

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful.
- Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial

☐ Monument *with* Sculpture ☐ Monument with Cannon
☒ Monument *without* Sculpture ☐ Historical Marker ☐ Plaque

Affiliation

☐ G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) ☐ M.O.L.L.U.S.
☐ W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) ☐ Other Allied Order
☐ SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
☐ DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
☒ Other: LYON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

Original Dedication Date 13 SEP 1874 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

LocationThe Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location Lyon Park, Arsenal & Broadway W90°12'38" N38°35'37"
 City/Village St. Louis Township County St. Louis City

The front of the Memorial faces: ☐ North ☐ South ☐ East ☒ West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...

Name CITY OF ST. LOUIS Dept./Div. FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Street Address 1200 MARKET

City ST LOUIS State MO Zip Code 63103

Contact Person FACILITIES MANAGEMENT Telephone (314) 613-7280

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...

Originally at the corner of 2nd and Arsenal, just east of present location. Later moved to promintory.

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = ☒ Stone ☐ Concrete ☐ Metal ☐ Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Pink-Reddish Granite

Material of the Sculpture = ☒ Stone ☐ Concrete ☐ Metal ☐ Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) pink-reddish granite, white limestone base
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = TWO BRONZE PLAQUES MISSING

Material of Cannon = ☐ Bronze ☐ Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
 Markings on muzzle = N/A

Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____
 Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? ☐ If so, describe N/A

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

Monument or Base: Height 28 feet Width 5.5 feet Depth 5.5 feet or Diameter _____
 Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found J. Mitchell & A. Druiding, ARC

Found on lower front of pink granite in front.

The "Dedication Text" is formed: ☒ cut into material ☐ raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional sheet if necessary.

FRONT: AUGUST 10, 1861

LYON

J. MITCHELL A. DRUIDING, ARC

MISSING: Bronze plaque of Gen. Lyon's portrait on Front

MISSING: Bronze plaque of mythological figure holding symbols of war & justice

UNKNOWN WHEN PLAQUES REMOVED.

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

<input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard
<input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square"	<input type="checkbox"/> Post Office	<input type="checkbox"/> School
<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building	<input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol	Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse	<input type="checkbox"/> College Campus	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle	<input type="checkbox"/> Library	_____

General Vicinity☐ Rural (low population, open land)☐ Town☐ Suburban (residential, near city)☒ Urban / Metropolitan**Immediate Locale** (check as many as may apply)☒ Industrial☒ Commercial☐ Street/Roadside within 20 feet☒ Tree Covered (overhanging branches)☐ Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)☐ Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor _____

Condition Information**Structural Condition** (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments *with* Sculpture, and Monuments *without* Sculpture - including the base for Monuments with *Cannon*. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (look for signs of exterior rust)	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Any evidence of structural instability? (look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Any broken or missing parts? (look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	<u>n/a</u>	<u>n/a</u>
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? (also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)	<u>cracks</u>	<u>cracks</u>

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>
White crusting	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Chalky or powdery stone	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Granular eroding of stone	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe...	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
some black crust on pink granite on rear of monument. cracks are small, but several on monument and base. Base is created by blocks of white limestone with beaded mortar to prevent water erosion (beading holding up well).		

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unable to tell

Surface CoatingDoes there appear to be a coating? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

☐ Gilded ☐ Painted ☐ Varnished ☐ Waxed ☐ Unable to determineIs the coating in good condition? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unable to determine**Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)**

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?

☐ Well maintained ☒ Would benefit from treatment ☐ In urgent need of treatment ☐ Unable to determine**Overall Description**

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).

Light clean up is suggested. Monument not in critical condition. 2 year inspection cycle is recommended. See additional page for more information.

Also, research ought to be conducted to see if the plaques are lost to history. If not, they ought to be returned. If pictures of them are available, a fund ought to be created to recreate these and rededicate the monument.

Supplemental Background Information

In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

US Grant 68 MO SUVCW

Date of On-site Survey 01 JULY 2005

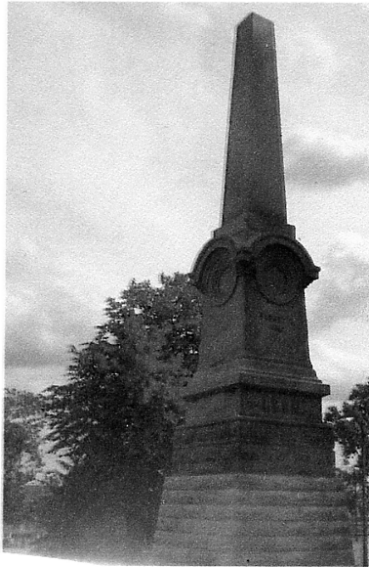
Your Name Walter E. Busch

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington. PDC

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
National Civil War Memorials Committee



Title: Lyon Monument, 1874
Artist: Adolphus Druiding
Artist Bio: Architect
Medium: Missouri granite with bronze plaques
Dimensions: 27' H, 5' W, 5' D
Location: Lyon Park - Broadway and Arsenal
Owner: City of St. Louis
Donor: Lyon Monument Association
Purchase Price: \$3,000

Lyon Park, at Broadway and Arsenal, is a pleasant open space just east of the Anheuser Busch brewery. Both an obelisk and a statue have been placed in the park which has been named after General Lyon because of its proximity to the U.S. Arsenal which Lyon saved from attack by Confederate forces.

MISSING ARE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

Lyon's portrait is cast on the bronze plaque on the front of the obelisk. On the reverse side is a mythological figure holding symbols of war and justice.

LYON PARK

South Broadway and Arsenal

Ordinance Date: 1868

10.92 Acres

Gift - Deed

STATUES:

General Nathan Lyon Monument

General Nathan Lyon Statue

History:

In 1868, the city sought to acquire the present site of Lyon Park, which was the western portion of the grounds of the St. Louis Arsenal. An Act of Congress on March 3, 1869 granted that section of the grounds between Fourth Street and Carondelet Avenue to the city as a public park. The grant was made on the condition that the city build a monument to General Nathaniel Lyon within three years. The grounds were transferred to the City in September, 1871. A movement to erect an equestrian statue of Lyon, who was killed in the Civil War battle of Wilson's Creek in 1861, was started by survivors of the War in 1865 and \$15,000 was raised by public subscription and a grant from the County Court in 1868. Three years later, the idea of a statue was abandoned in favor of a granite obelisk. This 28-foot shaft of Missouri granite was dedicated on September 13, 1874. It is decorated with a bronze medallion of a relief portrait of Lyon on its west side and on the east side is a similar medallion containing a classic figure symbolizing war and peace.

