HFR-133

DOCUMENTATION FOR JOHN BROWN DIORAMA

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1. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

At about 7 a.m., October ~~17~~ 18, 1859, a storming party of U.S. Marines forced an entrance into the United States Armory fire engine-house at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and captured abolitionist John Brown and his surviving followers after a brief, but vicious, fight. In the attack, John Brown was cut down by the sword of Marine Lieutenant Israel Green while two of the raiders were killed by bayonet thrusts. One Marine was mortally wounded and another superficially as the storming party surged through the engine-house door.

The day preceding the Marine assault, two of Brown's sons and another raider were shot. Two of these men lay dead on the engine-house floor while another slowly breathed his last.

In a corner of the room some dozen hostages, half a dozen slaves, and a negro raider who hoped to escape by passing himself off as a slave, cowed as the Marines broke through the door.

The diorama is to show a moment in this fight, the precise incident to be determined by the Museum Branch, WASO, following a period of study and experimentation. The information below is provided to assist the Museum Branch in reaching a decision on which incident to depict.

2. PARTICIPANTS IN THE SCENE

A. The Raiders

John Brown, Oliver and Watson Brown (sons of John Brown), Jeremiah G. Anderson, Edwin Coppoc, Shields Green, Dauphin Thompson and Stewart Taylor.[1]

[1]Villard, Oswald Garrison, John Brown 1800-1859 A Biography Fifty Years After, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1911, p.448f.

B. Hostages

There are variations as to the number of hostages in the engine-house at the moment of Brown's capture, however, best evidence indicates the following-named persons were so situated: Lewis W. Washington, John H. Allstadt, Israel Russell, John Donahue or Donohoo, Terence Byrne, George D. Shope, Benjamin Mills, Armistead M. Ball, John E. P. Daingerfield, Joseph Brua and Thomas Allstadt. A. Mr. J. Burd is listed in Robert E. Lee's official report, but is not to be found elsewhere. Lee, however, omitted Joseph Brua and abundant evident indicates Brua was present. This leads to the conclusion that Lee mistook Joseph Brua as J. Burd.[2]

C. Marines

Of the marines who participated in the assault, we have the names of Lieutenant Israel Green, Major William W. Russell, Private Luke Quinn, Private Matthew Rupert and First Sergeant James McDounough.[3]

[2]Official Report of Robert E. Lee, October 19, 1859, found in U.S. Congress, 36th Congress, 1st Session, Rep. Com. No. 278, "The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into the late invasion and seizure of the public property at Harper's Ferry", p.41. Hereafter cited as Mason Report, followed by page number. DeWitt, Robert M., The Life Trial and Execution of Captain John Brown, Known as 'Old Ossawatomie', With a Full Account of the Attempted Insurrection at Harper's Ferry. Compiled from Official and Authentic Sources Including Cooke's Confession, and all the Incidents of the Execution, New York, 1859, p.59." Daingerfield, John E. P., "John Brown at Harper's Ferry", The Century, June 1885. Mason Report, op. cit., pp.429ff., 437ff., 454.

[3]Official Report of Robert E. Lee, Oct. 19, 1859. "John Brown's Men", n.a., Book of the Royal Blue, Vol. 2, No. 12, October, 1898, pp.11ff. Keller, Allan, Thunder at Harper's Ferry, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1958, p.146f. Barry, Joseph, The Strange Story of Harper's Ferry With Legends of the Surrounding Country, Thompson Brothers, Martinsburg, W. Va., 1903, p.72f. Villard, op. cit., pp.452ff.

D. Slaves

The raiders liberated eleven slaves. Four belonged to Col. Lewis Washington and were named Jim, Sam, Mason and Catesby. The seven belonging to John Allstadt were Phil Luckum, Henry, Levi, Ben, Jerry, George and Bill. Three of Washington's slaves, including his house-servant, Catesby, were in the engine-house at the time of John Brown's capture. The other was taken to Maryland. It is not known which one of Washington's slaves was taken to Maryland. Three of Allstadt's slaves were in the room. It is known that Phil Luckum was present, but which two of the remaining six were present is unknown. Four of Allstadts slaves were taken to Maryland when first liberated by the Brown raiders.[4]

E. Others

On April 15, 1909, the son of John Allstadt who was held hostage by the Brown raiders, made a statement of what he remembered about the affair. According to the younger Allstadt, a dog belonging to John Brown was in the engine-room, and was described as a "big, black mongrel fellow, with white feet and a white stripe down his back; he was not cross...." An eyewitness to the John Brown raid claimed Col. Washington's dog "Bob" remained

[4]Chambers, Jennie, "What a School-Girl Saw of the John Brown Raid", Harper's Monthly Magazine, Vol. CIV, No. 620-35, January 1902, p.316. DeWitt, op. cit., p.60. Mason Report, op. cit., pp.4, 35, 40f., 43. Villard op. cit., p.431f. Ms. D. E. Henderson to David Hunter Strother, October 22, 1859.

with his master during the entire event. The latter dog was "of very eccentric appearance and habits and apparently of a most unamiable disposition....he was of the common bull species. With other peculiarities, he was remarkable for having been born without a tail...."[5]

3. PHYSICAL SETTING

The capture of John Brown took place in the fire-engine room of the U.S. Armory fire-engine house, Harpers Ferry, Va. This room was partitioned from the watchman's room, on the west end of the structure, by a solid brick wall. The building was constructed in 1847-48 at a cost of $1,540 from the following materials; 67 perches masonry laid with cement; 26,000 hard bricks; 160 feet cut stone water table & cornice; 2000 feet lumber; 100 lbs. iron for hanging doors; 600 feet slateing; 50 lbs. nails; 480 ft. paving; and an undetermined amount of oil and paint. As completed, the brick building stood one story high with exterior dimensions of 35½ x 24 feet. The structure was covered with a slate roof and the gutters and downspouts were copper.[6]

The two large wooden doors to the engine-room were double-battened, strongly made with heavy wrought-iron nails. The doors opened inward.

[5]Stone, Edward, ed., Incident at Harper's Ferry, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1956, p.72.

[6]Fairbairn, Charlotte J., "John Brown's Fort (Armory Engine and Guard House 1848-1961)", Harpers Ferry National Monument Research Project No. HF-102, dated August 15, 1961, p.1.

The floor of the engine-room was brick. According to one of the hostages, every window in the engine-room was shattered by bullets. Hundreds of bullets reportedly tore through the doors and thousands were embedded in the walls of the engine-room. The number of bullets which supposedly pierced the doors and embedded in the walls is undoubtedly exaggerated. At least four loopholes were made in the walls of the engine-room to permit the raiders to fire outside. The precise location of these loopholes is unknown.[7] Architectural drawings of the engine-house interior, as it appeared in 1859, are to be found in Appendix I. The drawings were prepared by Raymond Mehl, EODC, Harpers Ferry National Monument.

4. FURNISHINGS

A. General

Among the general furnishings in the engine-room were some mason's tools used to form the loopholes in the walls. Also, it is known that the occupants of the engine-room were served breakfast, including coffee, from the Wager Hotel the morning of October 17th. There may have been some coffee cups, dishes, knives, forks and spoons scattered about the room.[8]

[7]Greene, Israel, "The Capture of John Brown", The North American Review, Vol. 141, No. 6, December, 1885, p.375. Redpath, James, The Public Life of Capt. John Brown, With an Auto-Biography of His Childhood and Youth, Thayer, and Eldridge, Boston, 1860, p.261. Keller, op. cit., p.122. Daingerfield, loc. cit., p.267. Boteller, Alexander R., "Recollections of the John Brown Raid", The Century, July, 1883, p.407. Mason Report, op. cit., pp.19 and 43. Villard, op. cit., p.448. Barry, op. cit., pp.67 and 72.

[8]Zittle, Capt. John H., compiler, "A Correct History of the John Brown Invasion at Harper's Ferry, West Va., Oct. 17, 1859, Mail Publishing Company, Hagerstown, Md., 1905, p.23f. Villard, op. cit., p.437. Mason Report, op. cit., pp.35 and 40.

B. Engines

In a letter dated January 18, 1845, the Armory Superintendent at Harpers Ferry, John Symington, submitted a request to the Ordnance Bureau for the following:

1 first rate Suction Engine plainly built but strong.	1200.00
800 feet of rivet hose and carriage.	650.00
Fire buckets, ladders. Hooks and _____.	250.00
	$2000.00 [sic]

At the time of this request, the Harpers Ferry Armory was dquipped with a "throwing engine" which "...has been on hand upwards of twenty years is in pretty fair order and may answer for some years to come...."[9]

It is probable, then, that when the John Brown raid occurred, the fire-engine house was equipped with a "throwing engine" c.1825, a "suction engine", hose, fire buckets, ladders and hooks, c.1845.[10]

According to a contemporary sketch, by Alfred Berghaus, entitled "Interior of the Engine House Just Before the Gate was Broken Down", and found in Leslie's, November 5, 1859, the two Fire-engines were named the "Rough and Ready" and the "Liberty".

[9]Major John Symington to Col. George Talcott, January 18, 1845, copy in Harpers Ferry National Monument microfilm Collection, R.23, V.4, pp.381ff.

[10]Ibid.

In this sketch, attached to this report, other fire-fighting equipment is to be seen.

In an effort to obtain further details relative to fire engines and fire-fighting equipment of the periods concerned, the Park has contacted the following institutions and individuals:

The H. V. Smith Museum of The Home Insurance Co.
59 Maiden Lane
New York 8, New York

American Museum of Fire Fighting
Firemen's Home
Firemen's Association of the State of New York
Hudson, New York

The Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D.C.

Friendship Veterans Fire Engine Co.
107 South Alfred Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Office of The Fire Commissioner
New York Fire Department
Fire Department Library
48-34 35th Street
Long Island City 1, New York

Mr. Boyd B. Stutler
517 Main Street
Charleston, 2, West Virginia

Mr. Stutler is a renowned authority on all phases of John Brown and the raid. His reply, and the replies and materials forwarded by the above-named institutions, are made a part of this report.

5. CLOTHING AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Clothing and Equipment

1. The Raiders: During the raid, John Brown wore his old battered "Kansas cap". This was a fur cap with a patent leather visor, a picture of which can be found in Century Magazine, August, 1887, Vol. 34, p.515. However, Lt. Greene recalled that Brown was hatless when he cut him down. The hat was probably lying on the floor or on one of the engines. Brown wore a soldier's overcoat with a cape. The coat was gray and described as being about the color of a stone quarry. Again, Greene recalled that Brown was not wearing a coat at the moment of capture. Brown's trousers, also gray, were tucked in his boots. The sword of Frederick the Great, which Brown wore during most of the raid, was laid on one of the fire-engines as the Marines burst through the door. The inscription on the blade read: "From the World's Oldest General to its Greatest". A photograph of the sword may be found in Zittle, op. cit., p.232. A photograph of the bowie knife carried by Brown is found in Echoes, March, 1962, Vol. 1, Number 2, a publication of the Ohio Historical Society.

Of the clothing worn by the other raiders, all that is positively known is that they wore long gray shawls. It is known that Shields Green took off his hat, discarded his equipment, and tried to pass himself off as a slave as the Marines attacked.

All the raiders wore cartridge boxes strapped on outside their coats, and each was armed with two revolvers, a bowie

knife, and a Sharps carbine. Some hung the knives from their belt, while others stuck them in the top of their leather boots. The revolvers carried by the raiders were stuck in their belts. The 200 revolvers Brown had cached at the Kennedy farm were Maynard-primed revolvers with a six-inch barrel, .31 caliber, manufactured by the Massachusetts Arms Company, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. There is some question as to whether or not these particular revolvers were used in the raid. The possibility exists that the raiders carried Colts. Perhaps the best article on the subject is, Lindert, Albert W., "John Brown's Revolvers", The Gun Report, January, 1960, Vol. V, No. 8. The article also contains photographs of the Massachusetts Arms revolver and powder flask.

The Sharps carbine used by the raiders was the Model 1853, .52 caliber, percussion breech-loading carbine, with a slant breech and S-shaped Sharps hammer.

The "John Brown Pikes" were made with ash handles, measuring about six feet in length. Attached to the handles were double-edged dirks, with cross guard, measuring, on the average, something more than nine inches.

After the raid had ended, some torches and a piece of punk were found in the wagon left in the armory yard. Some of these torches may have found their way into the engine-house.

The following list is self-explanatory and may be helpful to the dioramists planning the interior furnishing of the engine-house. It must be kept in mind, however, that these items were found at the Kennedy Farm after the raid was over.

"List of arms, military stores, mining tools, and stationery now in store at the Harper's Ferry armory, there deposited by a party of Maryland troops, and citizens of Virginia and Maryland, taken by them from the rendezvous of John Brown and other outlaws of Maryland:

No.	Articles.
102	Sharp's carbines.
102	Massachusetts Arms Company pistols.
58	Massachusetts Arms Company powder flasks.
4	large powder flasks.
10	kegs gunpowder.
23,000	percussion rifle caps.
1,500	percussion pistol caps.
1,300	ball cartridges for Sharp's rifle, some slightly damaged by water.
160	boxes Sharp's primers.
14	pounds lead balls.
1	old percussion pistol.
1	major general's sword.
55	old bayonets.
12	artillery swords.
483	handled spears.
175	broken handles for spears.
16	picks.
40	shovels.
1	tin powder can.
1	sack coat.
1	pair cloth pants.
1	pair linen pants.
	Canvass for tent.
1	portomonnaie.
625	envelopes.
1	pocket map, Kentucky.
1	pocket map, Delaware and Maryland
3	gross steel pens.
5	inkstands.
21	lead-pencils.
34	penholders.
2	boxes wafers.

47 small blank books.
2 papers pins.
5 pocket combs.
1 ball hemp twine.
1 ball cotton twine.
50 leather water caps.
1 pound emery.
2 yards cotton flannel.
1 roll sticking plaster for wounds.
½ ream post paper.
2 bottles medicine.
1 large trunk.
1 one-horse wagon.
3 blankets."[11]

2. The Hostages: Extremely little is known of the clothing worn by the hostages. It is known that Col. Washington and John Allstadt took time to dress after they had been captured in the middle of the night. Washington put on an overcoat to protect himself from the chill. He wore kid gloves when taken prisoner but did not have them on when the Marines attacked. He did, however,

[11] Barry, op. cit., p.68. Connelley, William Elsey, John Brown, Crane & Company, Topeka, Kansas, 1900, p.351. Daingerfield, loc. cit., p.266. Greene, Laurence, The Raid, A Biography of Harpers Ferry, Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1953, p.120. Hereafter cited as Greene, Laurence. Keller, op. cit., pp.29 and 55. Mason Report, pp.11, 32, 37, 40, 50ff. Redpath, op. cit., p.265. Sanborn, Frank B., ed., The Life and Letters of John Brown, Liberator of Kansas, and Martyr of Virginia, Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1891, p.539. Hereafter cited as Sanborn, L&L. Sanborn, Frank B., "The Virginia Campaign of John Brown", Atlantic Monthly, Vol. XXXVI, No. CCSVIII, December, 1875, p.716. Green, loc. cit., p.688. Villard, op. cit., pp.426, 447, 451. Warren, Robert Penn, John Brown - The Making of a Martyr, Payson and Clarke Ltd., New York, 1929, p.352. Zittle, op. cit., p.232. Lindert, Albert W., "John Brown's Revolvers," The Gun Report, January, 1960, Vol. V, No. 8, pp.6 et. seq. Patterson, C. Meade, "John Brown's Sharps", The Gun Report, May, 1959, Vol. IV, No. 12, pp.21 et. seq. Patterson, C. Meade, "John Brown's Pikes", The Gun Report, March, 1959, Vol. IV, No. 10, pp.12 et seq., and, April, 1959, Vol. IV, No. 11, pp.12 et. seq.

put them back on before leaving the engine-house after the fight had ended. They may have been protruding from his pocket during the Marine assault. As Lt. Greene hacked at Brown, he nicked the hatband of John Allstadt. Terence Byrne was in possession of an umbrella when captured.[12]

3. Marines: The Marines wore undress uniforms during the assault. These consisted of dark blue frock coats, sky-blue trousers, chalk-white crossbelts, and French fatigue caps. /See photographs Appendix II/ Major Russell was armed only with a small rattan switch, and Lt. Greene charged with a light dress sword. This was his Mameluke hilted sword, not the Model 1850 Foot Officer's sword prescribed in 1859 regulations. The charging Marines wore overcoats when storming the engine-house. These were sky-blue, single-breasted garments with with capes, similar to that worn by the army.[13] (N.B. In the John Brown diorama at the Marine Museum, Quantico, Virginia, the charging Marines are shown without overcoats. However, both a contemporary sketch in Frank Leslie's, drawn on the spot by the artist and an eyewitness statement indicate that overcoats were worn.

[12]DeWitt, op. cit., p.39. Keller, op. cit., p.42. Mason Report, op. cit., p.16. Stone, op. cit., p.72.

[13]Greene, loc. cit., p.568. Keller, op. cit., p.145. "John Brown's Men", n.a., Book of the Royal Blue, Vol. 2, No. 12, October 1898 - September 1899, p.12. John H. Magruder, III, Lt. Col., USMC, Director, Marine Corps Museums, Quantico, Va., to Acting Superintendent Joseph R. Prentice, Harpers Ferry National Monument, June 14, 1962.

The Porte Crayon sketch, showing the Marines without overcoats, was prepared after the raid was over as D. H. Strother did not appear on the scene until sometime after John Brown was captured. The Marine dioramists may have discarded the overcoats in an effort to show their own at their best.)

4. Slaves: No documentary evidence has been uncovered which would indicate the clothing worn by the slaves. The dioramists must rely on contemporary sketches included in this report.

B. Physical Description

1. John Brown (Raider): Age 59. Height about 5 feet eleven inches. Weight about 150 pounds. Medium build - slim, wiry and sinewy. Hair dark brown, heavily sprinkled with gray. His hair was thick and stood up in a dense mass above a high forehead, which retreated in the upper part. Two deep furrows ran between his busy, gray eyebrows. Roman nose. Beard was gray, and probably not more than two inches in length. Color of eyes variously given as blue, dark hazel, light blue, dark gray, blue-gray, deep gray, andbblack. All who met Brown agreed his eyes were very penetrating and fierce-looking, like those of an eagle. Large ears. Set lips-decided mouth. Complexion given as sandy to dark. When captured, Brown received sabre cuts about the neck, head wounds, and probably a bayonet wound

about the left kidney.

2. Watson Brown (Raider): Age 24. Height, a little above six feet. Complexion fair. Finely knit athletic frame. Described as very handsome. On October 17th, Watson was shot in the stomach while outside the engine-house and dragged himself inside. As a result his clothes must have been torn and dirty. He was treated by a surgeon the night before the Marine attack and probably was bandaged around the stomach. Watson was still alive when the Marines stormed the engine-house. He was lying on a bench at the right-hand side of the door.[15]

3. Oliver Brown (Raider): Age 20. Height, a little more than six feet. Build - muscular, a big strapping youth. Wavy hair, deep set eyes. Exceedingly handsome. "He looked a little like John Keats." Oliver Brown had been struck on the chin by a fist in the morning of October 17th, and probably sported a bruise.

[14] Avey, Elijah, The Capture and Execution of John Brown, The Hyde Park Bindery, Chicago, 1906, p.25. Barry, op. cit., p.86f. DeWitt, op. cit., p.8. Hamilton, James Cleland, "John Brown in Canada", The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science and Literature, Vol. IV, No. 2, December, 1894, pp.139ff. Hinton, Richard J., "John Brown and His Men", Frank Leslie's Popular Magazine, Vol. XXVII, No. 6, June 1889, p.691. Mason Report, op. cit., p.45. Ruchames, Louis, ed., A John Brown Reader - The Story of John Brown in His Own Words in the Words of Those Who Knew Him and in the Poetry and Prose of the Literary Heritage, Abelard-Schuman, London and New York: 1959, pp.127, 132, 333. Sanborn, L&L, op. cit., p.504f. Zittle, op. cit., p.7.

[15] Barry, op. cit., p.87f. Boteler, loc. cit., p.410. Featherstonhaugh, Thomas, John Brown's Men - The Lives of Those Killed at Harper's Ferry With a Supplementary Bibliography of John Brown, Harrisburg Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 1899, p.8. Villard, op. cit., pp.439, 448, 455.

He was shot in the stomach the afternoon of October 17th, and died that night. He was lying on a bed of folded blankets near his brother.[16]

3. Jermiah Anderson (Raider): Age 27. Height, a little less than six feet. Very black hair. Swarthy complexion. He was pinned against the rear wall of the engine-house by the bayonets of the Marines, and turned himself completely upside down in his struggles.[17] Anderson bled internally and vomited gore.

