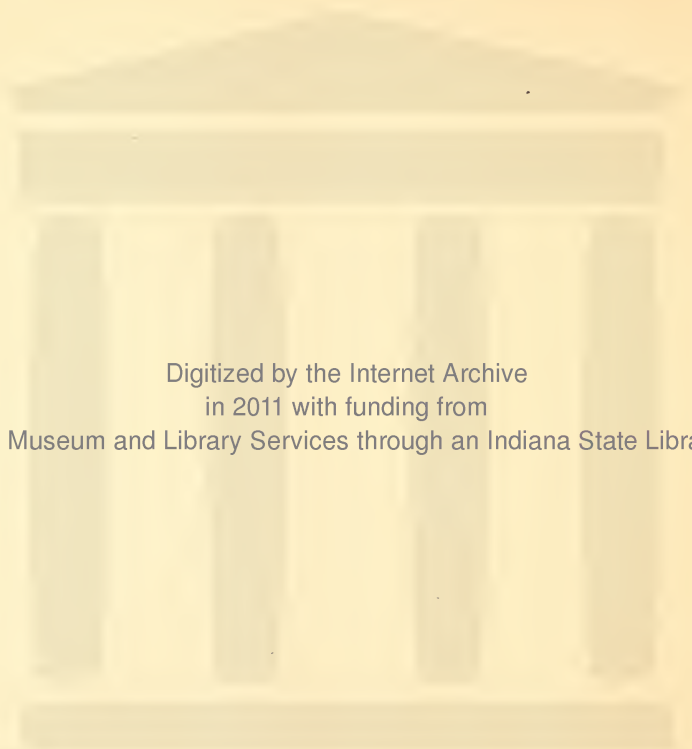


REED

HARPER'S FERRY, WVA.



Souvenir.



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Souvenir of..

Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Photo-Gravures

A decorative flourish consisting of a horizontal line with a central ornate scrollwork design.

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WALTER E. DITTMAYER
PHARMACIST
HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.





HARPER'S FERRY



HARPER'S FERRY is situated in Jefferson County, West Virginia, at the confluence of the Potomac and the Shenandoah Rivers, fifty-five miles northwest from Washington and eighty-one miles west from Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through the place, and here the Shenandoah Valley Branch connects with the main line. The population, including Bolivar, is about 2,000. The town is noted for its beautiful scenery which has made the place very popular as a summer resort.

Maryland Heights are situated on the north, and the Loudoun Heights on the southeast. The altitude of Maryland Heights is 1,300 feet above surrounding country, and 2,000 above the sea level. The Loudoun Heights are not so high, but they have a marked primeval appearance. It is between these beautiful "Heights" where the Shenandoah unites with the Potomac producing that magnificent scene which Thomas Jefferson viewed from the historic and famous rock which bears his name, and said a sight of it was worth a trip across the Atlantic. All who have seen it will sustain Jefferson in his statement.

The place is named in honor of Robert Harper, a native of England, but residing in Philadelphia before his coming in 1747 to the "Hole" as the place was then called. He found the place occupied by Peter Stevens, a squatter, who erected a cabin in 1734. Harper bought Steven's claim, and afterward bought the land from Lord Fairfax, the legal owner. Harper died in 1782 and is buried here. The Virginia House of Burgesses established a ferry across the Potomac in 1761; therefore, the name "Harper's Ferry." It was the beautiful scenery which induced Harper to settle here.

In 1794, during Washington's administration, Harper's Ferry was chosen as the site for a national armory, at Washington's suggestion, because it had so many natural advantages, as nature certainly has endowed the place.

"Camp Hill," a most beautiful spot and a division of the town, received its name because troops were encamped on the hill during the anticipation of war with France in 1799.

The "Brown Insurrection" is an event which made the town famous. On the evening of October 16, 1859, John Brown and eighteen followers took possession of the armory, making a prisoner of the guard; also a number of citizens were taken and made prisoners. By day-break next morning the town was in a state of terror, and any person that ventured out was in danger of life. Several leading citizens were killed. The news reaching Washington and Richmond, the State troops from nearby places were sent here at once, and the U. S. Marines under Col. Robert E. Lee, afterwards Gen. Robert E. Lee. They demanded Brown's surrender, but he refused. An attack was made on the engine house (John Brown's Fort) in which Brown and followers had fortified themselves, forcing Brown to surrender. Brown and followers were indicted for treason and murder, convicted and hanged.