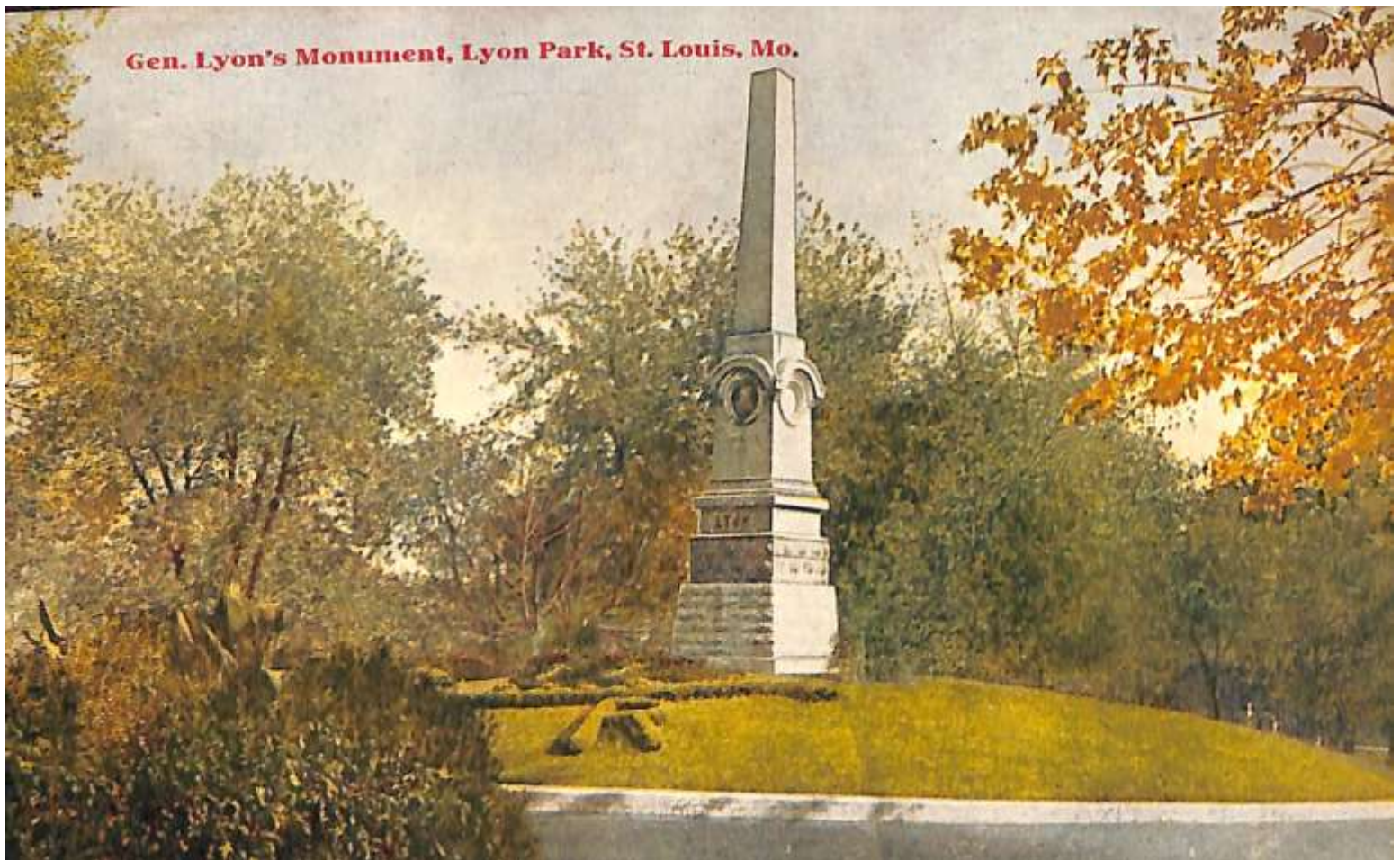
In the late 1930's, a stone equestrian statue of General Lyon was relocated in the park from its former site at Grand and West Pine Boulevards.



Description: The monument, an obelisk, is located in this park dedicated to Lyon, especially because of its proximity to the U.S. Arsenal which Lyon saved from attack by Confederate forces. General Lyon's portrait is cast on the frontal bronze plaque. At the rear, is a mythological figure holding symbols of war and justice, with a lion in the background. The monument was donated by the Lyon Monument Association in 1874.

Sculptor: Adolphus Druiding

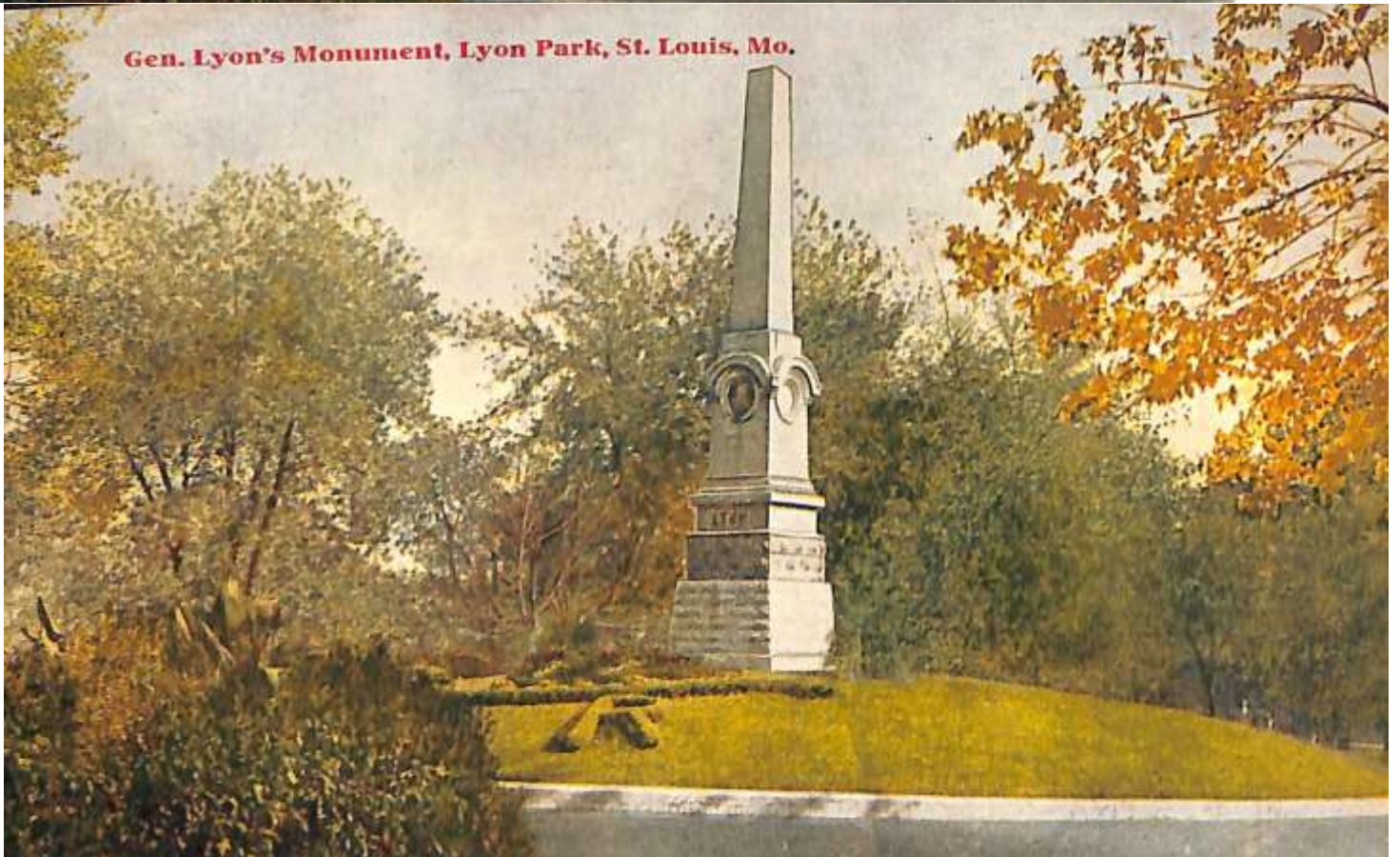
Year Dedicated: 1874



Gen. Lyon's Monument, Lyon Park, St. Louis, Mo.



Gen. Lyon's Monument, Lyon Park, St. Louis, Mo.



ORATION

BY

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN,

BEFORE

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

AT THE

INAUGURATION OF THE LYON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

IN

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, JANUARY 11, 1866.

CITY OF WASHINGTON:
1866.

ORATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I bid you welcome on this auspicious time. Free Missouri has chosen the first anniversary of her own emancipation ordinance as the day most appropriate for doing reverence to the name of Nathaniel Lyon. It is proposed that her representative men here assembled shall institute an association, having for its object the erection of some suitable monument to record his services, and the adoption of such measures of fraternity and celebration as may serve to keep his memory green. When we realize how signal were those services, and how sacred is that remembrance, no one can feel astonished that such a purpose should have drawn forth so large an audience, from all sections of our State, to participate in its ceremonies.

Invited by those charged with making preparation for this occasion, to be present and contribute to its expression, I shall humbly endeavor to perform the duty assigned me by such a review of the life and character of him whom it is intended to honor as shall assist in recalling more vividly some scenes that illustrated his career, and developing more clearly some elements that ennobled his soul. I shall labor to be brief. Others whom I see around me, distinguished leaders in arms as in eloquence, will contribute such adornment of speech and fervor of thought—such emotional persuasion—as I may not hope to attain.

Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon was born at Ashford, Wyndham county, Connecticut, July 14, 1810. Reared in the modest and manly

ways of New England life, characterized in youth by a fondness for mathematics, indicating force as well as precision of thought, animated by the example of an ancestor who signalized his courage at Bunker Hill and fell fighting at the head of his regiment in the battle of Harlem Plains, he found a congenial sphere in the profession of arms. In his eighteenth year he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated with distinction in 1831. Appointed to a lieutenancy in the second infantry, his first service was in Florida, during the latter part of the Seminole war. In 1847 he was promoted first lieutenant, and the adjustment of difficulties with Great Britain concerning the boundary question having released his regiment, stationed in Oregon, he was, soon after the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, ordered into active service. He joined General Taylor before Monterey, but subsequently was transferred and placed under the command of General Scott. During the battles which ensued he served with distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and "for meritorious conduct" received the brevet rank of captain. It was at the taking of the city of Mexico by our forces that he first shed his blood for the honor of the flag, being wounded by a musket ball while fighting bravely at the Belen gate.

