A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE TOWN OF HARPERS FERRY IN 1859, COVERING 250 BUILDINGS

HFR-633A

A Report to Accompany the 1859 Preliminary Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry, Two Sheets, dated April 15,1958, Prepared by Charles W. Snell

By

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Dated April 24, 1958

39 Pages

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INTRODUCTION

The main historical map used in the preparation of the 1859 Preliminary Historical Base Map of Harpers Ferry is the Plat of the Harpers Ferry Armory Property laid off into lots for sale in pursuance of the Act of December 15th, 1868. Approved November 16th 1869. Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. Harpers Ferry, West Va. Designed, Projected and Mapped by S. Howell Brown, Surveyor, from the Original and Subsequent Surveys in his possession by order of Capt. Daniel J. Young, Mil. Storekeeper of Ordnance, Harpers Ferry, West Va., under the instructions of the Ordnance Department, Washington City, D.C., dated April 22, 1869. The 1869 map has been selected as it most accurately represents, of all the contemporary maps, the property lines of lots in 1859.

The 1869 map has been supplemented by information taken from " Map of Harpers Ferry Prepared in compliance with a letter to Major Symington, April 22, 1848." Study has revealed that this map was prepared by James M. Brown in 1848; (the original map, which has not been found, was six feet long and three feet wide) and used by the Government in the sale of lots in 1852, and by S.Brown in preparing the 1869 map.

The other sources of information are as follows:

1. Legend Exhibiting the Corresponding Numbers of the Houses, as per the Inventory of the 30th June 1852, with the lots of Land as per Brown's Map of the Same, where Correspondence exists, and, in other cases, an Approximation. War Department, Ordnance Dept. LR-H-330, 1852. Aug 28, 1852, Box 133, OCO Doc. File, 1797-1894. National Archives Record Group 156.

2. Plat of the Camp Hill Area, 1848. War Dept., Ordnance, LR-S-368, Sept 1, 1848, Box 118, OCO Doc. File, 1797-1894. National Archives Record Group 156.

3. Plat of the Camp Hill area, 1850. War Dept., Ordnance, LR-S-498, 1850, War Department 287. National Archives Record Group No 153.

4. Folder No 34, Miscellaneous Papers connected with Titles to Lands at Harpers Ferry Armory, containing " U.S. Dwelling Houses at Harpers Ferry, 30 June 1851, corrected to Dec. 31, 1852" and "List of United States Dwelling Houses at Harpers Ferry, June 30, 1849." Office of Judge Advocate General, Military Reservation Division, Reservation File 1809-1942, West Virginia, National Archives, Box No. 45.

5. Folder No. 7, containing "Plan and Report with a Descriptive View of the Island of Virginius at Harpers Ferry, Va., prepared By James M. Brown, Surveyor in 1844." Office of the Judge Advocate General, Military Reservation Division, Reservation File 1809-1942, West Va., National Archives, Box No. 45.

6. The land records of Harpers Ferry, 1800-1865, Jefferson County Court House, Charles Town, West Va.

7. The Harpers Ferry Free Press, The Harpers Ferry Constitutionalist and The Virginia Free Press. Newspapers, together covering the period 1824-1861

As detailed and fully documented reports will be submitted in the future on all aspects presented in this Preliminary Base Map, I have omitted documentation from the narration that accompanies this map. Full documentation, however, will accompany the Final Historical Base Map, which will be submitted when we have completed our studies.

In general, however, the 1859 Preliminary Historical Base Map presents conditions as follows:

1. Wager Ferry Lot and Six Acre Reservation, as of 1859.

2. Musket Factory or Armory, Arsenal, and Rifle Factory Tracts as of 1848.

3. The Island of Virginius, as of 1848.

4. Government Lots along Shenandoah Street, as of 1852.

5. The entire Camp Hill area, as of 1852.

I. WAGER FERRY LOT OR MARKET SQUARE (1859)

Note: It is believed that the 1848 map, in this area, delineates actual buildings rather than showing the property lines.

WAGER LOT # 1: This lot was purchased from the Wager family by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1837 and 1841. On it the company erected their Depot, which is believed to have been constructed of brick.

WAGER LOT # 2: Lot # 2 was owned in 1859 by the estate of Gerard B. Wager. Section A of Lot 2 is believed to have contained a two-story brick building constructed by Carey Thompson in 1847 under a leasehold. The building was called, from 1847 to 1859, "The Gault House" and was used as a saloon or drinking house. In 1859 it was operated under a lease by George W. Chambers.

Section B of Lot No. 2 is believed to have contained a one-story building, probably of brick, built by John A. Gibson 1840-1842. It was used as a warehouse in connection with Gibson's shipping operations on the C&O Canal. Its use in 1859 is not now known, but it was probably still used as a warehouse by his sister, Virginia Gibson.

WAGER LOT # 3: It is believed that this lot was purchased from Gerard B. Wager by the U.S. Government and cleared of buildings in order to form a gate to the Arsenal yard.

WAGER LOT # 4: It is believed that this lot was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859 and that it contained an old building (standing in 1830) of one or two stories, probably built of brick or stone. It is believed that James E. Brady's Barber Shop and W. L. Wagner's Jewelry Store were located in this building in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 5: This lot, in 1859, was owned by Noah H. Swayne and held by William J. Stephens under a 995-year lease. The lot contained a large three-story brick building erected in 1834 by Samuel Gibson. The building was designed as a hotel and also contained a store, the latter being located on the corner of Shenandoah and Potomac Streets. For many years the building was called the "National Hotel", but by 1859 it was called the "Virginia House". The corner store, in 1859, was occupied by Moore and Boteler, who sold boots, shoes, hats, caps, trunks and dry goods. The adjoining store was occupied in 1859 by S. V. Yantis, a wholesale and retail dealer of Tobacco, cigars and snuff; his sign was an Indian Girl.

WAGER LOT 6, 7, and Part of 8 (A): Wager Lots 6, 7 and Part of Lot 8 (A) were owned in 1859 by the estate of Gerard B. Wager. In 1838 James Foley constructed a three-story brick building, 29 by about 60 feet, on Wager Lot # 6, which he opened as a hotel. In 1839, James Foley erected a three-story brick building, 31 feet by 60 (in the process building two feet over on Wager Lot 8) on Wager Lot # 7, which he also opened as a hotel. In 1840 the two buildings were combined into one hotel, which was known from 1840 to 1857 as the "United States Hotel". In 1843 Gerard B. Wager purchased both Wager Lots 6 and 7 from the estate of James Foley. In 1846 Gerard B Wager purchased Wager Lot 8- Part A from Noah Swayne, and in 1847 constructed a three-story brick addition, running from the United States Hotel out to the B&O R.R. tracks. This new building also became a part of the U.S. Hotel. In 1857 the name of the hotel was changed to the "Wager House". The Wager House, in 1859, was operated under a lease by J.P.A. Entler. Located under the Wager House in 1859, was Dr. Joseph E. Clagett's Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

WAGER LOT 8, Part B : This lot, in 1859, was the property of Noah H. Swayne. In 1841, under a lease arrangement, James Bergin constructed a two-story brick house, 27 feet wide by 40 feet deep, containing one store, on Wager Lot 8, part B. In 1859, this store was occupied by John Strauss and Company, selling "Ready Made Clothing".

WAGER LOT 9, PART C: This lot in 1859 was the property of the estate of Margaret Gibson and Samuel Gibson. In 1826 Frederick W. Springer, a druggist from Saxony, Germany, under a lease arrangement with the Wager family, constructed a stone two-story house,over cellar, 40 feet wide and 24 feet deep. The building was used from 1826 to 1854 as a drug store. The use of the building in 1859 is not known, but it may have been occupied by Samuel Gibson as a drygoods store.

WAGER LOT 9- PARTS A & B : This lot in 1859 was the property of the estate of Margaret Gibson and Samuel Gibson. In 1841-42 the Gibsons erected a three-story brick building on Part B of Wager Lot 9. This structure was known from 1842 to 1858 as Carrell's "Western Exchange Hotel". In 1846- 1847, the Gibsons added a three-story brick addition to the original hotel, located on Wager Lot 8- Part A, and running out to the B&O tracks. In 1858-59 Parts B and A were known as the "Potomac Restaurant" and were operated by J.B. Brown.

WAGER LOT # 10, Part B: Wager Lot No 10, Part B, in 1859, was the property of Noah H. Swayne, but was held under lease by Mrs. Richard (Bridget) D. Doran. Under a lease arrangement Mrs. Richard D. Doran constructed in 1838 a two-story stone house 29 feet wide and 40 feet deep, containing one store. In 1859 this building was occupied by Walsh & Bros. (John and William) as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store; they also sold lumber.

