry from Loudoun Heights. Show gable roofs of Building 37 and its kitchen, also the location of chimney in south gable wall.

7. HF-378 and 142, photos made in the 1900-1917 period, which show the High Street front elevation in its original location, 7 feet west of the line of the sidewalk.

8. HF-381, 1917-21 photo, shows the historic brick structure on Wager Lot No. 51 being demolished, thus affording a view of the original south gable end chimney of Building No. 37 and also the original depth of the stone building.

Sources of Information on Building No. 37:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I (which also serves as the Part II Historical Data Section) for Building No. 37, The John T. Rieley Building," dated June 20, 1958, 27 pages, 5 maps and 5 photos. (HF-18).

No. 45

REVISION OF DESCRIPTION OF 1859 STRUCTURE

STANDING ON WAGER LOT NO. 53A, BASED

HF PHOTOS 648 and 787

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: West side of High Street, on the northern (right-hand) section of Wager Lot 53 and opposite to Building No. 14.

Ownership in 1859: Samuel H. Williams (1849 until after 1865)

Appearance in 1859: When Williams purchaed the lot in 1849, the property was occupied by a two-story frame dwelling that had been constructed by the Wager family prior to 1836. This house fronted about 28 feet on High Street and was about 18 feet deep. Based on the HF-648 and 787 photos, discovered in the 1960's, it now appears that Williams constructed a new 3½-story stone building on the site of the earlier frame building some time during the period 1849-1858. A description of his stone house follows:

The house on Lot 53A was a 3½-story stone building with a gable roof and an end chimney located within the side wall at the south (left-hand) gable end. A single dormer pierced the front (east) slope of the roof. Fronting on High Street, the house was about 28 feet or three bays wide and extended back (west) about 20 feet deep, leaving an areaway perhaps nine feet in width between its rear wall and the face of the cliff behind the house (see HF-99). The exterior walls of the first two stories of the facade were pargeted; the third floor south (side) wall may have been built of brick. The front entrance was located in the center bay of the first story. Windows had six over six lights and there were not any openings in the south (left) gable wall. The house did not have a cellar.

Use in 1859: Apparently being used as a dwelling. It was vacant in 1894.

Historical Photos Showing the House on Wager Lot 53A:

1. HF-49, 1861 photo: View made from Maryland Shore, it shows the south end chimney and single dormer in the front (east) slope of roof.

2. HF-64, 1859 photo: View made from Maryland Shore shows same features which are visible above the Wager House Hotel.

3. HF-43, 1870-75 photo: Made from the Maryland Shore, this shows part of the east (front) elevation of roof and third story.

4. HF-648, circa 1882 photo: View, looking north up High Street, shows front (east) elevation and one dormer on roof.

5. HF-787, circa 1882 photo: Looking up High Street, this view shows about one-half of south (left) gable end and all of the front (High Street) elevation.

6. HF-79, East Public Walk in front of Marmion Row, circa 1880. Shows area behind third story.)

7. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View from Loudoun Heights, shows south (side) wall with no openings, that rear wall of house was about 9 feet from the cliff and also that the gable roof with dormers had been removed. Still three stories high, the house had a sloping shed roof.

8. HF-96, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights. Shows the house, east (front) and south (side) elevations. Three stories with a shed roof that sloped to the rear. Lower portion still the pre-Civil War house.

Source of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Building No. 3 - Wager Lot No. 53 - High Street, The Williams and Koonce Lots," dated July 29, 1958, 19 pages, 1 map, 4 photos. (HF-17). Data on ownership of both lots, construction of house on Lot 53B, and uses of houses on Lots 53A and B in this report is still accurate.

No. 46

HOUSE ON WAGER LOT 54B

(Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on the south (left) portion of Wager Lot 54, and opposite to Building No. 16.

Ownership in 1859: Michael Doran (1843-1865)

Use in 1859: Residence of Patrick Carroll, a grocery keeper.

Appearance in 1859: Built by Richard D. Doran in 1849, the house on Wager Lot 54B was a 3½-story brick house with a gable roof and an end chimney built within the walls at the south (left) side. There was not any cellar. One dormer was located in the front (east) slope of the roof and there was probably another dormer in the rear slope. Fronting on High Street, the house was about 20 feet, or three bays wide and 20 feet deep. Its rear walls were set about 9 feet from the cliff behind the house, thus creating an areaway there. Its third story rose above the cliff in the rear.

The doors in the first and second stories of the High Street facade were located in the center bays and there was an iron ornamental balcony set at the second floor level. Windows had six over six lights and were topped by flat brick arches.

Historical Use: Used as a dwelling house from 1849 to 1861. In 1860, it was apparently occupied by Patrick Carroll, a grocery keeper. His shop may have been located on the first floor. In 1894, the first floor was being used as a cobbler's shop.

Historical Photos of the Building:

1. HF-64, 1859 photo: Made from Maryland Shore, the view shows the south end chimney and single dormer in the front slope of roof.

2. HF-49, 1861 photo: Made from Maryland Shore, shows same features as item 1.

3. HF-648, circa 1882 photo: Looking north (up) High Street, shows front elevation of house, closeup.

4. HF-787, circa 1882 photo: Excellent closeup view of the High Street front of the house.

5. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: The East Public Walk in front of Marmion Row. Shows area at the top of the cliff in the rear of the third story of the house on Lot 54B.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View made from Loudoun Heights. Shows south gable end chimney, roof and front and rear dormers.

7. HF-96, 1896 photo: View made from Maryland Heights. Shows front (east) dormer.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Survey Report for Building No. 2, Lot No. 54, High Street. The George W. Cutshaw and Michael Doran Lots," dated July 30, 1858, 13 pages, 1 map. (HF-37)

No. 47

THE CUTSHAW TAILOR SHOP

(Non-Extant Building, Wager Lot 54A)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on the north (right-hand) portion of Wager Lot No. 54, and opposite to Wager Lots 16 and 17 (Jones Alley).

Ownership in 1859: George W. Cutshaw (from 1843 until after 1865).

Use in 1859: The tailor shop and dwelling of George W. Cutshaw.

Physical Appearance in 1859: Built by George W. Cutshaw in 1839, the house on Wager Lot No. 54B was a 3½-story brick structure with gable roof and a pair of end chimneys located in the north (right-hand) side wall. Two dormers were situated in the front (east) slope of the roof and the third story of the house rose above the cliff in the rear. Fronting on High Street, the building was about 21 feet or three bays wide and about 20 feet deep. The rear walls were set about nine feet from the face of the cliff, thus creating an area way behind the building. There was not any cellar.

Doors in the first and second stories of the High Street (front) elevation were located in the left-hand (south) bay and an ornamental iron balcony, one-bay wide, was set before the door in the second story. Windows had six over six lights and were topped by flat brick arches. The first story contained a shop or storeroom and the upper 2½ floors had the living quarters.

Use, 1840-1865: The house on Wager Lot 54A was the tailor shop and residence of George W. Cutshaw during the period 1840 to 1865. In 1894 the house contained a barber shop.

Historical Photos Showing the Building:

1. HF-64, 1859 photo: Made from the Maryland shore, this view shows the north twin end chimney and two dormers in the front slope of the roof.

2. HF-49, 1861 photo: Made from the Maryland shore, it shows the same features as item 1.

3. HF-648, circa 1882 photo: Looking north (up) High Street, this is a closeup of the front elevation.

4. HF-787, circa 1882 photo: Excellent closeup view of the High Street elevation.

5. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: The east Public Walk in front of Marmion Row. Shows the area at the top of the cliff in rear of the third story of the Lot 54A house.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View made from the top of Loudoun Heights, this shows the north gable chimneys and front roof dormers.

7. HF-92, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights, this view shows the front (east) roof and dormers.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Survey Report for Building No. 2, Lot No. 54, High Street. The George W. Cutshaw and Michael Doran Lots," dated July 3, 1958, 13 pages, 1 map. (HF-37).

No. 48

HOUSE ON WAGER LOT 55A

(Non-Extant Structure)

Location: On the west side of High Street, opposite to Jones Alley and situated on the South (left-hand) half of Lot 55.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne (husband of Sally Ann Wager).

Use in 1859: Lease held by the estate of John A. Gibson and apparently rented out as a dwelling in 1859.

Appearance in 1859: Built under a leasehold by John Gibson in k848, the house on Wager Lot No. 55A was a 3½-story brick structure with a gable roof. It may have shared in the use of the large pair of end chimneys located in its south left-hand) gable wall (or in the north or right-hand end wall of the House on Wager Lot No. 54A). A single dormer pierced the front roof slope and the third story rose above the cliff in the rear. There was no cellar. Fronting on High Street, the building was about 22 feet or three bays wide and 28 feet deep. The doors in the first and second stories of the front elevation were located in the northernmost (right-hand) bays and there was an iron ornamental balcony, one-bay wide, set before the door at the second floor level. Windows had six over six lights and were topped by flat brick arches.

Uses, 1848-1865: 1848-1856: "The Green House," an oyster house and tavern of John Gibson. 1856-1865: Apparently rented out as a dwelling and occupied by two families in 1860. 1894: Used as a dwelling.

Historical Photos Showing the Buildings:

1. HF-64, 1859 photo: Made from the Maryland shore, this view shows the south twin end chimney and single dormer in the front roof slope.

2. HF-49, 1861 photo: Made from the Maryland shore, it shows the same visible in item 1.

3. HF-648, circa 1882 photo: Looking north (up) High Street, this is a closeup view of the front elevation.

4. HF-787, circa 1882 photo: Excellent closeup view of the High Street elevation.

5. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: The East Public Walk in front of Marmion Row: View shows the area at the top of the cliff in rear of the third story of the house on Wager Lot 55A. Vertical board and batten house, sixth from the left, is the Lot 55A House.

6. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View made from Loudon Heights, shows roof but most details hidden by trees.

7. HF-92, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights, this view shows the front roof slope and dormer.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 55, The Hillary Allison and John Gibson Lots," dated July 31, 1958, 14 pages, 1 map, and 2 photos. (HF-38)

No. 49

HOUSE ON WAGER LOT 55B

(Non-Extant Structure)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on the north (right-hand) half of Lot 55, and opposite to Wager Lot Nos. 18 and 19.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne (husband of Sally Ann Wager)

Use in 1859: The building may have been vacent in 1859-60, but had been used as a tailor shop and residence.

Appearance in 1859: Probably erected by the Wager family prior to 1839 and certainly by 1854, the house on Wager Lot 55B was a three-story stone structure with a gable roof and an interior chimney located near the south (left-hand) end. A covered three-story porch or gallery extended the full width of its High Street facade. There was no cellar. The third story rose above the cliff in the rear. Fronting on High Street, the house was about 32 feet wide or four bays wide (4 bays on the first and second stories and three bays wide on the third) and 22 feet deep. Entrance doors were located in third bays from the right on the first two floors and in the second bay from the right in the third story. The doors were topped by rectangular transoms and the windows had six over six lights. Ruins of this structure were still standing in 1933.