On the 11th of June, 1851, he received the rank of full captain, and was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, preparatory to being sent to California for service against the Indian tribes.

Upon that duty he remained some years. When civil war, however, became imminent on our western border, owing to the conflict of freedom and slavery for the possession of the soil, he was ordered back from the Pacific and stationed with his company at Fort Riley, in Kansas Territory. As a military man he was there employed in a work of repression and maintaining order that tasked his patience and humanity to the utmost. It is, perhaps, not going too far to say that rigid methods of discipline had done much to impair the elasticity and independence of his mind, and the aversion to disorder to which he had been educated was well calculated to degenerate into a blind execution of the tyrannies of control. But in this instance a native vigor rescued him from the depressing influence. While prompt, therefore, to obey, and firm in the enforcement of law, he yet sympathized warmly with those who were resolute to defend the cause of liberty against all opposers, and it is perhaps the highest encomium that can be pronounced upon his bearing to say that he won no less the esteem of the Army as a most brave and capable officer, than the love and confidence of the people to whom he was so often and offensively opposed. It was upon the strength of the reputation thus achieved, that in 1861, when rebellion, under the cloak of State sovereignty, undertook to defy the Federal Government, the President, solicitous to sustain those who were laboring to prevent Missouri from joining the movement of secession, assigned him to what at that time was the most important command in the valley of the Mississippi—the arsenal at St. Louis. The incipient step of treason throughout the South had been to seize upon the military depots of the United States, which, under the management of the Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, had been well supplied with material in anticipation of their surrender. And it is beyond question that the same sinister policy had prevailed in regard to the arsenal at St. Louis. There were stored all the arms and munitions upon which the Government could rely for equipping the five great States of the Northwest. It was a prize that would be eagerly grasped by the authorities in Missouri, who were known to be hostile to the United States, and it was never doubted that it would require all the en-

ergy and devotion of its commander to maintain possession against the forces that were heralded as accumulating for its capture. Soon after his arrival he was advised by those whose solicitude had made them cognizant of all that was transpiring, that an officer on duty with him was unreliable, and had expressed himself ready to facilitate the entry of State troops. His reply was, "If he found the officer in question taking any step to throw the post into the hands of the enemy, he would throw him into the Mississippi river." And the same directness pervaded all his action. But these are matters on which I need not dwell. How nobly he achieved the purpose intrusted to him; how through days and nights of anxiety he sentinelled the ramparts with his little band, with what matchless skill he organized loyalty into armed battalions and occupied the city by an improvised garrison, and with what precision and power and method and nerve he struck the blow at the moment when treason was congregating into camp for attack—all these are blazoned as memorable inscriptions upon the flag of your patriotism. It will be sufficient to say that then it was the name and fame of Nathaniel Lyon became first commingled in time and wedded in eternity with the heroic struggle that has culminated in dedicating Missouri to equal rights and human freedom.

The military administration of General Lyon in this State, covering a period of little more than ninety days, was signalized not only by great vigor of preparation, but also by a large forecast of the magnitude and bearings of the war which was to ensue. Perhaps, however, that which more than all else will challenge the admiration of posterity in his conduct at this critical conjuncture was the boldness and unhesitating decision with which he took the initiative. While statesmen trembled and Cabinets prevaricated, while a republican Congress was denying its creed before a few remaining southern representatives, while the Government itself, after permitting a garrison at Fort Sumter to be sacrificed, was still cogitating expedients to hide the fact of war, he, a simple captain of infantry, with more of bravery than them all, with a courage that was genius, determined to assume responsibility and maintain at all hazards the supremacy of the United States in so much of its

territory as was intrusted to his keeping. In thus initiating hostilities he realized that it would be made the occasion of violent and inflammatory appeals to precipitate public opinion against the Federal Government; but he had also determined that his own movements should be so rapid, and his concentrations of force at important points so imposing, as to develop all there was of Union sentiment among the people, and preclude disloyal elements from effecting any organization. And it was with this view that he contemplated following up promptly the capture of Camp Jackson by the occupation of this capital, the arrest or dispersion of the Legislature then in session here, and the capture of those State officers who were inciting the people to rebellion.

The facility of such movement was not doubted, and it was perhaps the anticipated arrival of a superior officer rather than any question of policy that deferred its execution. This arrival and assumption of command by General Harney transpired two days afterward, and was in every sense unfortunate, inasmuch as his recognition of the situation was sadly deficient in clearness, while he was endeared by no ties of sympathy with the loyal people of the State. The result was immediate paralysis of military preparation. Volunteer enlistments were discouraged, the ardor of patriotism was chilled, consternation rapidly supplanted confidence on all sides. This was still further increased when it was known that General Harney had entered into an agreement by which the movement of Federal troops was to be stopped, the maintenance of order intrusted to General Sterling Price, and the Union men of the interior left without defense. That was a virtual surrender of the State to disloyal control. Advised of the effect produced, however, the United States Government hastened to correct the mistake it had committed, and the recall of General Harney and the promotion of General Lyon enabled the latter to act again with celerity and resolution. He at once prepared for occupying the State permanently in its strategic points. Having already dislodged the rebels who had begun to congregate in the southwest, by a swift movement of troops upon Potosi, and armed loyal companies in several of the most reliable counties, north as well as south of the Missouri

river, he ordered Colonel Curtis to occupy the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad strongly, and putting down traitors everywhere, to move with a detachment upon Lexington. He then gathered his whole disposable force together, and impressing a large flotilla of vessels, steamed at once to Jefferson City. His entry here was made on the 11th of June, 1861, the day following the departure of Governor Jackson and his staff.

General Lyon, remaining only long enough to give military organization to the place, and leaving a small garrison, hurried forward to Boonville, where in a brief but spirited engagement he scattered the hastily levied rebel forces that had concentrated to resist him. Many were made prisoners and paroled, many came in for clemency after the battle, a few were killed and wounded. The leaders mostly escaping, fled in the direction of Arkansas. Prior to leaving St. Louis General Lyon had dispatched a column under Colonel Sigel to occupy Springfield and disperse any hostile bands gathering in that quarter. The whole plan of operations as projected contemplated not only reinforcing this column directly from its base, but establishing a cordon, of posts across the southern part of the State, at Franklin, Rolla, Waynesville, Lebanon, and Carthage, that would render safe its communication. Contemporaneously it was General Lyon's intention to march southwardly from Boonville to Springfield with the troops under him, and thus uniting all his forces into a mobile army, to hold that point as a key to the defense of the State, not less against invasion from without than rebellion from within. It is remarkable that the outline of the campaign thus rapidly improvised by General Lyon, in the very outset of our civil conflict, should have been demonstrated by the whole course of the war—by our disasters not less than our victories—to be that in which alone there was safety, both for offense and defense. Indeed, it was the only plan compatible with the retention of the State under Federal control.

Some delays in procuring transportation; some needless dispersion of troops in the extreme Southwest; some want of energy in sending forward men and munitions from Rolla, embarrassed his concentration at Springfield; but his own arrival at that point on the 15th of

*

July, preceded by the return of detachments under Sigel and Sweeney a few days previous, enabled him to make a very formidable front. It was true that the enemy against whom he was antagonized might aggregate a much larger force than any he could hold in hand, and that there would be no lack of resolution in their ranks or skill in their leaders; but he calculated very greatly on his own superior armament and the admirable discipline of a large part of his command. The result demonstrated that in this respect his confidence was fully warranted. The steadiness displayed by the volunteer soldiery of Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, when first brought under fire, was in no respect inferior to that of troops in the regular Army stationed by their side. Indeed, it is but a just tribute to our citizen levies, who have stood forth so promptly and multitudinously during the five long years of warfare, to say that if a fault may be charged upon them when compared with veterans, it is that they are too impatient in their valor properly to realize danger when it confronts them.