The town was the scene of many noteworthy military events during the Civil War. Harper's Ferry was held at the outbreak of the war by Lieutenant Jones, who abandoned it when the Virginia militia appeared, setting fire to the armory before retreating. The Confederates held the place until General Johnston abandoned it in order to prevent General Patterson crossing the Potomac at Williamsport. The place was then occupied by Federal troops. The town was held by General Dixon S. Miles when General Lee invaded Maryland in September, 1862. General Jackson was sent with fourteen brigades to surround the place. General Miles was completely surrounded by the Confederate forces who had advanced their line within 150 yards of the Federal works on Bolivar Heights. Miles now abandoned all hopes and ordered a white flag displayed, but was mortally wounded by a shell from a battery that had not seen the white flag. There were 12,500 prisoners surrendered and paroled. The town was an important center for both sides throughout the war.

Harper's Ferry is often called the "Switzerland of America," and rightly so. The prospects are magnificent, the walks and drives lead into three States.



The Shenandoah.



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W. E. DITTMER,
HARPERS FERRY, WVA.

The Potomac.

"Camp Hill," a most beautiful spot and a division of the town, received its name because troops were encamped on the hill during the anticipation of war with France in 1799.

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The Shenandoah.

B. & O. R. R. Bridge.

The Potomac.

HARPER'S FERRY, FROM MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

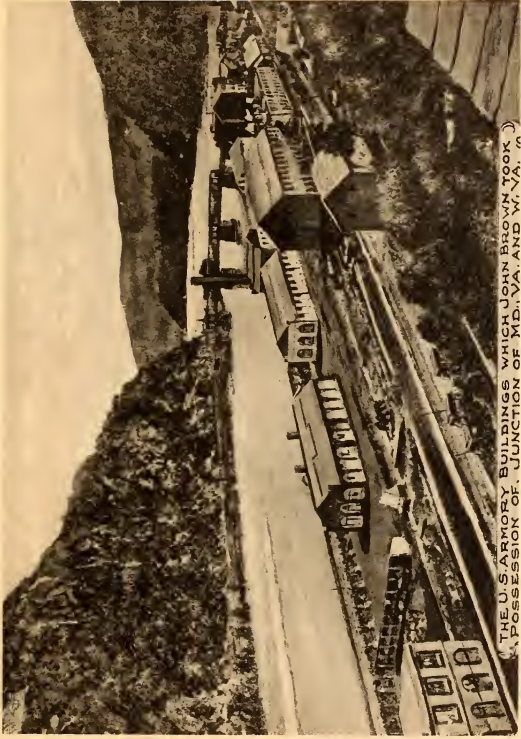
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HARPER'S FERRY, MD.



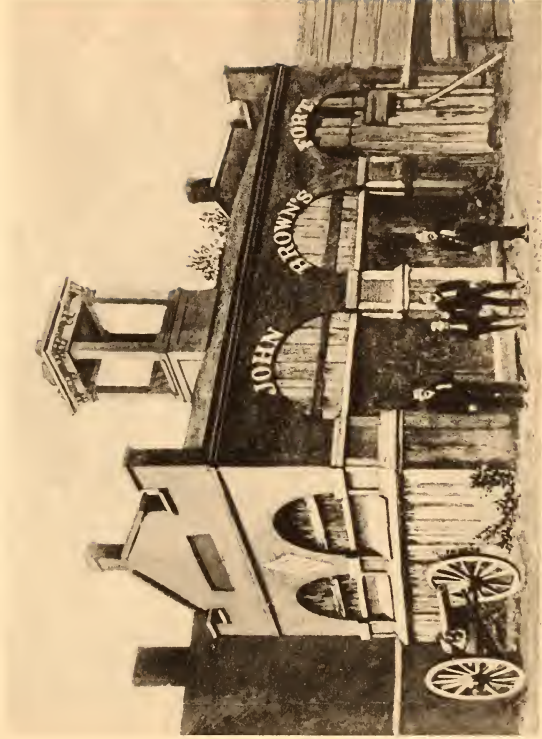
Maryland Heights.



JUNCTION OF THE POTOMAC AND SHENANDOAH RIVERS.
MEETING OF THE STATES OF MARYLAND, WEST VIRGINIA AND VIRGINIA.