WAGER LOT # 10, Part A: Wager Lot # 10, Part A, in 1859, was the property of Noah H. Swayne, but was held under a lease by Mrs. Richard (Bridget) D. Doran. Standing on this portion of the lot in 1859 was a three-story brick building. This building was constructed after 1848 (it is not shown on the 1848 map) and before 1859. Its use in 1859 is not known, but it may have been used by Walsh and Bros as their store, while the building on Part B was used as their warehouse.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES ON WAGER LOTS 11,12 and 13:

WAGER LOT # 11: Wager Lot # 11 adjoined Lot # 10 and had a 45 foot front. George Rust in 1831 constructed a large brick building on it containing two stores (see 1848 map for this building) under a lease from the Wager family. From 1834 to 1854 the lot was held

under lease by Richard D. Doran. In 1854 he sold his lease right (99 years) to the U.S. Government and in 1853 the Government purchased the title to the lot from Noah H. Swayne. After 1854 the Government tore down the brick building to erect the Armory Gate and Wall at this point.

WAGER LOT NO. 12: Wager Lot # 12 was situated west of Lot #11 and extended into Potomac Street. It had a 60 foot front and a 30 foot depth. In 1831 Joseph L. Russell and James A. Fitzsimmons constructed a two-story brick building over cellar, 60 by 30 feet in size, and containing two store-rooms (see 1848 Map for this building). The northeast end of this building 34 3/4 feet on Shenandoah Street and 30 feet 2 inches deep, was owned by Gerard B. Wager from 1840 to 1948 and leased by him to Richard D. Doran from 1841 to 1848. In 1848 the U.S. Government purchased all title to that end of the structure. The southeast end of the building , fronting 25 feet 4 inches on Shenandoah Street and extending back 30 feet 2 inches on Potomac Street, was sold by Gerard B. Wager to Henry Yost in 1842. The Government purchased Yost's title in 1847. The entire building was removed by the Government after 1848 to permit the construction of the Armory gate and Wall at this point, and also to widen Potomac Street to its present width.

WAGER LOT # 13: (Part of Wager Six Acre Reservation) Wager Lot # 13, located adjacent to Lot No. 14, had a 27 foot 6 inch front on Shenandoah Street and extended back 109 feet and 4 inches. The lot was leased by Noah H. Swayne to John G. Wilson in 1837. In 1938 Wilson erected a three-story brick building, 27½ feet by 40 feet, with a cellar. By 1841 he had added a three-story addition to the back, similar no doubt, to Buildings # 10-A, 8, and 11-A. The building was used as a hotel and store. In 1855 the Government purchased the title to Wager Lot # 13 from Swayne and in 1856 acquired the leasehold from John G. Wilson. The entire building was removed after 1856 to open up Potomac Street to its present width and to permit the construction of the Armory Wall and Gate as shown on the Base Map.

II. THE MUSKET FACTORY OR ARMORY (1848):

The Musket Factory or Armory is shown as it existed in 1848 with the exception of the Armory Gate and Wall area. Wager Lots 11, 12 and 13 (see above) were purchased and cleared after 1856 to permit the construction of the gate and wall as shown on the Base Map. Further research will permit us to describe each building in the Musket Factory as it was in 1859.

Bldg # 1- Offices

Bldg # 2- Bell or Finishing Shop.

Bldg # 3- Boring Mill

Bldg. # 4- Stocking Shop (New 1848)

Bldg. # 5- Stocking Shop (Old 1848)

Bldg # 6 - Stock Store House (New 1848)

Bldg. # 7- Carpenters Shop (Old 1848)

Bldg # 8- Machine Shop (Old)

Bldg # 9- Grinding Mill (Old)

Bldg # 10- Coal Bin and Lumber House

Bldg # 11- Barrel Welding and Tilt Hammer Shop

Bldg # 12- Stock Store House (Old in 1848)

Bldg # 13- Charcoal House- (New 1848)

Bldg # 14- Proof House-(New 1848)

Bldg # 15- Annealing Furnace (Old)

Bldg # 16- Smith Shop (Old)

Bldg. # 17- Smith Shop (New 1848)

Bldg. # 18- Warehouse-(New 1848)

Bldg. # 19- Engine and Guard House (New 1848-"John Brown's Fort")

III. THE WAGER SIX ACRE RESERVATION- (1859)

WAGER LOT # 14-(Bldgs # 9 & 8): Lot owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. Under a lease from G.B. Wager, Michael Foley constructed in 1838 a large three-story brick building, having a front of 29 feet (thus building over one foot and a half on Wager Lot # 15, Subdivision B) and 40 feet deep, containing one store on the first floor. The roof of this building was probably slate. When Building # 8 was erected is not known. Bldg. # 9 was used from 1840 to 1854 as a Drug Store, but it is believed that in 1859 William J. Stephens' Ready Made Clothing Store was situated in this building. Upper floors of 9 and probably all of 8 were used as a dwelling house.

WAGER LOT # 15-C (Bldgs # 10 & 10-A): Wager Lot # 15-C (actually Lot # 15, Subdivision No 3 according to the land records) was owned in 1859 by John C. Ehseld. It was occupied in 1859 by Nisan Frank as the "Great Southern Clothing Hall." The buildings, both 10 and 10-A, were erected by Philip Coons in 1838

as two story brick buildings with slate roofs. The original dimensions of Bldg # 10 were probably a 23 foot front on Shenandoah Street, by 40 feet deep. Bldg No. 10-A was used as a bakery. In 1846 Philip Coons apparently added onto # 10, closing the gap that had previously existed between Bldgs # 10 & 9. Bldg. # 10 was definitely a two-story brick building with slate roof in 1855 and it is believed that the third floor was added after the Civil War. The upper floor was used as a dwelling house.

WAGER LOT # 15- B (Bldgs # 11 and 11-A): Wager Lot No. 15-B (Actually # 15, Subdivision 2 by the Land Records,) was owned in 1859 by William Anderson. The building contained one store, occupied in 1859 by Charles Johnson as a Dry-Goods Store (Groceries and Clothing). Building # 11 was constructed by William Anderson in 1838 and 1839 as a three-story brick building, with a stone cellar and slate roof. Original dimensions 32 feet wide by 41 feet deep. Bldg # 11-A was added on some time after 1839. 11-A and the upper floors of 11 were used as dwelling houses. The present fourth floor was added on after the Civil War.

WAGER LOT # 15-A (Bldgs # 12 & 12-A): Wager Lot # 15-A (actually #15 Subdivision # 1 by the land records) was owned in 1859 by Mrs. Anne C. Stephenson. Bldg # 12 contained one store, occupied in 1859 by F.J. Conrad as a dry goods, shoes, hardware, glassware, books, tobacco, drugs, and confectionary store. Bldg. # 12 was erected in 1838 and 1839 by William Anderson as a three-story brick building, with a stone cellar and slate roof, at the same time he constructed Bldg # 11. The original dimensions of Bldg # 12 were 27 feet by 41 feet. The upper floors of 12 were used as a dwelling house. Bldg No. 12-A was added on to # 12 by Mrs. Stephenson some time after 1839 and in 1859 was apparently used by Mrs. Stephenson and her slave as a residence.

BLDG # 13 (site of): A small frame shop located on the end of Wager Lot # 15-C, belonging to Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson. The building was standing in 1850 and in 1859 was occupied by George W. Fortney as a shoemaker's shop.

BLDG # 14: A small frame shop, 12 feet by 20, located on Lot 15-C, owned by Alfred Burton. The structure was erected by Burton in 1858 and occupied by him in 1859 as a jewelry store.

WAGER LOT # 15, (Bldg # 15): Wager Lot # 15 (actually Lot # 15, Subdivision 4 by the land records) was owned by the estate of Susan Downey in 1859. Bldg # 15 was constructed by William Anderson in 1838-39 as a two-story stone house, with a cellar and a stone kitchen attached, and a slate roof. The original dimensions were 24 by 40 feet. The house in 1859 was occupied as a residence by the family of George W. Fortney, a shoemaker, whose shop was located in building No. 13.

BLDG. # 7: Bldg. # 7 was located on the north end of Lot # 15 and 15-B and was owned in 1859 by Frederick A. Roeder. The The building was constructed by William Anderson in 1838 and 1839 as a one-story stone building, with a cellar and slate roof. The original dimensions of the structure were 24 by 40 feet. In 1847 the United States Government purchased and removed 20 feet in depth of Bldg # 7, in order to widen Potomac Street. The structure was used from 1839 to 1859 as a warehouse; Roeder, a confectioner, utilized it as a warehouse in connection with his business.

WAGER LOT # 16 (Bldgs # 16 and 5): Wager Lot # 16 and Buildings # 16 and 5 were owned by Frederick A Roeder, a confectioner, in 1859. The original portion of Bldg No. 16, 22 ft. 3 inches by 17 feet 7 inches, two stories stone, was constructed by Roeder in 1845, and the remaining portion sometime after 1845 and before 1856. The structure was used by Roeder as his shop and residence. Building # 5, a two-story brick building, was apparently erected by Roeder after 1848 and before 1859. It is believed that Roeder utilized this structure as a warehouse or perhaps as a shop.

WAGER LOT # 17 (Alley): This lot was purchased by Frederick A. Roeder from Noah Swayne in 1848. The entire lot was purchased by the United States Government in August 1856 and thereafter made into a street.

WAGER LOT # 18: Under a 99 year lease from Gerard B. Wager, Samuel Lover constructed a two-story brick house on this lot in 1842. In 1847 both Wager and Lover sold their rights to this lot to the United States Government. The building was henceforth known as Government Dwelling House No. 179 and was occupied in 1859 by John E. P. Dangerfield, Paymaster's Clerk, and family. The house was evaluated at $2,500 in 1849.