Use, 1839-1861: Held under a leasehold, 1839-1865, by the heirs of Hillary Allison, who died in 1857. Used from 1839 to 1857 as his tailor shop and residence. Estate probably held lease until after Civil War. House may have been vacent in 1860. In 1894 the house was being used as a dwelling.

Historical Photos Showing the Building:

1. HF-64, 1859 photo: Made from the Maryland Shore, this view shows the front roof slope, center chimney, and top portion of the three-story porch.

2. HF-49, 1861 photo: Made from the Maryland Shore, showing same features as in Item 1, but giving an even better view of the front porch.

3. HF-43, 1870-75 photo: Made from the Maryland Shore, this photo suggests that the three-story porch on the house had been reduced to two stories.

4. HF-648 and HF-787, circa 1882 photos: These show the southern (left) end of the wood two-story covered porch on the front elevation at that date.

5. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: This view shows the East Public Walk on top of the cliff in the rear of the third story of the Lot 55B House. The fifth house from the left is the Lot 55 House.

6. HF-379, circa 1882-1886 photo: Important view which shows the 3rd floor openings; also location of door, with a transom, in the second floor; and that the porch for 2nd and 3rd floors is gone.

7. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View from Loudoun Heights shows the roof line and central chimney, but the house is largely covered by trees.

8. HF-96, 1896 photo: View from Maryland Heights. Excellent view showing locations of doors and windows in second and third storeis; the front porch is gone.

9. HF-670, circa 1920 photo, looking north up High Street. Shows the ruined stone front walls of the two northern bays of the first and second stories of the House on Lot 55B.

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 55, High Street, The Hillary Allison and John Gibson Lots," dated July 31, 1958, 14 pages, 1 map, and 2 photos. (HF-38).

No. 50

WHIP'S SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP

(WAGER LOT NO. 56A HOUSE - Non-Extant Strurcture)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on the southern (left-hand) third of Wager Lot No. 56, and opposite to Wager Lots 19 and 20.

Ownership in 1859: Estate of Gerard B. Wager (leasehold held by John Sturdy).

Use in 1859: The saddle and harness making shop and residence of John Whip.

Appearance in 1859: Built by Abraham Fleming in 1841 under a leasehold, the house on Wager Lot No. 56A was a 3½-story brick house with a gable roof and end chimney located in the south (left-hand) gable end. Two dormers pierced the front (east) roof slope and the third story rose above and opened out on the cliff in the rear. Fronting on High Street, the structure was about 20 feet or three bays wide and about 20 feet deep. The main house contained two store or shop rooms on the first floor and the upper 2½ floors held the living quarters. There was no cellar. Photographic evidence indicates that a two-story brick wing with gable roof, built on the main axis, adjoined the three-story house on the north (right-hand) side. This wing would have been about 10 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Both brick structures were demolished some time in the period after 1886 and before 1894.

Historical Use, 1839 to 1865:

1. 1841 to June 1858: General flour, grocery, and feed store and residence of Abraham Fleming.

2. 1859 to 1861: Probably the saddle and harness shop of John Whip, and also his residence.

3. 1894: Brick structures have been demolished and replaced by a long two-story frame building which contained a stove store.

Historical Photos:

1. HF-49 (also blowup HF-451), July 1861 photos: Made from the Maryland Shore, these are excellent views of the front (east) elevation and show the south end chimney, two front dormers, front of third story, and that the house was three bays wide.

2. HF-43, 1870-75 photo: Made from the Maryland Shore, this shows 1½ of the front dormers and the south end ehimney.

3. HF-33, circa 1870-73 photo: Looking south (down) High Street. Visible is a small corner of the northeast (front) corner of the 3rd story of the main house and a portion of the gable roof of the two-story north brick wing.

4. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: The East Public Walk in front of Marmion Row. The third structure from the left is the rear gable roof of the two-story brick north wing. The fourth building from the left is the rear (west) elevation of the main three-story structure on Wager Lot 56A. It shows one door and one window of third story.

5. HF-379, 1882-1886 photo: Good view of the south end chimney and two front dormers, made from the John Brown Fort original location site.

6. HF-96, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights, this view indicates that the brick main house and wing have been demolished and replaced by a long two-story frame structure with a shed roof.

7. HF-670, a circa 1920 photo: Looking north up High Street, this provides a closeup view of the 1894 two-story frame structure.

Sources of Information on Building on Lot 56A:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 56, High Street, The John Whip, John McCall, and Thomas Boerly Lots," dated August 1, 1958, 18 pages, 1 map, 4 photos. (HF-39).

No. 51

McCALL'S SHOEMAKER'S SHOP

(WAGER LOT NO. 56B - Non-Extant Structure)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on the central third of Wager Lot No. 56, and opposite to Wager Lots 21 and 22.

Ownership in 1859: The Estate of Gerard B. Wager (1835-1865).

Use in 1859: The cobbler Shop and residence of John McCall.

Appearance in 1859: Built by Gerard B. Wager some time in the period 1841-1850, and definitely standing by February 1854, the house on Wager Lot No. 56B was a 2½-story brick structure with a gable roof and an end chimney located within the south (left-hand) gable wall. Two dormer windows were situated in the front (east) slope of the roof and a two-story covered wood porch extended across the full width of the High Street front. The structure was about 36 feet, or four bays wide and 18 feet deep. The two first-story entrance doors were located in the first and third bays from the south (left) end and in the second level two doors were situated in the two center bays. All doors were topped by rectangular transoms. The second story rose above the cliff in the rear of the house. The first story probably contained one store or shop room and the living quarters were located on the upper 1½ floors. There was no cellar. The ruins of this building were still standing in the 1930's.

Historical Use, 1841-1865:

1. Prior to March 1853, occupied by a store operated by a "Mr. Smith." (Type of store unknown).

2. April 1853 until death in March 1854, saddle and harness shop of Adam Whip, also his residence.

3. 1859-61, probably the shoemakeing shop and residence of John McCall.

4. 1894, the house was wacant.

Historical Photographs:

1. HF-33, circa 1879-73 photo: View looking south (down) High Street. Shows the covered two-story frame front porch, also part of front gable roof.

2. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: The East Public Walk in front of Marmion Row. The second structure from the left is the rear of second story of the house on Lot No. 56B. Shows south end chimney and rear slope of the gable roof, which did not contain dormers on this side.

3. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View from Loudoun Heights. Shows rear elevation, south end chimney, and the two dormers in the front slope of roof.

4. HF-96, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights, this view shows the front (east) slope of the roof with the two dormer windows and also the south end chimney.

5. HF-670, circa 1920 photo: Important view made looking north (up) High Street, which shows the original location of doors and windows in the first two stories, and also of the two front dormers.

Sources of Information on Building:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 56, High Street, The John Whip, John McCall, and Thomas Boerly Lots," dated August 1, 1958, 18 pages, 1 map, 4 photos. (HF-39).

No. 52

THE BOERLY TAVERN

(WAGER LOT NO. 56C - Non-Extant Building)

Location: On the west side of High Street, on the northern (right-hand) third of Wager Lot No. 56, and opposite to Wager Lots No. 22 and 23.

Ownership in 1859: The estate of Gerard B. Wager (1835-1865).

Use in 1859: The tavern and residence of Thomas Boerly

Appearance in 1859: Built by Gerard B. Wager some time in the period 1842 to 1850 and definitely standing by February 1854, the house on Wager Lot 56C was a three-story stone and brick structure with a gable roof and a chimney built within the walls at either end. A two-story uncovered wood porch extended across the High Street (front) elevation. The front and rear walls and the south (left) gable wall appear to have been constructed brick and the north end wall was of stone. The house was four bays, or about 30 feet wide, 17 feet deep at the south end and 12 feet deep at the north (right) end. Two doors in the second story level were located in the first and fourth bays and steps from the upper porch to the ground were located at the southern (left) end. A two-story, two-bay-wide stone wing adjoined the main house on the main axis on the north end. (This wing was in ruins by 1870). There was no cellar. The ruins of this structure were still standing in the 1930's.

Historical Use of Building:

1. From at least February 1854 to 1861: The tavern and residence of Thomas and Bridget Boerly.

2. 1894. The house was being used as a dwelling.

Historical Photos Showing the House:

1. HF-33, circa 1870-73 photo: View looking south (down) High Street. Shows the uncovered two-story frame porch across the front, also the location of door and window openings on the second and third floors, the gable roof without dormers, and the two end chimneys. Also visible is the north stone end of main house and the ruins of the two-bay wide two-story north wing. (Also see HF-145, 1873 watercolor by Alden).

2. HF-79, circa 1880 photo: "The east Public Walk in front of Marmion Row." The first structure from the left is the House on Wager Lot 56C. The view shows that the south gable wall and its end chimney are built of brick.

3. HF-99, 1892-96 photo: View made from Loudoun Heights, shows the south gable end, north and south end chimneys, and rear roof slope, which was without dormers.

4. HF-96, 1896 photo: View made from Maryland Heights. This shows the south end chimney, front (east) slope of the gable roof (which did not have dormers), and three of the four bays in the third story front elevation.

5. HF-670, circa 1920 photo: Looking north (up) High Street and showing the three-story high front ruined walls of the house.

6. HF-283, made from a circa 1910 post card, looking south (down) High Street. Shows the north (right) gable end and east (front) elevation at close range. Steps have been moved to north (right) end of porch and the porch has also been roofed. (Also see HF-280, a 1920-30 photo from the same point of view).

Sources of Information:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Site Survey Report for Wager Lot No. 56 - High Street, The John Whip, John McCall, and Thomas Boerly Lots," dated August 1, 1958, 18 pages, 1 map, 4 photos. (HF-39).

No. 53

HARPER HOUSE

(Building No. 1A)

Location: On Wager Lot No. 45, on the north side of the stone steps to Jeffersons Rock and bounded on the east and west sides by the two Public Walks.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne, as husband of Sally Ann Wager. (1835-1924).

Use in 1859: Rented out as a tenament in 1859 to two or three families.

Appearance in 1859: Building No. 1A was constructed by Robert Harper in the period 1775-1782 and remodelled by James Bates Wager in 1832-33, when it formed a part of Building 1B, Marmion Hall, to the north. It was separated from Building 1B again in the period 1840-50.

In 1859 the Harper House was a 2½-story stone structure over a full basement and one-room sub-basement. The building had a wood-shingle gable roof and twin end chimneys built within the walls at the south gable end. Two pairs of dormers were located in the east (front) and west slopes of the roof. The structure was about 35 feet or three bays wide and 25 feet deep. A two-story wood porch topped by a balustraded deck extended across the width of the east or front elevation. This porch provided access to the front of the full basement and the deck above served the first floor rooms. Beneath the first level of the porch, a door opened into the one-room sub-basement, which was used for storage. A large two-story covered porch was situated on the south gable end and covered the entire width of this elevation. The porch provided access to the first story rooms and exterior stairway here also led to the second story of the porch and the rooms in the second story of the Harper House. A wooden bridge led from the second level of the porch to garden area to the west of the tenement.