4. Edwin Coppoc (Raider): Age 24. Height, about five feet six inches. Florid complexion. Compact build. A handsome youth. Coppoc was not wounded during the attack. As the Marines attacked, he was positioned to the rear and extreme left of the engine-room, partly sheltered by one of the engines.[18]

5. Shields Greene (Raider): Age 23. Full-blooded negro "of the blackest hue". "Congo face". Huge feet. Shields Greene tried to pass himself as a slave when the marines broke through the door. He discarded his equipment and joined the group of slaves

[16]Keller, op. cit., pp.94, 124. Villard, op. cit., pp.223, 432, 683f.

[17]Barry, op. cit., p.93. Connelley, op. cit., p.344. Grene, Laurence, op. cit., p.168. DeWitt, op. cit., p.29. Villard, op. cit., pp.419, 681f.

[18]Barry, op. cit., p.89f. Mason Report, op. cit., p.20. Villard, op. cit., p.682.

who huddled in the left rear corner of the engine-room.[19]

6. Dauphin Thompson (Raider): Age 21. Height nearly six feet. Perfect blond, curly hair. Blue eyes. "Complexion of a school-girl." Handsome. Good size - well proportioned. Thompson was bayoneted to death as he sought refuge under one of the fire-engines.[20]

7. Stewart Taylor (Raider): Age 23. Height, above medium, but not six feet. Dark complexion. Taylor was shot through the heart on the afternoon of October 17th, and lay dead near the Brown boys when the Marines attacked.[21]

8. Col. Lewis W. Washington (Hostage): Age 46. "...a very fine looking man...with that unmistakable air that always accompanies a man of true patrician birth and education...."[22] /Photograph in Appendix II./

9. Joseph Brua (Hostage): The only physical description available of Joseph Brua is the creative imagining of the poet. "...And

[19]Barry, op. cit., p.96. Hamilton, loc. cit., p.131. Villard, op. cit., p.687. Webb, Richard D., ed., The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown Who was Executed at Charlestown, Virginia, Dec. 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack Upon American Slavery; With Notices of Some of his Confederates, Smith Elder, and Co., London, 1859, p.352.

[20]Keller, op. cit., p.18. Connelley, op. cit., p.340. Villard, op. cit., pp.419f., 683.

[21]Barry, op. cit., p.91. Keller, op. cit., p.119. Villard, op. cit., pp.419, 684f.

[22]Barry, op. cit., p100. Mason Report, op. cit., p.29.

I imagine him a tall, stooped man a little yellow with the Southern sun, with slow, brown eyes and a slow way of talking, shifting the quid of tobacco in his cheek mechanically, as he lifted up the dirty, bloody body of the man who stood for everything he most detested and slowly carrying him through casual wasps of death to the flyspecked but sunny room in the old hotel, wiping the blood and grime mechanically from his Sunday coat, settling his black string-tie with big, tanned hands, and then, incredibly, going back to jail...."[23] /Brua left the engine-house to carry a wounded raider to the nearby Wager Hotel, then returned to take his place among Brown's prisoners./

10. John H. Allstadt (Hostage): Age 51. "...of very unassuming manners and amiable disposition."[24] No other description available.

11. Thomas Allstadt (Hostage): Teen-ager. No other description available.[25] /Photograph in Appendix II taken in later life./

12. Armistead M. Ball (Hostage): Age, about forty-six. He was an extremely corpulent man, claiming to measure seventeen inches in diameter. Delicate health. No other description available.[26]

[23]Benet, Stephen Vincent, John Brown's Body, Rinehart and Company, Inc., New York and Toronto, 1927-28, p.34f.

[24]Mason Report, op. cit., p.40. Barry, op. cit., p.104.

[25]Barry, op. cit., p.104.

[26]Barry, op. cit., p.105. Zittle, op. cit., p.61f.

13. Terance Byrne (Hostage): A 42 year old farmer.[27] No other description available. [Photograph in Appendix II taken in later life.]

14. John E. P. Daingerfield (Hostage): About forty years old with a very delicate constitution.[28] No other physical description available. [Photograph in Appendix II.]

15. Benjamin Mills (Hostage): About fifty years of age, low in stature but muscular and active.[29]

16. John Donohoe or Donahue (Hostage): Age, about thirty-five. "...quite a good looking man..."[30]

17. Daniel Whelan (Hostage): Age 39.[31] No other description available.

18. Israel Russell (Hostage): About fifty years of age.[32] No other description available.

19. George D. Shope (Hostage): No description available.

20. Slaves: All that is known about the slaves liberated by the Brown raiders is that they were all negro men, and all were

[27]Barry, op. cit., p.106. Mason Report, op. cit., p.13.

[28]Barry, op. cit., p.104f.

[29]Ibid., p.105f.

[30]Ibid., p.106.

[31]Mason Report, op. cit., p.21.

[32]Barry, op. cit., p.106.

"grown but one".[33]

21. Israel Greene and other Marines: Other than a photographic reproduction of a painting of Israel Greene, attached to this report, no other pictorial matter or physical descriptions of the other Marine participants has been uncovered. Lt. Col. John H. Magruddr, III, Director of the Marine Corps Museum, Quantico, Virginia, has informed us that "...considerable research in Headquarters Marine Corps, National Archives and other sources fails to divulge any photographic or biographical material...." relating to these other Marines.[34]

6. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

At about 6:30 a.m., October 18, 1859, First Lieutenant J. E. B. Stuart, U.S. Cavalry, strolled to the center door of the armory fire-engine house to deliver a surrender demand to abolitionist John Brown. The surrender demand has been prepared some hours earlier by Col. Robert E. Lee. As Stuart neared the door, John Brown opened it a crack and stood there with cocked carbine in hand. After reading the demand, Brown attempted to parley with Stuart for his freedom. Stuart, instructed not to accept any counter-proposals from Brown, stepped back from the door with a WAVE way of his hat - a pre-arranged signal for the Marines to attack.

[33]Mason Report, op. cit., pp.4 and 41.

[34]Magruder to Joseph R. Prentice, Acting Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Monument, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, June 14, 1962.

A storming party of twelve men had been selected for the job by Lieutenant Israel Greene. Three of them slammed away at the center doors with sledge-hammers, but the doors would not yield as the raiders had tied them with ropes and braced them by the hand-brakes of the fire-engines. Seeing a heavy ladder lying nearby, Greene instructed his men to use it as a battering ram. On the second blow, a small opening was effected low down in the right-hand door. Lt. Greene immediately squeezed through the ragged hole, scratching one of his hands as he did so. Getting tohis feet, he ran to the right of the engine which stood behind the door, passed to the rear of the room and came up between the two engines. Col. Washington, standing near the hose-cart, greated Greene with out-stretched hand and pointed out "Old Ossawatomie" who knelt on one knee between the engines, fumbling with his Sharps carbine. Greene grasped Washington's hand with his left hand, his right hand being raised with drawn sword. As Washington spoke, Brown turned his head to see who Washington addressed. At that instant, Greene brought his sword down and inflicted a cut on the back of Brown's neck. Greene then lunged with the sword striking Brown in the left breast, but the light blade bent double, striking either a bone or Brown's accoutrements. Grasping the sword by the blade with both hands, Greene repeatedly beat Brown over the head with the hilt until Brown lay unconscious.

The second Marine to enter the engine-house was Major William W. Russell with his rattan switch. Behind him came Pvt. Luke Quinn who fell mortally wounded just as he entered the room, a bullet having pierced his abdomen. Pvt. Mathew Rupert followed Quinn but he too was shot. Rupert suffered a face wound, the bullet passing through his cheeks. As the Marines continued to enter the engine-house, at least one of the raiders called "surrender". But the Marines either did not hear or were not in the mood to listen to such proposals. Dauphin Thompson was bayoneted to death under one of the fire-engines, and Jeremiah Anderson was pinned against the rear wall by the Marine bayonets. Anderson revolved slowly around the bayonet until he was completely upside down, presenting a hideous sight as he hung there vomiting blood.

All of the hostages, with the exception of Washington, and the slaves huddled in the left rear of the room, while raider Shields Greene took off his hat and trappings and tried to pass himself off as one of the slaves, but was quickly apprehended. Edwin Coppoc, like Shields Greene, did not suffer any wounds. He had been positioned to the left rear of the room, partly sheltered by an engine. He was made prisoner. The whole fight had lasted about three minutes.[35]

[35]Barry, op. cit., p.72f. DeWitt, op. cit., p.71. Greene, op. cit., pp.565 et seq. Featherstonehaugh, op. cit., p.12. Keller, op. cit., p.146f. Mason Report, op. cit., pp.40ff. (Lee's Report). Villard, op. cit., pp.452ff. Warren, op. cit., p.380. Webb, op. cit., p.158f. Boteler, loc. cit., p.16. "John Brown's Men", n.a., Book of the Royal Blue, Vol. 2, No. 12, October, 1898, p.12f.

7. CHARACTER OF ATMOSPHERE IN ROOM

The engine-room where John Brown was barricaded was so filled with smoke when the Marines attacked, that one could see from one side of the room to the other only with difficulty. The smoke came from the firing of Sharps carbines and probably was quite black. Very little light could have penetrated the room as the hour was very early, about 7 a.m., and there was no sunrise that morning. It had stopped raining shortly before the Marine assualt and heavy gray mists swirled in from the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, making the air heavy with moisture. The room was badly crowded with fire-fighting equipment, and probably cluttered with guns, pikes, blankets and other equipment belonging to the raiders. The raiders, hostages, and slaves alike were undoubtedly very dirty and disheveled after suffering such an ordeal.[36]

[36] Ibid.

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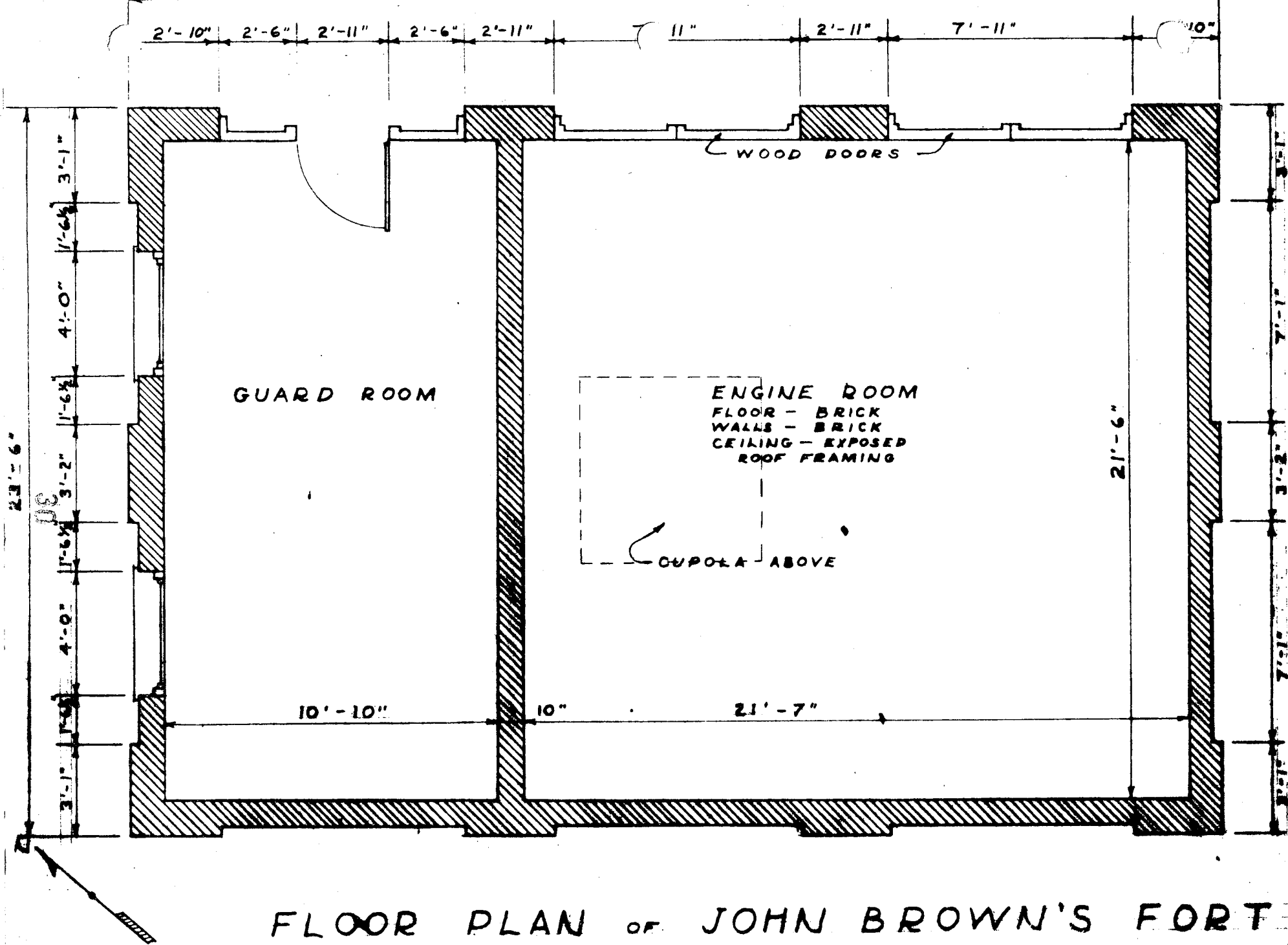
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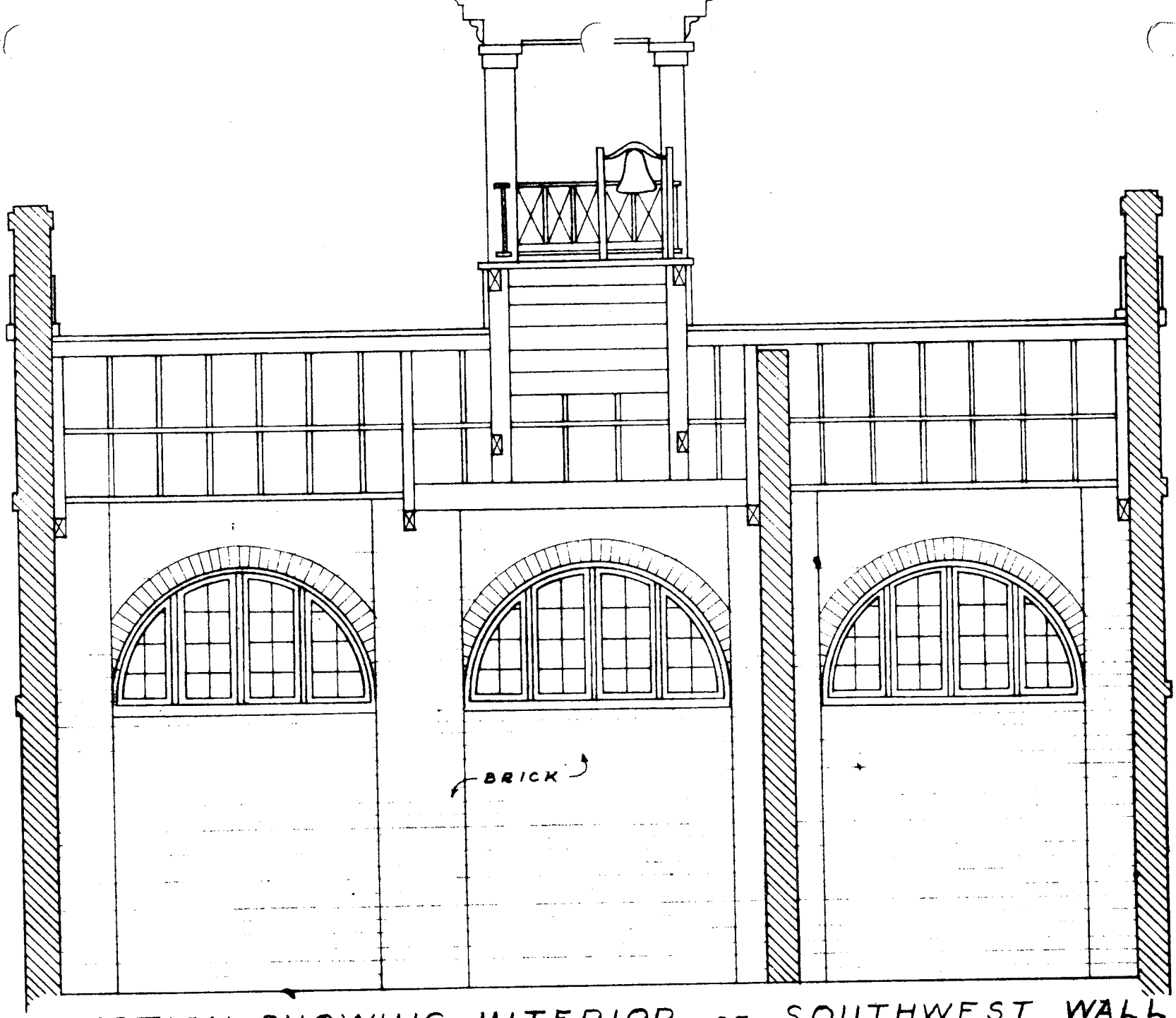
APPENDIX I

Architectural Drawings of Engine-House Interior As It Appeared in 1859. By Ramond Mehl, EODC, Harpers Ferry National Monument.