WAGER LOT # 19: Under a lease from Gerard B. Wager, Charles Butten erected a two-story brick building, 23 feet by 30 feet, on this lot in 1842. In June 1847 both Wager and Butten sold their rights to this lot to the United States Government. The building was thereafter used as a Government Dwelling House.

WAGER LOT # 20: Under a lease of Noah H. Swayne, Israel Russell constructed on this lot in 1840 a two-story brick house. In 1841 Russell's lease was transferred to Philip Coons, and in 1847 both Coons and Swayne sold all their rights to Lot # 20 to the United States Government. The building was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House.

WAGER LOT # 21- This lot contained a two-story stone house, standing in 1841, that was used from at least 1841 to 1847 as a residence by Gerard B. Wager. In July 1847, G. B. Wager sold this lot and house to the United States Government. The house was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees.

WAGER LOT # 22- Under a lease from Gerard B. Wager, William McCraw, in 1839, constructed a two-story stone house on this lot. Wager sold his title to the lot to the United States Government in 1847 and in 1848 the Government acquired the lease hold from the Administrators of McGraw's estate. From 1848 on the house was used as a Government Dwelling House.

WAGER LOT # 23- This lot was vacant in 1836 and belonged to James B. Wager. Commissioners of the Court sold James Wager's title to this lot to the United States Government in 1848 for $900. This price indicates that the lot was still vacant at that date and was probably still vacant in 1859. It was under contract of sale to Alexander Kelly as of Sept. 15, 1854, and not yet fully paid for in 1869.

WAGER LOT # 24- This lot was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859 and held under a lease by Alexander Kelly. The lot probably contained a frame dwelling house, erected by Patrick Farrell in 1840. The building was used in 1859 as a residence by Kelly, who was an Armory employee.

WAGER LOT # 25- This lot is believed to have been owned by Robert Russell or his estate in 1859. The lot contained a two-story brick house, probably constructed by Russell in 1845 or 1846. It was used as a residence in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 26- Under a lease from Noah H. Swayne, Robert Wallace constructed a two-story stone dwelling house on this lot in 1839. In 1847 the United States Government acquired both the lease rights and title to the lot. The building was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees.

WAGER LOT # 27- Michael Foley erected a two-story stone house on this lot in 1839. The masons were Robert Wallace and Richard Brady. He sold the house and lot to the United States Government in 1847. The house was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees.

WAGER LOT # 28-Under a lease with Noah H. Swayne, John Hyatt erected a two-story stone house on this lot in 1839- (the masons were Robert Wallace and Richard Brady). In 1843 Hyatt sold his leasehold to Richard D. Doran. In 1847 both Swayne and Richard D. Doran's Administrators sold all their rights to Lot # 28 to the United States Government. The house was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees.

WAGER LOT # 29- Michael Foley purchased this Lot from Gerard B. Wager in 1839. By 1841 Foley had erected a two-story house, either stone or brick, on the lot. In 1842 the house and lot were acquired by Martin Grace and in 1847 Grace sold his title to this property to the United States Government. The house was henceforth used as a Government Dwelling House for Armory employees.

WAGER LOT # 30- A vacant lot purchased in 1841 from Gerard B. Wager by Samuel Breitenbaugh. By 1843 Breitenbaugh had constructed a two story brick house and in 1847 sold the property to Martin Grace. Grace apparently used this house and the one he erected, adjoining it on Wager Lot # 31. as a tavern. In 1853 the administrators of Grace's estate and the Court sold this lot to Thomas Boerly, who owned this lot and Lot # 31, in 1859 and operated them as a tavern.

WAGER LOT # 31- This vacant lot was leased by Martin Grace from Noah H. Swayne in 1837. The lot, still vacant, was purchased by Grace from Swayne in 1847. In 1848 Grace apparently erected a two-story brick house, adjoining his house on Wager Lot #30, and both were used until 1853 as a tavern. In 1853 the administrators of Grace's estate and the Court sold this lot and # 30 to Thomas Boerly, who owned and occupied the two buildings as a tavern in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 32- The land records on this lot are not clear. The lot originally belonged to Gerard B. Wager and was vacant. The lot apparently was pubchased from Wager by Martin Grace and in 1852 may have contained a large frame building occupied in part as a cabinet wareroom. The lot may also have been purchased by Thomas Boerly from the Grace estate in 1853.

WAGER LOT # 33- The vacant lot was leased by Martin Grace from Noah H. Swayne in 1837. In 1847 both Swayne and Grace sold their rights to the vacant lot to the United States Government. The lot was henceforth owned by the Government, and vacant in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 34- Wager Lot # 34 was purchased from Gerard B. Wager by Martin Grace in 1839. In 1847 Grace sold the lot, which may have contained a building he had constructed, to the United States Government. The Government apparently removed any structure standing on the lot and the lot was vacant in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 35- The lot was leased by Noah H. Swayne to Patrick Farral in 1839. In 1841 William McGraw acquired Farral's leasehold to Lot # 35. In 1845 McGraw's leasehold was offered for sale by the Deputy Sheriff and the lot is described as having three houses on it; these were probably frame buildings. Our records on this lot go no further at this time.

WAGER LOT # 36- This lot, containing an old two-story stone house, was acquired in 1839 by Martin Grace from Gerard B. Wager. In 1853 the house was occupied by a colored woman. The house and lot were purchased in 1853 by Thomas Boerly from the Administrators of Martin Grace's estate and the Court. Boerly owned the property in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 37- This vacant lot was sold by the Commissioners of the Court for James B. Wager, in 1836, to James Duncanson. Duncanson, in turn, sold the vacant lot in 1838 and 1839, (in two sections) to James Andre Louillard for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The lot was apparently still vacant in 1859 and owned by the Odd Fellows.

WAGER LOT # 38- This vacant lot was purchased by Michael Doran in 1839 from Gerard B. Wager. By 1850 Doran had erected a three-story stone house on the lot, which he rented out as a dwelling house. The lot was still owned by Michael Doran in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 39- This vacant lot was sold in 1840 to Richard D. Doran by the Commissioners of the Court for James B. Wager. In 1842 Doran sold the vacant lot to Edward Fitzpatrick, who apparently constructed a two-story stone house in 1843. In 1850 Richard D. Doran acquired the lot from Fitzpatrick. The property was owned in 1859 by Bridget Doran, the widow of R. D. Doran.

WAGER LOT # 40- The lot was leased for 15 years by Martin Grace in 1839 from Noah H. Swayne. The building lease provided that Grace was to erect a building of brick or stone not less than 20 feet in width and not less than two stories in height. Grace, however, apparently did not comply with this provision for in 1856 and 1858 the lot is described as having on it only an old stable, which was probably a frame building. In 1858 the widow of Martin Grace, Mary Grace, then Mrs. William Deck, purchased the lot. Wager Lot # 40 was owned by William Deck in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 41- This vacant lot was purchased in 1842 from the Commissioners for John B. Wager by Mrs. Ann C. Stephenson. In 1844 Mrs Stephenson sold the vacant lot to Dr. Philip P.W. Stephenson, who in 1844 or 1845 erected a large three-story stone house on the property. In 1850 Mrs. Stephenson repurchased the property for $3,000 and in 1852 made a gift of the house and lot to James Stephenson, her grandson. The property was owned by James Stephenson in 1859.

WAGER LOT # 42- The lot was owned by Noah H. Swayne in 1859. In 1847 Swayne leased the lot to John Savin for a term of 15 years. It is believed that a frame house was standing on the lot in 1847.

WAGER LOT # 43- This lot from 1835 to at least February 1854 was the property of Gerard B. Wager. In 1854 the lot was offered for sale by the administrator of G. B. Wager's estate, and was described as containing a large two-story frame building over basement, constructed and suitable for two families. It was occupied in 1854 by George A. Plunkett. Our records at this time do not go further than 1854.

WAGER LOT # 44 (BLDG NO. 1-A, THE HARPER HOUSE- a 2½ story stone house, believed to have been constructed by Robert Harper about 1782. In 1859 the lot and house were owned by Noah H. Swayne and the building rented out as a dwelling house. The garden was used to grow vegetables.

WAGER LOT # 45 (BLDGS NO. 1-B, 1-C, and 1-D, MARMION ROW- The lot in 1859 was owned by Dr. Nicholas Marmion, purchased by him some time after April 1843 from William Anderson and Dr. George B. Stephenson.

BLDG NO. 1-B, Marmion Hall - This 2½ story brick building was constructed by James B. Wager in the period 1832-1834. Between 1834 and 1840, William Anderson made further alterations and additions to the building. In 1859 the building was occupied by Dr. Marmion as his residence. The large garden attached was apparently used to grow both vegetables and flowers.

BLDG NO. 1-C and 1-D, The First and Second Marmion Tenant Houses- Both two-story stone buildings, erected after 1843 and probably before 1852, but whether all or in part by William Anderson or Dr. Marmion is not known. In 1859 both houses were owned by Dr. Marmion and rented out as dwellings.