The three-bay wide front (east) elevation had walls of cut and coursed stone while the back and side walls were comprised of rubble stone. The entrance door, topped by a rectangular transom with three lights, was located in the southernmost (left) bay of the cellar story of the east facade. In the period 1832-1840, a similar door was located in the same bay of the second story, but by 1859 the upper entrance had been made into a window. The windows, adorned with louvered shutters, had six over six lights. The only openings in the south end of the house were center doors located at the first and second story levels and the west or rear elevation of the house was only two bays wide.

The basement and first floor each had two rooms; the second floor had a center hall running north and south and this was flanked by one room on either side. The six rooms on these three levels each had an individual fireplace. A stair at the north end of the second-story hall led to the third or attic level where there was a small stair hall and three small rooms; the third floor rooms did not have fireplaces. The house was thus subdivided so that the structure could be rented to as many as four families.

The east (front) room on the second floor was decorated in the 1832-1867 period with an 1824 scenic wallpaper by Dufour and Leroy called "Les Fetes Grecques."

Historical Use of the Harper House:

1. House built by Robert Harper, 1775-82; he died October 1782.

2. 1782-1803: Used as a tavern (owned by John Wager, Sr.)

3. 1803-1832: Residence of the Wager family (owned by John Wager, Jr.)

4. 1832-1833: Remodelled and united with the newly built Marmion Hall by James Bates Wager, who goes bankrupt.

5. 1835: Wager estate divided among the three Wager heirs and the Harper House and Lot 45 is awarded to Noah H. Swayne, as the husband of Sally Ann Wager.

6. December 8, 1834-1840: Harper House is held under leasehold by William Anderson and rented as tenement (Anderson and George B. Stephenson also acquired adjoining Building 1B in July 1836).

7. The Swaynes, living in Franklin County, Ohio, continued to rent Building 1-A as a tenement house in the period 1840 to 1865.

Historical Photographs Showing Building 1A:

1. HF-21: Engraving made in the period 1803-05 by W. Roberts, "Junction of Potomac and Shenandoah, Virginia." An accurate drawing of the west (rear) elevation and north gable side of Building 1A.

2. HF-22: Lithograph made in the period 1835 to 1839 by Currier and Ives, "View of Harpers Ferry, Virginia, (from the Potomac Side)." Showing the west (rear) elevation of the Harper House and the newly constructed Building 1-B, adjoining the Harper House on the north (left) side.

3. HF-66: 1859 photo made from Camp Hill, shows chimney and part of rear dormer of 1A.

4. HF-64: 1859 photo made from the Maryland Shore, shows the east (front) elevation and south gable end.

5. HF-46 (or 49, HF-240) and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-46), 1861 photo made from the Maryland Shore after the Potomac River railroad bridge has been destroyed. Shows the east (front) elevation of 1A.

6. HF-236: 1862 photo made from the Maryland Shore; good view of porch on south gable end, also of east (front) elevation.

7. HF-55: 1865 photo - "John Brown's Fort, Harpers Ferry," good view of south and east elevations of Harper House.

8. HF-43: 1870-76 photo made from the Maryland Shore and showing the east (front) elevation.

9. HF-79: Circa 1882 photo of the east public walk on the east (front) side of Harper House, excellent closeup view of front of 1A.

10. HF-99: 1892-95 photo made from Loudoun Heights, showing the south gable end and west (rear) elevation.

Sources of Information on the Harper House:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, Historical Data Section for Building No. 1A, The Harper House," dated May 12, 1958, 25 pages, 2 maps and 7 photos. (HF-14) Contains a detailed history of the ownership of the land and early use of the tavern, including Jefferson's and Washington's accounts of their visits to Harpers Ferry in October 1783 and August 1785, respectively.

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section, Building No. 1A, The Harper House," dated April 13, 1959, 38 pages, 3 photos. (HF-64).

Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, The Harper House, Building 1A," dated November 15, 1958, 7 pages, 5 photos, and 7 sheets of plans.

Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structures Report, Part II, The Architectural Data Section, The Harper House," dated December 1959, 36 pages, 70 photos, and 12 sheets of drawings.

No. 54

MARMION HALL

(Building No. 1B)

Location: On Wager Lot No. 44 and to the north of the stone steps to Jeffersons Rock; house bounded on the east and west by the Public Walks.

Ownership in 1859: Dr. Nicholas Marmion (1848-1955).

Use in 1859: Residence of Dr. Nicholas Marmion.

Appearance in 1859: Built by James Bates Wager in 1832-33, Building No. 1B was a 2½-story over full basement brick row house with a wood-shingle gable roof, an end chimney at the north end, and a second chimney located near the center. The exterior brick walls were faced with rusticated concrete and a three-story covered wooden porch ran four of the five-bay length of the east (front) elevation. The fifth bay on the east side was enclosed to form a stair hall. Two sets of three dormers each were located in the front and rear roof slopes. The structure was about 45 feet, or five bays wide, and 35 feet deep. Windows were topped by flat brick arches, had stone sills, and contained six over six lights. Windows on the west (rear) elevation had louvered shutters. Entrance doors, topped by rectangular transoms with three lights, were located in the second and fifth bays from the north (left) corner of the first story of the west (rear) elevation and in the second and third bays and of the basement level of the east elevation from the right (north) corner.

Built by James B. Wager to be used in conjunction with the 1775-82 Harper House, which was located immediately to the south, a nine foot wide stair hall extended through the 1832 Building 1B at the south end from front to rear, sharing the north gable end wall of the Harper House. The stair was located at the southeast end of this hall, which has repeated on all four levels, and the halls and stairs were jointly used by the inhabitants of 1A and 1B in the 1832-1840 period. A secondary stairway was located in the northeast corner of Marmion Hall. There were two rooms on the north side of the stair hall in 1B. This plan was repeated on all four levels, giving Marmion Hall a total of eight rooms. Rooms on the basement, first, and second floors of Marmion Hall had individual fireplaces (except for the north room on the second floor) and these openings were all located in the north wall. The two rooms in the attic or third floor did not have fireplaces. Architectural evidence suggests the Building 1B was built with the intent of having the southern tier of four rooms to be utilized by the inhabitants of the Harper House, while the northern tier of four rooms was to be used by a separate family. The basement floor thus contained two kitchens, each with a large fireplace. In the 1840-50 period the doorways cut in the north gable stone wall of the Harper House were bricked up and Marmion Hall became a separate house of eight rooms, four of which could also be sublet as dwellings.

Historical Use of Building 1B.

1. James B. Wager built a house in 1832-33, at time of his marriage and lived in part of 1B and the Harper House as his residence. The other part of 1B may have been occupied by his brother, Gerard B. Wager, and sister, Sarah Ann Wager.

2. James B. Wager went bankrupt in 1834 and his property was sold at auction in June 1836.

3. June 18, 1836, William Anderson and Dr. George B. Stephenson purchased Marmion Hall and Lot 44 and they retained ownership until at least 1843. (From December 8, 1834 to 1840, William Anderson also held a leasehold on Building 1A, the Harper House.)

4. Circa 1847, Dr. Marmion purchased Building No. 1B and used it as his residence from 1847 to 1865. A portion of the house may also have been sublet to one or two other families.

Historical Photographs:

1. HF-23, Lithograph made in the period 1835-1839 by Currier & Ives, "View of Harpers Ferry, Virginia, (from the Potomac Side)." Shows the north gable end and west (rear) elevation of 1B, also the adjoining row house, 1A - the Harper House.

2. HF-66, 1859 photo made from Camp Hill, shows Building No. 1B being reroofed following a fire.

3. HF-64, 1859 photo made from the Maryland shore, shows east (front) elevation of 1B.

4. HF-46 (or HF-47, HF-49, HF-240) and HF 451, (a blowup made from HF-46), 1861 photos made from the Maryland Shore after destruction of the B & O Potomac Bridge. Excellent view of east (front) elevation.

5. HF-236, 1862 photo made from Maryland Shore, good view of east elevation.

6. HF-55, 1865 photo. "John Brown's Fort, Harpers Ferry," good closeup view of the front (east) facade of Building 1B.

7. HF-43, 1870-76 photo made from Maryland Shore and showing east facade.

8. HF-33. Circa 1873, excellent photo made looking south down High Street and the Public Walks. Shows the north end of the 3-story wood porch on the east side of Building 1B, also the west (rear) elevation.

9. HF-79. Circa 1882, photo of the east public walk, looking north up the East Public Walk in front of Building 1B.

10. HF-99, 1892-1895 photo made from Loudoun Heights, shows the south end and west (rear) elevation of 1B.

Sources of Information on Building 1B

Kissling, Herbert H., "Historic Building Report, Part I and Part II, Historical Data Section, for Building No. 1B, Marmion Hall," dated October 30, 1958, 56 pages, 3 maps, and 10 photos. (HF-35).

Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, for Marmion Hall (Building 1B)," dated December 19, 1958, 11 pages, 5 photos, 6 sheets of drawings.

For additional data on the location of Dr. Marmion's residence in the 1827-1847 period, see Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, Historical Data Section, for Buildings No. 1D and 1C, The First and Second Marmion Tenant Houses," dated January 27, 1958, 24 pages, 1 map. (HF-13).

Nos. 55-56

THE FIRST AND SECOND MARMION TENENAT HOUSES

(Buildings 1D and 1C)

Location: On Wager Lot No. 44, on the north side of the stone steps to Jeffersons Rock; the two row houses are bounded on the east and west by the public walks and on the south by Building 1B, Marmion Hall.

Ownership in 1859: Dr. Nicholas Marmion (circa 1847-1955).

Use in 1859: Rented out to several families as tenant houses.

Appearance in 1859: The First (Building 1D) and Second (Building 1C) Tenant Houses were erected by William Anderson and Dr. George B. Stephenson some time after 1843 and before 1848, and were designed and built to be rented out as quarters to Armory workmen.

Building 1C, a row house, abutted on the north gable end of Marmion Hall (Building 1B). Building 1C was a two and one-half story over full basement house with brick and stone walls, a wood-shingled roof, and two interior chimneys. Three dormers were located in the front (east) slope of the gable roof and there were three more in the rear slope. The building was about 39½ feet or four bays wide on the east elevation and 5 bays on the west, 25 feet deep at the south end, and 20 feet deep at the north side. The windows contained six over six lights. The first story entrance doors on the west side were located in the second and fifth bays from the right (south) corner.

Building 1D, a row house adjoining the north end of 1C, was also built of brick and stone. The First Tenant House (1D) was a two-story over full basement and cellar structure with wood-shingle gable roof and an end built chimney within the walls at either end. The building was about 44½ feet or three bays wide on east, 4 bays on the west, 20 feet deep at the south gable end, and 15 feet deep at the north gable end. The windows of 1D also contained six over six lights and there were no openings in the north gable and wall. The first story entrance doors were located in the two center bays of the four-bay wide west elevation.