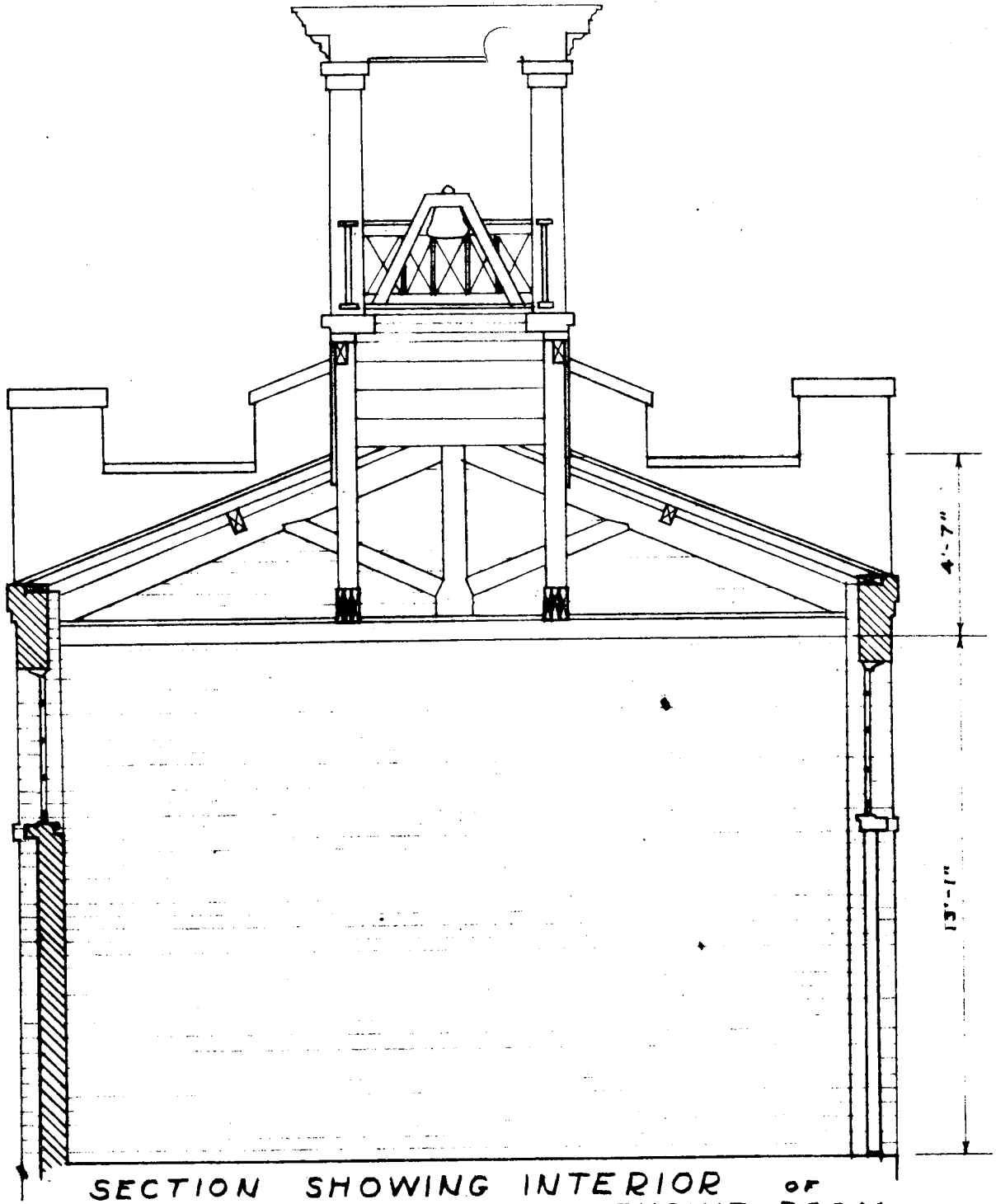


FLOOR PLAN of JOHN BROWN'S FORT

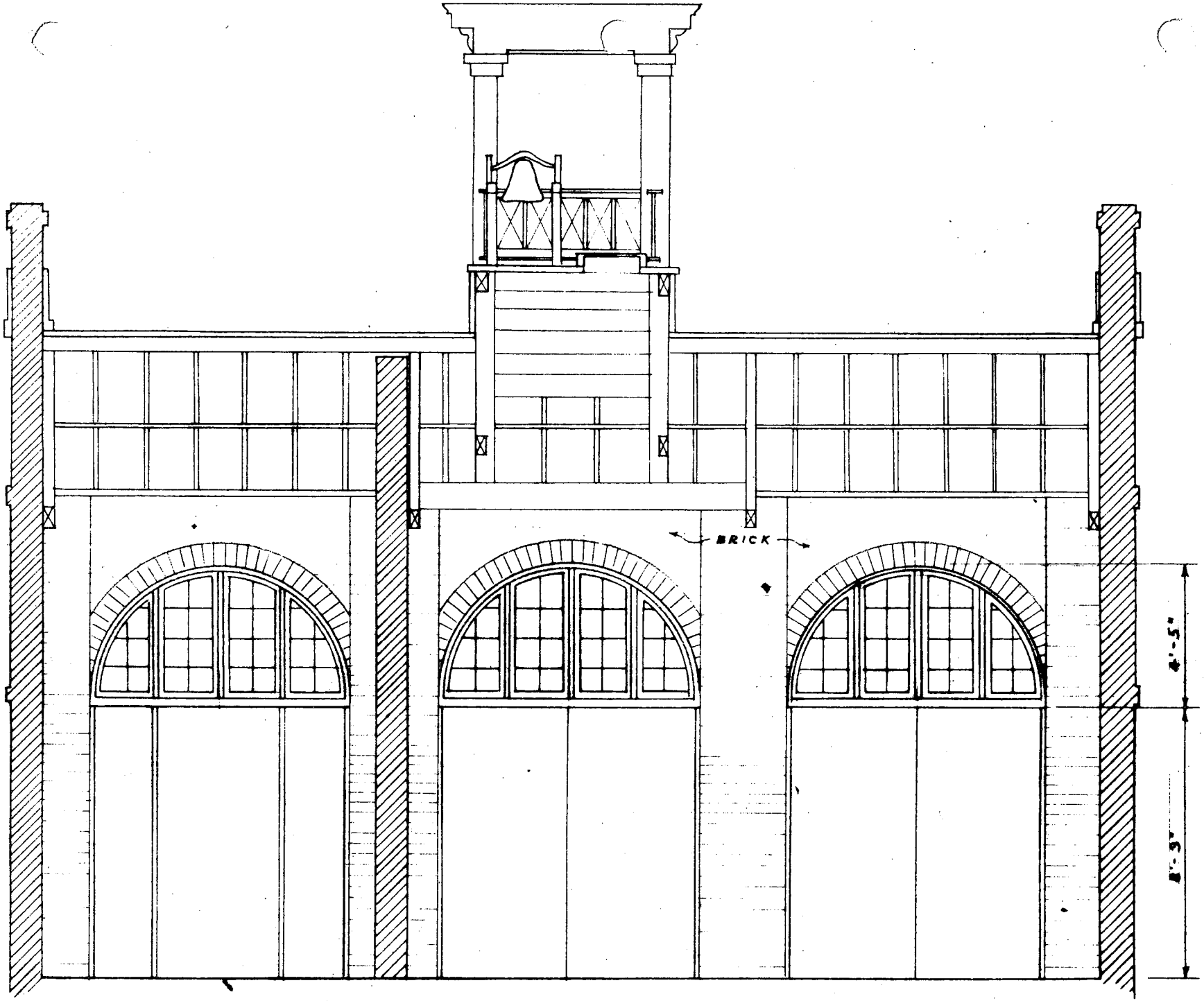
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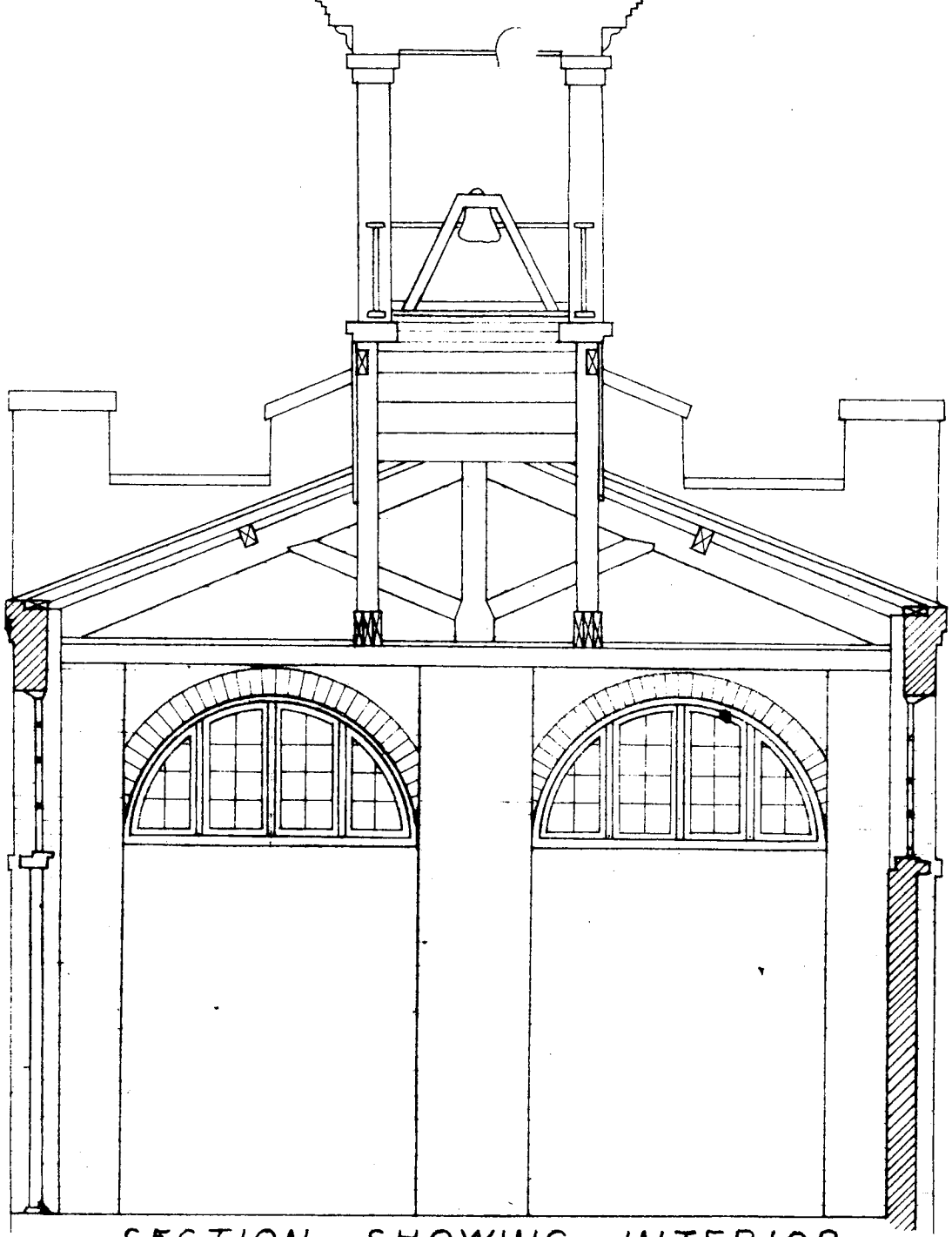
SECTION SHOWING INTERIOR OF SOUTHWEST WALL
(NO SCALE)



SECTION SHOWING INTERIOR OF NORTHWEST WALL OF ENGINE ROOM (NO SCALE)



SECTION SHOWING INTERIOR OF NORTHEAST WALL
(NO SCALE)



SECTION SHOWING INTERIOR
OF SOUTHEAST WALL (NO SCALE)

APPENDIX II

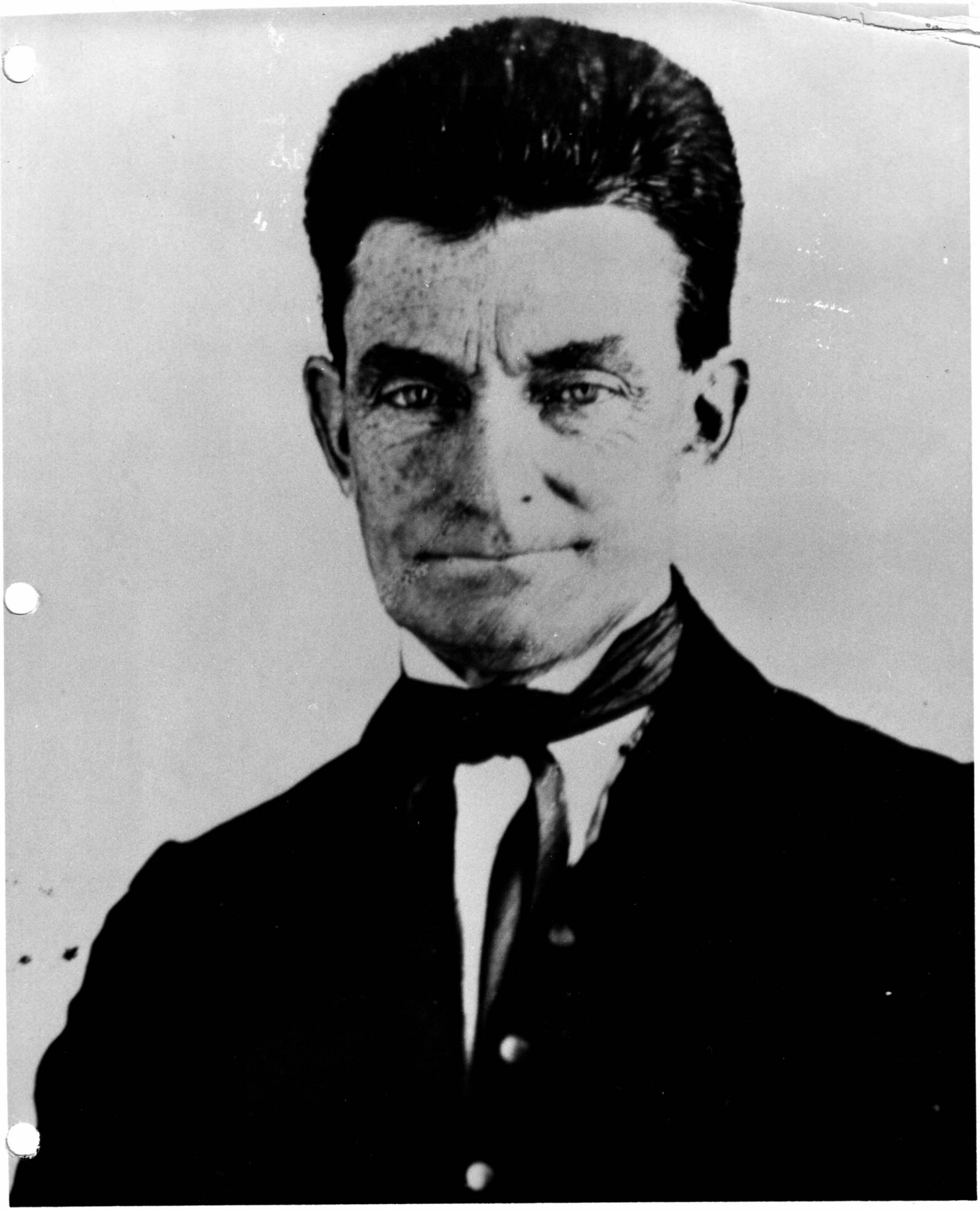
Photographs, Sketches and Drawings.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-104

"John Brown from daguerrotype loaned me by Annie Brown. Regarded as the best picture by the family."

Courtesy Handy, 494 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C.

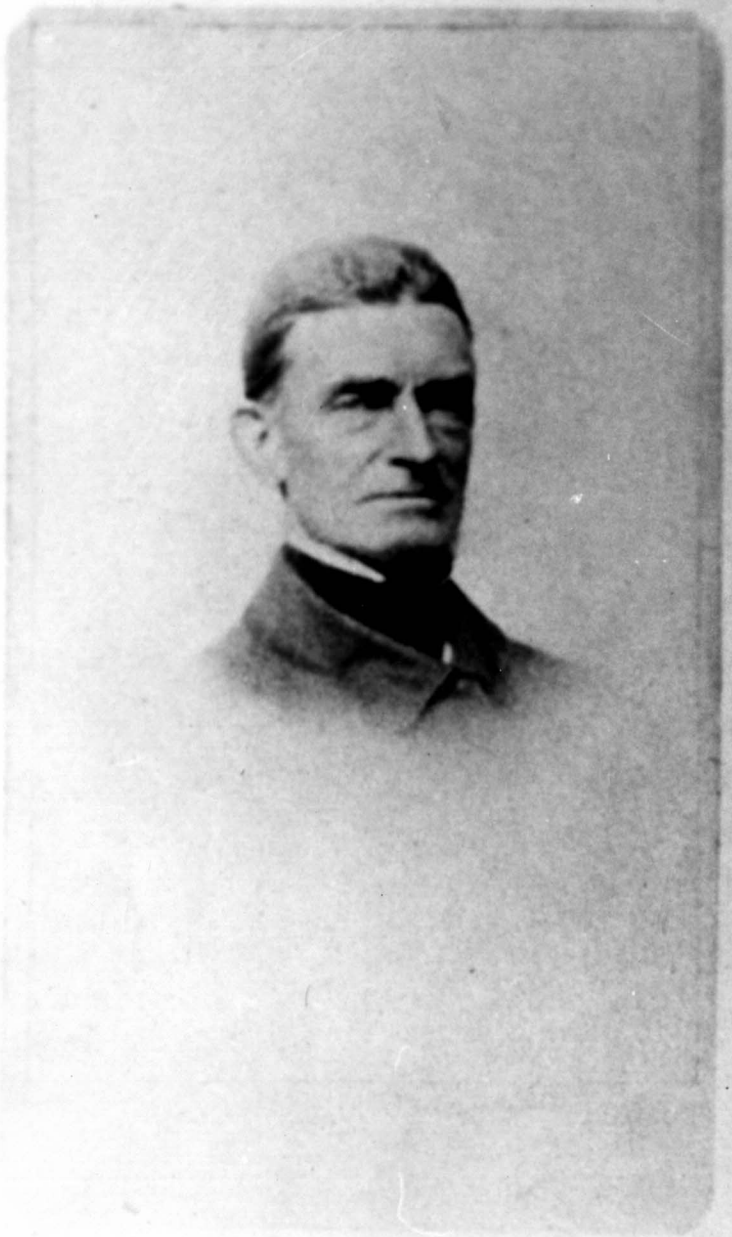
From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection, Library of Congress.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-287

"a likeness of old John Brown wh. he had taken at my request in 1856, when he went to Kansas" (Signed) Amos A. Lawrence, Boston, 1881.

J. J. Hawes, Photographer, 19 Fremont Row, Boston.



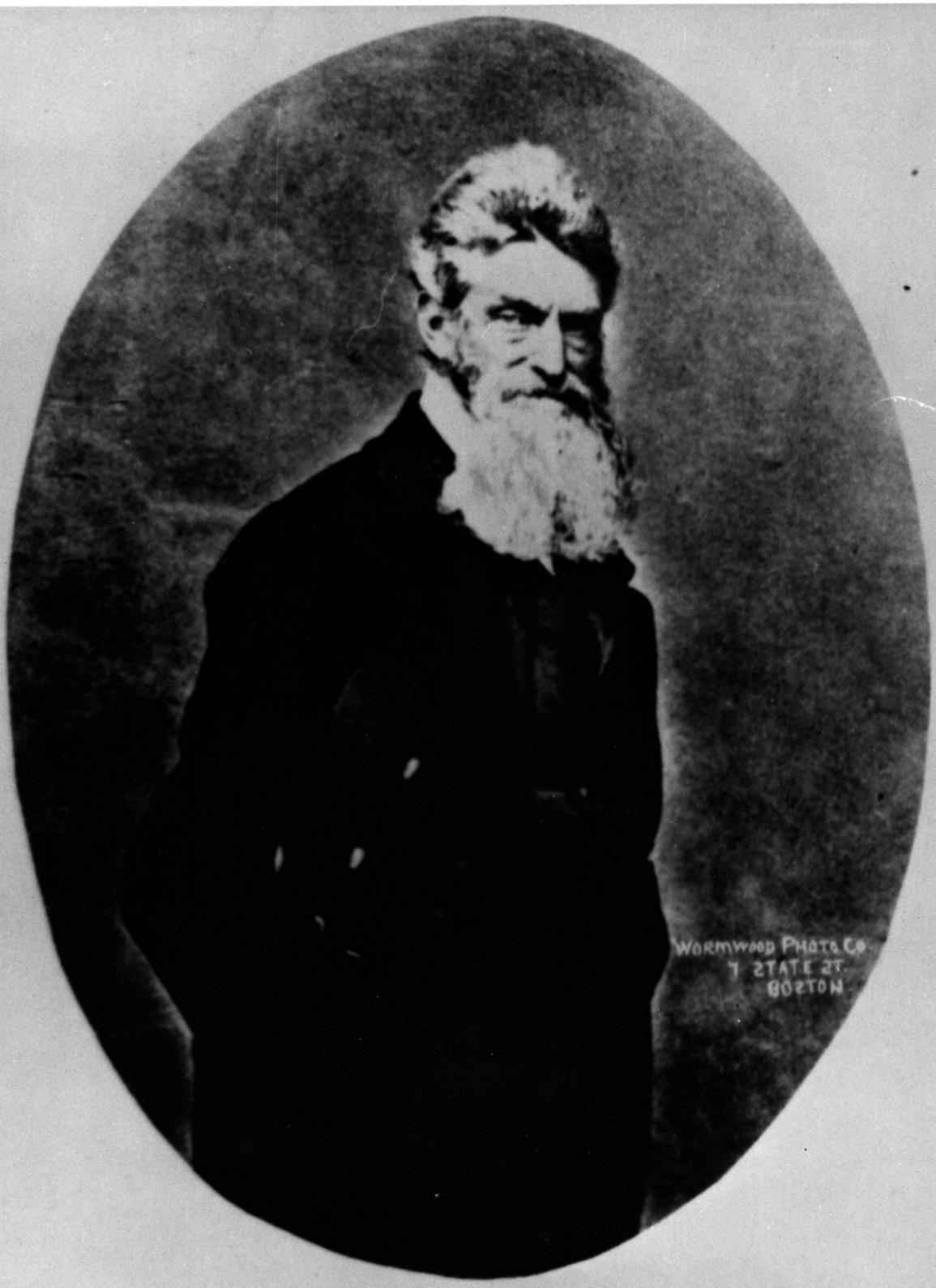
a
likeness of
old John Brown
wh. he had ta-
ken at my request
in 1856: when he
went to Kansas.
Amos A Lawrence
Boston. 1881.

J. J. HAWES, PHOTOGRAPHER.
19 TREMONT ROW. BOSTON.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-105

"This is the only available portrait of John Brown; taken the year of his death. It is true to life." (Signed) F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass., March 25, 1913.