WAGER LOT # 46- (BLDG No. 44-The Richards Building) - In 1859 a three story stone building, 38 feet by 32 feet, containing two stores on the first floor, a dwelling on the second floor and the Lodge Room of the Masonic Order, Charity Lodge # 111, of Harpers Ferry. The building, in 1859, was owned by William Richards. John N. Stonebraker occupied the southwest end of the structure as a bakery and confectionary store. The storeroom on the northeast end, on September 15, 1859, was for rent, having been recently occupied by Mr. Newton as a grocery store.

The building was originally constructed as a two-story stone structure by Philip Coons and finished in 1838. After the destruction of the Masonic Hall, located over the Free Church, by fire in 1845, the lodge constructed their new hall as a third floor addition to Building No. 44. The new hall was finished and dedicated on June 24, 1846.

WAGER LOT # 47, (BLDG NO. 43) - The lot was vacant in 1836 and apparantly was purchased jointly by Dr. Nicholas Marmion, who bought the southwest half fronting 20 feet on Shenandoah Street, and Martin Grace, who bought the northeast half, also fronting 20 feet on the same street, from James B. Wager sometime after April, 1837 (neither man ever bothered to record their deeds). In 1844 Dr. Marmion and Grace together erected a three-story stone building 40 feet by 32 feet deep, containing two stores on the first floor, and dwelling rooms on the two upper floors. Grace's portion of the building, the northeast half, was sold by his administrators and the Commissioners of the Court in 1857 to Mary McCabe, widow of Francis McCabe. Thus in 1859 the building was owned by Dr. Marmion and Mrs. McCabe. One shop in the building was apparently occupied by David Whip, a tailor, and the other shop by John Legg, a shoemaker. The upper two floors were kept by Margaret A. Krepps as a boarding house.

WAGER LOT # 48- This lot, in 1836, belonged to Noah H. Swayne and was apparently purchased by Martin Grace sometime between 1837 and before 1852 (Grace as usual failed to record his deed). In 1853 the Commissioners of the Court and administrators of the estate of Martin Grace offered the lot for sale and it was apparently re-purchased by Swayne, who remained the owner of Lot No. 48 until 1865.

There are indications that a stone stable may have been located on this lot as early as 1824; by 1837 there was probably a stone house situated on the property. By 1852 the building on the lot was described as a large and commodious stone house, a large ware house and dwelling. From "shadows" on the walls of the buildings No. 43 and 40, the house appears to have been a two-story building, 49 feet by about 18 feet deep. In 1859 the building was occupied by James McGraw as a Grocery and Liquor Store, with his residence located on the second floor.

WAGER LOT # 49 (BLDG NO. 40)- Wager Lot # 49 was owned by William Richards in 1859. Building # 40 was then a two-story stone structure containing one store on the first floor and a dwelling on the second floor. The store, in 1859, was occupied by Philip Frankel, Bro, Levitoch & Company (Hirsch) as a Ready Made Clothing Store; the living quarters on the second floor were occupied by William Richards as his residence.

Building # 40 was constructed in 1824 by Daniel A. Weed, under a lease from the Wager family. Original specifications for the building state that the structure was to front 33 feet on Shenandoah Street and to be 35 feet deep (present dimensions of No. 40- 32 feet by 34 feet); to be two stories high and constructed of stone. The first floor was to be shelved and fitted for a store and divided into three apartments, The second floor was also to be divided into three apartments. Weed was also to erect a double portico or piazza, one opposite the lower story and the other opposite the upper story, connected by a staircase on the outside. He was also to dig a cellar underneath the house and to lath and plasterthe rooms on the upper floor. Drawings and photographs reveal that the house standing on

Wager Lot # 49 in 1859 fitted these general specifications.

WAGER LOT # 50 (BLDG. NO. 38 and 39) - Building # 38 was erected in 1844 by Edward Tierney and Peter Lytle and Patrick Kelly. The lot was acquired from Gerard B. Wager in 1844, Tearney and Lytle purchasing 20 feet and 2 inches of the southwest end of Lot # 50 as fronting on Shenandoah Street; and Patrick Kelly buying the northeast end of the lot, fronting 20 feet 2 inches on the same street. The building, brick and three stories, was therefore originally probably divided into two sections, containing two stores on the first floor and two sets of living quarters on each of the upper floors.

Building # 39, a stone structure standing on the southwest end of the lot, was probably therefore erected by Tearney and Lytle sometime after 1844.

The lot was owned by Tearney, Little and Kelley in 1859; the entire first floor was apparently occupied by Michael Tearney as a store and the upper floors of Building # 38 used as a residence for his family.

WAGER LOT # 51- This lot, in 1859, contained a large two- story brick building having one store on the first floor and living quarters on the second. The lot in 1859 was owned by Noah H. Swayne and the store was occupied by George W. Legg as a Dry Goods Store (fabrics, boots, shoes, hats, trunks, carpet bags, groceries, glass, earthenware, hardware.)

The building on Wager Lot No. 51 was constructed by William and Samuel B. Anderson in 1832, under a lease from the Wager family. The specifications covering the erectionof the building stated that the structure was to be 40 feet by 35 feet in size, two stories in height, each story to be at least nine feet high; the walls to be at least 14 inches in thickness; the doors to be paneled and the floors to be made of quartered pine. There was also to be a cellar under the building.

WAGER LOT # 52 (Bldg # 37): The lot belonged to the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859. Bldg No. 37, a two-story stone building, with a store on the first floor and living quarters on the second floor, was occupied by John T. Rieley, a boot and shoe maker, and his family.

Bldg. # 37 was standing in 1828 and was probably constructed either by Dr. J.R. Hagyen, a druggist who occupied the structure in 1828, or by the Wager family.

In the rear of Building # 37, on the southwest end of Lot # 52, and on the level of the second floor, there was located in 1859 a small frame building, maximum dimensions 19 feet by 25 feet, which apparently served as a kitchen for the quarters in Bldg # 37. The frame structure was standing in 1844.

WAGER LOT NO. 53, PARTS A & B - Wager Lot No. 53, in 1836, fronted 48 feet on High Street and 34 feet on the stone steps, and contained on the northwest end (Part A) a large two-story frame

dwelling house. This property was purchased by James Duncanson and Philip Coons from James B. Wager in 1836. In 1839 Wager Lot 53 was partitioned between the two owners and each section became a separate lot.

WAGER LOT 53, PART A- This lot, in 1849, fronted on High Street 28 feet 3½ inches, running back to the public walk 28 feet on the southeast, 28 feet 3½ inches along the public walk and 28 feet on the northwest to the beginning. The 1836 two story frame dwelling house was 28 feet 3½ inches by 18 feet in size. The brick chimney was located on the line of partition with lot53-Part B, and went with Part B. The owner of Part A, was given the right to use the flues of this chimney until the owner of Lot B tore it down. Wager Lot # 53-Part A was purchased by Samuel M. Williams in 1849, Williams owned the lot in 1859 and rented it out as a dwelling house.

WAGER LOT # 53, PART B - This lot, in 1849, fronted 21 feet and 8½ inches on High Street, running back along the stone steps 34 feet, 21 feet 8 inches on the public walk, and 28 feet along the line of Part B to High Street. Between 1845 and 1848, William Moore erected a small one-story frame house on Wager Lot # 53, Part B. The brick chimney for the house on Part B was located on the line of partition with Part A and went with Part B. The owner of Part A, however, was given the right to use the flues of this chimney until the owner of Part B wished to remove it. Wager Lot # 53- Part B was purchased in 1850 by George Koonce, who owned the lot in 1859 and rented the house out as a dwelling house.

WAGER LOT # 54- PARTS A & B (Site of Bldg No. 3)- Wager Lot # 54, in 1836, fronted 41 feet on High Street, running back 20 feet to the public walk on the line with Lot # 55, and 28 feet back to the same walk on the line with lot # 53. Lot # 54- Part B, in 1836, contained a frame dwelling house. This property was purchased from James B. Wager by George W. Cutshaw in 1837. Lot # 54 was divided into two lots in 1843.

LOT # 54- PART A- (Northwest End) - In 1839 George W. Cutshaw constructed a three-story brick building on this portion of Lot # 54. The lot and building fronted 21 feet and 2 inches on High Street. The first floor of the building was used by Cutshaw as his tailor shop and the upper two floors as his residence. Cutshaw owned Lot # 54-Part A and occupied the building for these same purposes in 1859.

LOT # 54, PART B- (Southeast End)- Richard D. Doran purchased this portion of Lot # 54, with the 1836 frame house from George W. Cutshaw in 1843. In 1849 Doran tore down the frame house and erected a brick building on this lot; the height of the latter structure is not known, but it was probably three stories high. The lot and building fronted 19 feet and 10 inches on High Street. This property was owned by the estate of Richard D. Doran in 1859 and was rented out as a dwelling house.

WAGER LOT # 55- Parts A and B- This lot fronted 54 feet on High Street and ran back 20 feet on the line with Lot # 54 to the Public Walk; the lot in 1836 belonged to Noah H. Swayne.