Historic Photos of the Two Marmion Tenant Houses:

1. HF-66, 1859 photo made from Camp Hill; this shows west (rear) roof and dormers of 1C.

2. HF-64, 1859 photo made from the Maryland Shore and showing the east (front) elevation of both structures.

3. HF-46 (or HF-47, HF-49, or HF 240) and HF-451 (a blowup made from HF-46), 1861 photos made from the Maryland Shore after the destruction of the B & O Potomac River bridge in June 1861. Excellent view of the front (east) elevations of both 1C and 1D.

4. HF-236, 1862 photo made from the Maryland Shore and given a good view of both buildings.

5. HF-43, 1870-76 photo made from the Maryland Shore and showing the east elevations.

6. HF-33, circa 1873 photo, excellent view made looking south down High Street and also along the public walks, thus affording a good view of the north gable end of 1D and both the east and west elevations of 1C and 1D.

7. HF-79, circa 1882 photo made looking north up the East Public Walk and affording a view of near the east or front elevations of 1C and 1D, but not actually showing the two structures.

8. HF-99, 1892-95 photo made from Loudoun Heights and showing the west (rear) elevations and roofs of 1C and 1D.

Sources of Information on Marmion Tenant Houses:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, Historical Data Section, for Buildings No. 1D and 1C, the First and Second Marmion Tenant Houses," dated January 27, 1958, 24 pages, 1 map. HF-13.

Franzen, Archie W., "Historic Structures Report, Part I, Architectural Data Section, Building 1D and 1C," dated September 25, 1957, 22 pages.

No. 57

WHITE HALL

(Building No. 7)

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

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

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

Appearance in 1859: Building No. 7 was constructed in 1838-39 by William Anderson as a one-story stone structure with a cellar and a slate-covered gable roof. Designed for use as a warehouse for Anderson's store in Building No. 11, Building No. 7 was originally 24 feet wide and 40 feet deep. At some date between 1847 and 1852, Frederick A. Roeder, the new owner, added a stone second story to the house. In February 1856, he sold the 24 foot wide by 20 foot deep portion of Building No. 7 which fronted on Potomac Street and that section of the lot which it stood on to the United States. The Government then demolished that portion of Building No. 7 it had acquired in order to widen Potomac Street to a 40 foot width.

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

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

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

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

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

4. 1894: Used as a saloon.

Historical Photos of Building No. 7:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of Information:

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

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

No. 58

FREDERICK A. ROEDER'S STORE

(Building No. 5)

Location: On the west side of Potomac Street, at the northwest corner of the junction of Potomac Street and Jones Alley, and on the east end of Wager Lot No. 16, to the rear (east) of Building No. 16.

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

Use in 1859: Not certain, but probably a drinking house or tavern; possibly a warehouse for Roeder's store. Living quarters on second floor.

Appearance in 1859: Building No. 5 was built by Roeder, probably in 1856, as a replacement for the space that he lost that year by the demolition of the eastern half of his adjacent Building No. 7. Building No. 5 was a two-story-with-attic brick and stone structure with a small chimney located at either gable end. The first story walls, probably painted white, were built of stone and the second of brick. The gable roof was covered with slate and there was no cellar. The last gable end of the house fronted on Potomac Street and this elevation was about 24 feet or three bays wide and 20 feet deep. The entrance door was located in the center bay of the Potomac Street facade and was flanked on either side by a window adorned with exterior panelled shutters. In the center of the brick second story was a second door, topped by a rectangular transom with four lights, that opened out on to a one-bay wide wooden balcony. Two windows, topped by flat brick arches, flanked the door and balcony; in the third story above the door, was centered a single window. All windows contained six over six lights. There were also two windows set one on either side of the end chimney in the attic level of the rear gable wall and the eaves on the side elevations

were marked by corbelled brick cornices. The first floor was designed for use as a drinking house, store room, or warehouse, and the upper floors were utilized as a dwelling. A two-story brick wing with a sloping shed roof was added to the southwest (rear left-hand) corner of Building No. 5 at some date after 1856 and prior to 1894. Windows in this addition also had six lights and flat brick arches. The wing, 12½ feet wide and about 13 feet deep, contained one room on each floor: First floor room probably served as a kitchen and room above as a bedroom.

Use of Building No. 5, 1856-1865:

The use has not been definitely established but the structure probably served as a drinking house for armory workers employed in the adjacent musket factory. Roeder was a confectioner, with his residence and shop located in Building No. 16, just to the rear of Building No. 5, so that Building No. 5 could also have been used as a warehouse. In 1894 the structure was being used as a saloon.

Important Historical Photos Showing Building No. 5:

1. HF-379, circa 1882-1886 photo: View shows the gable roof and east (front) elevation of attic story. This window has six over six lights

2. HF-190, circa 1882-1889: Excellent view of front elevation of 2nd and attic stories, showing a second-story center door with a rectangular transom above it and one-bay wide wooden balcony before it. Windows have six over six lights.

3. HF-100, taken in 1889 Flood: Excellent view of south (side) and east (front) elevations. Shows location of features mentioned in item 2; also the location of center door in the first story and that the first-story windows had solid panelled shutters.

4. HF-96, 1896 photo: Made from Maryland Heights, this view shows the front (east) elevation of Building No. 5. The second story now has three windows, as center door and balcony in that level have been removed.

Sources of Information on Building No. 5:

Snell, Charles W., "Historic Building Report, Part I, for Building No. 5," dated October 18, 1957, revised January 29, 1958.

14 pages, 4 maps, 1 photo. (HF-12).

Snell, Charles W., H storic Building Report, Part II, Historical Data Section for Building No. 5, Frederick A. Roeder's Store," dated March 31, 1959, 15 pages, 3 maps, and 3 photos. (HF-62).

No. 59

WAGER LOT NO. 17

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

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

Use in 1859: Unpaved town street.

History, 1835-1856:

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

Source of Information:

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

No. 60

ALEXANDER KELLEY'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

(Wager Lot No. 24 Non-Park Land)

Location: On the east (rear) end of Wager Lot No. 24, fronting on Potomac Street.

Ownership in 1859: Noah H. Swayne, as husband of Sally Ann Wager.

Use in 1859: The blacksmith shop of Alexander Kelley; Kelley also lived in a residence located on the west end of Wager Lot 24, which fronted on High Street.

Physical Description in 1859: A wood, frame one-story blacksmith shop 20 feet wide and 18 feet deep, built by Kelley under a leasehold arrangement in 1841, and moved further west on Lot 24 in 1847, when the U. S. Government acquired the original site on the eastern end of Lot 24.

Historical Use of Frame Shop on Lot No. 24:

1. 1841-1861: The blacksmith shop of Alexander Kelley.

2. 1894: A one-story stable was located on the east end of Lot No. 24.

Historical Photos of the Building:

1. HF-10, October 1862 photo, looking south along Potomac Street, is the only known closeup photo showing the shop area.

2. HF-78, 1866 photo taken from Maryland Heights. This excellent and early photograph shows the area of the blacksmith shop. The one-story frame structure, however, may be partly hidden behind the musket factory brick wall.

3. HF-95, 1892-96 photo taken from Maryland Heights shows a frame structure that was standing on Lot 24 at that date.

Sources of Information:

Sullivan, Arthur L., "Historic Building Site Survey Report: Wager Lots No. 17 to 34, 1782-1869," dated February 18, 1959; revised May 15, 1959, 90 pages, 6 maps, 2 photos. Pages 41-44, 75-77 (HF-30A).

APPENDIX I

TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE IN HARPERS FERRY

1850

NAME	TRADE
Asa Rudick	Physician
Thomas Doubson	Cooper
James Daunig	Cooper
William J. Stephens	Merchant Tailor
James H. Holt	Butcher
Nicholas Marmion	Physician
Philip Stephenson	Physician
George Stephenson	Physician
George Cald ?	Shoemaker
Joseph Goolf ?	Shoemaker
William Palman	Shoemaker
John Philips	Shoemaker
John Nichols	Shoemaker
John McIntire	Shoemaker
Thomas Usidvng ?	Shoemaker
John Usidvng ?	Shoemaker
John W. Bouma	Shoemaker
Frederick A. Roeder	Confectioner
Luccus Simpson	Barber
William Crawford	Wagonmaker
John Little	Shoemaker
Emile Dirich	Perfumer
Dennis Belfast	Tailor
William Robinson	Tailor
Joseph Brittain	Tavern Keeper
Abraham Flemming	Flour Dealer
Joseph Dowling	Boatman
? Davis	Boot & Shoemaker
Joseph Dietman	Tobacoist
Alfred Campbell	Shoemaker
A. M. Criddler	Druggist
Joseph G. Hays	Physician
Dennis Snook	Tinner
Thomas Boule	Tinner
Daniel Stipes	Butcher

? after the name means not certain of the spelling.

TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE IN HARPERS FERRY

1850

NAME	TRADE
Charles W. Button	Post Master
Richard Heafer	Cooper
Eliot Carroll	Hotel Keeper
Alexander Young	Bar Keeper
William T. Daugherty	Lawyer
John C. Starry	Physician
Thomas A. Hansam	Druggist
John Selling	Bar Keeper
R. B. Higgins	Bar Keeper

Compiled from 1850 Census Records by Historian George C. Roach, September 1970.

APPENDIX II

TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE IN HARPERS FERRY

1860

NAME	TRADE
William Stephens	Merchant Tailor
Timothy Harnington ?	Artist
Mary Butran ?	Boardinghouse
John Hinds	Shoemaker
Isaac Fouke	Lawyer
John D. Starry	Physician
Samuel Collis	Confectioner
John Fitzpatrick	Stone Cutter
Philip Schaman	Gun Smith
Thomas Nicholson	Physician
Joseph Atwett	Shoemaker
John Rieley	Shoemaker
Frederick A. Roeder	Confectioner
John McCall	Shoemaker
John Whip	Saddler & Harness-maker
David Whip	Tailor
John W. Boisors	Artist
John W. Stonebraker	Confectioner
John D. Hobbs	Blacksmith
Jacob Rodrick	Wagoner
David Kelsey	Dentist
Jacob Renner	Miller
Jonathan Matthews	Saddler & Harness-maker
Ann E. Kirby	Miliner
Philip Trall	Butcher
John Paget	Mail Agent
Joseph Manual	Blacksmith
Joseph A. Young	Shoemaker
John Corbin	Miller
Frederick W. Bremmerman	Master Cooper
Henry Waitham	Wagoner
Thomas H. Preival	Millwright
John Rohr	Wagonmaker

? after the name means not certain of the spelling.

TRADE AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE IN HARPERS FERRY

1860

NAME	TRADE
George Rohr	Carriagemaker
George Cavnad ?	Blacksmith
Joseph E. Claggett	Physician & Druggist
Thomas L. Patterson	Civil Engineer
Philip M. Stephenson	Physician
Thomas P. Moore	Artist
George B. Stephenson	Physician
Anthony Welcome	Shoemaker
James Holt	Butcher
Thomas Moorehead	Coachmaker
Nicholas Marimon	Physician
George W. Kouse	Town Constable
Solomon Yantis	Tobacoist
George H. Lewis	Shoemaker

Compiled from the 1860 Census Records by Historian George C. Roach, September 1970.