THE U.S. ARMOY BUILDINGS WHICH JOHN BROWN TOOK
POSSESSION OF, JUNCTION OF MD., VA. AND W. VA.



JOHN BROWN'S FORT.





JOHN BROWN'S MONUMENT AND WAR TABLETS.





SOLID ROCK STEPS AND CATHOLIC CHURCH.





HARPER'S FERRY AND SHENANDOAH BRIDGE, FROM JEFFERSON ROCK.





JEFFERSON ROCK — VIEW TOWARD THE GAP.



VIEW FROM B. & O. STATION.



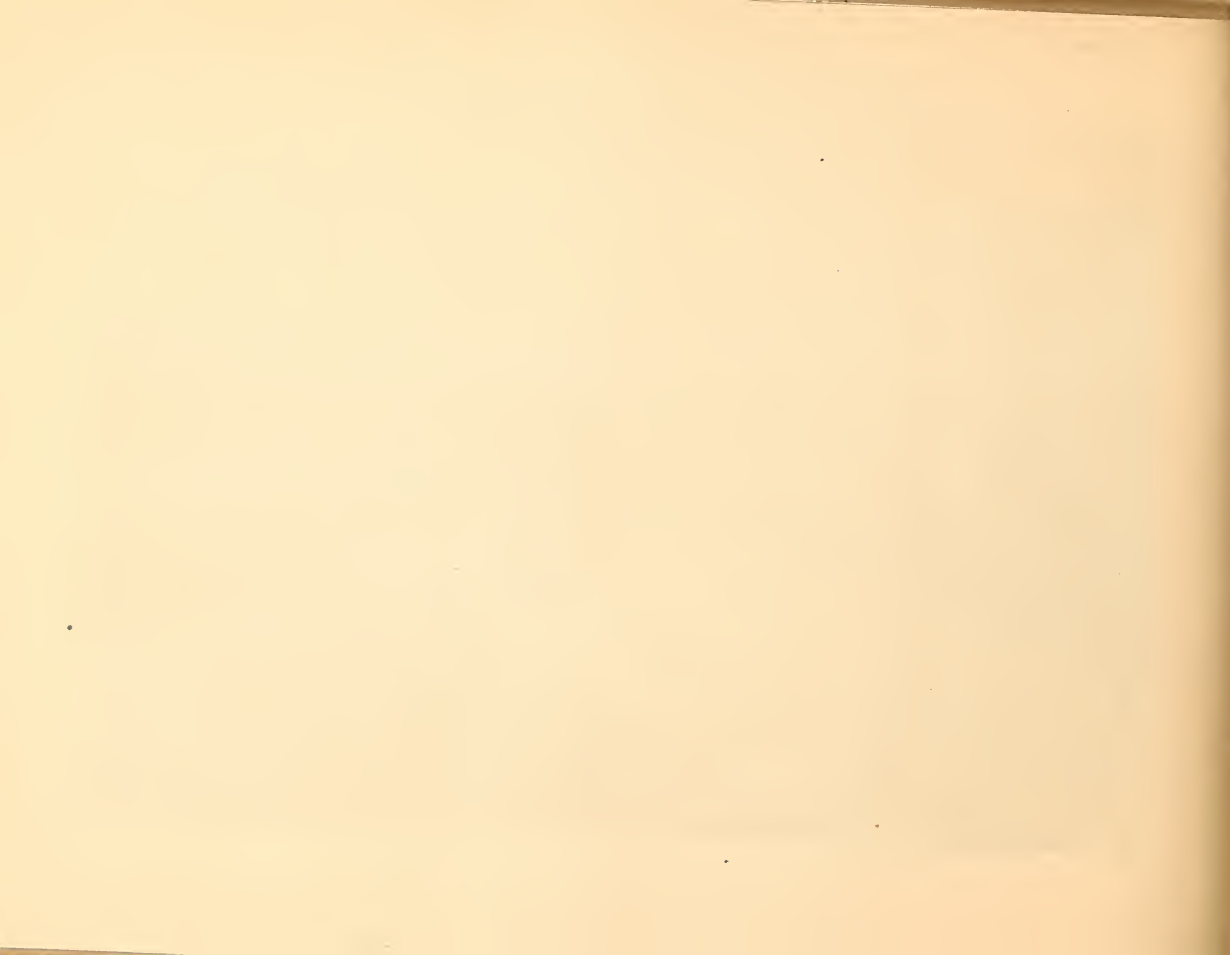
Lockwood House.