LOT # 55- PART A-(Southeast End)- This portion of Lot No. 55, fronting 22 feet on High Street, was vacant in 1840 and was leased by Swayne to George W. Cutshaw. In 1845 the lease on the still vacant lot was assigned by Cutshaw to William C. Kirkhart. In 1847 Kirkhart assigned his lease to the still vacant lot to John Gibson. In 1848 John Gibson constructed a house on this lot which he opened as an eating house and called "The Green House". In 1856 the lot was still held by the estate of John Gibson under a lease from Noah H. Swayne. The building in 1859 was probably occupied by Patrick Carroll as a grocery store and dwelling. a 3 story Brick Building,

LOT # 55- PART B- (Northwest End)- This portion of Lot # 55, fronting 32 feet on High Street, contained a two-story stone house in 1839 and both were leased at that date by Noah H. Swayne to Hillary Allison, a shoemaker. The property was still held under lease by Allison in 1848. In 1859 the building was apparently occupied as a dwelling by two families, William Small, a carpenter, and James Wigginton, a laborer.

WAGER LOT # 56, PARTS A, B AND C- Wager Lot # 56 was owned by Gerard B. Wager in 1836.

LOT # 56, PART A- (Southeast End)- This portion of Lot # 56 fronting 31 feet on High Street, and running back to the Public Walk along the line with Lot # 55, was leased for 99 years in 1842 to Abraham Fleming by G.B. Wager. Fleming had constructed in 1841 a three-story brick building that filled the entire leased lot. The structure contained two store rooms on the first floor and dwelling rooms on the floor above. Fleming occupied this building from 1841 to 1856, as a general flour and feed store and residence. In 1858 John Sturdy purchased the lease right to the lot and building; the estate of Gerard B. Wager remaining the owner of the lot. The building in 1859 was apparently occupied as a dwelling and shop by John Whip, a saddle and harness maker.

LOT # 56- PART B (Middle Section)- This portion of the lot in 1859, was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager and contained a two-story brick house which had been constructed sometime before 1853. The building was apparently occupied in 1859 by John McCall, a shoemaker, as a shop and residence.

LOT # 56, PART C (Northwest End)- This portion of the lot was owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager in 1859 and contained a brick house, probably two stories, that had been erected sometime before 1854. The house was occupied from 1854 through 1859 by Thomas Boerly, merchant and tavern keeper, as his residence.

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOT- The land for the Catholic Church was given by the Wager family on May 10, 1831. Construction of the Church was begun in 1830 and was still in process in 1831. The Church was consecrated in May 1833.

HARPER'S GRAVE YARD- (Four Acres on Camp Hill)- Four acres for the grave yard on Camp Hill was set aside under Robert Harper's will of 1782. The Grave Yard was actually laid out in 1803. The stone wall surrounding the Grave Yard was constructed 1824-1826.

IV. THE ARSENAL TRACT (1848)

The Arsenal Tract, except as otherwise noted, is shown as it existed in 1848. The narrative describing these buildings, describes them as of 1885, except where otherwise noted. Further research will permit us to describe each building in the Arsenal tract as it was in 1859.

1. BLOCK A, ON SHENANDOAH STREET (1848 on Map)

LOT # 1 (Bldg 4- Superintendent's Old Office-(1852) - This lot, in 1852, contained the Superintendent's Old Office, fronting on Shenandoah Street. This structure was a two-story frame building, 18 feet by 18 feet in size, that had been erected in 1821. In 1852 the building was no longer used by the Superintendent of the Armory.

LOTS # 2,3,4,5 and 6 (Bldg # 1-Old Arsenal-(1852)- In 1852 the Old Arsenal intersected these five lots, This structure was standing in 1803; it was 125 feet by 31½ feet in size, two stories high and constructed of brick. The building had a slate roof and arched windows in 1835. It was used for the storage of arms.

LOT # 7: and WASHINGTON STREET (Bldg # 2-Old Small Arsenal-1852) This lot had on it in 1852, and Washington Street prolonged, the Old Small Arsenal, part on Lot # 7 and part on the Street. This building was standing in 1810; it was 68 feet by 36 feet in size; two-stories high, with a cellar, and constructed of brick. The building had a slate roof and arched windows in 1835. It was used for the storage of arms.

2. BLOCK B, ON SHENANDOAH STREET (1848 on Map)

Note: the lots in this block were laid out differently in 1852 from those as shown on the 1869 map. I have therefore also plotted in the 1852 lot dimensions to aid in the location of buildings. These changes resulted from the construction of Building # 36 in 1859 and the removal of the Paymaster's Office.

LOT # 1, Vacant in 1848, 1852 and 1869.

LOT # 2 - 1852- (Bldg # 3, Old Pay Master's Office). - The Old Pay Master's Office was located on Lot # 2 in 1852. This one-story brick building, 24 feet by 18 feet, was erected in 1822. By 1848 the structure was no longer used for Armory purposes, but was

rented out as a store. It was occupied 1848-1849 by T.J.W. Sullivan as a tailor shop. The Pay Office was removed, probably about 1858, to make room for the construction of Building # 36.

LOT # 2, 3, and part of 4 (in 1855) or Lot 2 in 1869- Bldg No. 36- MASTER ARMORER'S NEW QUARTERS- A two-story brick building with slate roof, erected in 1858-1859, as new quarters for the Master Armorer.

LOT # 4 on 1852 Map or Lot # 3 on 1869 Map- Bldg # 34-35, MASTER ARMORER'S OLD QUARTERS- Government Dwelling # 2 on the 1849-51 inventories. A two-story brick building with slate roof, valued at $2,700 in 1849. This structure was erected before 1835 and was used from its construction to 1858 as the Master Armorer's Quarters.

LOT # 5 on 1852 and 1869 Maps- Containing Government Dwelling House NO. 43 in 1852. A two-story brick building, sold at evaluation, $800, to G.W. Gumpf. Still privately owned in 1869.

MARKET HOUSE LOT, 1848 and 1869 Maps- A large brick Market House erected by the United States Government for Harpers Ferry in 1847. Meat, fish and vegetables were sold. Market days were Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. After the incorporation of the town of Harpers Ferry in 1861, offices of the Town officials were apparently located on the upper floors of this building.

V. GOVERNMENT LOTS ON SHENANDOAH STREET

EAST SIDE OF STREET

BLOCK C, ON SHENANDOAH STREET

LOT # 1- GOVERNMENT DWELLINGS # 3 and 4- This lot was sold at auction on Dec. 12, 1856, to Edward Lucas, Jr., for $2,966 (which also included four vacant lots on Camp Hill). Dwelling # 3 was a two story brick building with slate roof, evaluated in 1849, with Dwelling # 4 included, at $2,700.

Dwelling # 4 was also a two-story brick building with slate roof, and contained the store part of Building #4. Both buildings were constructed before 1824, probably by William Graham. Dwelling # 3 was known as the Globe Inn from 1832 to 1835. Dwelling # 3 had been occupied in 1852 by James Geary and A.H. Wan Horan and Dwelling # 4 by T.T. Earnshaw.

LOT # 2, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 5- This lot was sold at evaluation, $650, to Ralph Cleveland in 1852. Government Dwelling # 5 was a two-story brick building with a shingle roof. The house was valued at $600 in 1849.

LOT # 3, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 6 - This lot was sold at valuation, $600, to Benjamin Stipes in 1852. Government Dwelling # 6 was a one-story brick building with shingle roof.

LOT # 4, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 8-This lot was sold at auction to Thomas Matthews. Dwelling # 8 was a two-story (listed as one-story in 1849) brick house with a shingle roof. It was valued at $400 in 1849.

LOT # 5, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 9- This lot was sold at valuation, $400, to George Marquett (Deed said $675.) Dwelling # 9 was a one-story brick house with a shingle roof.

LOT # 6, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 10- This lot was sold at valuation, $800, to Andrew J. Wright. Dwelling # 10 was a two-story stone house with a shingle roof. In 1857 Wright sold the northern section of his lot, 22 feet front on Shenandoah Street to line with Lot # 5, by 94 feet deep, to Jesse Grimes.

LOT # 7, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 49- This lot was sold at evaluation, $275, to James Watson, a workman at the Armory, on Oct. 5, 1853. Government Dwelling # 49 was a one-story brick house.

LOT # 8, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 48- This lot was sold at evaluation, $400, to Bernard McCabe. Dwelling # 48 was a two-story brick building.

LOT # 9, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 47 - This lot was sold at evaluation, $600, to Francis McCabe. Dwelling # 47 was a two-story stone house.

LOT # 10, GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 46- This lot was sold at the appraised value, $805, to Samuel Trail, a workman at the Armory. Dwelling # 46 was a two-story stone building.

LOT # 11, - This lot was vacant in 1852 and purchased at auction by James A. Beckham, but not fully paid for. Beckham's title was sold for $127.62 to Edward Lucas, Jr. in 1856. Lucas never completed the payments and in 1869 the lot was still vacant and again owned by the United States Government.

BLOCK D, ON SHENANDOAH STREET

LOT # 1- GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 11- This lot was sold at the appraised value, $375, to Armistead M. Ball. Dwelling # 11 was a one-story brick house with a shingle roof.

LOT # 2, VACANT, 1852 - Lot # 2 was vacant in 1852. It had contained Government Quarters No. 12, a wood one-story frame house with shingle roof, valued at $150. This building was sold off for its materials on May 31, 1851.