APPENDIX III-A

MAPS

Map No. 1: "Plan of the proposed junction of the Canal, at the Lower Falls of the Shenandoah, with the Public Canal at Harpers Ferry, and the necessary Locks for descending into the Potomak River. Surveyed by N. King & L. Harbaugh, February 1802 for the Public & Potomak Company. Scale 4 perches to an Inch." From the Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Fortifications File, part of map: Dr. 150, Sheet 1, National Archives Cartographic Section, Record Group No. 77.

Remarks: This is the earliest known map (1803) showing in detail the buildings of the U. S. Musket Factory, the large Arsenal, and on the Wager Six-Acre Reservation and Ferry Lot.

Map No. 2 "A Map of Harper's Ferry, shewing the location of the Winchester and Potomak Railroad, drawn by Lieutenants White, Allen, and R. S. Smith, U. S. Army, under the direction of James Kearney, Lt. Col., and T. E." Scale 100 feet to one inch. From National Archives Cartographical Section, Record Group No. 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers. Fortifications Map File, part of map: Drawing 150, Sheet 82-2.

Remarks: This detailed 1834-35 drawing (approved by President Andrew Jackson, January 27, 1835,) shows the buildings standing on the Wager Ferry Lot, the Arsenal Square, and along Shenandoah Street and their relationship to the proposed right-of-way for Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company. The buildings within the right-of-way, mostly frame structures, were demolished or relocated when the railroad was built in 1835-36.

MAPS

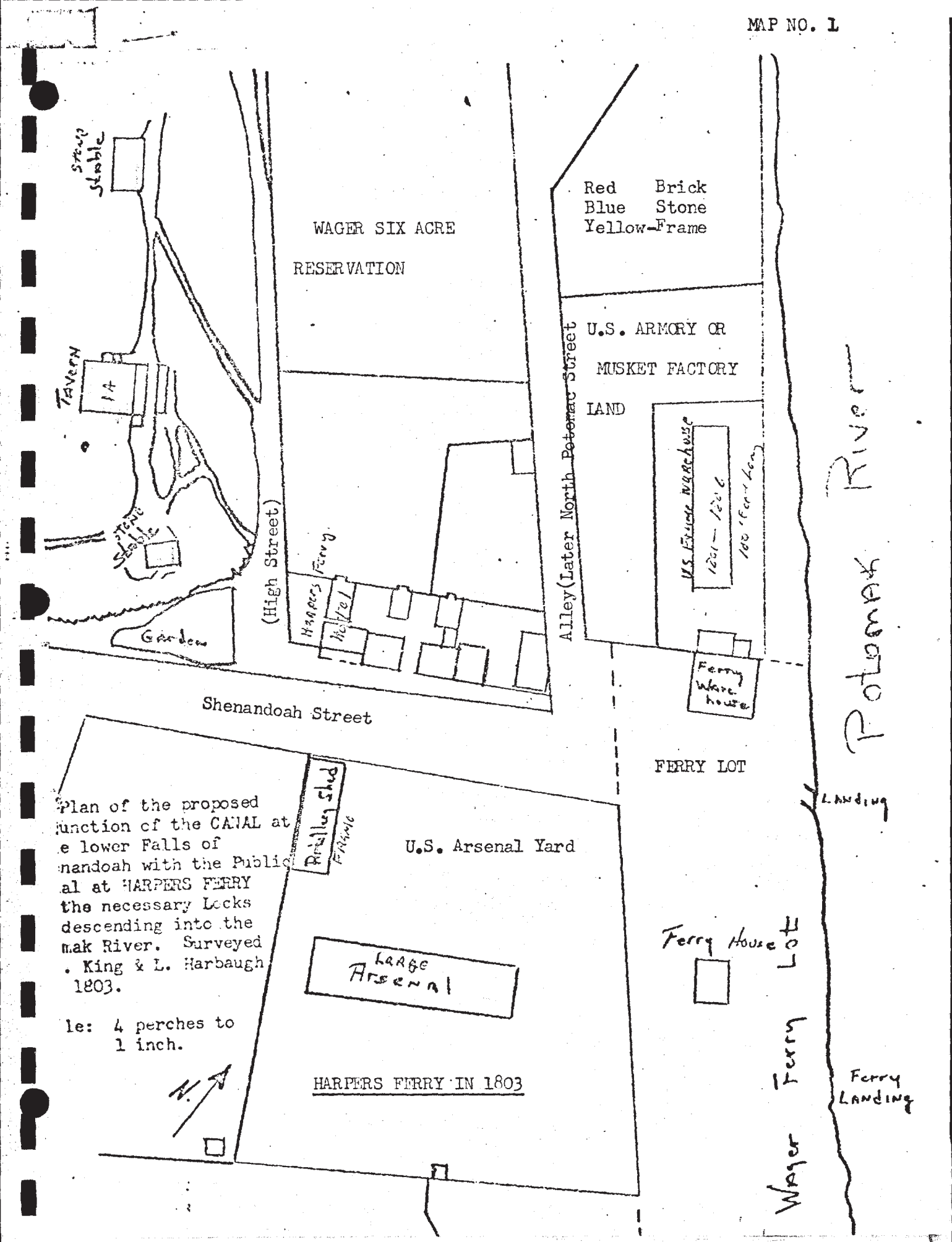
Map No. 3: Tracing of the 1835 Plat of Wager Six Acre Reservation and Ferry Lot. Original drawing by James M. Brown, S.G.C.; this tracing by Archie W. Franzen and made from the original, July 11, 1957. Original Plat is in Deed Book No. 29, 1847-48, on page 140, located in the Jefferson County Court House, Charles Town, W. Va. Scale 1" equals 60 feet.

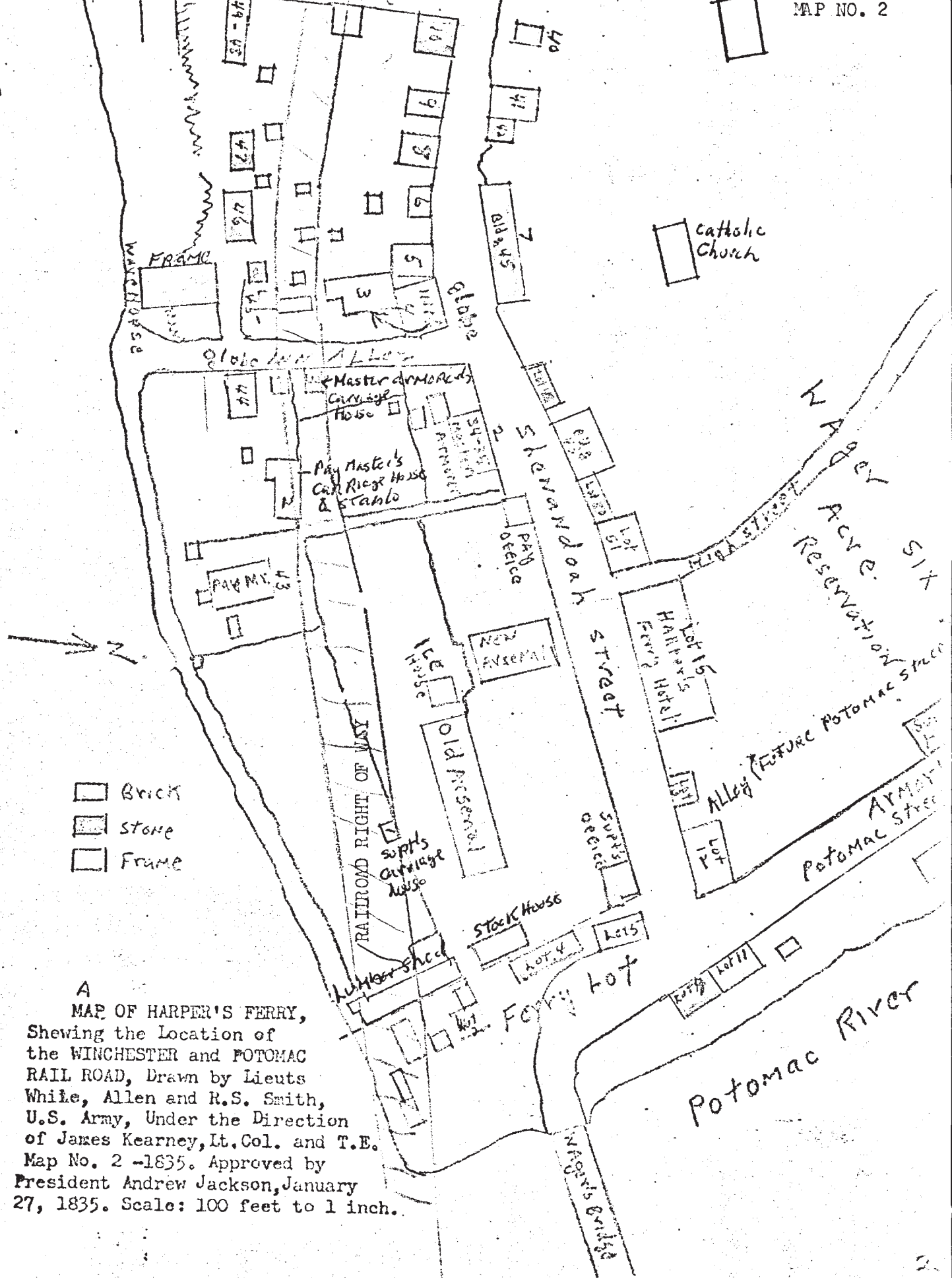
Remarks: Very important map showing the division of 61 of the 62 lots (the Court overlooked the Lot South of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Tracks in making this plat) among the three Wager heirs on October 10, 1835. To this, and in scale, Charles W. Snell has drawn in all of the buildings standing on the Wager property in 1835. (Compare with Map 2).

Map No. 4: Portion of Harper's Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859 - Drawing No. NM HF-3021, sheet 1 of 3, dated October 5, 1959, and prepared from data and drawings provided by Historian Charles W. Snell. Scale: 50 feet to 1 inch.

Remarks: Shows the historical scene and structures of 1859-60 period in detail in the lower town of Harpers Ferry (Revisions to map listed on the following page).