It was in those eventful August days of 1861, when the fair rolling lands of the Southwest were first pressed by the foot of the invader, when the rebel levies under Price were augmented by those of Arkansas under McCullough, that General Lyon prepared for the impending battle—a battle destined to be decisive of so much in the history of our State. I shall not dwell upon all the incidents and movements designed to develop the strength and position of the enemy, or the plans first projected, afterward laid aside, for encountering the hostile forces. There was no discouragement among our troops, but rather an exalted confidence in their general. The rebels were likewise confident in their strength. Day after day increasing in numbers, and moving steadily forward, they encamped on the 9th of August along the ravines of Wilson's creek, some ten miles south of Springfield. It was here that General Lyon determined to attack them; and in doing so to strike them simultaneously in front and in the flank or rear. For this purpose, after retaining to himself some three thousand seven hundred men, and ten pieces of artillery for an attack along the Mount Vernon road, he intrusted Colonel Sigel with sixteen hundred men

and six guns for an assault along the Fayetteville road.

This division of his small army has been much criticized in military circles, as involving too great risk under the peculiar circumstances. Perhaps the criticism is just; and yet it may be affirmed confidently that had the projected diversion been pressed with a success and maintained with a fortitude equal to his own direct onset, the result would have given us a complete victory at an early hour in the day. Again, it has been maintained by many, that in the disproportion of his forces to those of the enemy, in the absence of any intrenched position of strength or secure line of communication with his base at Rolla or Jefferson City, he should not have hazarded a battle at all, but, taken advantage of a rapid retreat to evacuate the Southwest and select some other line for defense. This was known to be the opinion of some of the officers consulted by General Lyon, and to their reasoning he was at first inclined to defer, although it was in conflict with all his military instinct. But farther reflection and conference induced him to repose upon his own primary judgment, and attack the enemy in his camp. And in this I think he was right. A careful examination of all the facts elicited since the battle demonstrates that he derived from his initiative all the benefit he anticipated—that the enemy were taken at a great disadvantage and thrown into a confusion from which they did not recover for hours; and that, up to the very moment of retiring, even with a dismembered army, our troops maintained a victorious position. Besides, there were considerations of a general character that could not be disregarded in a matter of so much moment. Retreat without a battle would be to surrender the State to the enemy; for, in the face of such abandonment, loyal counties could not be asked to declare for the Government, while the impulse given to the cause of treason would force all the unprotected into its ranks. Besides, none knew better than he, that the outcome of a revolution, such as that which unfolded before him, was to be measured by beliefs and the constancy of whole peoples rather than by battles, whether lost or won. He did well and wisely, therefore, to make his stand at the front and not at the rear. Nay, he did more; for the valor of his army, the

glory of his bright example, the knowledge thus early made manifest that there was a lion in the path of treason, exerted an untold influence in strengthening the loyal cause throughout all the nation.

It is not my purpose to-day to trace minutely the incidents of that memorable battle. They are familiar to you all; and what there was of heroism displayed there, what of failure, or what of mischance, needs not to be again recited. Fought with a stubbornness beyond precedent in the earlier part of the war, it ever rises up again in memory, from the very ashes of sorrow, a burning light, fierce with incitement, amid the darkness of that time. It was at the culmination of that desperate encounter, when the thick ranks of the enemy, driven back again and again and repulsed in all their attempts to break the Union lines, were gathering for one more onset, in hope to recover vantage ground, that General Lyon stood forth in person to direct, and, if possible, anticipate their charge. He had been twice wounded already, but he paid no heed to his wounds. His horse had been killed, but he mounted another. Remonstrated with for such exposure, he replied, "I am but doing my duty." It was at this moment, when ordering the advance, that an orphaned Iowa regiment claimed his attention, saying, "Who will lead us, General?" He responded with rapid enthusiasm, "Forward, brave men, I will lead you," and, with his blue eye kindled to a blaze of light, and his manly form erect with confidence, he suited the action to the word and rode down to his death fearlessly and well. A sharp, swift pain, a sudden shock, and he fell insensible to the earth. He was hastily cared for; yet human aid could avail nothing there. His head supported by his orderly, the gurgling flow from his wound arrested by a change of position, one moment of consciousness vouchsafed to him, in which his opening eyes realized the scenes around him, then, with a radiant look and the words "Lehman, I am going up," he passed to the spirit land to render an account to his God of deeds done in the body. From amid the resounding tumultuous strife his soul went forth into the stilled silence beyond. From the narrow precincts of human discord he mingled abruptly with the infinities and eternities of time. From the field of blood and the

torn wreck of battle he was translated into the effulgencies where dwell cherubim and seraphim. Oh, how lustrous was that release!

It has been said by those who were near to his trust, that in the days preceding his death, the shadow of approaching dissolution fell upon his heart—that he was visited by one of those mysterious whispers of Providence that so often connect sensibly with the grave those standing on its brink; and that in the night preceding the battle, as he lay upon the open field, his memory, counting its beads, as it were, of childhood's home and a mother's image and early vanished hopes, voiced a low chant of by-gone time that hushed him into peaceful slumber. If this were so, it is yet certain that no foreboding affected his faith in the issue of the approaching conflict. To his aid-de-camp he declared it impossible that his men should be whipped. To himself there might come the summons, but defeat to his army was not within the range of his vision; and thus upheld by the loftiest sense of duty, serenely trusting his own life to the care of his Maker, devoting himself with ardor to the stern issues of that battle-field, and recking not of injuries or exposure or death, he will remain forever in history outlined as the heroic figure in the foreground of that great panorama of battle and of progress which shall portray our national deliverance from treason and rebellion.

The battle at Wilson's creek was in one sense a drawn battle, in so far at least as each of the contending armies had repulsed the attack made upon its lines, and yet the Union troops at the close of the engagement held the ground from which they had driven the enemy in the morning. Evident signs, moreover, betokened that consternation was beginning to pervade the rebel ranks. The withdrawal of forces from the front, the burning of a supply train far away to the left, and the destruction of baggage wagons and equipage in the immediate presence of our advance, told of trepidation ready to dissolve into retreat. Indeed, General McCulloch subsequently, in a publication made at Richmond to defend the inaction of his army and its failure to take the aggressive, declared and proved that he was forced to retire from the field because of want of ammunition. The testimony of rebel officers, taken later in the war, was also to the

effect that long before the last shot was fired the roads to their rear were filled with dismayed fugitives, who spread before them as they went reports of a great disaster to their arms. It may be affirmed, therefore, with confidence that had General Lyon lived, he who knew so well the advantage of prestige in war as to hazard in its behalf the chances of attack and a division of his forces, would have held with unquailing, resolute, indomitable tenacity to that field of battle, and by his mere presence converted it into a brilliant triumph for the Union cause. His own troops had suffered severely but were still held well in hand, and while even retreat could not dismay them an advance would have inspired irresistible enthusiasm and added another to the many instances of victory wrung from the confusion of conflict by the intuitive fortitude of an admirable leader.

I have thus undertaken hastily and imperfectly to set before you a sketch of the life and death of Nathaniel Lyon. And what is there after all in his brief career, crowned with so large an apotheosis, that strikes us most with reverence? Surely, it is not the aggregate result of his military achievements, for taken at their highest and credited with all their consequences, still they are as nothing in the scale when compared with the services rendered by many of the great captains who have since led our soldiers to victory. Nor is it alone the fact of his tragic death, in the foreground of so much of sacrifice by hundreds who have tendered their lives with equal devotion to the country, that makes us separate his name from that of all others in the tribute of this solemn occasion. Assuredly, there is a deeper meaning in the eloquent voice of his fame, and a profounder affiliation between his nature and that of those who thus hold him endeared, than any which comes of martial glory.

What that is and how it is, it behooves us much to consider, if we would truly know and esteem aright one who will confront future generations with his image.