Lot # 2 had also contained Government Dwelling House No. 13, a two-story frame house, with shingle roof, valued at $480. This building was sold off for its materials on May 31, 1851.

LOT # 3, VACANT 1852- Lot # 3 was vacant in 1852. It had contained Government Dwelling House # 14, a two-story frame house with shingle roof, valued at $450, and Dwelling House # 15, a one-story frame house with shingle roof, valued at $200. Both buildings were removed and sold as materials by May 31, 1851.

LOT # 4, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 16- This lot was sold at evaluation, $1,100, to Philip Hoffman. Dwelling # 16 was a two-story brick house with a slate roof.

LOT # 5, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 17 and 18- This lot was sold to Joseph Matthews at evaluation, $500. Government Dwelling No. 17 was a one-story brick house (listed in 1849 as a 2-story stone) house) with shingle roof. Dwelling House # 18 was a frame one-story house with shingle roof.

LOT # 6, VACANT - Lot # 6 was a vacant lot sold to Mary Coons for $300 on Oct. 20, 1852. On May 10, 1856, Coons sold this lot to Edward Lucas, Jr., for $300.

LOT # 7, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 52 - This lot was sold at auction in 1856 to John Mason for #912. Dwelling # 52 was a two-story stone house. In 1857 Mason sold the lot and house to Samuel M. Williams for $912.

FERRY LOT, VACANT- The Ferry Lot was the site of the U.S.-owned Ferry across the Shenandoah River. The ferry was no longer in operation and the lot was vacant in 1852. The lot was still owned by the U.S. Government and vacant in 1869.

BLOCK E, ON SHENANDOAH STREET

LOT # 1, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 19 - This lot sold at appraised value, $600, to William H. Martin. Dwelling House # 19 was a two-story brick house with a shingle roof.

LOT # 2, VACANT 1852 - This lot was vacant in 1852. It had contained Government Dwelling House # 20, a one-story frame building with shingle roof, valued at $300, and Government Dwelling House # 21, a one-story frame house with shingle roof, valued at $300. Both buildings were removed and sold as materials by May 31, 1851.

LOT # 3, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 22 - This lot was purchased by Mary N. Nissmamaker at valuation, $450. Government Dwelling # 22 was a stone two-story house with shingle roof. It appears that she did not go through with the contract, as Michael Doran purchased the lot for $475, (including vacant lot # 5, Block A, Camp Hill), in 1854.

LOT # 4, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 23- Lot # 4 was sold to William S. Snook at evaluation, $450. Dwelling House # 23 was a two-story frame house with a shingle roof.

LOT # 5, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 24- This lot was purchased at appraised value, $550, by William S. Snook. Dwelling House # 24 was a one-story frame house with a shingle roof. Part of the house stood on Lot # 4, Block D.

BLOCK F, ON SHENANDOAH STREET (LAND RESERVED FOR ARMORY USE)

LOT # 1, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 25- This lot was reserved (not offered for sale) for Armory use. Dwelling # 25 was a two-story brick house with shingle roof. The building was valued at $800 in 1849 and was occupied in 1852 by Henry Reed. The lot and house were still owned by the U.S. Government in 1869.

LOT # 2, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 26- This lot was also reserved for Armory use. Dwelling # 26 was a one-story brick house with shingle roof, valued at $500. It was occupied by George Nannemaker in 1852. Both house and lot were still in Government ownership in 1869.

Also located on this lot in 1849 were the Public Stables, probably built of brick.

BLOCK G, ON SHENANDOAH STREET (LAND RESERVED FOR ARMORY USE)- Lots # 1, 2, 3, and 4 were reserved for Government use in 1852. In 1848 the lots contained the old Public Stables and Wood Yard. The lots were still owned by the Government in 1869 and vacant.

Previously located in the area, in 1849, were the slaughter house of William McGraw, the stables and slaughter house of Philip Coons, and the stable of John C. Unseld. The Government purchased these buildings from the owners and removed them by 1852.

TWO GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSES LOCATED ACROSS (ON EAST BANK) OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER)- Located on the East bank of the Shenandoah River, near the Shenandoah Bridge, were Government Dwelling Houses # 153 and 154. # 153 was a two-story stone house valued at $1,000 and occupied in 1852 by Robert Nicholson and Casper Overwater. # 154 was a one-story house valued at $450 and occupied in 1852 by Reuben Stipes.

GOVERNMENT LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHENANDOAH STREET (1852)- ALL RESERVED FOR ARMORY USE -

SHENANDOAH LOT # 2, GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSES # 30 and 32, BLDG # 48

Note: One of the two following buildings located on this lot was undoubtedly our present Bldg # 48:

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 30- a Stone two-story house, valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by Mrs (or W.)Nichols.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 32- A stone two-story house, valued at $800 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by A.M. Ball and J.W. Roderick. The land was still owned by the U.S. Government in 1869 and one of the houses (our Bldg # 48) was still standing at that date.

JEFFERSON'S LOT (RESERVED FOR ARMORY USE)-

Note: the location of Government Dwelling Houses # 35, 36 37 and 38 is hypothetical; they were all located on this side of the street, but their exact site is not known.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 35- A one-story frame house, valued at $450 in 1849 and occupied by John W. Stover in 1852.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 36- A one-story frame house, valued at $250 in 1849 and occupied by Jacob Gompf in 1852.

This lot was still owned by the U.S. Government in 1869 and was vacant , the wooden houses undoubtedly having been destroyed by floods during the Civil War.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOT (Land Reserved by the Government in 1852)

Note: The location of Government Dwelling Houses # 37 and 38 on this lot is hypothetical- they may have been located on Jefferson's Lot, and were probably destroyed by floods during the Civil War period.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 37-A one-story frame house, valued at $500 in 1849 and occupied by J.W. Arvin and James Wington in 1852.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Erected in 1843 and standing in 1869. Dedicated August 20, 1843.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 38- A one-story frame house, valued at $500 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by A.J. Hobbs.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL LOT (Land reserved for Armory use in 1852)

Note: The above name was applied to this lot after the Civil War and has no relation to what the lot was used for before 1865.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 39- A one-story stone house, valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied by Benjamin Ott in 1851 and A.J. Wright in 1852.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING # 40- A two-story brick house, valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by J.T. Adams.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 41 and 42- No. 41 was a two-story frame house and No. 42 was a frame addition to No. 41. Both were valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by William Kirby, a merchant.

Building # 41 was a 10-room house and # 42 a small shop, both erected by John S. Gallaher in 1826 as his residence and the printing office for the HARPERS FERRY FREE PRESS, the town's first newspaper.

SHENANDOAH LOT # 1, (Bldg No. 45), Land Reserved for Armory Use, 1852

This lot, containing Government Dwelling House # 7 (our Bldg # 45) was reserved for Armory use in 1852 and both lot and house were owned by the United States Government in 1869.

Dwelling # 7 was a two-story stone building with a shingle roof in 1852. It was valued at $2,500 in 1849. The house was occupied by C.W. Button, Jessie Grimes and John Price in 1852 (by Jacob Brown and David Koonce in 1849), merchants. This building was constructed in 1826 by John Wilson and used as a store, hotel and Post Office. In 1852 John Price operated a dry goods and grocery store in this structure.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH- A large stone church erected in 1849 or 1850, on land donated by the United States Government for this purpose.

This was also the site of the HARPERS FERRY FREE CHURCH, erected about 1815 and destroyed by fire on January 7, 1845. It was used as a house of worship by all creeds and sects until these various denominations later erected their own individual churches. The Free Church was a large three-story brick building containing the church on the first floor, school rooms on the second, and the Lodge Room of the Fraternity of Masons on the third floor.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH AND ODD FELLOWS LODGE - The site for this large church was donated by the United States Government. The corner stone for this building was laid on November 11, 1843. On the 4th of July, 1846, Virginia Lodge # 1 of the I.O.O.F. (Odd Fellows) dedicated their new hall which was added on as the second floor over the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - The land for this church was also donated for this purpose by the United States Government. It is not now known when the building was constructed but it was standing in 1834.

LUTHERAN CHURCH (ON CAMP HILL) - The land for this church was donated by the United States Government for that purpose. The corner stone of this church was laid on April 13, 1850.

VI. THE ISLAND OF VIRGINIUS (1848)

The area is delineated as shown on the 1848 map. Further research will permit us to describe each building on the island as as it was in 1859. By 1859 all of the Island of Virginius was owned by Abraham H. Herr except as noted below.

BLDG # 1- A large stone iron foundry constructed by Hugh Gilleece in 1835. Purchased from Gilleece in 1855 by Herr.

BLDG # 2- A large stone flour Mill, constructed by Henry Rowland, Samuel Hefflebower, Carter Williamson and Lysander Childs in 1840, and known as the "Island Mills". This property was acquired by Herr in 1844.

BLDG # 3- A large double saw mill, weather board, 100 feet by 30 feet, erected by Lewis Wernwag about 1824. Purchased from the Harpers Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company by Abraham Herr in 1854.

BLDG # 4, Machine Shop- a three-story stone building, 50 feet by 30 feet, containing 24 machine rooms and constructed by Lewis Wernwag in 1843. Purchased by Herr in 1854.

