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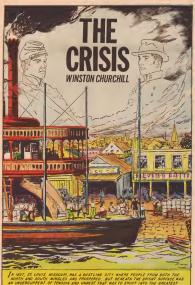
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ATTACK AT HARPERS FERRY



On October 16, 1859, John Brown and a small band of men attacked the little village of Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Brown's purpose was to seize the United States Arsenal there and procure arms for a

slave uprising.

John Brown was sixth in descent from Peter Brown, who came over on the May-Hower. John Brown was born in Torrington, Connecticut on May 9, 1800. When he was five years old, his father migrated to Hudson, Ohio where he died a few years later.

Young John had very little education, Atsistence years of age, he joind the Congregational Church in Hudson. He returned to New England planning to enter the ministy. He had to abandon this plan when he was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, which eventually become chronic. He then returned to Ohio where he married Dianthe Lusk. He and Dianthe had seven children, the last of whom was buried with her three days after its birth.

The following year John Brown married Mary A. Day. They had thirteen children. Three of these children were with him at Harpers Ferry! Two of them died there.

In 1845, four of Brown's som went to Oaswatomic, Kanas where vident collict was beginning between the free-state and the proslavery settlers. Brown's som entered the fights to bring Karsens into the Union as a nonalavery state. Brown soon followed them and played a leading part in many bloody conficts during which one of his sons was killed Soon Brown became known and forend as Old Oaswatomic Brown, a ruthless guerrills leader against slaveholders.

Though the Kansas question was settled in favor of freedom, Brown's war against slavery in the South went on On a little rented farm he gathered a few men. On the night of October 16, 1859, they attacked Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry was then a village of some five thousand people. It is on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and on either side of its principal tributary, the Shenandoah.

Brown's force consisted of seventeen white men and five Negroes. It is probable that they were aided or at least guided by friendly Negroes belonging to the village.

The entrance of this small army into Harpers Ferry at night seems to have been done without creating any alarm. They first rapidly extinguished the lights of the town. Then they took possession of the Armory building, which was guarded by watchmen who were seized and locked up in the guardhouse.

At half-past ten, the watchman at the Potomac bridge was seized. At midnight, his successor arrived to relieve him. He was hailed by Brown's sentinels and ran away. One shot was fired at him from the bridge. He gave the alarm but still no one stirred.

At a quarter-past one, a train from the West arrived. Its conductor found the bridge guarded by arrend men. He and others at tempted to walk across, but were turned back by rifles. One man, a Negro, was shot in the back and died the next morning. The passengers took refuge in the village hotel, and remained there serveral hours.

Six of Brown's men invaded the home of a Colonel Washington. They captured the Colonel, seized his arms and liberated his slaves. Then they entered the home of a Mr. Alstadtt and his son, whom they also captured after freeing their slaves.

Each male citizen who appeared in the streets was captured and confined to the Armory. Soon there were between forty and fifty prisoners. Brown informed his prisoners they would be liberated if they wrote to their friends to free a lave as ransom.

At daybresk, Brown allowed the passenger train to proceed. As he walked over the bridge with the conductor he was asked the object of his attack. "To free the slaves," was his reply.

When the passenger train sped eastward, with Brown's parmission, it left Harperz Ferry completely in the military passession of Brown's man. They held the Arsenal with its offices, workshops and grounds. Their sentimels stodo on guard at bridges and principal comers, and particulad the stress. Every workingman who innocently approached the Armory as the day dewned was esiled and impisoned with all other white males who gened capable of making any trouble.

But Brown's victory was not long unchallenged. The Virginians who had arms pre-

pared to use them. And a call for help had gone out. Soon after daybreak, Brown's guards were fired on by a man named Turner, Several Virginians soon obtained possession of a room overlooking the Armory gates. They fired on the sentinels who were guarding the gates and one was killed instantly. He was Brown's son.

There was an interval of quiet and Brown permitted his priores to visit their families under guard. Had Brown chosen to fiee to the mountains with his few followers he might have been able to escape then. Bu, he dian't.

A militia force, four hundred strong, arrived. They took command of every available exit. In taking the Shenandoah bridge, they killed one of Brown's men. Then they attacked the rifleworks and overpowered Brown's guards.

By this time, all the houses around the Armory building were filled with Virginians. Half a dosen of Brown's party, who had been sent out in the early morning to capture slaveholders and liberate slaves, were absent and unable to reioin their chief. They field to Maryland and Pennsylvania, but two of them were later captured.

The Virginians were finally reinforced by Colonel Robert E. Lee, with ninety United States marines and two pieces of artillery. They broke in the door of the engine house where Brown and his men had taken refuge, using a ladder as a battering ram. Brown was wounded and captured.

Brown and his men were placed in jail. He was tried for treason and murder and hung on December 2. But the cause for which he died became the cause for which the Civil War was fought.

Within two years of his death, Union armies marched to battle singing,

> John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, But his soul goes marching on.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

WINSTON CHURCH-ILL, the American novelist, was born in St. Louis, Missouri on November 10, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at the United States Naval Acadeny, Annapolis. He graduated from Annapolis in 1894.

After the Naval Academy, Churchill served briefly

on the editorial staff of the Army and Navy Journal. In 1895, he became the managing editor of Cosmopolitan magazine.

Churchill was a member of the New Hampshire legislature from 1903 to 1905. He was a candidate on the Progressive ticket for governor of New Hampshire in 1912, but was not elected.

Churchill wrote successful novels and many articles for magazines. Among his works are The Celebrity, Richard Carvel, The Crossing, Coniston and The Crisis. He died in Florida.on March 12, 1947.

In The Crisis, Churchill attempted to write an epic of the Civil War, showing the tragedy and the glory it brought to both sides. He explained some of his feeling about the book in an afterward, which reads in part:

"The author has chosen St. Louis for the principal scene of this story for many reasons. Grant and Sherman were living there before the Civil War, and Abraham Lincoln was an unknown lawyer in the neighboring state of Illinois. It has been one of the aims of this book to show the remarkable contrasts in the lives of these great men who came out of the West, This old city of St. Louis, which was founded by Laclede in 1765, likewise became the principal meeting-place of two great streams of emigration which had been separated, more or less, since Cromwell's day. To be sure, they were not all Cavaliers who settled in the tidewater Colonies. There were Puritan settlements in both Maryland and Virginia, But the life in the Southern states took on the more liberal tinge which had



characterized that of the Royalitiz... while the auscilcism of the Roundheads was the keynote of the Puritan character in New England. When this great country of our began to develop, the streams moved westward; one over what became the plain states of Ohio and Indians and Illinois, and the other across the Blue Ridge Mountains

into Kentucky and Tennessee. They mixed along the line of the Ohio River. They met at St. Louis, and, farther west, in Kansas....

"St. Louis is the author's birthplace, and his home—the home of those friends whom he has known from childhood and who have always treated him with unfattering kindness. He begs that they will believe him when he asys that only such characters as the loves are reminiscent of those he has known there. The ely has a large population—large enough to include all the types that are to be found in the middle West.

"One word more. This book is written of a time when feeling ran high. It has been necessary to put strong speech into the mouths of the characters. The breach that threatened our country's existence is healèd now. There is no side but Abraham Lincoln's side. And this side, with all reverence and patriotism, the author has tried to take.

"Abraham Lincoln loved the South as well as the North."

To show Abraham Lincoln's love for the South as well as the North, Churchill ends The Crisis with the closing words of Lincoln's second inaugural address:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all, with firmass in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan -to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."

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