Comparative anatomists tell us that the science they teach has arrived at such exactitude that in exhuming fossils from the earth and developing the outlines of huge animals that have passed away forever, oftentimes the discovery of a few vertebrae or joints or articulations will

suffice to determine the bony structure of the entire frame. Thus they are enabled to reconstruct mammoth or mastodon until they stand forth whole as when they trod first the green sward of primeval earth. It must be some such science that presides over the judgments of the people, when, from the disjointed passages of a broken and buried life, they erect that visible presence and fashion of the soul which becomes to them an exalted heroism. And preëminently has this been so in the relation sustained to General Nathaniel Lyon by the patriotism of this State. The tie of sympathy, which has thus strengthened with each year and day since he died, was one whose source many did not recognize at that hour of a fresh mourning for his loss, one that was perhaps overshadowed in the display of the towering energies of his active command, and yet it penetrated every tone of his voice, it was the constant illustration of his conduct, it animated him amid difficulties, and gave hope, decision, and inflexibility to his purpose from first to last—I refer to the deep absorbing conviction which possessed his whole being, that this was a war waged in behalf of freedom for all men, and that however circumscribed then as to methods of defense and loyalty, it could have no other termination than to proclaim "liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

It was no secret, from the outset of his career in arms, that he was a radical abolitionist, who held the grave words of the Declaration of Independence to be something more than glittering generalities, and who believed that the Constitution of the United States, which guaranteed to the citizens of each State the rights of citizens in the several States, was limited by no abridgments of color, and should be enforced regardless of sectional lines. The Army of the United States, fostered under pro-slavery influence and patronage, was not the place where such opinions were calculated to win respect or promotion, and yet he never swerved from the faith or scrupled to avow it. I have already alluded to the fact that during the disturbances attendant upon the immigration to Kansas he was ordered back from California and remained stationed for a long time at Fort Riley and other points in that Territory. While there his ardent temperament

and clear recognition of the principle involved enlisted his sympathies deeply in behalf of those who were so faithfully contending for freedom.

A private diary kept by him during that period of his life, a copy of which has been kindly furnished to me by a friend, evinces in every page the earnestness and boldness of his repudiation of the attempt then making by the Administration to drag a resisting people into acceptance of slavery. It also evinces in many of its entries how early he had foreseen the necessity of the extinction of slavery, in order that the perpetuity of our Union might be possible. And still later, when the conflict engendered in Kansas had assumed a national bearing and absorbed all other issues, when broad lines of sectionalism were beginning to appear, and parties and churches and socialisms were drifting into that inevitable conflict whose hour had come, he stood not by, an idle spectator of the great events which were gathering, but seized his pen, and sought to wield an influence for the right through the columns of the public press. A series of papers published by him at the time, in which he discussed the rights of labor, the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the morals of slavery, the secret of disunion, the grievances of the South, and the crime of rebellion, will be found even yet to possess much of interest. Though evidently the work of an unpracticed writer, they are distended by strong ribs of thought, and jointed and shewed throughout with the very logic of freedom. Subsequently, in the presidential canvass of 1860, he contributed still more important aid to the triumph of the Republican cause, believing that in its success was to be found the only safety of the nation, from anarchy on the one hand, or from a universal slave despotism on the other. Addressing those who, four years before, in the name of Americanism, had defeated the party of free soil, he concluded one of his appeals in these words: "You we ask to unite with us to strengthen those hands which we are confident are soon to become invested with this office of our national elevation and redemption from its present humiliation and disgrace before the enlightened world. You we invite to the ways of pleasantness and peace, along which, with the cause of humanity, we intend to bear Abraham

Lincoln amid the choros of our emancipated nation."

Prophetic words! How truly did they disclose that which was to come after, and how clear was the ray thus let in upon the depths of his own meditation! It will not be supposed that from fugitive contributions to the public press, or hastily written letters to distant correspondents, the inner faith of any heroic soul will be gleaned with certainty. Men of such type rarely speak out their whole thought, unless demanded by necessity, because they revere it too much to thrust it forth where no sympathy awaits. But in the glancing light of expression here and there the true lineaments will oftentimes start forth with strange distinctness, and the half-suppressed utterance becomes thus the very emphasis of a life. And so it was with the lamented Lyon. Reserved in his customary address; writing principally to influence others, and from the stand-point of their reason, not his own, it was only when the fires of his noble nature shot forth, in despite of a self-imposed control, that men recognized the intensity of his convictions and the depth of his faith. In real life he was different. There his manner of daily intercourse, his habits of conversation, his ordinary beatings, were far more responsive to his feelings, and left an impression upon all of great earnestness combined with great intrepidity. It was this frankness of demeanor, this clear reading of the character of others, and equally clear rendering into action of his own, that so early won for him the implicit confidence of the loyal population of St. Louis when intrusted with the arsenal at that point. Seeing more plainly than any other saw the work to be done, he was at no loss to recognize who could be relied on to aid that work, and resting his analysis upon the principles at issue, he made no mistakes in persons or parties.

Thus it was that, in responding to the cheers of a German regiment, which had just received its arms, and was returning to the city—one of the many that rallied to the flag in that brief hour of imminent danger—he spoke in terms touched with pathos of his own feeling at witnessing the alacrity with which those foreign to the soil rushed forward to defend the nation while its own sons leveled the parricidal hand. He knew that it was no question of party or pa-

tronage with them, but one of pure principle, and as such he could not but honor them the more for their devotion, and took occasion then and there to declare that in his own belief "the safety of Missouri would be recognized in the future, under the Providence of God, to have been assured by the love of liberty inborn in the German people."

Educated in the formalism of a military school, it was to have been anticipated that General Lyon would be most punctilious in the discharge of duty. But with him the regard for it was something more than punctillio; it was a morbid tenacity of its strictest requirements that at times gave an appearance of harshness to his character. He was resolute to do all that was required, and no personal trouble or sacrifice ever induced him to practice evasion or permit neglect. Thus it is related that on one occasion he was stationed at a frontier post, and for a period of four months was the only commissioned officer present with the garrison. Upon him, therefore, devolved the duties of commandant, post adjutant, company commander, and officer of the day; and yet during those four months he never failed to visit the guard, in the latter capacity, twice during each night, once at nine o'clock and again after midnight. I doubt if the same can be said of any officer in the American Army. Those who were placed under his command were at first inclined to construe his discipline as severity, but a very short experience invariably sufficed to change such opinion when it was found that he was only relentless toward the unfaithful. This was shown in the attachment and trust with which he was regarded by the men of his own company during the years of his service as a junior officer, a trust which was often manifested by making him the depository of sums of money aggregating large amounts, for which there was no other receipt than his honor. Abstemiousness in diet, a scrupulous regard for health, neatness of personal attire, and a modest carriage completed the symmetry of this model of a perfect soldier.

General Lyon was characterized mentally by a rapid intuitive reasoning rather than the slower elaboration of logical forms. He seemed to arrive at convictions by a forecast rather than by argumentation, and there was nothing of

which he was so intolerant as a sophism or a technicality. Strongly objective and reliant upon his own integrity of purpose, given to wide generalizations of thought, and adorned by those frugal virtues, truth, chastity, and temperance, he won upon our faith rather by assurance of what was within than by outward iteration. He was one of Plutarch's men whom simplicity and directness environed like an aureole. His devotion to that service in which all of his life was so freely rendered, and to which all of worldly estate was so grandly bequeathed, was a spontaneous offering, not a cold calculation. The spirit which upheld him was not that of the professional soldier, indifferent to sacrifice, aiming only at victory; not that of the strategic leader of armies, eager for advantage in the game of war; not that of the commander, knowing no duty but obedience, professing all his creed in the term loyalty; but it was a spirit that found its true inspiration in the cause which was perilled on the issue, and recognized that cause in all its humanities and liberal promise as the one hope of future generations.

But I may not linger as I would wish upon this grateful theme—the lineaments of a character so strong, brave, and upright. His manner of death was itself a pronounced obituary. His most moving funeral rites were those of the battle-field. Yet, there was not wanting other and larger expression. The thanks of the nation were rendered in resolutions adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives, declaring that Congress "deemed it meet and proper to enter upon its records a recognition of the eminent and patriotic services of the late Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon. The country to whose service he devoted his life will guard and preserve his fame as a part of its glory." And the President was requested to cause the same to be read at the head of every regiment in the United States. The response of the people, too, when an opportunity presented, was a still more emphatic demonstration. His body, hastily buried near the field of battle, was exhumed by his relatives, under a flag of truce, for transportation to his early home on the Atlantic shore. But what was designed as an unostentatious transfer could not go forward without calling forth the most signal manifestations of grief throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In all places where his remains lay in state, multitudes thronged to pay their last tribute to his memory. Along the lines of railway citizen soldiers gathered to drop the flag over his funeral car. St. Louis, amid its loyal population, was one wide house of mourning. The great cities of Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York vied with each other in their testimonials, bewailing his loss as a national calamity. It was a spontaneous outflowing of popular sympathy and sadness, that in all this long martyrology of our best and bravest, has only had its parallel in the gloom attendant upon the return to its sepulchral home of the confined form of Abraham Lincoln. These two, first and last of the great sacrifices, enshrined in the same supreme sympathy, how clearly they made plain in death not less than in life, that this Union is one and inseparable.