BLDG # 5, Cotton Mill, four story brick building 104 feet by 48 feet, with tin roof, steam heated and lighted by gas, constructed by the Harpers Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company in 1840. Foundations, stone, 4 ft. thick at base, 16 ft. high and 3 ft. thick at top. Purchased by Herr in 1854.

BLDG # 6, Cotton Mill,four story brick building, 60 feet by 49 feet, with tin roof, steam heated and lighted by gas, constructed by the Harpers Ferry and Shenandoah Manufacturing Company in 1847.

BLDG # 7 - Probably a Plaster Mill erected by Hugh Gilleece in 1839. Acquired by Herr in 1855.

BLDG # 8-Probably a Chopping Mill built by Hugh Gilleece in 1840. Acquired by Herr in 1855.

BLDGS # 9 and 10- Probably Two Dwelling Houses going with the Gilleece property and acquired by Herr in 1855.

BLDG # 11- Small Frame Dwelling House

BLDG # 12- Dwelling House, With Flour Mill

BLDG # 13- Single Brick House

BLDG # 14- Double Brick House

BLDG # 15- SINGLE BRICK HOUSE

Bldg # 16- Two-Story Brick House- Residence of Jessie Schofield

BLDG # 17- Double Frame House

BLDG # 18- Part of Factory

BLDG # 19- Large Smith Shop (Built by Wernwag)

BLDG # 20- Small Smith Shop (Built by Wernwag)

BLDG # 21- Frame House

BLDG # 22- Frame Carriage House

BLDG # 23- a two-story frame house with brick filling

BLDG # 24- Frame House, brick filled and rough cast.

BLDG # 25- A one-story frame house. All above, owned by Herr.

BLDG # 26- A stone -stuccoed Dwelling House, large enough for two families. Owned by Herr in 1859.

BLDG # 27- A stone stuccoed one-family House, owned by Herr in 1859.

BLDG # 28 and the lot on which it stood - Depot of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad and location of their turnabout for the Railroad cars. Owned by the W & P R.R. Co.

VII. RIFLE FACTORY ON HALL'S ISLAND (1848)

The Rifle Factory is shown on the map as it existed in 1848. Further research will permit us to describe each building on the island as it was in 1859.

BLDG # 1. Finishing Shop (New in 1848).

BLDG # 2- Forging and Tempering Shop.

BLDG # 3. Stockers Shop

BLDG # 4- Filers Shop(New in 1848)

BLDG # 5- Filers Shop (Old in 1848)

BLDG # 6- Barrel Welding Shop

BLDG # 7- Tilt Hammer Shop

BLDG # 8- Vitriol Shop

BLDG # 9- Rod Tilting Shop

BLDG # 10- Inspectors Office

BLDG # 11- Assembling and Finishing Shop

BLDG # 12- Barrel Turning and Boring Shop

BLDG # 13- Bell Shop Stockers and Machinery

BLDG # 14- Store House and Office

BLDG # 15- House for Steaming Stocks

BLDG # 16- Fire Engine House

LOTS # 6 & 8 - Vacant lots in 1852, sold before 1861 and in private ownership in 1869.

LOTS #7, containing Government Dwelling # 141, a one-story frame house, valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by Alex Grillett. The lot was retained for Armory use but sold off before 1861 and in private ownership in 1869.

3. BLOCK B, ON CAMP HILL

LOT # 1 - containing Government Dwelling House # 146, a frame two-story house. Sold at valuation, $800, to Isaac Fleming in 1852.

LOT # 3- containing Government Dwelling House # 138, a frame one-story building. Sold at valuation, $300, to Brazil Avis in 1852.

LOT # 6- containing Government Dwelling House # 135, a brick two-story house. Sold at evaluation, $1,000, to Benjamin Wantzle in 1852.

LOT # 7-One-story brick house, Government Dwelling House # 136. Sold at evaluation, $400, to Elizabeth Speaway (?) in 1852.

LOT # 10, containing Government Dwelling House # 137, a frame one-story house, valued at $300 in 1849. Sold at public auction to W.C. Kirby.

LOT # 12- containing Government Dwelling House # 139, a frame one-story building. Sold at evaluation, $150, to Martin Speece in 1852.

4. BLOCK C, ON CAMP HILL

LOT # 1- containing Government Dwelling House # 133, a frame one-story building, valued at $50, and Government Dwelling # 132, a frame two-story house, valued at $400. House # 132 was standing in the middle of Washington Street and was to be removed by the purchaser. Both houses sold at evaluation to M.K. Price.

LOT # 4- containing Government Dwelling House # 122, a frame one-story house. Sold at evaluation, $600, to Singleton Chambers in 1852.

LOT # 5- containing Government Dwelling House # 128, a brick two-story house. Sold at evaluation, $1,000, to John M. Ghallaer in 1852.

8. BLOCK F, ON CAMP HILL -

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 102- Located "on" (meaning no doubt in the middle) of Columbia Street, on east end, - a one-story frame house used as a school room. Dodd, teacher in 1852.

LOT # 1- containing Government Dwelling House # 103, a two-story brick house. Sold at evaluation, $1,000, to H. W. Clowe, a millwright at the Armory, in 1852.

LOT # 2-containing Government Dwelling House # 104, a one-story brick house. Sold at evaluation, $450, to Emanual Spangler in 1852.

LOT # 3, vacant in 1852, sold before the Civil War and in private ownership in 1869.

LOT # 4, containing Government Dwelling Houses # 105 and 106. House # 105, a one-story stone house, was sold at evaluation, $500, to Philip Schwinerman (?) in 1852. House # 106, a frame one-story house (listed as a frame two-story house in 1849) was sold at evaluation, $500, to Ambrose Cross in 1852.

9. BLOCK G, ON CAMP HILL

1. LOT # 1- containing Government Dwelling House # 107, a two-story brick house. Sold at evaluation, $1,000, to J.B. Young, an Armory Foreman.

2. LOT # 2-containing Government Dwelling House # 108, a one-story frame house. Sold at evaluation, $500, to Philip Burkheart, in 1852.

3. LOT # 3- containing Government Dwelling House # 109, a one-story house (listed as a two-story frame house in 1849). Sold at evaluation, $500, to T.S. Duke in 1852.

4. LOT # 4- containing Government Dwelling House # 110, a brick two-story house. Sold at evaluation, $1,000, to John Russell in 1852.

10. BLOCK H, ON CAMP HILL

LOT # 1, containing Government Dwelling House # 111, a two-story brick house. Sold at evaluation, $800, to Daniel J. Young in 1852.

LOT # 2- containing Government Dwelling House # 112, a two-story brick house. Sold at evaluation, $1,000, to Adam Rhulman, Armory Foreman, in 1852.

LOT # 3- Vacant in 1852- Granted to the Methodist Episcopal Church for a Parsonage in 1852. The lot had contained Government Dwelling House # 113, a one-story frame house, valued at $250. This structure was broken up in 1852.

LOT # 4- containing Government Dwelling House # 114, a frame one-story house. Sold at evaluation, $250, to Francis Llewellyn in 1852.

I 11. BLOCK I, ON CAMP HILL-

LOT # 1- Vacant in 1852. Sold before the Civil War and in private ownership in 1869. This lot had contained Government Dwelling House # 115, a one-story frame house, valued at $50. This house was broken up and removed in 1852.

12. GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSES # 149 and 151, U.S. Magazine

Government Dwelling House # 149 was located at Block L and O on Camp Hill in 1852. # 149 was a one-story frame house, valued at $300 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by Peter Jones.

Government Dwelling House # 151 was located at Blocks P and W on Camp Hill. # 151 was a one-story frame house, valued at $100 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by Mrs. Carbaugh.

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE FOR THE ARMORY was located in 1848 at Block I on Camp Hill at approximately Lot # 11.

13. GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSES # 147 and 148, U.S. POTOMAC CANAL

Government Dwelling Houses # 147 and 148 were located on the United States Armory Canal in 1852. House # 147 was a frame one-story house valued at $500 in 1849 and occupied by Patrick MacQuire in 1852.

House # 148 was two-story (listed as 1 story in 1849), a stone house, valued at $500 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by Richard Russell.

The SEMINARY LOT was laid out and donated by the United States Government in 1850.

14. BLOCK AA, ON CAMP HILL (LAND RESERVED FOR ARMORY USE)

LOT # 3- containing Government Dwelling House # 53, one-story frame house, used in 1849 as a school room and occupied in 1852 by John Zimmermann. The exact location of this house is not known but it was in this block.

GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 54, located on the east side of Washington Street, opposite Lots#1 and 2 in Block AA. House # 54 was a stone one-story house, valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied by Albert Cline in 1854. This is the probable location of this house.

LOT # 1- containing Government Dwelling House # 55, a two-story stone house, valued at $1,200 in 1849 and occupied by James Mills (sold to him but apparently not paid for). This house was constructed by Dr. Nicholas Marmion in 1829, the house was standing and owned by the Government in 1869.

LOT # 2- containing Government Dwelling House # 57, a one-story brick house, valued at $450 in 1849 and occupied by George W. Wearing in 1852. This house was also standing and owned by the U.S. Government in 1869.