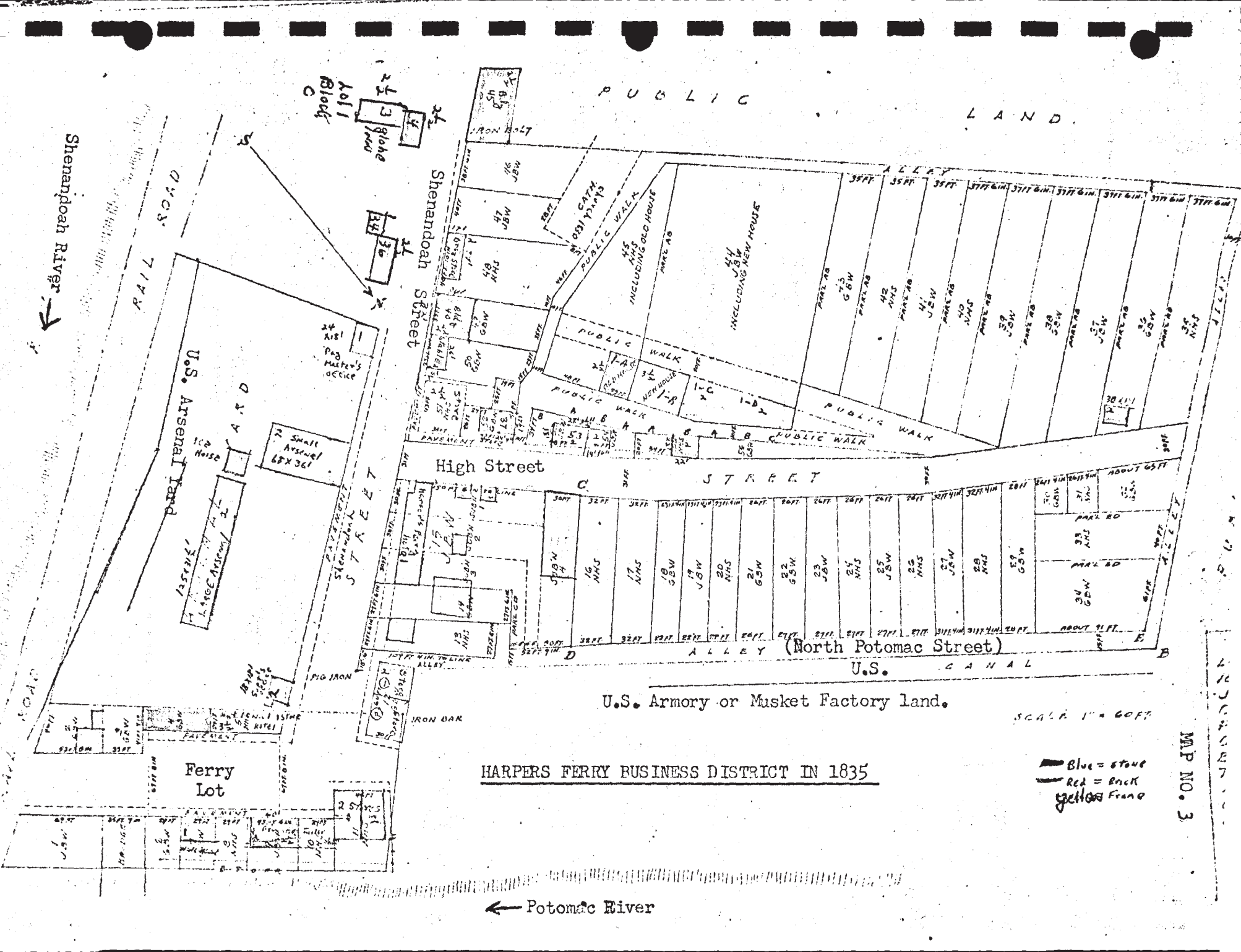
MAP NO. 1


Stone Stable
Tavern
14
Stone Stable
Garden
WAGER SIX ACRE
RESERVATION
(High Street)
Harpers Ferry
Hotel
Shenandoah Street
Red Brick
Blue Stone
Yellow-Frame
U.S. ARMORY OR
MUSKET FACTORY
LAND
Alley (Later North Potomac Street
U.S. Private Warehouse
1261 — 1216
100 Feet Long
Ferry Ware House
FERRY LOT
Potomac River
Landing
Plan of the proposed
unction of the CANAL at
e lower Falls of
nandoah with the Public
al at HARPERS FERRY
the necessary Locks
descending into the
mak River. Surveyed
. King & L. Harbaugh
1803.
le: 4 perches to
1 inch.
Brick Shed
Private
U.S. Arsenal Yard
LARGE
Arsenal
Ferry House Lot
HARPERS FERRY IN 1803
N.
Ferry Lot
Ferry Landing
Wager



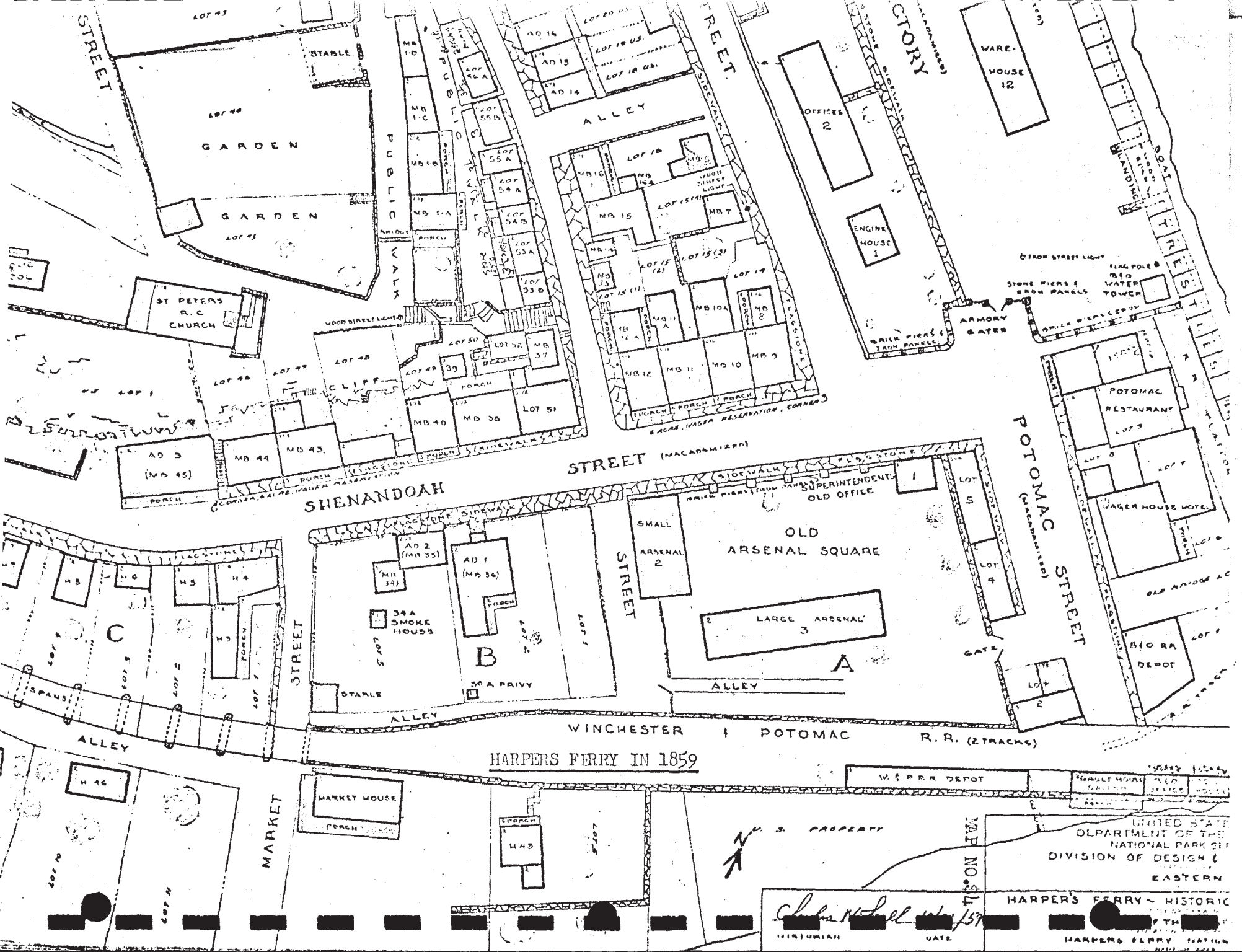
A

MAP OF HARPER'S FERRY, Shewing the Location of the WINCHESTER and POTOMAC RAIL ROAD, Drawn by Lieuts White, Allen and R.S. Smith, U.S. Army, Under the Direction of James Kearney, Lt. Col. and T.E. Map No. 2 -1835. Approved by President Andrew Jackson, January 27, 1835. Scale: 100 feet to 1 inch.



HARPERS FERRY BUSINESS DISTRICT IN 1835

MAP NO. 3



HARPERS FERRY IN 1859

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
NATIONAL PARK SER
DIVISION OF DESIGN &
EASTERN

Charles M. Snell Nov 1937
HISTORIAN DATE

APPENDIX III-B

REVISIONS TO 1859 HISTORICAL BASE MAP OF HARPERS FERRY

(Map No. 4)

Based on new photographic evidence discovered since 1960 and the architectural review presented in this report, the following corrections should be made to Harpers Ferry Historical Base Map, 1859, Drawing No. NM-HF-3021, sheets 1 and 2, dated October 5, 1959:

1. House on Wager Lot 53A should be a 3½-story stone structure (not two-story frame).

2. House on Wager Lot 54-B should be a 3½-story structure (not three story).

3. House on Wager Lot No. 54-A should be a 3½-story structure (not three story).

4. House on Wager Lot No. 55 should be a 3-story building (not two stories).

5. House on Wager Lot No. 56-A should be a 3½-story edifice (not three stories).

6. The stone house located on the east portion of Wager Lot 10 (fronting on the B. & O. Railroad platform), should read 1 story (not two).

7. The two-story frame porches on the front (south) elevations of Buildings No. 11 and 12, Wager Lots 15, Subdivisions 1 and 2, should be deleted (and replaced by an iron balcony).

8. The B. & O. Railroad depot, located on Wager Lot 1, was probably a 1-story building (not two).

9. Armory Dwelling No. 16 should read 3½ stories (not three stories).

10. Armory Dwelling No. 17 should read 3½ stories (not three stories).

11. Armory Dwelling No. 18 should read 3½ stories (not three stories).

12. Brick House A on Wager Lot 41 should read 3½ stories (not three stories).

PLATE I

"Harper's Ferry and the Potomac River Bridge from the Maryland Shore," (1859).

Harpers Ferry Negative No. 64 (National Georgaphic File No. 140319-A). From left to right: B & O Railroad Potomac River bridge; center and above the bridge; the east roof slope of the Wager House Hotel (or U. S. Hotel), located on Wager Lots 6 and 7; just to right of bridge - 1842 three-story brick addition to Wager House, occupy parts of Lots 7 and 8; next (with giant portico) the Potomac Restaurant on Lot 9; then the metal roof of the one-story stone warehouse on Lot 10; roof of Armory 1-sty brick Fire Engine and Guard House (the John Brown Fort), with gable end of Building No. 7 visible just above; next in line, tall square brick water towner of B & O built in 1856 and located in the Armory Yard. Next, roof of the one-story Armory office building, built about 1807; then south end of Armory two-story brick Bell or Finishing Shop, dating from 1799-1801; moving forward to theriver wall, the two-story Armory Warehouse and southern gable end of the Armory Smith Shop.