Borne along to the town of Eastford, in the State of Connecticut, the ceremonial of his interment bespoke how feelingly New England regarded the fall of her second Warren. The church bells sounded plaintive in the hushed air; the sobbing music scarce knew its notes; the heart of the vast concourse was touched with infinite pity as his form was lowered to its rest beneath the weeping willows, and the response, earth to earth, pronounced above his grave. He lay with his fathers near by the Still river. His last long march was done. There have been many marches famous in this war. There was the march to Richmond that cast such a swath of dead men by the wayside. There was that other march, which will live forever in chronicle and song, the March to the Sea. But that burial march from the West to East was more typical than any of these, in that it forecast the moral element of our great national struggle—a struggle which shall have its ending only when humanity shall put on the robes of equality; when color and race shall disappear in the lines of virtue; when John Brown shall be accredited as patriot and statesman, and Liberty shall claim the continent as her own.

Four years have gone by since the compass of his life was closed—four years horrid with the realities of carnage, and wicked with the dream of disunion; and now our nation, com-

pacted by conflict, confronts the world with a power and prestige second to none. The fields have smiled once more with their yellow harvest gleaned in peace; the stir of industry resounds on every side; commerce has reentered upon its rights. The conquests of force have been made permanent by absolute surrender; and armies disbanded; navies laid up in ordinary; the equipage of war thrown off, show how confident the Government feels in its power to make good the fruits of that submission. And the word has gone forth likewise, that alone redeemed our conflict from the barbarism of a strife for simple mastery: that word—first spoken in a whisper, afterward shouted with acclaim—first a military edict, now a constitutional guarantee—that beneath our flag throughout all the land no human being shall ever again be held as a slave. The last days of the year just closed were made glorious by proclamation of that event; and even now your national Congress keeps watch and ward to see the announcement fulfilled in all its breadth and wealth of meaning.

We have been rendering homage to-day to the life and services of one who gave his all to the more hope of such a consummation: whose lot was cast amid the more violent phases of that struggle, but whose faith went far out into the future, even to this day of rejoicing over an "emancipated nation." That faith of his should be a watch-word to us forevermore, whereby amid the discouragements of the present we may repose upon the confidences of the future. All of progress is not yet attained for our people, all of freedom not yet won for this nation; and because the after part of that progress is resorted to the methods of peace and not of war, and because it remains still to verify that it be liberty, and not hypocrisy which is set up, we may not abandon the issue of these times without proving recreant to our trust. Years of toil and trial may have to be confronted before the end shall draw nigh. The term of a generation of men is the historic period of the accomplishment of social revolutions such as that which now environs us, and shall we abandon then the guardianship that is devolved on us out of this chaos of old forms, and give to those who would have made ruin in the name of slavery and disunion, the ordering of


any essential guarantees of peace and freedom? That is a grave and pregnant inquiry, going to the soul of all our late armed controversy, and eminently fit to be pondered in this memorial hour.

Far be it from my purpose to intrude upon your notice the jarring creeds that divide factions in the time set apart for tributes to the dead. But this is not partyism—it is patriotism, and it would be no honor to him whose name we are preparing to inscribe in those lists that are to teach our children by illustrious example, were any affectation to preclude us from the thought of that larger duty developed in the relations that victory has imposed. He is joined now to the Everlasting. He sees the light of a celestial sphere, and his being is attuned to harmonies not of earth. But who can doubt, if he were here in the flesh, that he

would counsel us by that hope he held so sacred, never to imperil the achievements of our war of liberation by making it possible for the vanquished to falsify those decrees which in the name of freedom have gone forth to every kindred and nation and tongue?

And in conclusion, I would say to you who have purposed to commemorate the virtue and valor of Nathaniel Lyon, go forward zealously with your noble tribute; carve the laurel around his brow; build high the shaft that shall bear witness to his fame; quarry the purest marbles whereon to inscribe his services, and dedicate your work when done to the Centuries, for be sure that the memory of one so pure in heart, so steadfast in faith, so true in every action to the simple grandeur of his heroic mold, is what the world will not willingly let die.





AUGUST 10.
1861

LYON.

LYON MONUMENT.

A Contest as to Where it Will Be Located.

South St. Louis Does Not Want Her Park Sold.

But This is Necessary to the Success of the Plans of the Association.

The Lyon Monument union held a meeting last night at Turner hall, about twenty members being present, and President John C. Vogel in the chair. The report of last meeting was read by Mr. Ferdinand Schnake, secretary of the Union, and approved.

Mr. Schnake, the committee of one appointed to take steps to secure an extension of the time allowed by the special act governing the matter, for the erection of a monument to Gen. Lyon upon the land set apart by the government for that purpose, reported that he had conferred with Hon. G. A. Finkelnburg, who expressed an opinion that it was now too late in the session to attempt to bring the matter before congress.

Mr. Vogel stated that on the night of the last meeting he telegraphed the desire of the Union to Washington, but with what result he could not tell.

Two letters from Mr. J. S. Shepard, secretary of the Lyon Monument association, were received and read. The first acknowledged the receipt of a copy of the resolution passed by the Union constituting Dr. Hammer, John C. Vogel and Capt. Neustadler a committee to wait upon the association and confer with them, in order, if possible, to secure a co-operation between the two organizations. He stated that he would lay the resolution before the trustees of the association, and they would undoubtedly appoint a committee to confer with the representatives of the Union.

The second letter announced that the special committee appointed by the city council, and the committee appointed by the association, to endeavor to secure the passage by congress of a bill enabling the association to sell the grounds mentioned, the proceeds to go into a general fund for the erection of the Lyon monument in Lafayette park, would hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 23, (to-day) at one o'clock P. M., in the office of Cavender & Rowse, and inviting the Union to send a committee to confer with them at that place.

The letters were filed.

Mr. Rombauer moved that the committee appointed at the last meeting—Messrs. Hammer, Vogel and Neustadler—be instructed to attend the meeting mentioned in the second letter. Carried.

Dr. Hammer stated that he had held a conversation with Mr. Maurice, treasurer of the association, and he was satisfied that the association and Union could not work together

style
be raus
dollar:
the str
this c
name
lowed
while
menth
they a
Mr.
contri
worth
in the
to kno
who e
grant.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

Mr.
to the
go to
dedic
that g
not re
but a
ter.

omus-
rigan
asked

an's),
de on
n by
ses by
Prof.
in de-
l Dr.
place
ntem-
joying
r, and
yle of
com-
e his
of the
venty-
of the
some
dureh
and
rvices
tor of

e day,
on at
gratu-
re ma-
night
riately
terms,
h, his
ch he
on this
exhor-
ed the
vening
(Wis-
and all
ot the
ished

rings,
ating,
urn in
cheeks

K A.
REET,
TAKE

nence
opera,

place.

The letters were filed.

Mr. Rombauer moved that the committee appointed at the last meeting—Messrs. Hammer, Vogel and Neustadler—be instructed to attend the meeting mentioned in the second letter. Carried.

Dr. Hammer stated that he had held a conversation with Mr. Maurice, treasurer of the association, and he was satisfied that the association and Union could not work together. The association had raised about \$15,000, but the monument which they had ordered, and which was ready for casting, would cost \$30,000. They were determined in not locating it on the ground set apart for it, and hence the Union and their organization could not act together, their purposes being so directly opposed. Some of the members of the association thought the monument should be erected at the park, and Gen. McNeil thought Camp Jackson the proper place. It was finally decided to select a location in the park overlooking Camp Jackson. He was assured by the secretary that all the arguments the Union committee might offer would not change the minds of the association, and he believed it. There were two good reasons why the Lafayette park proposition should not succeed. In the first place the ground which Gen. Lyon occupied so long during his life was the fittest place for a monument; and, again, South St. Louis should have this park, which the liberality of the government seeks to make hers. As for the monument which is now in the sculptor's hands, he understood from men upon whose judgment he placed great reliance that it was a failure. It did not do justice to the subject, and would give poor satisfaction to Lyon's admirers. Dr. Hammer also stated that if he was to act as chairman of the committee which was to meet this joint committee of the council and the association he wished some definite instructions from the Union, so that what he might utter would meet the expression of the Union's views.

Mr. Schnake moved that the committee be instructed to remind the association that the limit of time fixed by the law donating the property would soon expire, and if prompt action be not taken the land would revert to the government. Also to propose that the association and Union unite in the erection of an obelisk at Arsenal park.