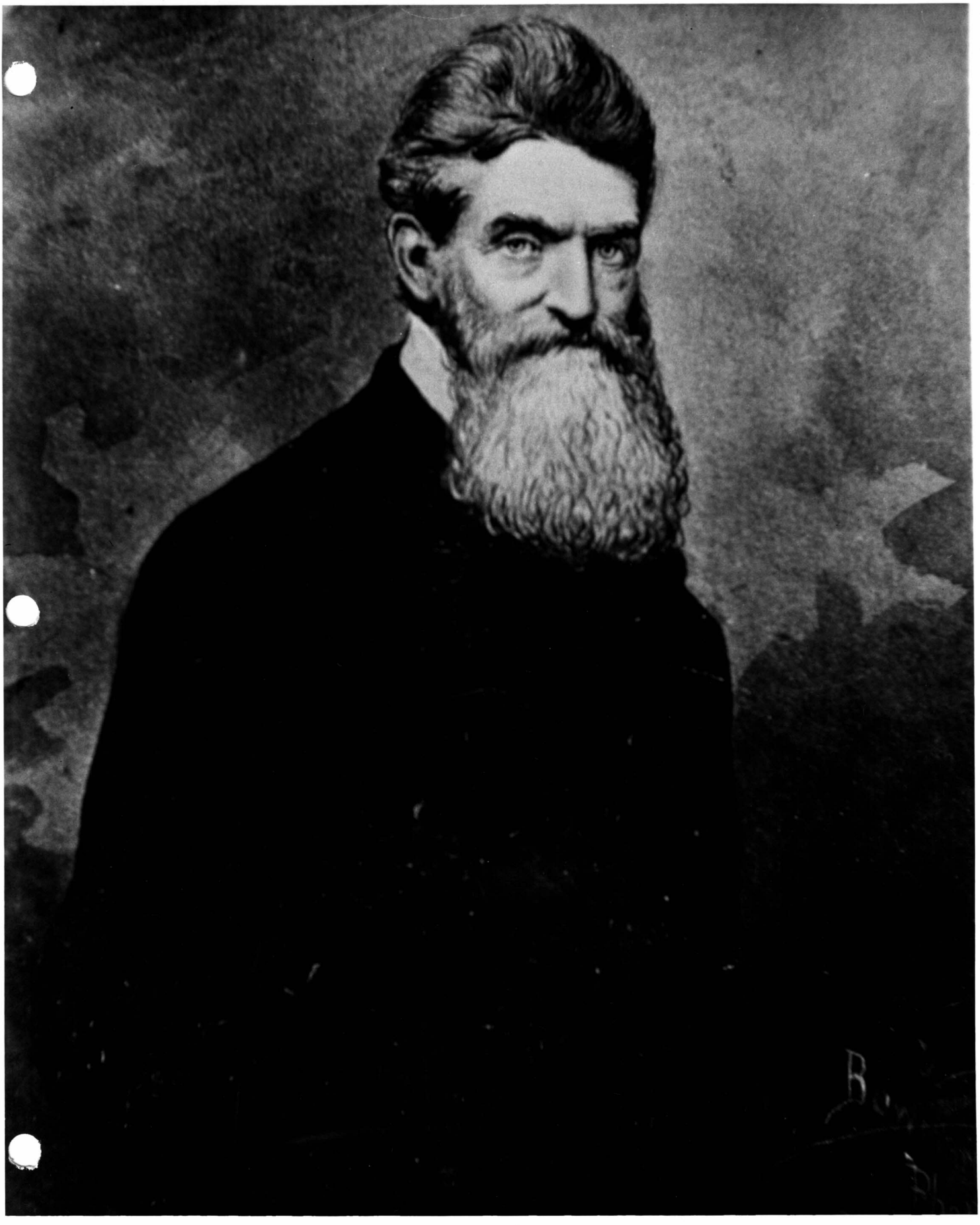
From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection, Library of Congress.



This is the only available portrait of John Brown; taken the year of his death, 1859. It is true to life.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-152

John Brown portrait from the Bowman Gallery, Ottawa, Illinois.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-335

"Ossawatomie Brown, From a Sketch Made by our Special Artist, Taken Immediately After he was Made Prisoner".

Sketch by David H. Strother (Porte Crayon) published in Harper's Magazine.

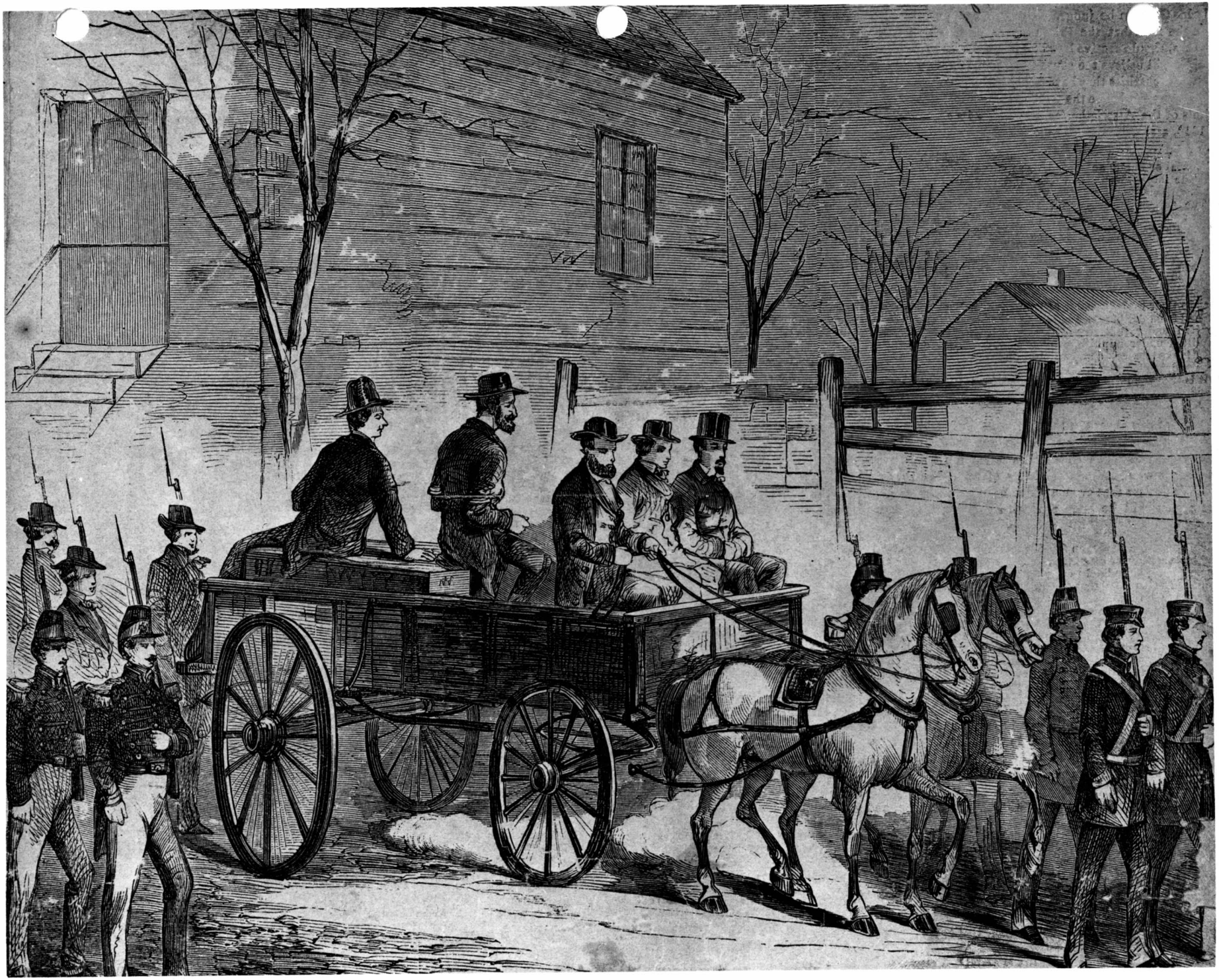


OSSAWATTAMIE BROWN —FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-110

"John Brown Riding on his Coffin to the Place of Execution, From a Sketch by our Special Artist."

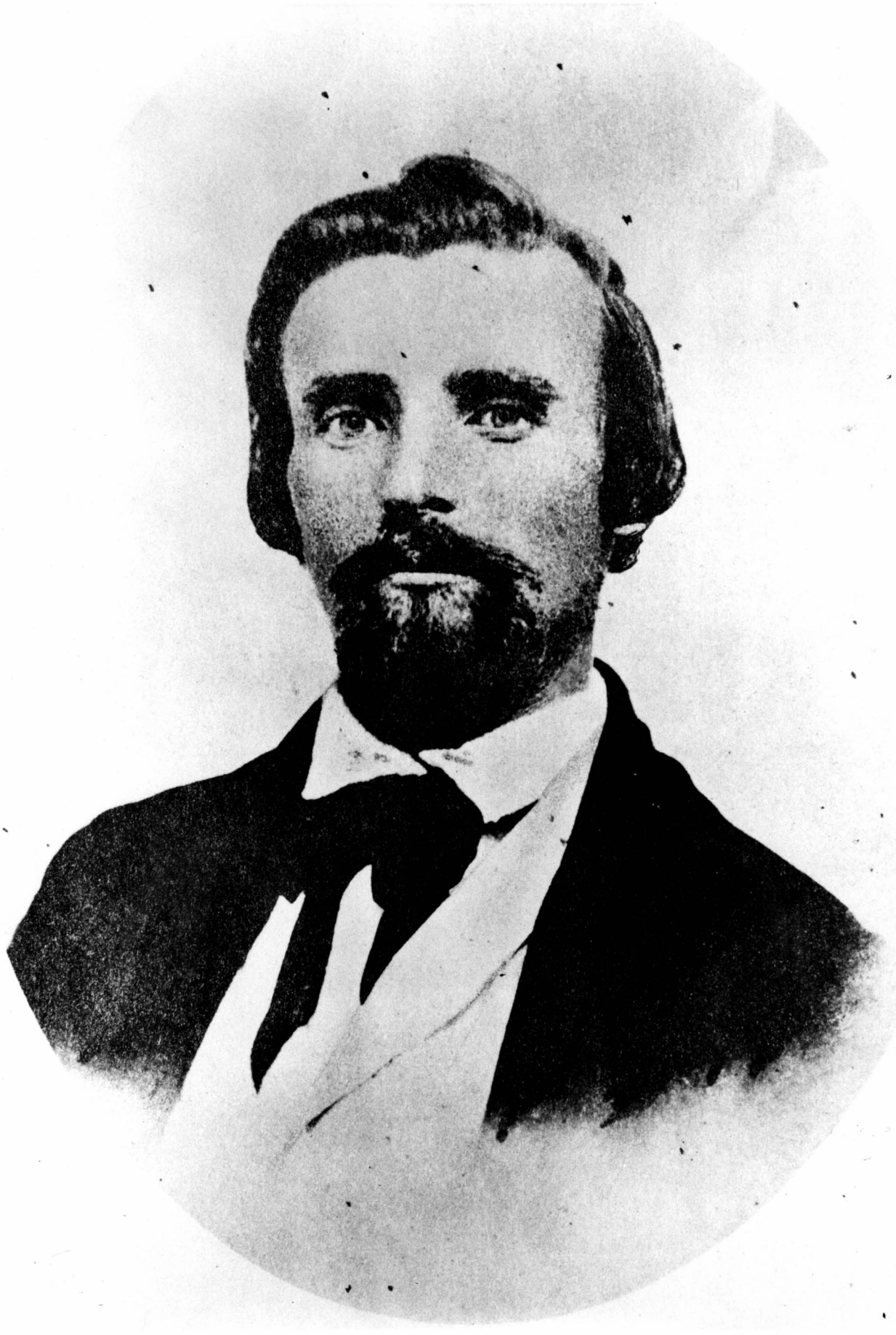
From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Dec. 17, 1859.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-519

Watson Brown

From collection of Mr. Boyd B. Stutler,
Charleston, West Virginia



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-157

Oliver Brown

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress.



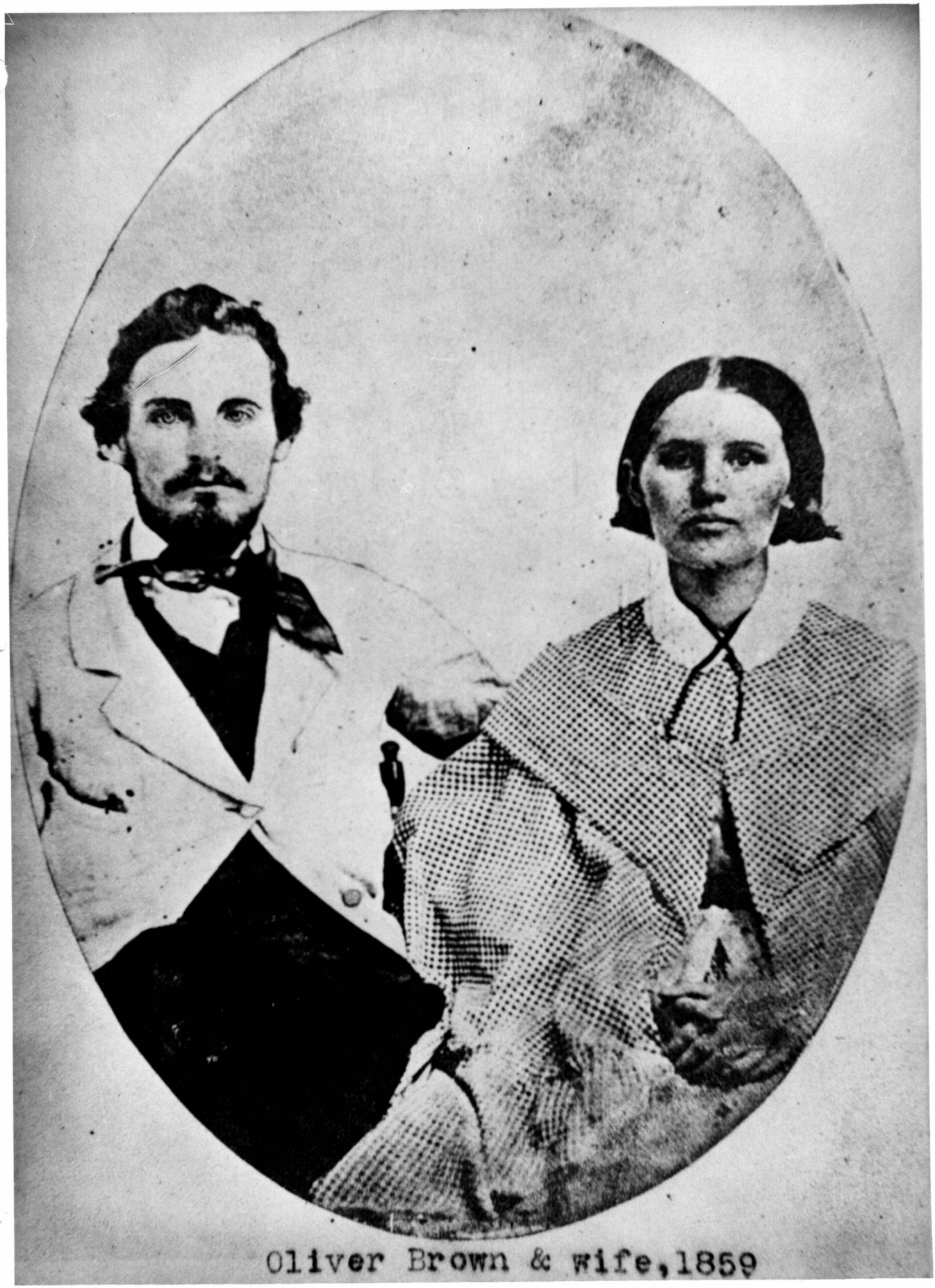
Oliver Brown

Killed.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-167

Oliver Brown and Wife

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress.

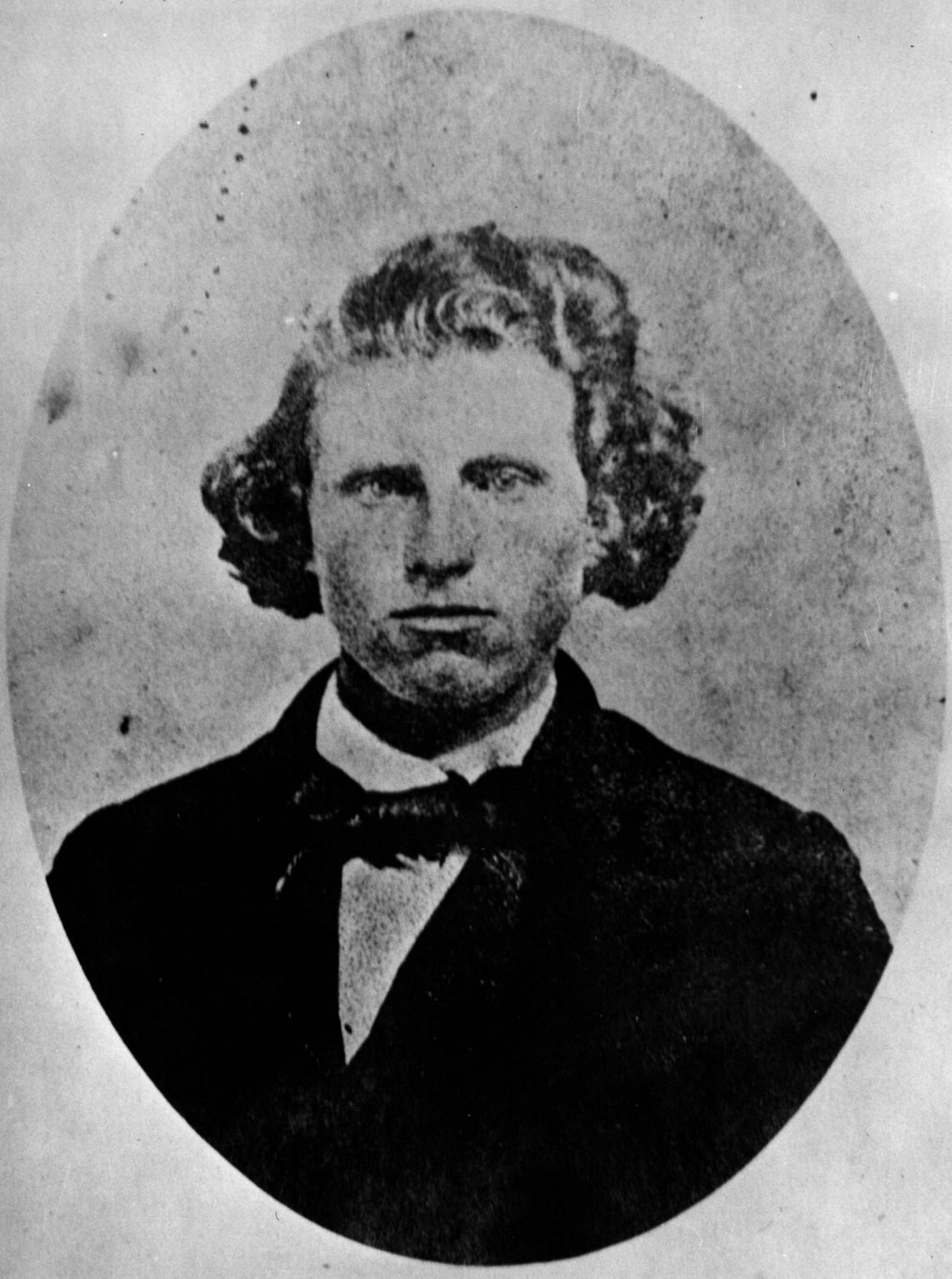


Oliver Brown & wife, 1859

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-176

Dauphin Thompson

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress.

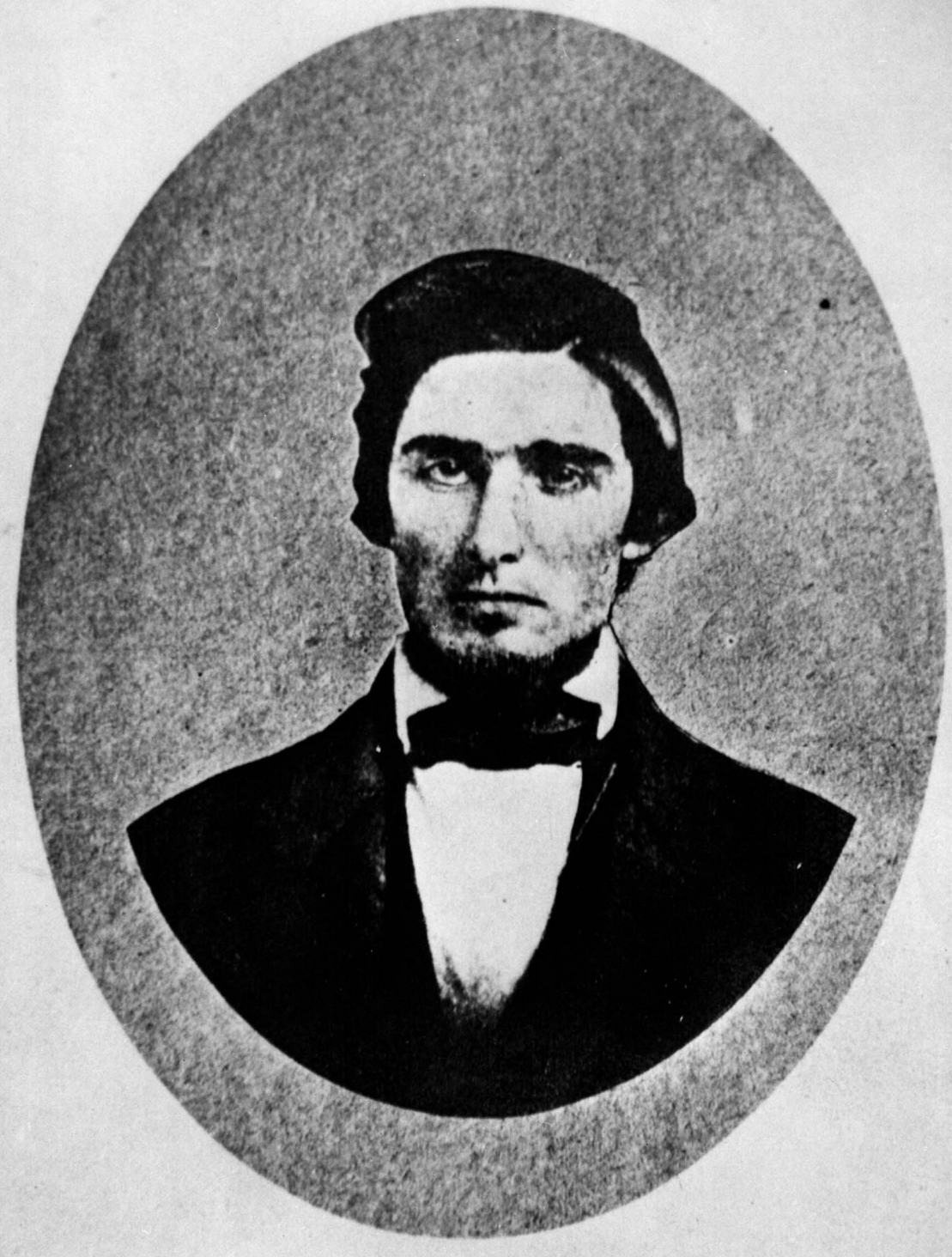


Daughter Thompson - Kirk

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-173

Jeremiah Anderson

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress.