New Hill Top House.

Shenandoah Inn.

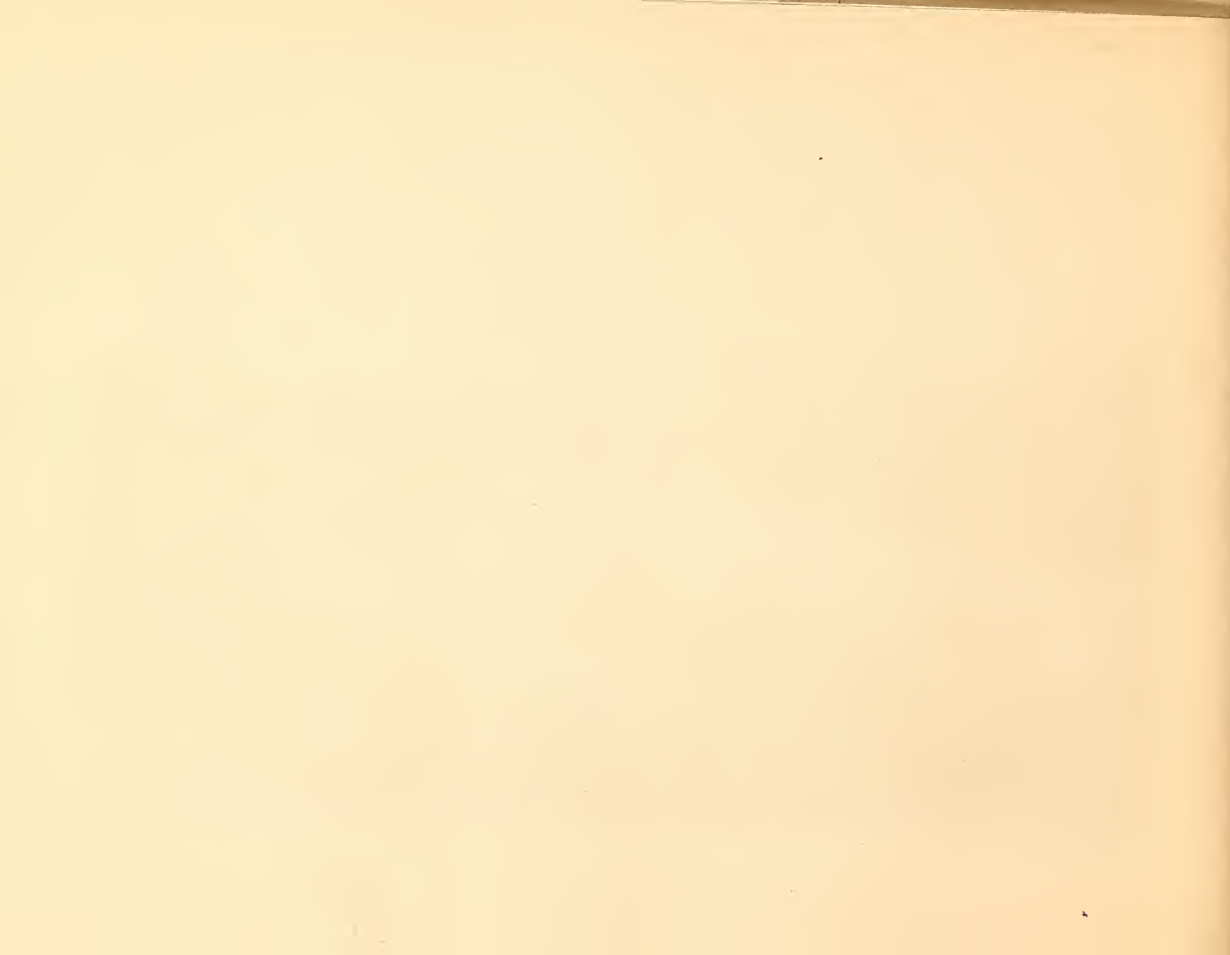


HILL TOP HOUSE AND POTOMAC RIVER.





LOOKING UP THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM HILL TOP HOUSE.





LOOKING UP THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, FROM CAMP HILL.





Chimney Rock.



Driveway leading into Town.





LOOKING DOWN THE SHENANDOAH RIVER.





BOLIVAR, SEEN FROM BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.



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THE BULL

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