Mr. Vogel hoped some speedy action would be taken. To fail to erect a monument would place the city in the position of one who obtains property under false pretences, saying that it would do a certain thing and failing to do it.

Mr. Rombauer stated that he was in favor of Mr. Schnake's motion, with an amendment. The "obelisk" proposition was a new one, and only enumbered the question as it would afford the association a good ground or opposition to the Union.

Yours fait

The chair-
tion present
St.

Capt. J. M.
tion Comi-
DEAR SIR:
passenger a-
R., and per
Louis and re
The rates of
rates. Tick
return July
notice of our

The follow-
was read:

Hon. C. I.
Louis:
DEAR SIR:
souri Pacific
institutions.
nor Chicago.
Desirous of
the "Bridge"
of July as a
refusing to c-
ursions on
all our state
dian territo-
fare. These
and 4, and g
are also in
Western con-
excursion t
throughout
Colorado.
We are ad-
fidently ex-
taxed to its
thousands
glory on Ind

Mr. W. W.
for the firew
New York, w
ing. He ga
would be re
would have
sition on the
south side
when place
feet, or a lit

Grand Ma
had appoint
ant chief m
Beneke adj
dress Marsh
is at 609 Loc

The comm-
orate plans f
ing the day.
umphal arch
trances and
piers, the co
committee o

Mr. Georg
mittee. rend

opera, to the ers of ement works been reduce anner, nd the always erative is "A ows us icinity re, the othed. hich he lugs a e, and re with orielle's her ruf- bed in a grand y re- very prayer vs the ings us Gabri- rdsmen him by k him, sabled, rith his e peas- , enter e three prince to Go- he cur- opera, r these

thins. yester- great fair in cluding on the panned d com- At the various of the benefit ce. A for the ote at forty re cast as ac- puate

or opposition to the Union.

The motion was amended by substituting "monument" for "obelisk," and then adopted.

Mr. Rombauer stated that little had yet been done toward preparing for the proposed grand festival on August 10. Only one regimental committee—that of the 1st—had met, and they agreed to call a meeting of the old members to be held at Yaeger's garden on Saturday evening at eight o'clock. All of the regimental committees should take like action. He offered a resolution to the effect that all members of old regiments be called to meet at their old headquarters on Saturday evening.

Dr. Hammer said that the officers of the regiments should meet and make arrangements prior to that time.

Mr. Niederwieser stated that the Fourth of July celebration so occupies the minds of all our citizens, now, that they cannot take an interest in anything of smaller proportions. He thought these meetings should be postponed until after the Fourth.

Mr. Rombauer said that a great deal of time will be required to make necessary preparation, and no time should be lost. Let meetings be held on Saturday night, and a committee of three men be appointed from each company to hunt up the old members, and get the regiments on their legs.

Mr. Niederwieser stated that his regiment was badly fixed, as its principal officer, Gen. McNeill, favored the Lafayette park project. He thought, however, that a good substitute could be found.

It was agreed that the chief officers of the regiments hold meetings between date and Saturday, and that on Saturday night a meeting of the regiments be held.

Hon. G. A. Finkelnburg having arrived, he was called on for an expression of views on the Arsenal park matter. He stated he did not think it necessary to secure an extension of time. The law simply required that a monument be erected by the time specified, and a cheap stone or slab, properly inscribed, would comply with this provision, and this could remain until the Union had raised sufficient funds to build such a monument as was desirable. Himself and others had taken much pains to secure the land grant, and it would be a pity to lose it by default.

Dr. Hammer said that he did not expect great results from the meeting of conference committees, and he expected that the Union would have to erect a monument unaided. The committee would labor hard, but it was not probable that the minds of the association could be changed. In this case, as times are very hard, and as people cannot afford to be liberal in any cause, it would be a difficult matter for the Union to raise \$30,000, which amount would be necessary to secure a grand statue. Therefore he proposed that an obelisk of immense proportions, after the

mitt at t whe upon with tive clus Ado

We staff troo Th man wee Atel will by C Th to o fant Th now rail cav vac Ti pre of t will is o

By 27, I prac out of n tabl his cou istel Th regi they dipl nor ply

S. at stre H. to \$ crov but prop esta Dr. who into deed own

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN

T.

ill Be

Want

s of the

meeting
ry mem-
C. Vogel
ting was
etary of

ppointed
the time
the mat-
to Gen.

ernment
onferred
xpressed
e session
ongress.

the last
he Union
he could

secretary
were re-
lged the
passed
hammer,
r a com-
confer
ure a co-
ns. Be

style of the Vendome column in Paris, be raised. It would cost only a few thousand dollars and would be far more beautiful than the statue now in course of preparation. On this column would be inscribed the general's name and a brief history of his public life, followed by a list of the names of those who died while fighting under him. Dr. Hammer had mentioned this plan to several old soldiers and they approved of it.

Mr. Rombauer said that congress at one time contributed a quantity of gun metal worth about five thousand dollars to assist in the building of the monument, and he wanted to know if this would not properly go to those who erected a monument on the government grant.

Mr. Finkelnburg stated that if it was donated to the "Lyon Monument association" it would go to that organization; but if it was simply dedicated to the erection of a monument on that ground, the Union could claim it. He did not remember how the resolution was worded, but a nice legal point was involved in the matter. But he could see no reason for conflict between the association and the Union, and he would be pleased to see both projects succeed.

He favored the Arsenal park project first, however, and had not heard of the other until he saw it mentioned in the council proceedings a short time ago. He understood that his name appeared in the pamphlet as one of the members of the association, but he was not posted as to its plans.

Mr. Vogel said that the Union did not object to a monument in Lafayette park, but they did certainly object to selling Arsenal park to pay for it. Here was the whole trouble.

Without transacting any further business the Union adjourned.

THE CELEBRATION.

Progress of the Arrangements.

C

Two

The
year
the C
ing m
lic of
ucatic
Jean
stitut
versit
ityiek

Mar
citize
refer
lauda
noble
go fre
will r
honor

The
Chris
in E
into
notev
exam
vals t
annu
natio
benef
tainir

The
foren
give
brand
Spa
a pas
day n
essay
honor

In
noun

LYON MONUMENT UNION.

Meeting of the Association Last Night.

Programme of the Procession and Exercises at Lyon Park Next Sunday.

Ex-Gov. Fletcher and Mr. Valentine Grimm to be the Orators of the Occasion.

An adjourned meeting of the executive committee and directors of the Lyon Monument union was held last night at the office of the St. Louis Mutual Fire Insurance company, corner of Seventh and Locust streets, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the inauguration of the Lyon monument on Sunday next. John C. Vogel, president of the union, and Fred Schnacke, secretary, were present at their posts.

Among those present were Gen. Albert Sigel, Col. John McFall, Gen. Salomon, Col. R. J. Rombauer, Maj. Fuchs, Capt. Wm. Hahn, R. H. Mayer, Capt. Tiernan, Gen. A. J. Smith, Col. David Murphy, R. T. Rombauer and others.

THE ORATORS OF THE DAY.

The committees being called on to report. Col. McFall from the committee on speakers stated that ex-Gov. Fletcher had consented to deliver an address in English, and Valentine Grimm in German.

THE MILITARY.

Gen. Sigel made a verbal report regarding the military organizations that would turn out on the occasion. He saw Gen. Gray, who expressed objections to turning out on Sunday. The Lindell Grays, Capt. Sullivan, are expected to participate. Simpson's battery refuse to turn out. Reliance can be placed on the Lindell Grays to turn out.

R. T. Rombauer reported that there would be a good turn out of the 1st Missouri.

THE INVITATIONS.

Col. Rombauer from the committee on invitations reported that invitations have been sent to President Grant, Secretary Belknap, Gen. Sherman, Sigel, Blair, Col. Heigel, Engleman, Govs. Beveridge, Woodson, Koerner, Reynolds, governor of Iowa, Mayor Brown, heads of city departments, police commissioners, judges of the circuit courts, U. S. officials, O. D. Filley, John Howe, James O. Broadhead, Henry T. Blow, E. O. Stannard, Erastus Wells, Wm. H. Stone, members of the legislature from St. Louis, members and officers of the school board, proprietors and editors of newspapers, contributors to Union Safety fund in 1861, commander of barracks and commander of arsenal.