Jeremiah Anderson.

Killed

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-171

Edwin Coppoc

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress.



Edwin Coppoc

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-168

Stewart Taylor

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection, Library of Congress



Stewart Taylor,

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-520

Shields Green

From collection of Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia.



SHIELDS GREEN

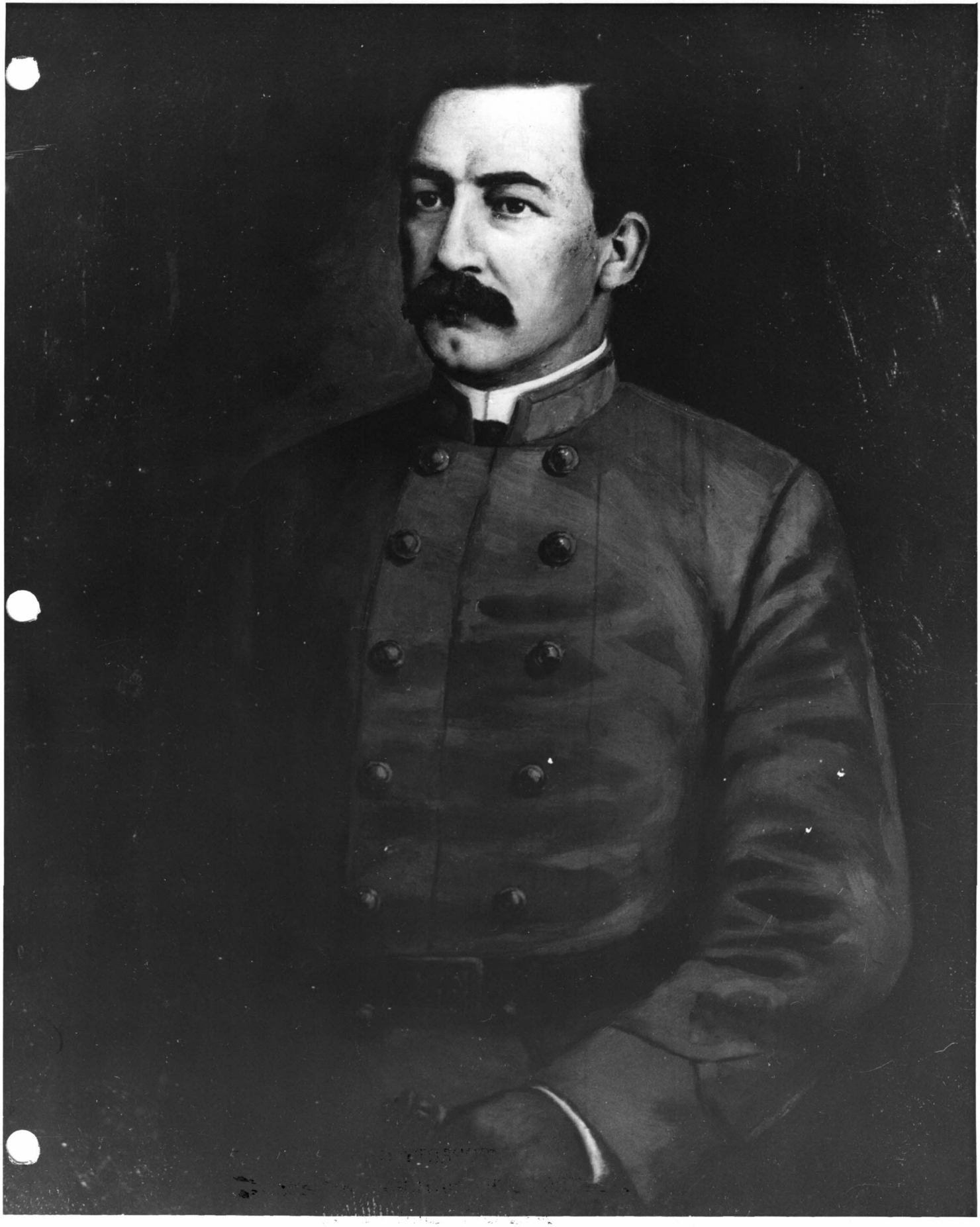
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-529

Israel Greene

Colored portrait finished March 3, 1847.

From Defense Department (USMC) No. 521794

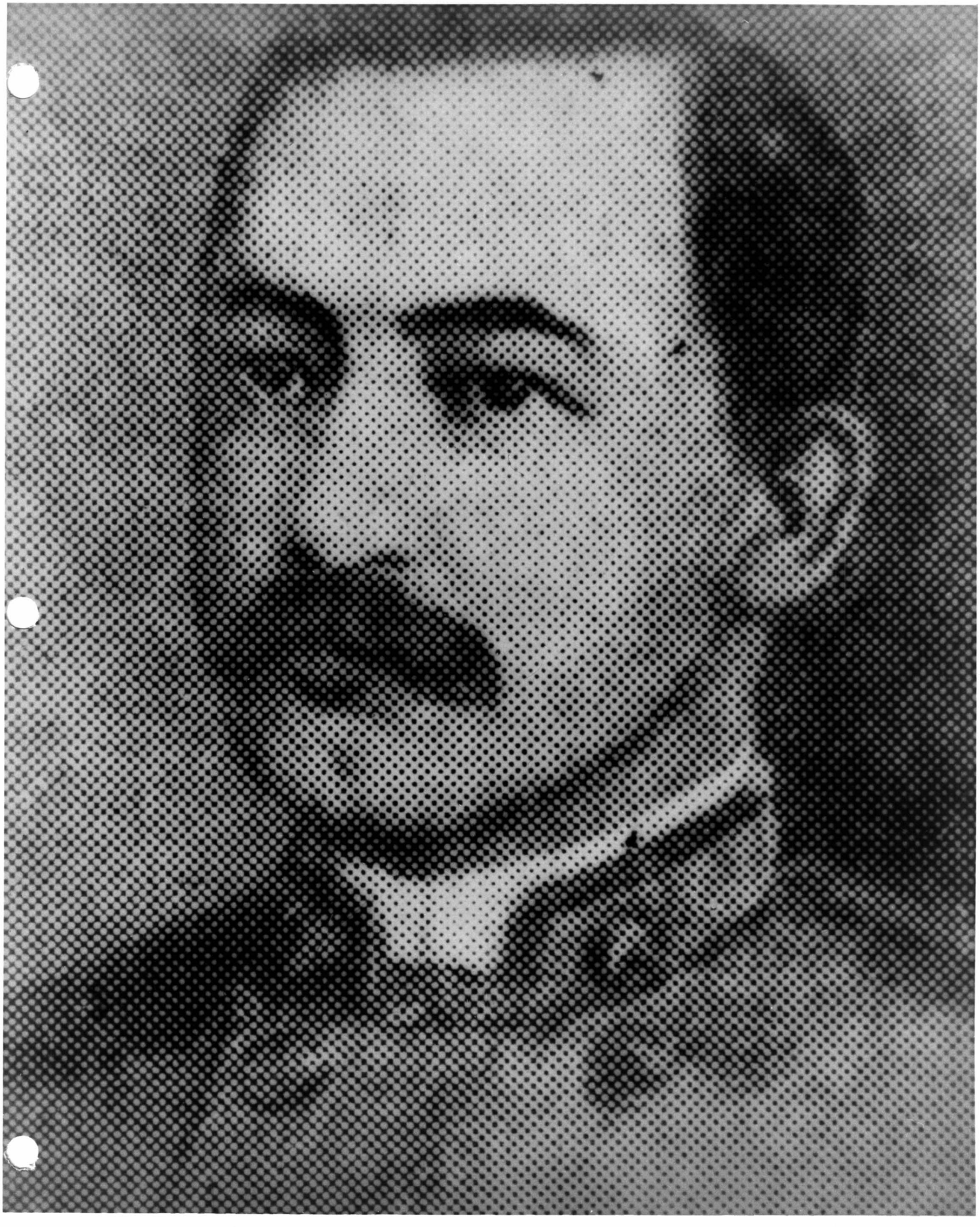
PROPERTY OF
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HARPERS FERRY, W. VA.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-527

Israel Greene

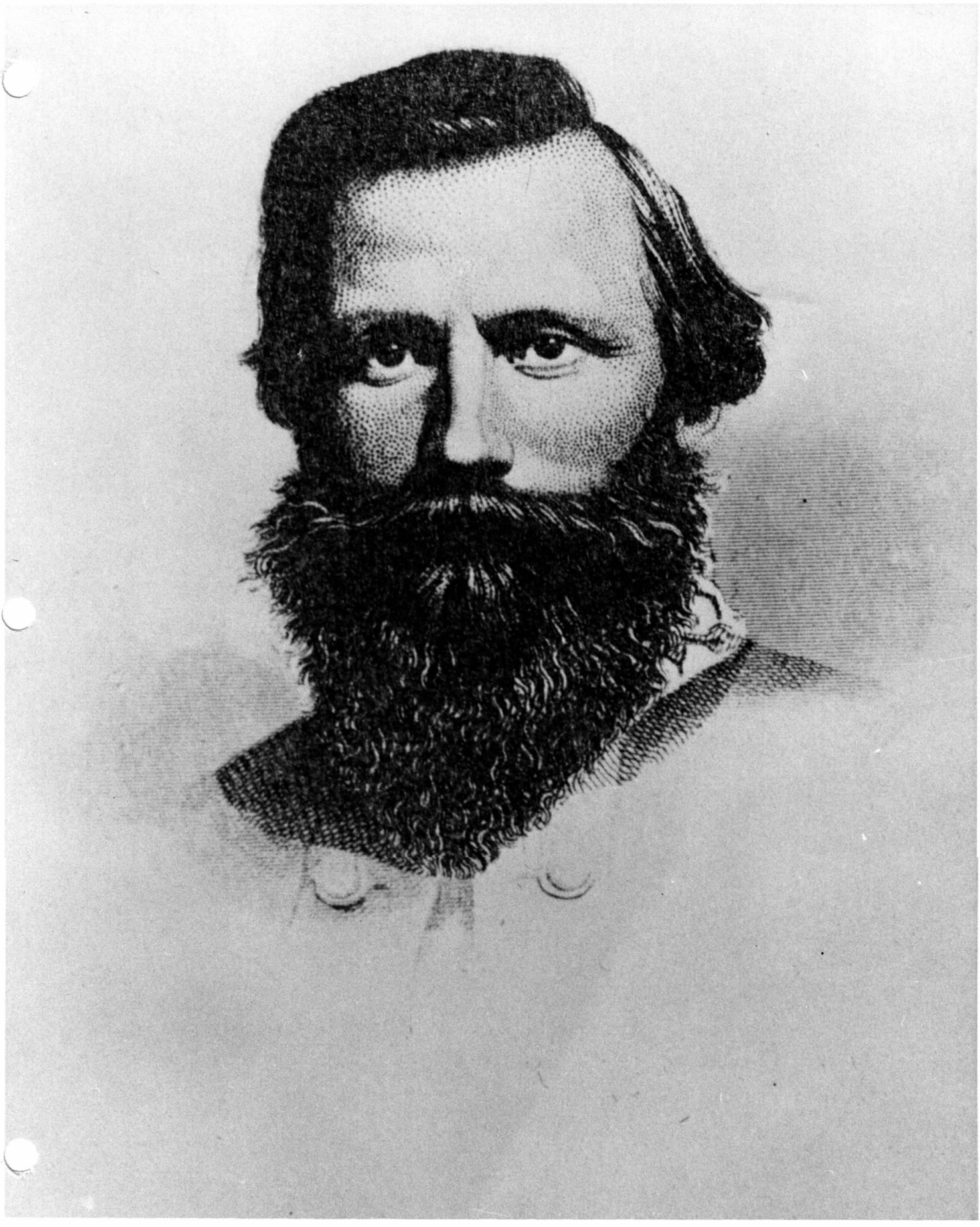
Reproduced from the Omaha World Herald, Nov. 10, 1943.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-213

J. E. B. Stuart

From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-161

Col. Lewis Washington

From Library of Congress



Col. Lewis W. Washington, one of the prisoners.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-345

Col. Lewis Washington

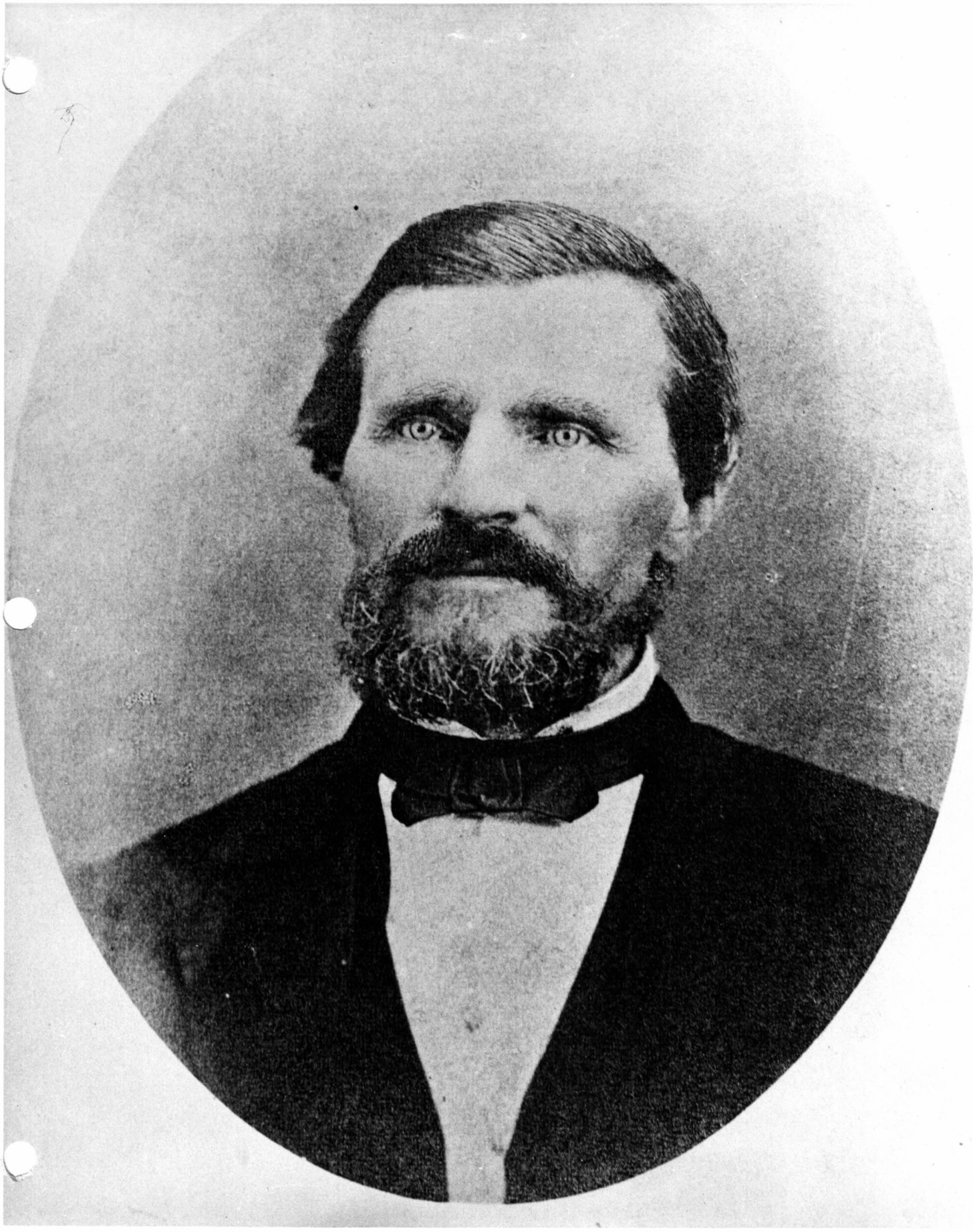
Sketch by David H. Strother (Porte Crayon) published in Harper's Magazine, November 12, 1859.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-273

John E. P. Daingerfield

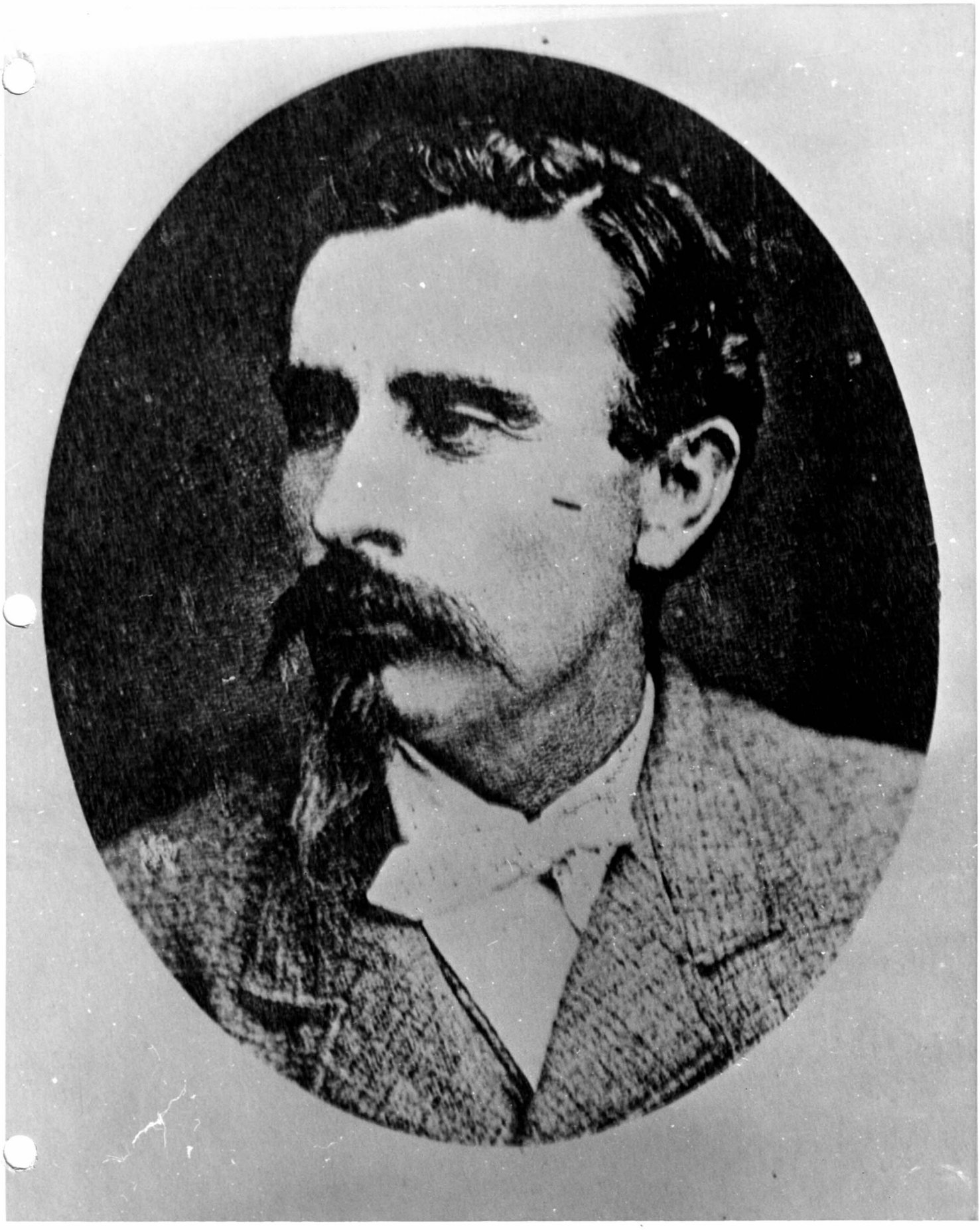
From Thomas Featherstonhaugh Collection,
Library of Congress.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-267