Returning to center and third row of Buildings: Catholic Church on hill, built in 1831-33; moving right, Harper House (Building 1A), Marmion Hall (Building 1B), and two Tenant Houses (Building 1C and 1D). Below them, in the second row of structures, are the roofs of the buildings fronting on the west and east sides of High Street; Buildings 15 and 16 are visible on the east side and the roofs of houses on Lot No. 53A right to 56A on the west or upper side of High Street. Large building in center, above 1B, is St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church (Building 48A) on Camp Hill, built in 1851-52. The large structure about half way up Camp Hill and at the extreme right is the Methodist Episcopal Church and Odd Fellows Hall, built 1843-46.

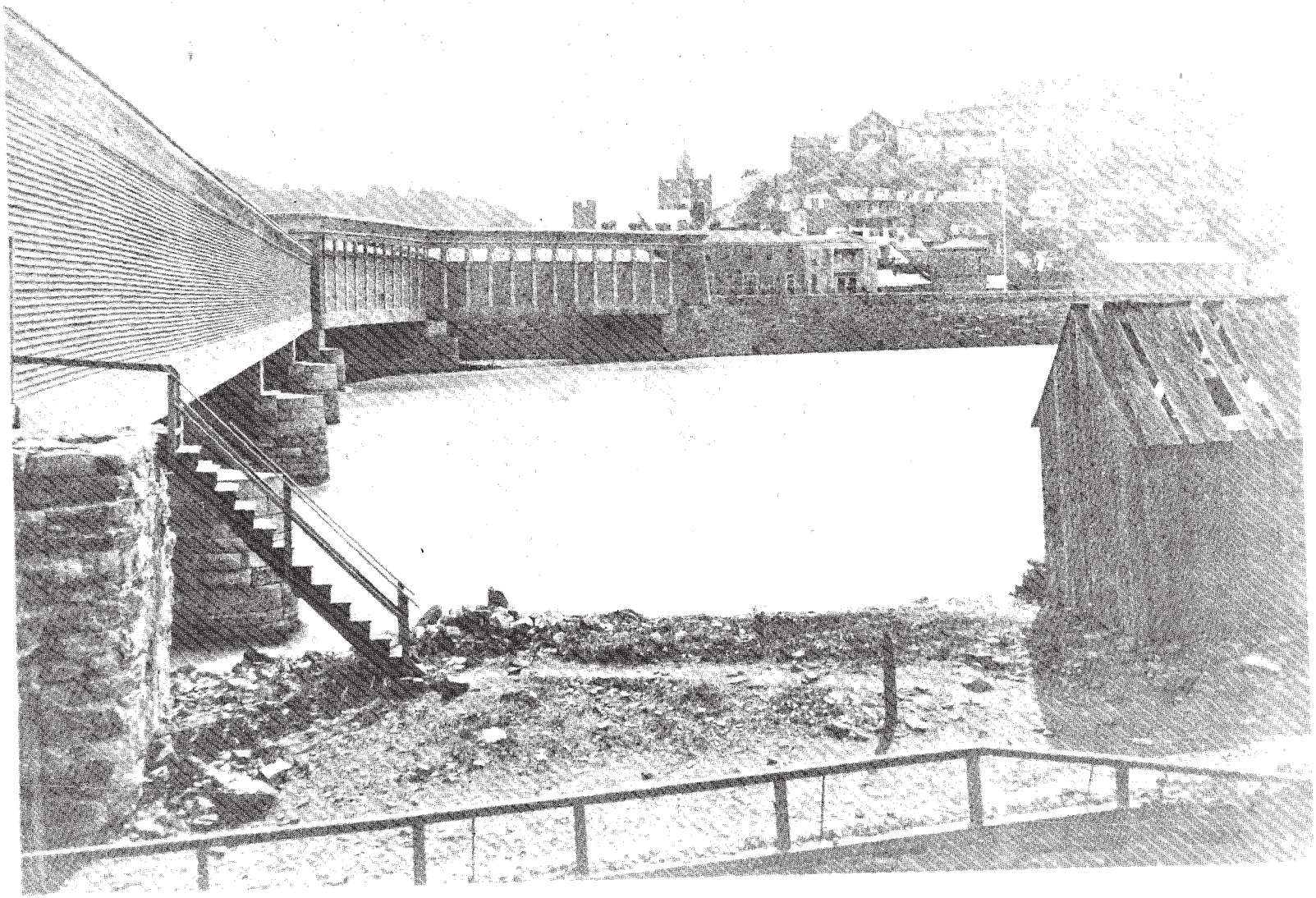


PLATE II

"Harpers Ferry from Camp Hill," 1859

Harpers Ferry Negative No. 66 (National Geographic File No. 140325-A).

The Potomac River is flowing from the left and the Shenandoah River from the right; the view is looking southeast at the junction of the two streams. Buildings, left to right, beginning with the Armory Building with a cupola at foot of hill - The Bell or Finishing Shop, then moving up to the river edge, the roof of the Armory Warehouse; then the Armory flagpole, the square and tall B. & O water tower; next the one-story stone warehouse on east end of Wager Lot 10, with 3-story Walsh & Brother Dry Goods Store on the west end of Lot 10; next, on Lot 9, Dr. Claggetts (2½-story) Drug store, with rear of the three-story Potomac Restaurant visible on the east end of Lot 9. To the right of this, also fronting on the railroad and located on the east end of Lots 8 and 7, is the three-story brick wing that was added to the Wager House or U. S. Hotel in 1842; at the west end of Lot 8 is the two-story frame Strauss Clothing Store; then on Lots 6 and 7, comes the 3½-story Wager House Hotel; on Lot 1 to the right is the roof of the 1-story B & O Railroad Depot. At the entrance to the Potomac bridge, and resting on the Shenandoah River wall is the bridge toll house and B & O old depot, both 1-story buildings, then the two-story frame Gault House Saloon, and finally the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Depot to the right.

Returning to the Gault House Saloon and moving left: First the three-story brick house on Lot 2, then entrance to Arsenal, with the Large Arsenal (the large 2-story brick building with round arch windows and dating from 1801,) to the right. Continuing left is a portion of the 2-story stone house on Lot 4, then the 3½-story hipped roofed house of William J. Stephens on Lot 5 at the corner of South Potomac and Shenandoah Streets. Then proceeding right again along Shenandoah Street, are the rear (north) roofs of Buildings No. 9 and 8; Buildings 10 (with skylight) and 10A, 11, and 12; then on the hillside, the roof of Building 1A, the Harper House and (to the left) the large residence being reroofed (following a fire) is Building 1B, Marmion Hall; to the left again is the roof of Building 1C and 1D. The buildings located in the left foreground are located on Wager Lots 41 and 39.

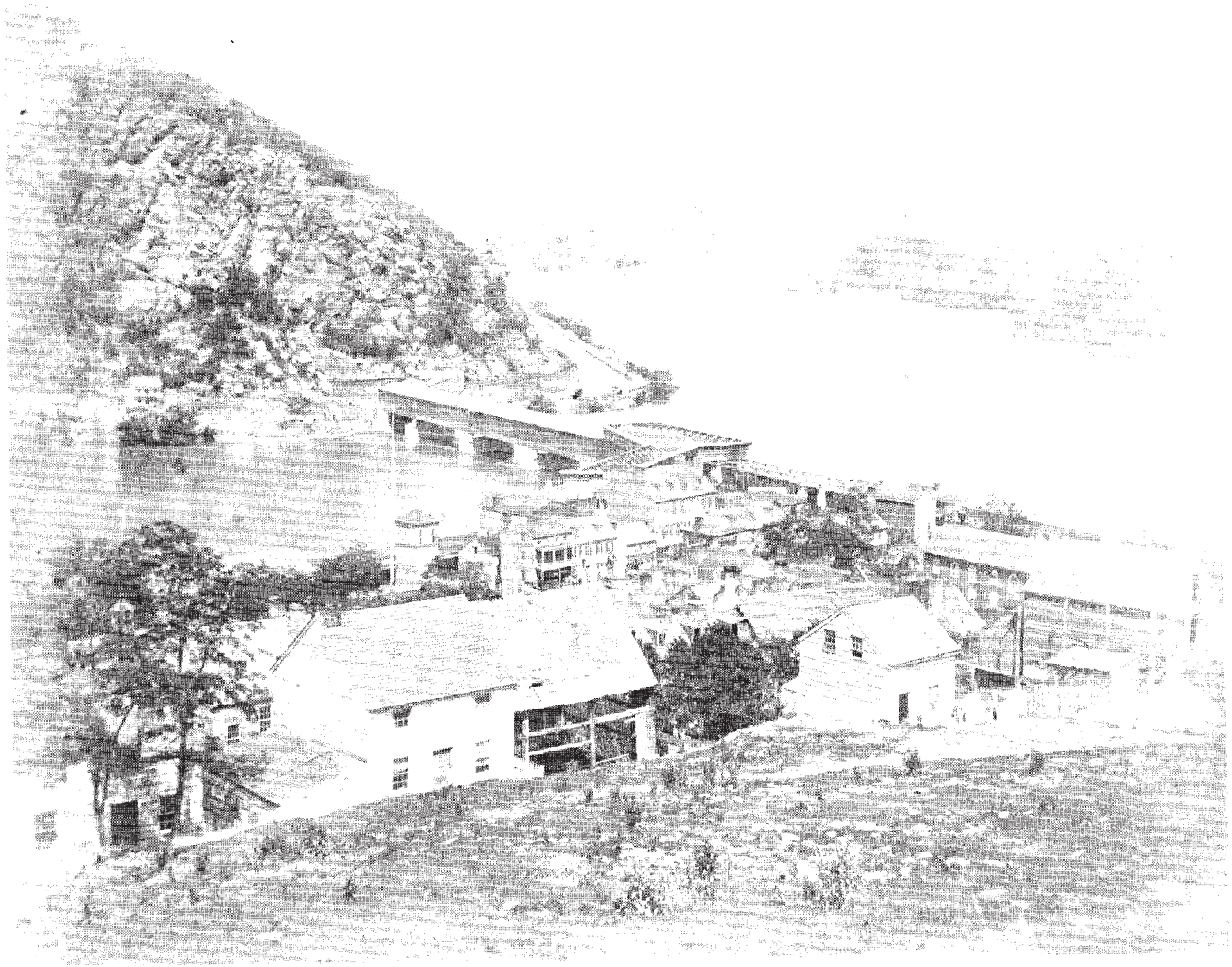


PLATE III

Harpers Ferry - Photographed Immediately After Its Evacuation by the Rebels, July 1861

Photo by C. O. Bostwick. Library of Congress. Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-47. (This view, HF-451) has been enlarged from a portion of HF-47).