LOT # 9- containing Government Dwelling House # 61, a frame one-story house (listed as a frame two-story house in 1849) valued at $500 in 1849, and occupied by William McDaniel in 1852. The house was destroyed before 1869. The house was located in this general area but its exact situation is unknown.

LOT # 10- containing Government Dwelling House # 59- a one-story brick house, valued at $450 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by John Sleppy. This building was standing in 1869, described as a soap factory, and was still owned by the U.S. Government.

15. GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSE # 62- a frame one-story house, valued at $200 in 1849 and occupied in 1852 by John Wearing. This

LOT # 5, containing Government Dwelling House # 68, a frame one-story housevalued at $400 in 1849 and occupied by James Russell in 1852. House not standing in 1869.

LOT #6ontaining Government Dwelling House # 69, a frame two-story house, valued at $600 in 1849 and occupied by John F. Price in 1852. This house was still standing and owned by the United States Government in 1869.

17. GENERAL REMARKS ON GOVERNMENT LOTS AND HOUSES ON CAMP HILL

1. ORANGE COLORED LOTS- The orange colored lots represent vacant lots owned by the United States Government in 1852, sold before the Civil War and still in private ownership in 1869. These lots are therefore areas where additional houses could have been constructed by individuals before the Civil War.

2. WHITE COLORED LOTS- The white colored lots represent vacant land owned by the United States Government in 1852 and lots that were still vacant in 1869 and in Government ownership.

3. GOVERNMENT DWELLING HOUSES- The base map, with the exception of Government Dwelling Houses Nos. 176 to 182 inclusive, shows all Government houses existing in 1852. Missing house numbers are therefore accounted for by Government Houses that were torn down and removed by 1852. Dwelling Houses # 176 to 182 inclusive, were located in the Wager Six Acre Reservation on Wager Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

K. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

1. First Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Boats reached Harpers Ferry in November 1833.

2. First Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train reached the Maryland shore opposite Harpers Ferry on November 30, 1834. Potomac RR bridge erected 1836-37, but steam locomotives did not use it regularly until June, 1841.

3. First Winchester and Potomac Railroad train reached Harpers Ferry on March 9, 1836. But it was not until June 1841 that passengers and freight on the B&O could continue travel on the W & P R.R. without changing cars.

4. First telegraph in use at Harpers Ferry in fall of 1848. The Valley Telegraph Company, Harpers Ferry to Winchester, began operation in April 1849.

XI. RIVER BRIDGES

1. B&O R.R., POTOMAC BRIDGE- A combination vehicle toll and Railroad bridge erected by the B&O in 1836-37. The Railroad Company, in October, 1837, purchased all Wager rights to the old toll Bridge, removing the same, also all Wager rights to the Ferry. From 1837 until June 1841, railroad cars were drawn by horses from the Maryland side into Harpers Ferry. The bridge was covered sometime after January, 1840. In September 1844 a 120 foot span of the bridge fell due to dry rot. In March 1845 the same span fell a second time.

2. SHENANDOAH RIVER TOLL BRIDGE

The Shenandoah Bridge Company was incorporated by the State of Virginia in April 1842 and the company organized in July 1842, with Philip Coons, President, William Anderson and Michael Foley, Officers. Construction of the bridge was begun in July, 1843 and finished in 1844. Until this date, the Shenandoah River had been crossed by means of a rope ferry, the ferry rights belonging to the U.S. Armory and leased out to individuals by the Government, The bridge was destroyed in the great flood of June 1859 and reconstructed in September 1859.

XII. CHECK LIST OF FLOODS, COMPLETE FOR THE PERIOD 1830-1861, AT HARPERS FERRY.

1. 1810- a great flood by which all floods were measured for the next 33 years.

2. June 1836- Minor flood, houses along Shenandoah Street.

3. April 1843- a great flood on both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, compared to great flood of 1810. Water within 18 inches of the B&O R.R. Bridge over the Potomac. Great damage to cellars and lower apartments of houses.

4. September 1843-A great flood on both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Water was three feet higher than the flood in April 1843 and more than one foot above the high water mark of 1810.

5. November 1846- a middling flood of the Shenandoah River. Water was knee deep on Shenandoah Street and five or six feet deep in the kitchen of Capt. Abell's Hotel, located on Wager # 7.

6. November 1847- minor flooding of Shenandoah River along Shenandoah Street.

7. April 1852- a new record breaking flood of both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. They "came down like an avalanche, sudden, unexpected and overwhelming." People driven to second and third floors. Every house on Shenandoah and Potomac Streets submerged. Water more than seven feet higher than the great flood of 1810. All bridges on WMP R.R. but one, carried away. Great damage to C&O Canal. B&O R.R. Bridge over Potomac under water but not carried away.

8. September 1859, minor flood on Shenandoah River. Basements of houses on Shenandoah Street flooded.

9. November 1860- minor flood on Potomac. Some damage done to C&O Canal.

10. April 18, 1861- Major flood of Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, worst since April 1852. Water within four feet of B&O RR Potomac Bridge. Streets and Armory yards inundated.

XIII. CENSUS RECORD OF HARPERS FERRY-

	1850	1860*
Houses	267	200
Families	279	217
White Males	806	619
White Females	745	593
Total Whites	1551	1212
Colored Free Males	50	20
Colored Free Females	37	19
Total Free Colored	87	39
Total Free Population	1638	1251
Whole No. of Free Males	856	639
Whole No. of Free Females	782	612
Male Slaves	37	not counted
Female Slaves	72	not counted
Total Slaves	109	not counted
Total Population	1747	1251 (plus slaves)

* Note: it appears that the National Archives failed to microfilm about 15 pages of census records for 1860

XIV. CENSUS RECORDS OF BOLIVAR -

	1850	1860
Houses	197	204
Families	210	217
White Males	479	497
White Females	469	532
Total White Population	948	1029
Free Colored Males	29	33
Free Colored Females	31	41
Total Free Colored Population	60	74
Total Free Population	1008	1103
Whole Total of Males, Free	508	530
Whole Total of Females, Free	500	573
Male Slaves	17	Not included
Female Slaves	29	Not included
Total Slave Population	46	Not included
GRAND TOTAL POPULATION	1054	1103 (plus slaves)
GRAND TOTAL POPULATION OF HARPERS FERRY AND BOLIVAR COMBINED	2801	2354

Note: In the event of a discrepancy appearing on the map, between the map and this written report, such as the location or discription of a building, the written report is to be followed as the final authority in correcting the error.

Report Prepared by

Charles W. Snell

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Historian (Park Supervisory)

April 24, 1958

CENSUS RECORDS OF HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIUS AND BOLIVER IN 1840

	HARPERS FERRY	VIRGINIUS	BOLIVAR
White Males	813	66	219
White Females	654	42	240
Total White Population	1,467	108	459
Free Colored Males	39	1	21
Free Colored Females	48	2	30
Colored Free Population	87	3	51
Total Free Population	1,554	111	510
Total Free Males	852	67	240
Total Free Females	702	44	270
	1,554	111	510
Males Slaves	66	2	2
Female Slaves	68	0	3
Total Slave Popluation	134	2	5
GRAND TOTAL OF POPULATION:	1,688	113	515
No. of Names or Heads of Families.....	261	16	103

Harpers Ferry & Virginius: 1,801

Grand Total of Harpers Ferry, Virginius and Bolivar, 1840: 2,316

CENSUS RECORD OF HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIUS AND BOLIVAR * 1830

	HARPERS FERRY	VIRGINIUS	BOLIVAR
White Males	613	43	118
White Females	571	27	115
Total White Population:	1,184	70	233
Free Colored Males	21	0	5
Free Colored Females	42	1	11
Total Free Colored Pop.	63	1	16
Total Free Males	634	43	123
Total Free Females	613	28	126
TOTAL FREE POPULATION:	1,247	71	249
Males Slaves	54	7	8
Female Slaves	84	11	12
Total Slave Pop.	138	18	20
GRAND TOTAL POPULATION:	1,385	89	269
No. of Heads of Families	208	16	53

Total of Harpers Ferry and Virginius: 1,474

Grand Total of Harpers Ferry, Virginius and Bolivar, 1830: 1,743.

CENSUS RECORD OF HARPERS FERRY(VIRGINIUS AND BOLIVER) IN ~~R~~?? 1820

(Virginius and Bolivar did not exist separately in 1820)

HARPERS FERRY

White Males	681
White Females	574
Total Free Whites	1,255
Free Colored Males	13
Free Colored Females	11
Total Free Colored Popl	24
TOTAL FREE POPULATION:	1,279
Total Free Males:	694
Total Free Females:	~~585~~ 585 (585)
	1,279
Males Slaves:	47
Females Slaves:	51
Total Slave Pop.	98

GRAND TOTAL POPULATION OF HARPERS FERRY, 1820 - 1,377

Total No. of Heads of Families: 196.

CENSUS OF HARPERS FERRY ; 1810 (Including Virginius & Bolivar)

White Males 386

White Females 275

Total White Population 661

Males Slaves* 21

Females Slaves 69

Total Slaves 90*

Records are not marked to headings so these might possibly be white females.

Total population of Harpers Ferry in 1810: 751 people.

No. of heads of families: 100