Thomas Allstadt

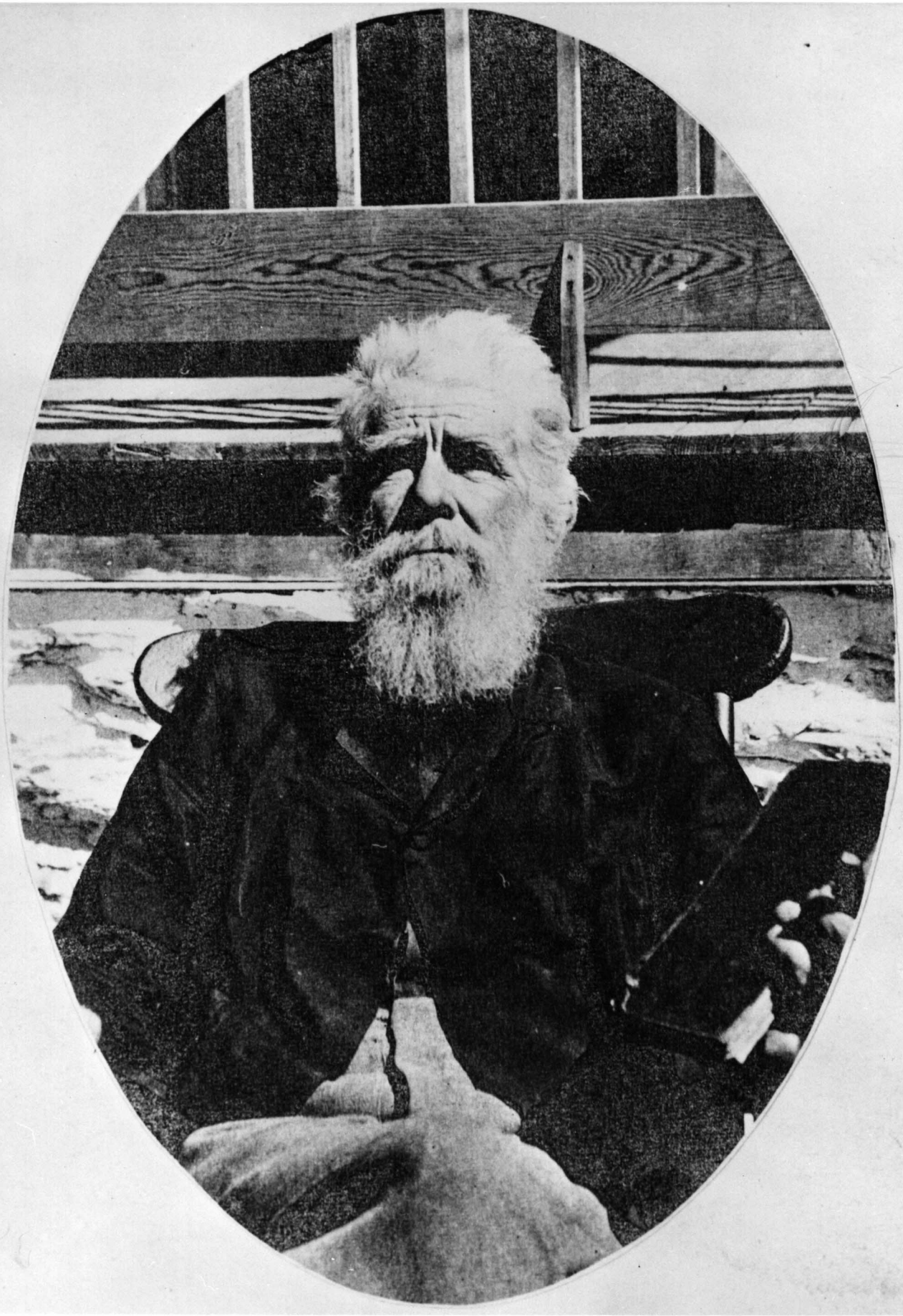
From Library of Congress



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-212

Terence Byrne, September 15, 1895

From Library of Congress



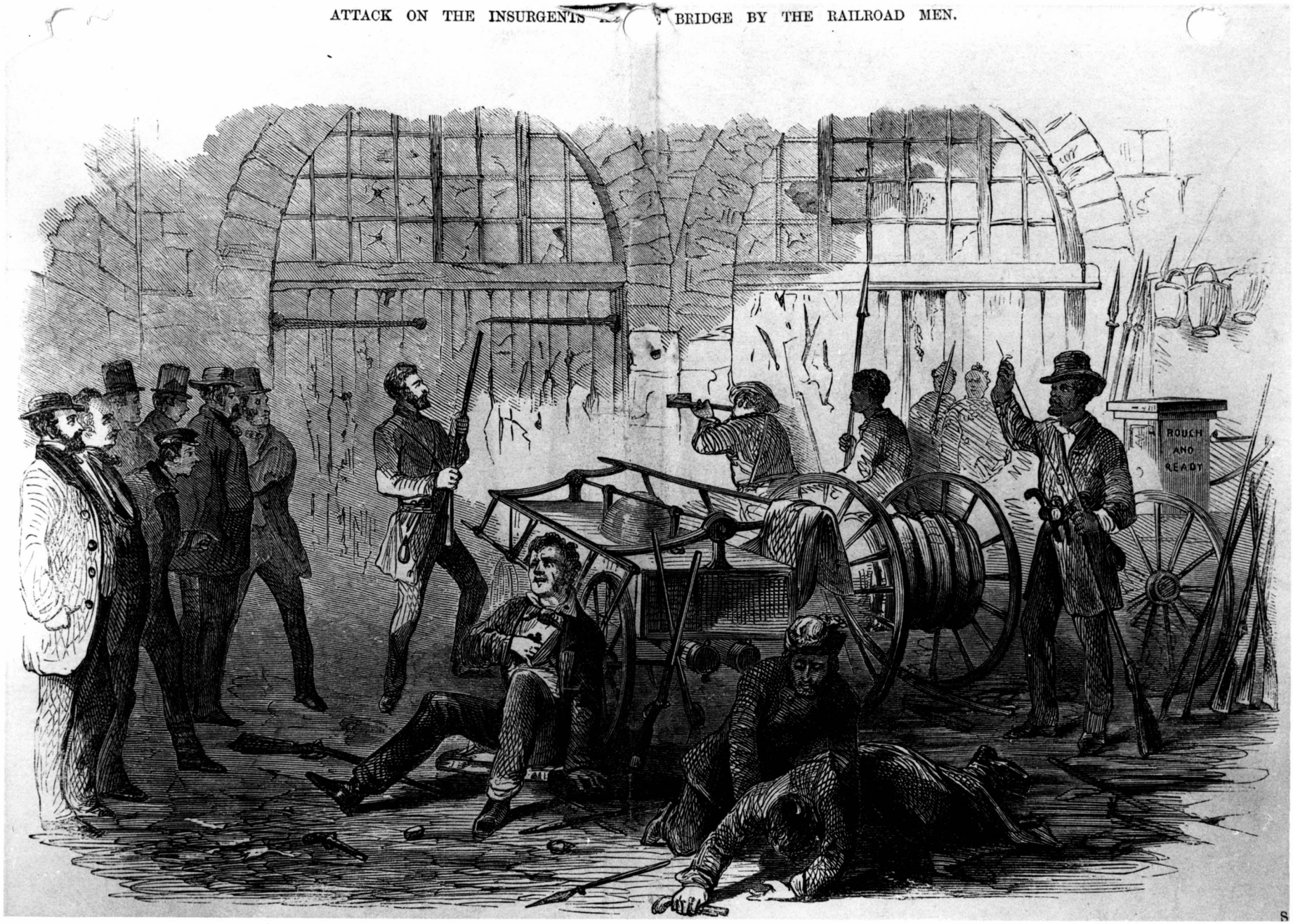
Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-510

Interior of Engine House

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper,
November 5, 1859.

58

ATTACK ON THE INSURGENTS [illegible] BRIDGE BY THE RAILROAD MEN.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-115

"The Harper's Ferry Insurrection. - The U. S. Marines Storming the Engine-House - Insurgents Firing Through Holes in the Wall. - From a Sketch Made On The Spot By Our Special Artist."

From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, October or November, 1859.

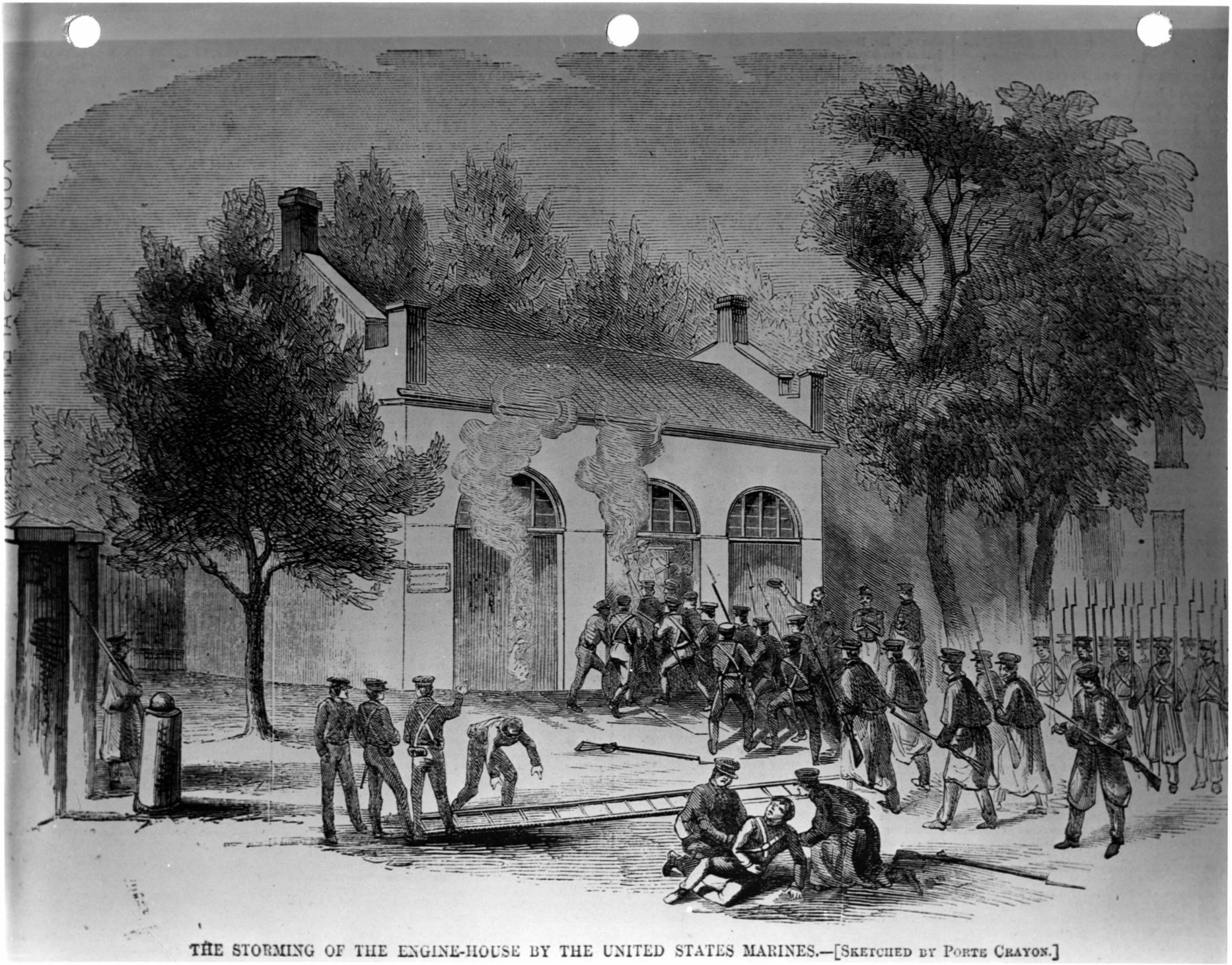


THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.—THE U. S. MARINES STORMING THE ENGINE-HOUSE.—INSURGENTS FIRING THROUGH HOLES IN THE WALL.—FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE SPOT BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-222

"The Storming of the Engine-House by the United States Marines."

Sketch by David H. Strother (Porte Crayon), published in Harper's Magazine, November 5, 1859.

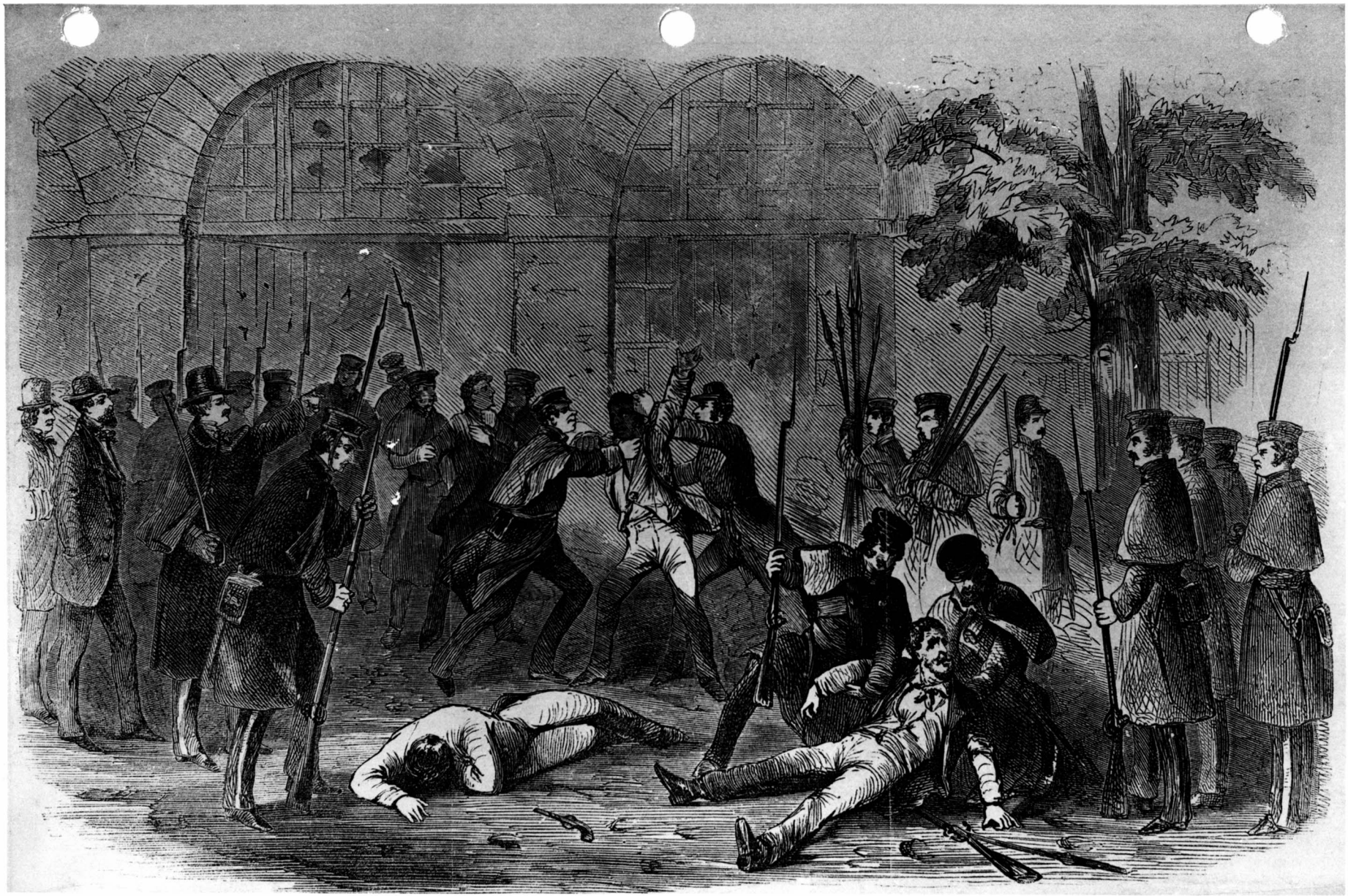


THE STORMING OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE BY THE UNITED STATES MARINES.—[SKETCHED BY PORTE CRAYON.]

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-496

"Sketch showing Brown lying on ground outside Fort, dead Marine, (Quinn), Marines struggling with Raider, doors of Fort in background."

From Harper's Insurrection Pictorial, October, 1859.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-121

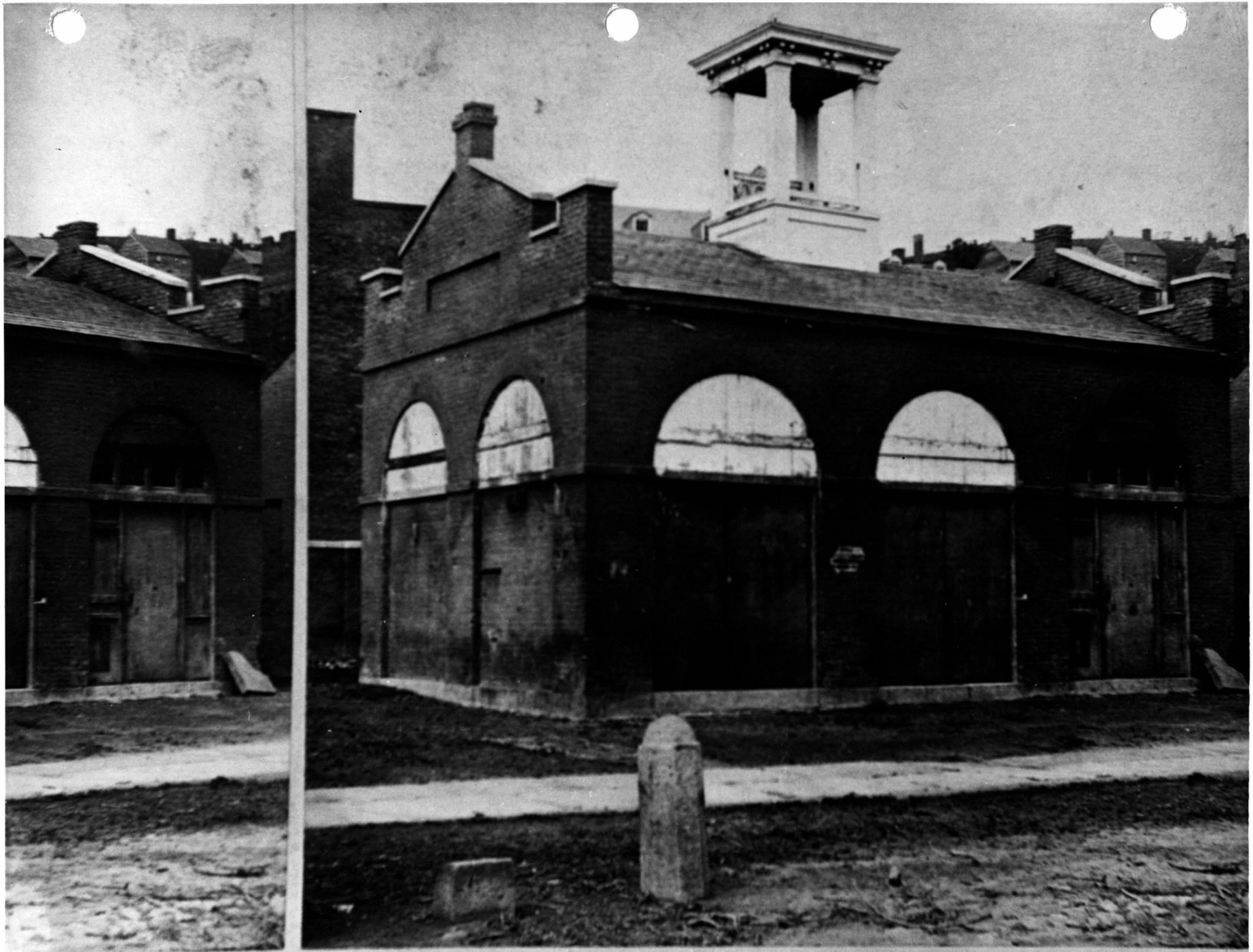
"John Brown Fort"



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-351

"John Brown Fort" - 1865

"No. 335 - John Brown Engine House, Harpers Ferry", stereoptican view photographed and published by Kilburn Bros., Littleton, N.H.