Left to right: To the left of iron railroad span is the one-story brick bridge toll house, old B & O Depot or Office, two-story frame Gault House Saloon, buildings of Winchester & Potomac Railroad, all with their rear walls resting on the Shenandoah River Wall. At the right of the end of the iron span is the 3-story house on Wager Lot 2, the roof of barber shop to right 2, then coming forward to the Potomac River Wall; 1-story new B & O Depot, then a portion of white front and roof of the 2-story stone house on Lot 4; also small part of southern gable end and hipped roof of William J. Stephen, 3½-story brick house on Lot 5; returning to the Potomac Wall, the 3½-story Wager House, or old U. S. Hotel on Lots 6 and 7, with a two-story porch across Lot 6 section and the 3-story 1842 wing across the Lot 7 and Lot 8 portion. The large structure with giant portico and balcony is the Potomac Restaurant on Lot 9; next in line is a portion of the roof of the one-story stone warehouse located on the east end of Wager Lot 10. At the extreme right is the tall, square B & O Railroad brick water tower and the flagpole, both located in the Armory or Musket Factory yard. The eastern gable end of Building No. 36, the new Master Armorer's House, is visible to the left of center and just below it are the ruined walls of the large Arsenal, which has apparently been re-roofed. The Confederates blew up the B & O Railroad bridge at Harpers Ferry on June 15, 1861.



PLATE IV

"The Capture of John Brown at Harpers Ferry: The Battleground - Captain Albert's Party Attacking the Insurgents," from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 19, 1859, p. 1

Harpers Ferry Negative No. 512. An accurate 1859 drawing made from within the U. S. Armory or Musket Factory and looking south into the Wager Ferry Lot, or South Potomac Street area.

Buildings left to right: A corner of two-story Armory Warehouse, B & O Railroad trestle and tracks, then the square B & O Water tower, one-story stone warehouse on Wager Lot 10 and above it, on Lot 9, the side of the Potomac Restaurant. To the right of the warehouse and also located on the west portion of Lot 10 is the 3-story Walsh & Brother Dry Goods store with two-story porch in its front. Moving now to the right side of drawing and proceeding to the left: The Armory Fire Engine and Guard House, with Brown and his men firing from it, the roof of the 2-story Large Arsenal building, the roof of one-story brick town hall (or Superintendent of Armory's old office); and then the 3½-story hipped roof house of William J. Stephens (note his sign on corner), located on Lot 5. Also note the iron balcony across three bays of Stephens' Building; next is the two-story stone house on Lot 4, then the 1-story barber shop on Lot 2, and the three-story building also located on Lot 2. Finally, in the center, is a portion of the two-story Gault House Saloon.

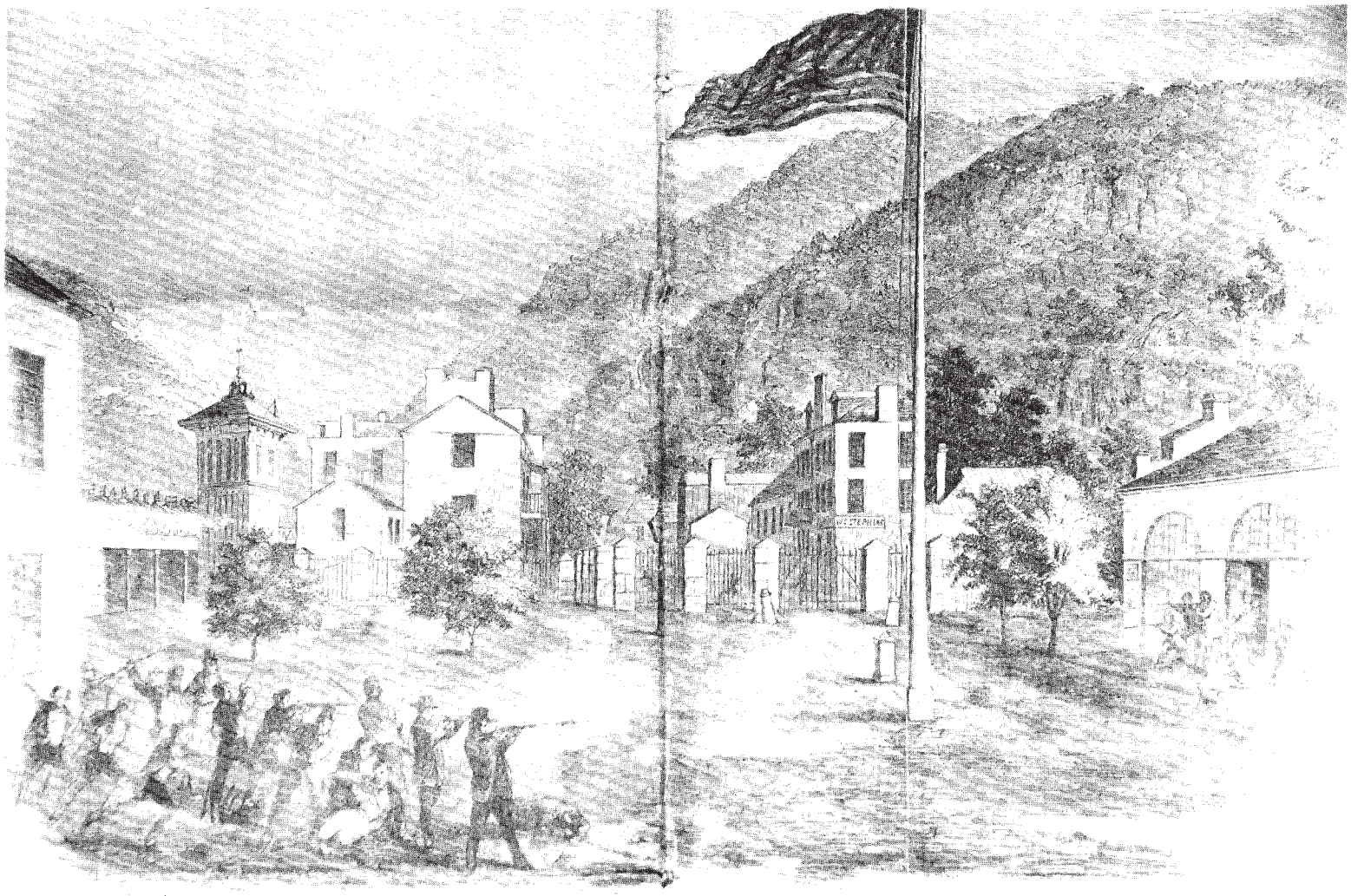


PLATE V

"The Main (Shenandoah) Street, Harpers Ferry, Virginia - Zouaves on Mules - Contrabands (Blacks) Hauling Guns - Officers Lounging, &c, October 16 (1862). Sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. Edwin Forbes," from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, November 8, 1862, p. 109

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-67.

This drawing conveys a generally accurate impression of the buildings shown on Shenandoah Street, but is not accurate in all of the structural details. Left to right: Ruined corner wall of the Small Arsenal Building, then across the street. Building No. 43 (McCabe-Marmion Building on Wager Lot 47); next the only known view of the two-story stone house that once stood on Lot 48 (the size of the house is correct, but it is known that the building stood with its gable ends set against the two flanking buildings; the Building No. 40, the Richards Building on Lot 49 - this is the only known view that shows the 2-story house with its original roof and pedimented porch before these features were destroyed by fire; next in line, Building No. 38, the Tearney Building, on Lot 50, (here first story windows have been omitted), and at the northeast corner of Shenandoah and High Street, the 2½-story brick building that once stood on Lot 51. At the extreme right and fronting on High Street, is Building 37, the Rieley Building with its gable roof and end chimney correctly depicted. The Catholic Church stands on the side of the hill in the center.



PLATE VI

Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, ca 1865

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-35.

Buildings: Left to right, Building No. 40, the Richards Building on Wager Lot 49-note that the two-story structure has been burned out and roof and front porch are gone. Next is Building No. 38, the Tearney Building, located on Wager Lot 50; and at the right, the 2½-story brick house, erected in 1832, that once stood on Lot 51. Above, on the cliff, is the Catholic Church, erected in 1831-33.



PLATE VII

Shenandoah Street, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Circa 1884 and Mislabelled: "Street Along Canal Above Present Key Bridge, Georgetown, D. C.," from John Mead Howell, Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture (New York, 1931), Plate 51

Looking northeast along Shenandoah Street, with Maryland Heights visible in distance. Buildings left to right: Corner and porch of the John G. Wilson Building (No. 45), erected in 1825-26; next, the Philip Coons Building (No. 44), constructed on Wager Lot 46 in 1845-46, and the McCabe-Marmion Building (No. 43) built on Lot 47 in 1845, with the three-story front porch. The original two-story stone house that once stood on Wager Lot 48 cannot be seen in this view.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. 446.



STREET ALONG CANAL ABOVE PRESENT KEY BRIDGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

PLATE VIII

"Street Scene, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia - The Stone Steps," Circa 1865

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-359.

At the left is the east (or front) elevation of Building No. 37, the John T. Rieley Building, constructed on Wager Lot No. 52 about 1813. This view shows the original gable roof and original locations of door and window openings in the facade before alterations were made. The stone steps in the center lead up the hill to Jefferson's Rock. The Catholic Church, built in 1831-3 stands on the side of the hill in the center. The stone wall level with clothes drying on the fence, in the right half of the photo, leads to the Public Walk in front (east)of the Harper House and Marmion Hall. The south half of Wager Lot 53B is vacant but some type of a structure rises at the extreme right. Note the street lamp on a wooden post in the center and at the top of the stone steps.



PLATE IX

High Street, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Circa 1882

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-648

View made from near Shenandoah Street and looking north up High Street. The Buildings on left (or west) side of Street: Left to right. 3½-story stone house on Wager Lot 53A; 3½-story brick structure on Lot No 54b; 3½-story brick building on Lot No. 54A; 3½-story brick edifice on Lot No. 55A, and the two-story wood porch on the front of the two-story stone house on Lot No. 55B.

Houses on the right (east) side of High Street, going from right to left: Two-story wooden porch on Building No. 12A; 1-story frame shop on the future site of Building No. 13 (shown here is the pre-Civil War building); one story jewelry shop, Building No. 14, with Burton's sign in front; the second story corner and front roof of Building No. 15; Building No. 16, with iron balcony. Then Jones Alley, the 2½-story brick Armory dwelling house, No. 14, that once stood on Wager Lot 18; 2½-story brick Armory dwelling house, No. 15, on Lot 19; the 3½-story brick Armory dwelling, No. 16, on Lot 20; the 3½-story stone Armory dwelling, No. 17, on Wager Lot No. 21, and finally, the 3½-story stone Armory dwelling house, No. 18, standing on Wager Lot No. 22.



PLATE X

"High Street, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Circa 1873

This view was made from the junction of the Public Walks with High Street and looking south down High Street. High Street is the road at left; East Public Walk is visible in the center and West Public Walk is at the right.

The man in the door at the left is standing at the brick house on Wager Lot No. 28. In center is the north gable end of the 3-story house on Wager Lot No. 56C; next is the two-story porch on the front of the 2-story stone house on Lot No. 56B, and then the corner of the 3½-story brick house on Wager Lot 56A. Moving to the right, across the east public walk is the north gable end of Building 1D; on the right is the west face of Buildings No. 1D, 1C, 1B, and 1A, and to the left is the three-story wood porch on the east facade of Building No. 1B, Marmion Hall. The steps at the right of the photo were for houses located on Wager Lots 38 and 39.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-33.