No. 335. John Brown Engine House, Harper's Ferry.

Harpers Perry Negative No. HF-735

Uniform and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October 1859, from the Original Text and Drawings. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Phil., Publ. 1859.

COLOR DESCRIPTION

SWORD BELT: Commandant: Of Russia leather, with three stripes of fold embroidery, with slings also of Russia leather (figure 12)

ALL OTHER OFFICERS: White glazed leather (figure 12)

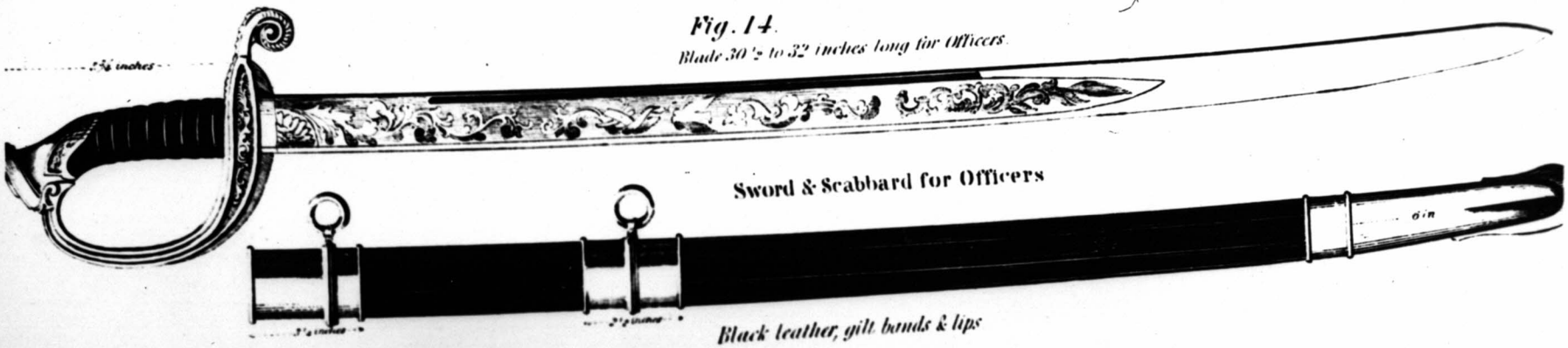
ALL OFFICERS: Gilt, with raised bright rim; eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud, and rays, all bright. (figure 12)

SWORD KNOT:
All Officers: Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel. Drum stick
Carriage:
Brass (figure 23)

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps_ A 522014

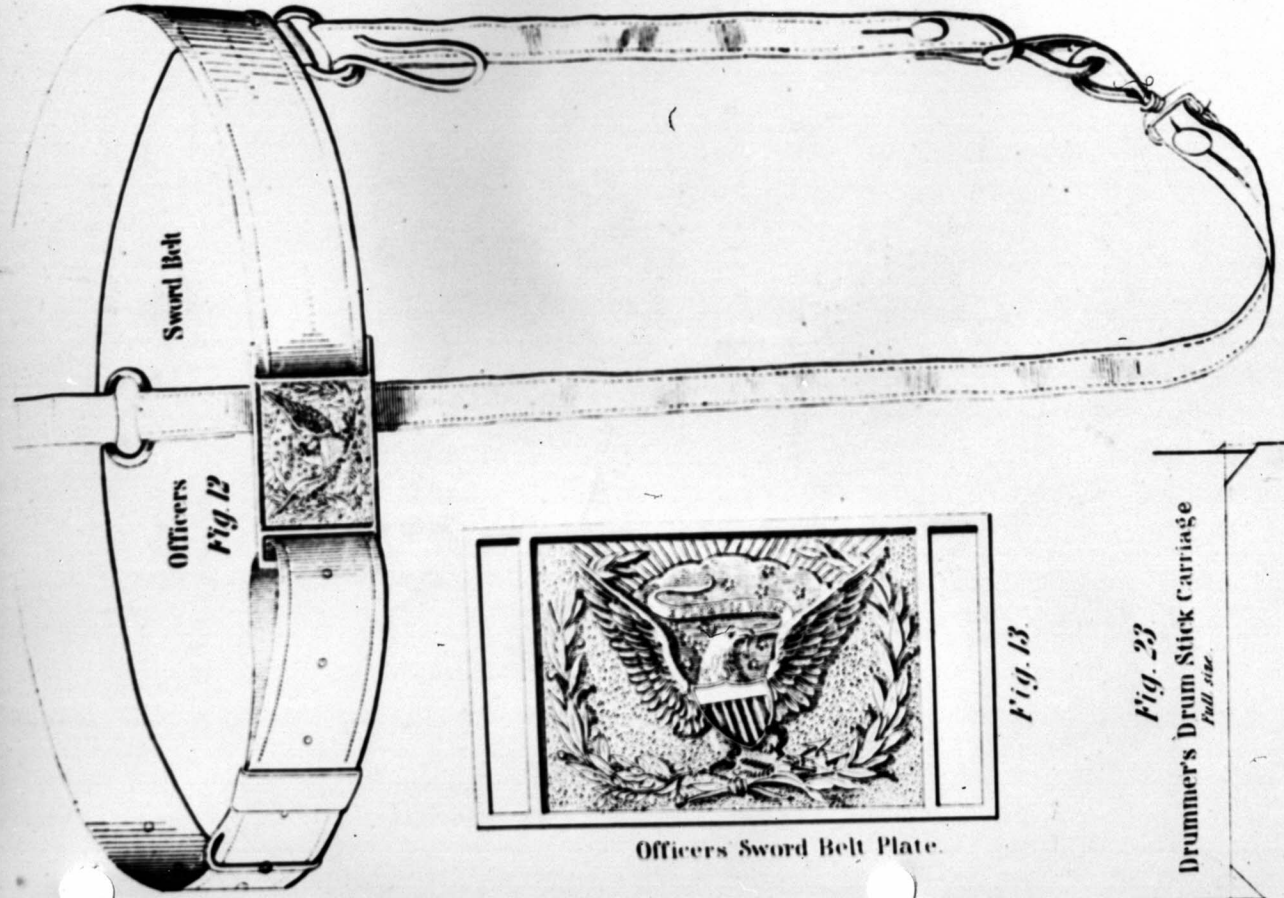
Fig. 14.

Blade 30 ½ to 32 inches long for Officers.



Sword & Scabbard for Officers

Black leather, gilt bands & lips



Sword Belt

Officers

Fig. 12

Officers Sword Belt Plate.

Fig. 13.

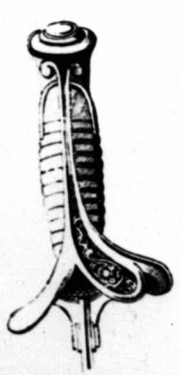
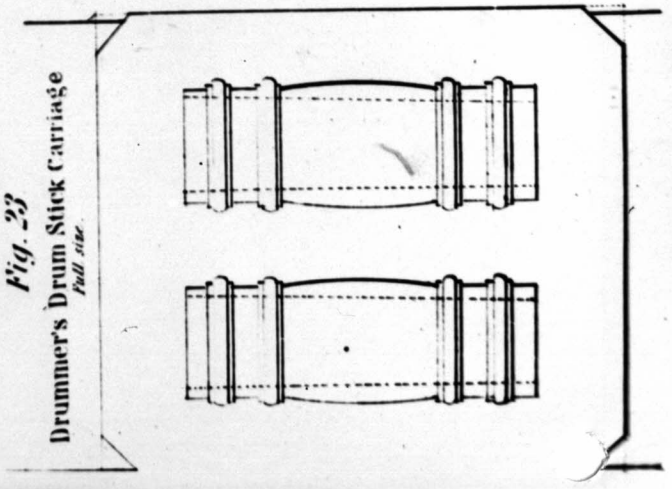




Fig. 23

Drummer's Drum Stick Carriage

Full size.



Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-734

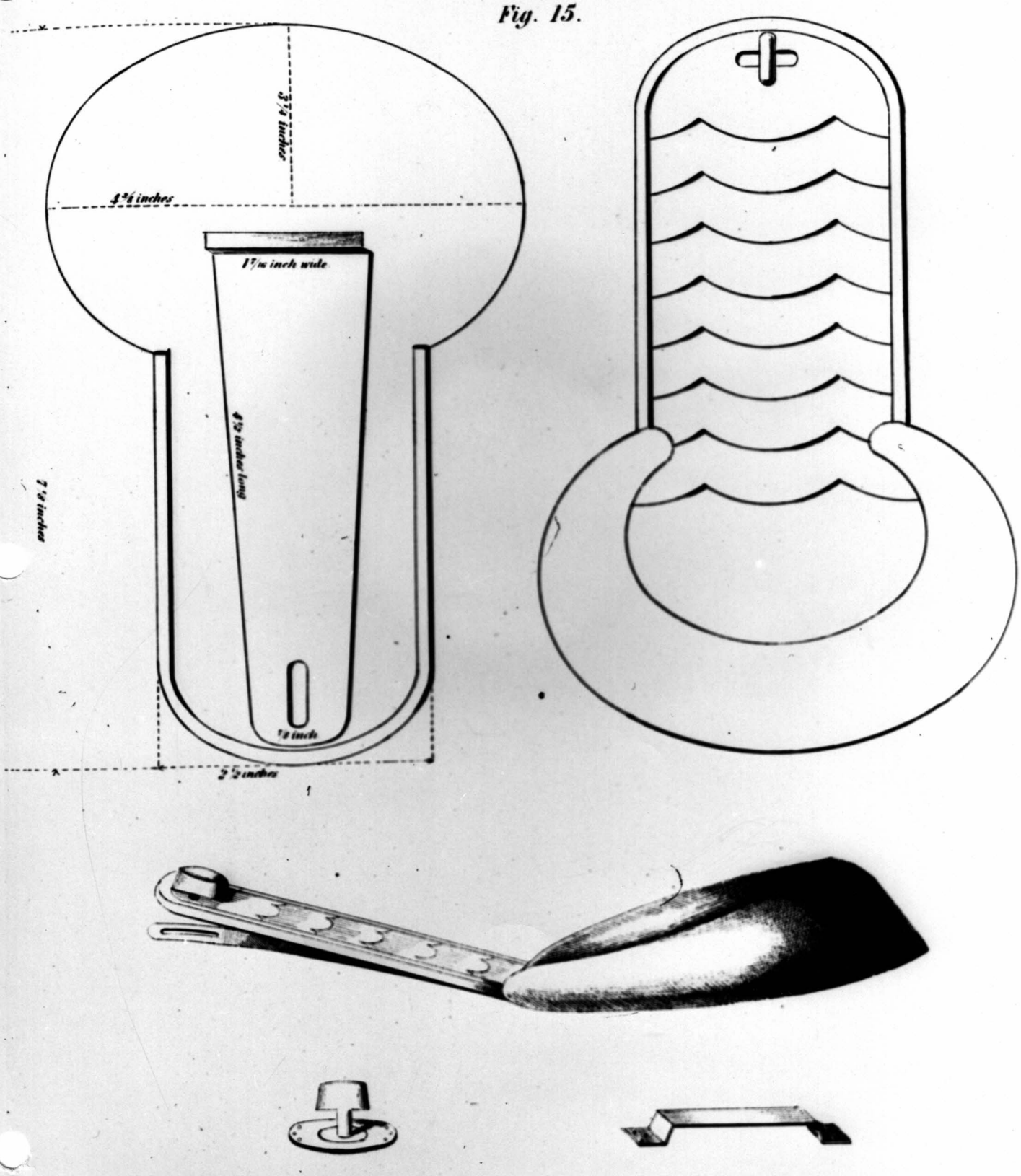
"USMC Uniform Regulations, 1859"

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 522010

Metallic Scale for Enlisted Men.

Worsted bullion to be attached.

Fig. 15.



Harpers Perry Negative No. HF-733

Uniform and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October 1859, from the Original Text and Drawings. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Phil., Publ. 1859.

ENLISTED MEN'S TROWSER COLOR DESCRIPTION

WINTER: Of kersey cloth, white and blue mixture, commonly called sky blue mixture.

SUMMER: White Linen. For Sergeants Major, Quarter Master Sergeants, Drum Majors, Chief Musicians, and Musicians: scarlet cord three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter down the outer seam.

UNDRESS CAP (CROWN) COLOR DESCRIPTION

OFFICER: Crown of dark blue cloth; in the center of the crown, a double knot of black silk thread three-sixteenths of an inch wide and one row of the same material around the edge of the crown; vizor of fine glazed black leather, bound on the edges with the same material.

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 522009

Fig.5

Pattern for cut of enlisted men's Trowsers.

Visor of Cap
Full Size. (Undress)
Fig.16.'''

Visor to be bound with glazed leather, same as that of which it is made.

Top of Officers Cap
Full size (Undress)
Fig.16.''

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-732

Uniform and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October, 1859, from the Original Text and Drawings. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Philadelphia, 1859.

ORNAMENT COLOR DESCRIPTION

Officer: Letter M to be of solid white metal, fastened to the shield; shield, bugle, and wreath of yellow metal, heavily gilt, (Figure 11).

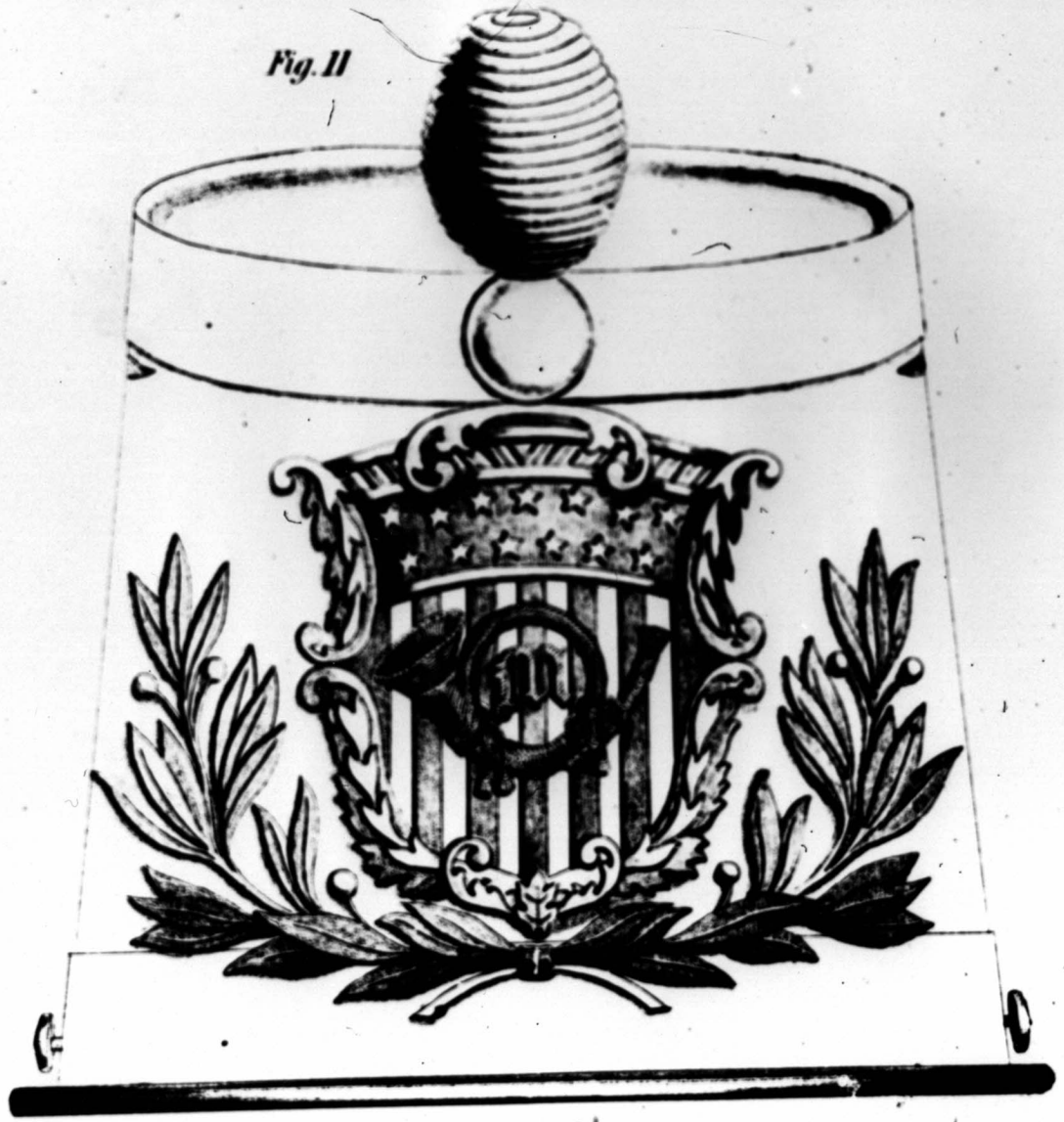
Enlisted: Letter M of white metal; shield, bugle, and wreath not of gilt, but kept shining brightly (Figure 11).

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 522006-A

Uniform Cap — **Ornament**
Full Size. **Full Size.**

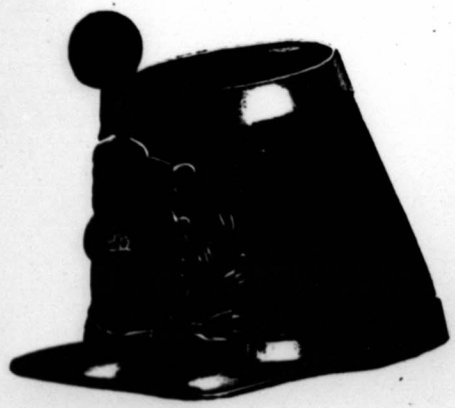
For Company Officers.

Fig. II



37/16"

Uniform Cap.
Complete



Note: See Fig II
Officers Pompon is of ***Gold Net,***
That of enlisted men as shown in above drawing: made of ***Red Worsted.***

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-731

United States Marine Corps Uniform Regulation, 1859.

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) A48841

Badges of rank,
worn on sleeves of overcoat.

Fig.22.

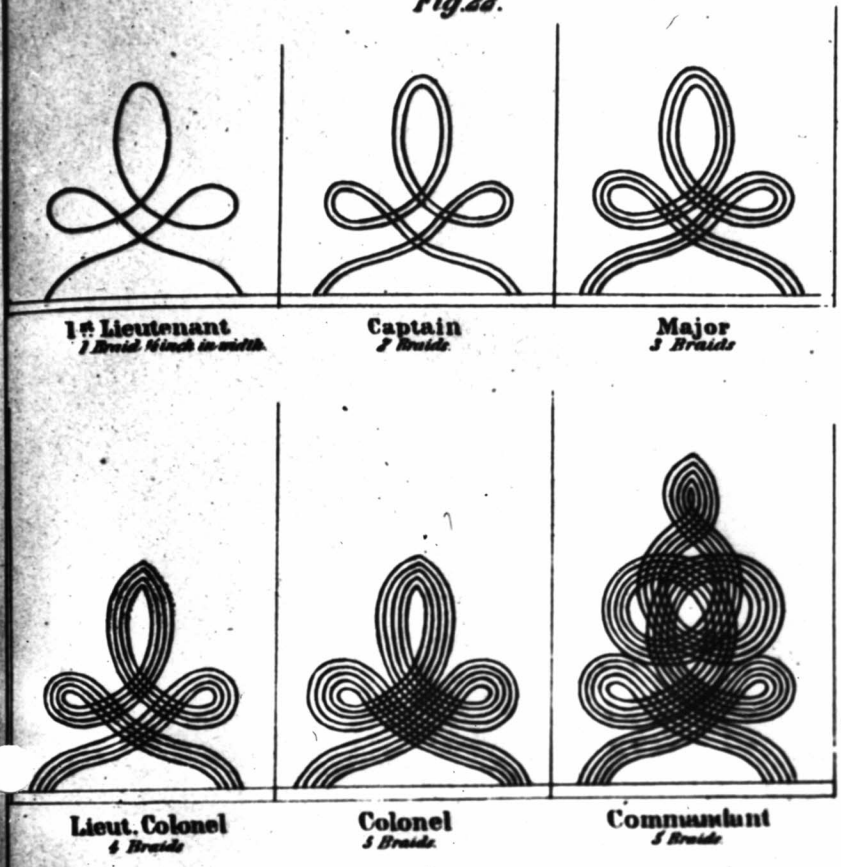


Fig.20

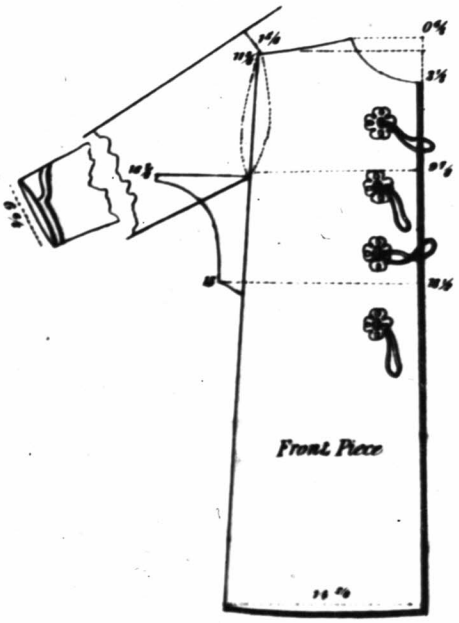


Fig 21.

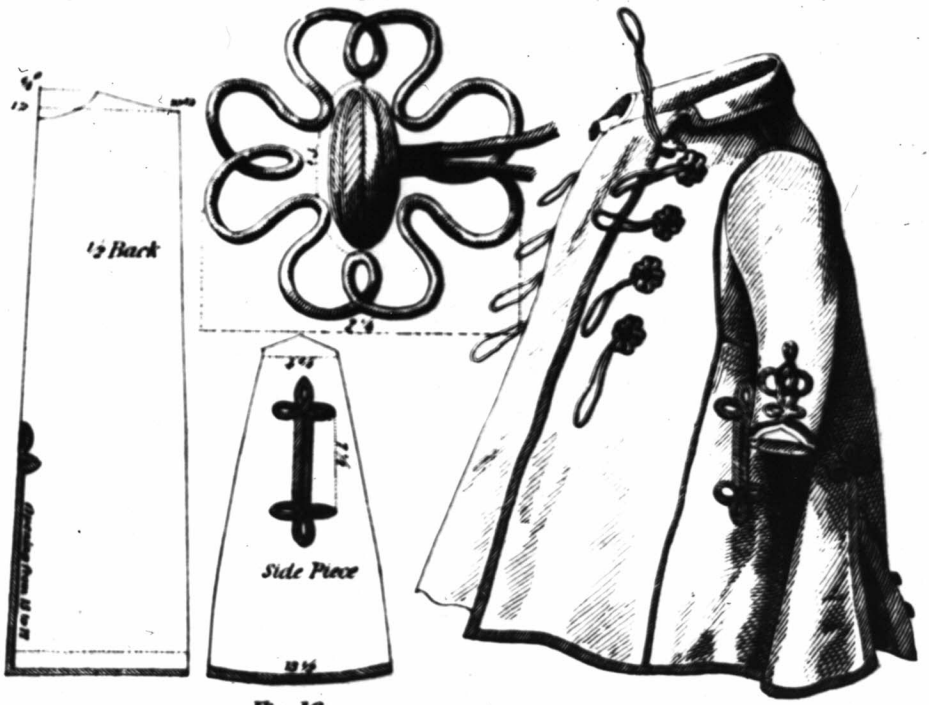


Fig. 19.

Note:
The figures are in inches

This drawing is for a coat for a man. 5 ft 7 in.

Harpers Ferry Negative No. HF-730

United States Marine Corps Uniform Regulations, 1859.

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) A48840

Uniform Cap, full size.

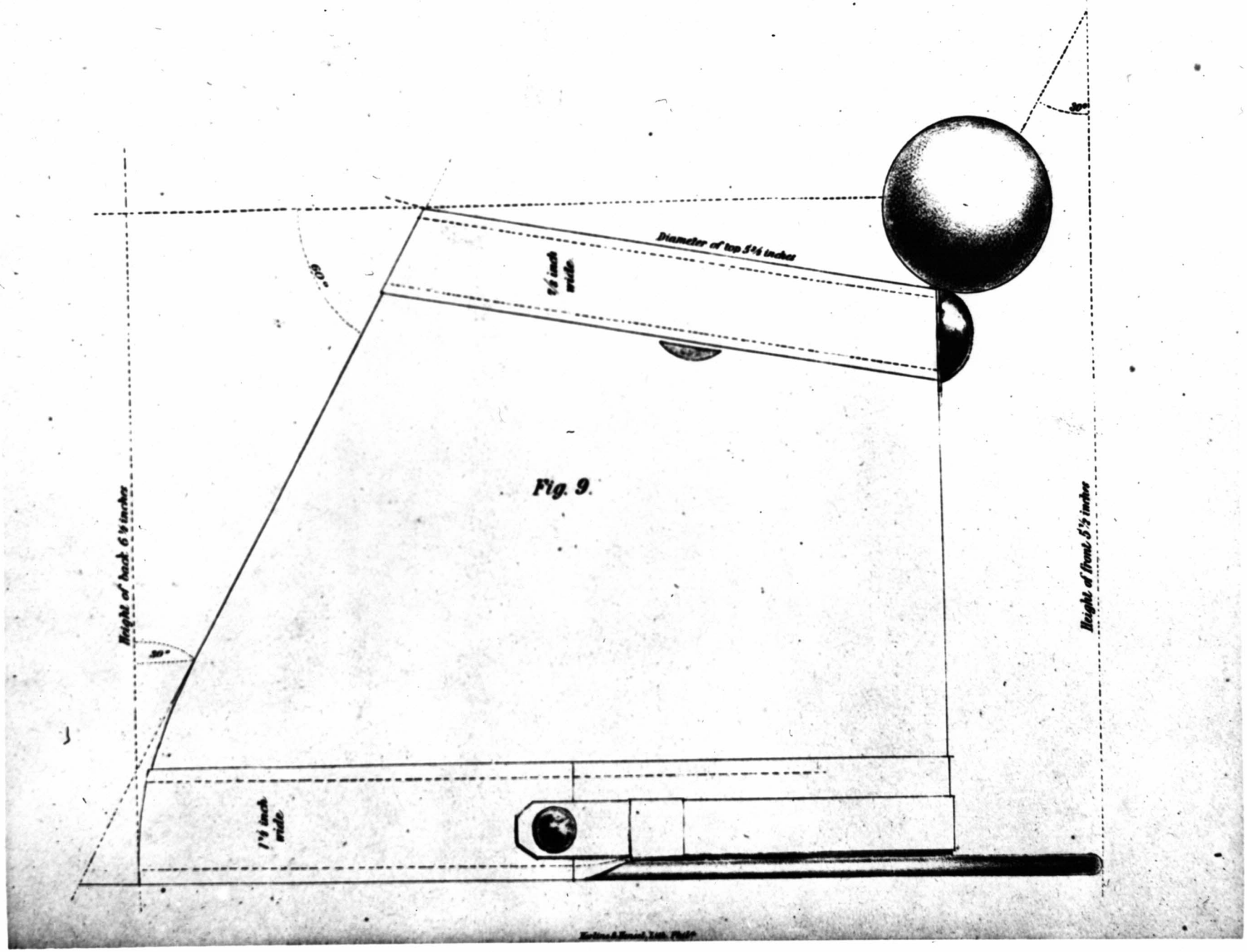


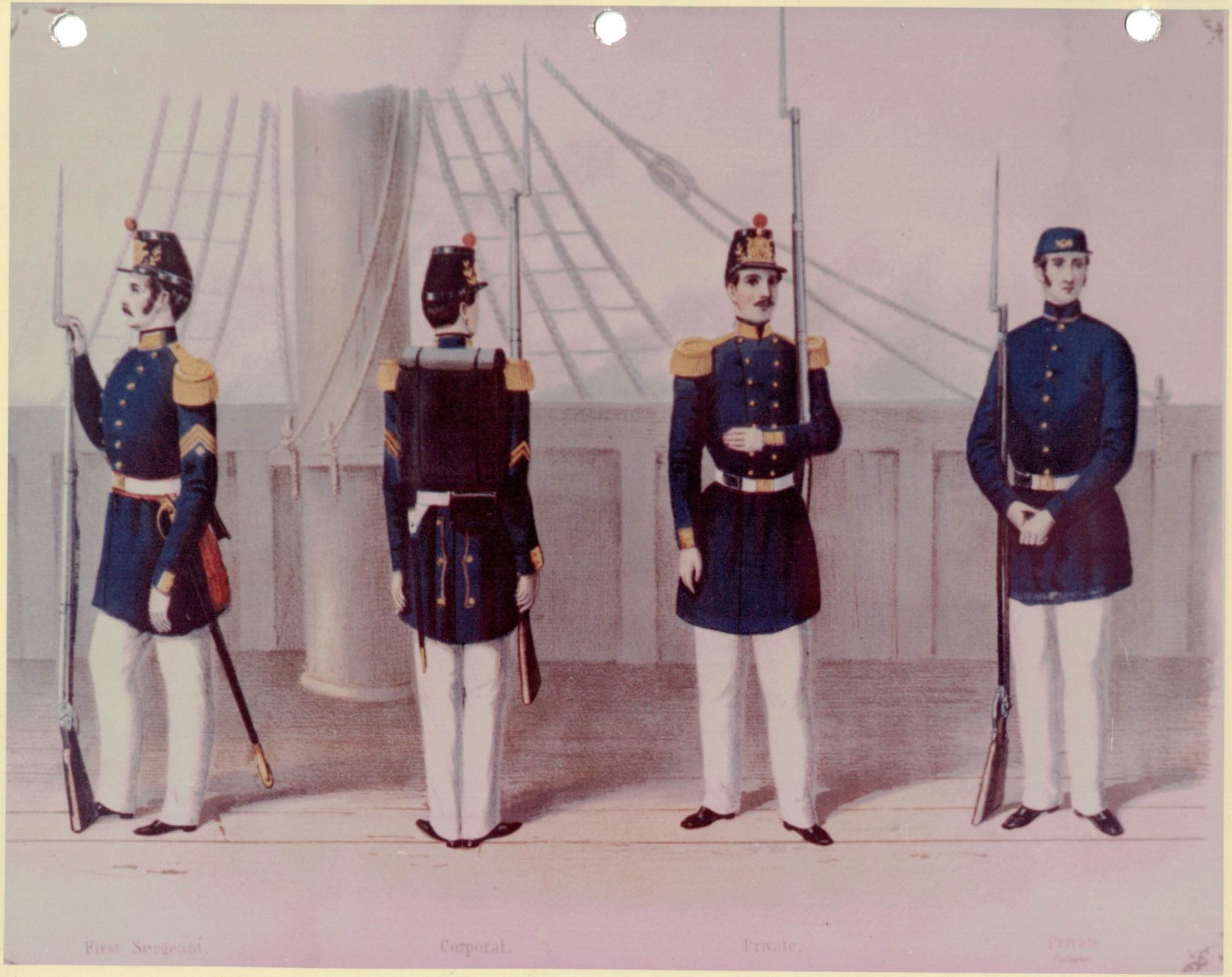
Fig. 9.

Harpers Ferry Negative Number HF-736

Uniforms and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October 1859, from the Original Text and Drawings. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Philadelphia. Published 1859.

Full Dress Uniforms, Enlisted Men, 1859.

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 521951


First Sergeant.
Corporal.
Private.
Private.

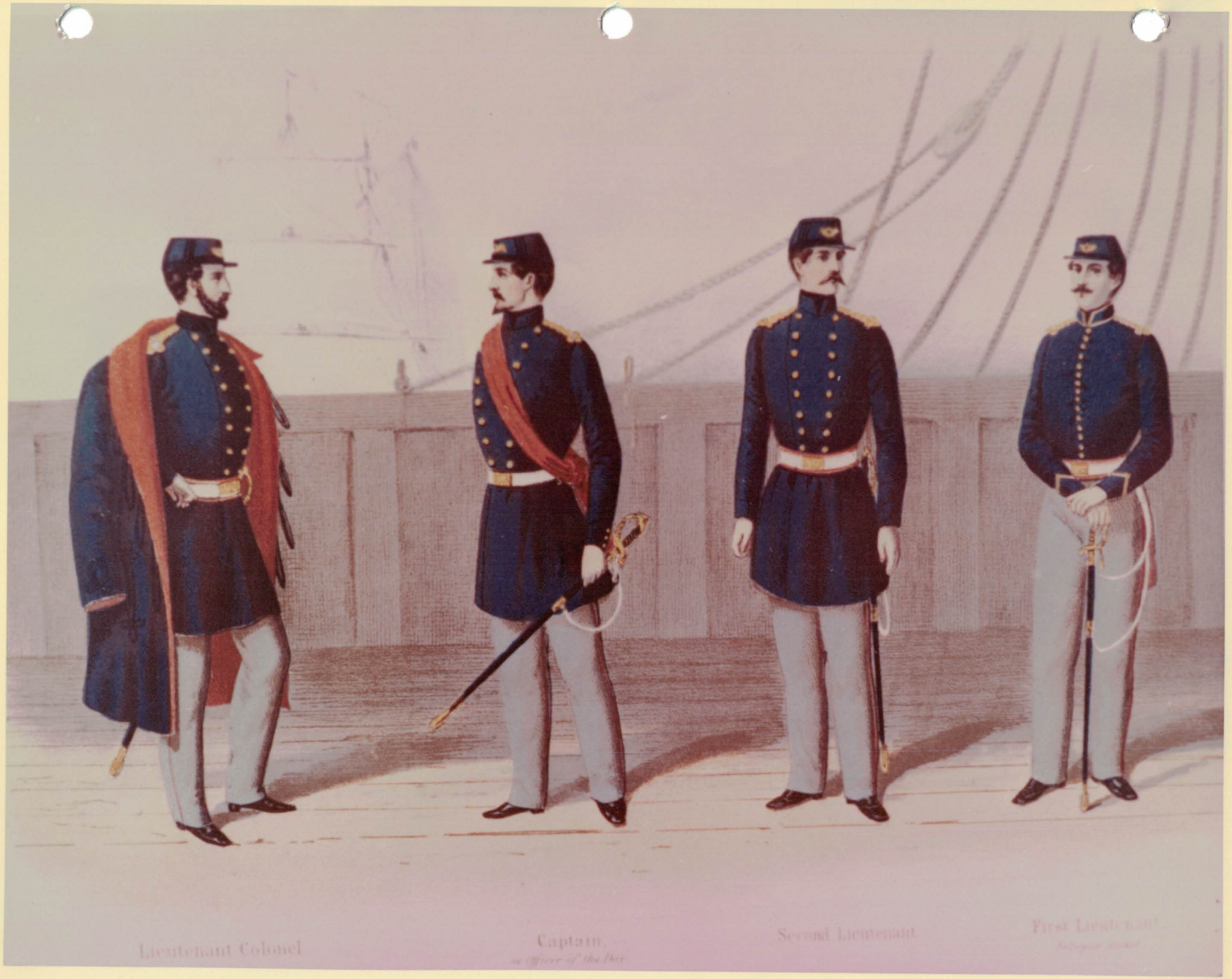
Harpers Ferry Negative Number HF-737

Uniform and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October 1859, from the Original Text and Drawing. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Philadelphia. Published 1859.

Officer Undress Uniforms, 1859.

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 521953

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Lieutenant Colonel
Captain
Second Lieutenant

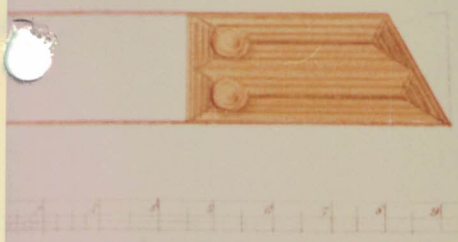
Harpers Ferry Negative Number HF-738

Uniform and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October 1859, from the Original Text and Drawings. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Phil., Publ. 1859.

Insignia of rank, Chapeaus, and plumes of officers, 1859.

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 521955

Fig 1



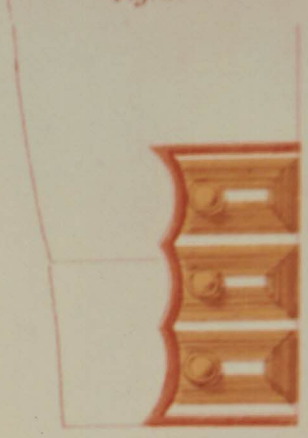
Scale of inches for Collars & Sleeves.

Fig. 4.



Lieutenants

Fig. 3.



Captains

Fig 2

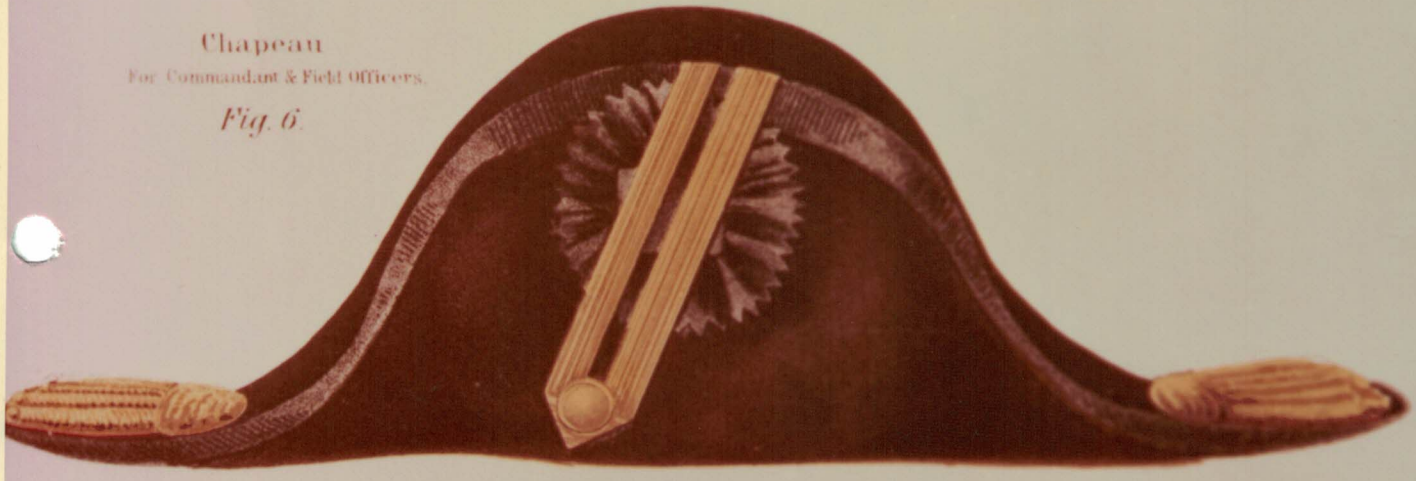


Field Officers.

Chapeau

For Commandant & Field Officers.

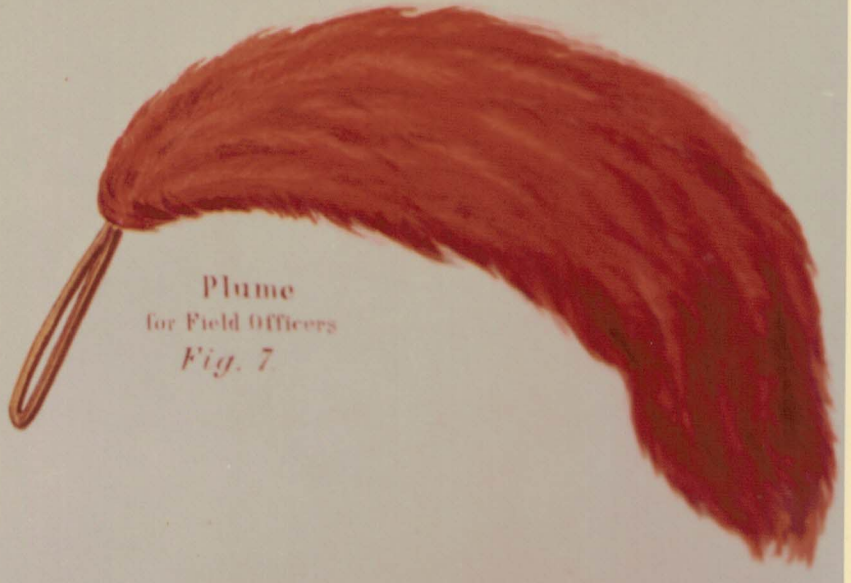
Fig. 6.





Chapeau Complete

Fig. 8.



Plume

for Field Officers

Fig. 7.

Harpers Ferry Negative Number HF-739

Uniform and Dress Regulations of the United States Marine Corps, October 1859, from the Original Text and Drawings. First Edition. Charles DeSilver, Philadelphia. Published 1859.

Officer Shoulder Knots

Defense Dept. Photo (Marine Corps) 521963



APPENDIX III

Fire-Fighting Equipment Data