Col. Rombauer on behalf of the committee reported the following

The V

On Sat
district
age wan
They too
living no
streets t
fared we
suddenl
police
from

a boy
the stran
that pla
was call
departed
evening
Fourth

The serg
tice men
him. T
counter
tioned h
after wr
gleaned,
seen. E
stolen a
East St.

in the
he again
down on
some til
Illinois.
lady was
station,

she was
police co
distress
witness.

About
Boettich
not at al
sorry sig
rough

He gave
and the
ative of
business

and who
sent wor
the boy
der hear
city this
day ever
the cars.
than a d
youthful

Rev. E
sojourni
David
nal, is st

of barracks and commander of arsenal.

Col. Bombauer on behalf of the committee reported the following

PROGRAMME.

A procession to the inauguration of the movement will be formed. The first column, Col. Chas. G. Stifel, marshal, assembles at Stifel's brewery, and consists of citizens from the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, and members of the Fifth regiment Missouri reserve. The column assembles at half-past 1 p. m., and, preceded by a band, marches at two o'clock down Fourteenth to Franklin avenue, where, at R. Wessling's, it is joined by citizens from the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, and the members of the Fourth regiment Missouri reserves.

The column marches down Tenth street to Turner's hall, where the second column, B. Laidbold, marshal, is formed by citizens from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards, and the members of the First regiment Missouri volunteers, Blair; Second regiment Missouri volunteers, Boernstein; Third regiment Missouri volunteers, Sigel; Third regiment Missouri reserves, McNeill. This column is headed by the Lindell Greys, who march, with a band of music, from the Four Courts to Turner's hall, where the grand marshal Gen. A. J. Smith takes command of the procession and marches it down Market to Fifth, down Fifth to Carroll and Carondelet avenue, where it is joined by the third column, Gen. C. E. Salomon commanding, consisting of the citizens from the First, Second and Third wards and members of the Fourth regiment Missouri volunteers, Col. Schittner; the First regiment Missouri reserves, Col. Almstead, and the Second regiment Missouri reserve, Col. Kallmorn.

The procession so formed marches down to Lyon park, where it is greeted by a national salute.

The ceremonies on the ground are opened by John C. Vogel, president Lyon Monument union.

First national air, Star Spangled Banner, by the Arsenal band.

Speech by Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher.

National air, "Hail Columbia," by Arsenal band.

Speech in German by Valentine Grimm, Esq.

National air, "Red White and Blue," by Arsenal band.

The programme was adopted, and also a motion that it be published in the four English and three German morning papers of the city.

Col. David Murphy stated that Col. Sam. Lowe had received no invitation, but indicated a willingness to turn out, and the chair stated that Col. Sam. Lowe would be received with all the men he could get to turn out.

sojour

David
nal, is

Gov.
from
few da
R. 1
Rock
South

Capt
at Nev
South
Gen.
nue a
Plante

Dr.
for sta
the La

Col.
tional
the So

Col.
Lincol
Grang

Mr.
Co., le
and M

Mr.
was at
Vanda

Capt
from b
ing th

R. B
the So
compa

Hon.
govern
this m

Hon.
ocratic
yester

Col.
of the
which
registe

A. L.
Richar
nelle, 1

Bridge

J. C.
ville,
tion; C

Cincin
Mo., 4

J. A.
Florid

A. Pri
John I
Sarat

Wm.
the En
L. Joh
York,
South
bridge

W. I
peka,
Geo. I
Austin
Evans
Kinne

Jas.
Houst
Ark.;

that Col. Sam. Lowe would be received with all the men he could get to turn out.

On motion of Mr. Schnake, it was carried that members of former regiments, not having been organized in this county, be requested to join any regiment represented in the procession.

A letter was read, addressed by John C. Vogel to President Grant, informing him that the Lyon monument has been erected and completed in compliance with law, and in accordance with the plan and designs of Mr. A. Druiding, approved by the president August 3 last, and filed in the war department. The communication concludes as follows:

Now we would most respectfully apply for such evidence of your approval as may in your judgment be necessary to fully establish the title to the grounds appropriated for said monument and to be filed in the archives of this city. Would it not be well to embody in your approval of our action a condition, that the grounds be used for park purposes only? For verification of the above, we would respectfully refer you to Gen. Grierson, commanding the arsenal. Hoping that we may soon have the pleasure of hearing from you,

I have the honor, etc.

JOHN C. VOGEL,

Pres. Lyon Monument Union.

Gen. Salomon announced the selection of the following marshals in the three lower wards:

First Ward - South, V. B. S. Reber.

" " North, Martin Lorentz.

Second Ward - Hon. Th. Horman.

Third Ward - Capt. Fr. P. Becker.

A committee consisting of Mr. Hahn, Mr. Brenser and Col. McFall was appointed to employ three bands of music, one for each of three columns.

The meeting adjourned to meet at same place on Friday evening, when the different marshals are requested to be present.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Jas. I
Housto
Ark.;
Collins,
Louisv;
Md.; C
ford, S;

Rev.
phan a
yesterd
Central
He was
whom I
ble info
ters.

A me
of the d
for the
were p
preside
of Cinc
and J.
pany.

A Not
Just
June

...
weeks
shares
stock i
means
in Ohio
the sto
has no
therefo
"Th
notify
at an s
on the
check
"As
not co
to resa
and, t
It is h
"I a
ingnes
stock;
But I
"Wh

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, MONDAY MORNING.

LYON MONUMENT,

The Inauguration at Arsenal Park Yesterday.

Speeches by Hon. Joseph Tatum, Valentine Grimm and Col. J. A. Joyce.

her sister, as far—the immens—brought ov—tem could—ful enough—ite clouds—s, and the—low of His

if spir—physical, considers of a single—love be—man ill—dm, with—ans lose—conceal—ly earth's—s shadow

e comfort with the re impure—perate it—t. religion—mporary;—ary condi—done can—perience as he has—virtue is—of either—manhood—to dead—by these—roblem of—comphly—y remain—beautiful—in it, be—s noxious—and must—with its—ad in con—Moreover it bears—simply—its own—ns which—ver back—ch a con—complain

less than s, who to be liable by having—elve how—than by—pline of—entiment

The dedication of the monument or obelisk erected at Arsenal park in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, took place yesterday afternoon. It was a very interesting procession which paraded our streets in honor of the occasion. It was composed of three divisions, marshaled respectively by Col. Charles G. Stifel, Col. John McFall and Col. Solomon. Col. B. Laiboid should have acted as marshal of the second division, but his state of health prevented. The procession was headed by the Lindel Grays, under Capt. Tom. O'Sullivan, and in order followed the Attack Blues, (colored) Simpson's battery, and then a long array of soldiers and citizens, who either fought under Lyon or regarded him as a hero. There were many battered and crippled veterans, in whom the occasion seemed to awaken a martial spirit and to bring vividly back to memory the day when they received the maiming in which they now evidently took a pride. The old and tattered battle-flags of the numerous regiments which participated, had been sent down from Jefferson City, and were proudly paraded. The rear of the procession was brought up by a long array of crowded carriages. The St. Louis Cornet band, C. F. Richter leader, had the lead, and about a dozen other bands were scattered along at intervals. The grand marshal who had charge of the whole was Gen. A. J. Smith.

It was fully four o'clock when the procession arrived at the Arsenal grounds, well worn from their long and hot tramp. There awaited them a crowd of people numbering several thousands. There was a marked absence of prominent citizens, except those identified with the patriotic enterprise of erecting the monument, or who fought at Wilson's creek. Among those

Connecticut, and that state claims him for her hero. But the mere birthplace of a man signifies nothing. We claim him for Missouri—and not for Missouri alone, but for all humanity. Some of his ancestors were of the old Revolutionary stock, who fought as hard to establish this Union as he fought to save it. True to the martial spirit which was instilled into him, he chose the life of a soldier, and at the age of nineteen years he entered the academy at West Point. He graduated from that institution with high honors, and shortly afterward he went to Florida to take part in the Seminole war. Next we find him fighting under Gen. Taylor in Mexico, and he took a prominent part in the capture of the capital of that nation. For his services there he was first made brevet-captain and subsequently captain. We next hear of him in Kansas and Nebraska, taking an active part in the border-ruffian war. He always loved freedom, and his sympathies were fully enlisted with the free-soil men of Kansas. He encouraged them greatly by contributions to the Republican press of Kansas supporting their principles.

In 1861, he quietly established himself in command of these grounds. This was a momentous period for Missouri. The Republican party, which was formed to test the question of freedom or slavery in the territories, had just gained a victory at the ballot-box. The people had decided that freedom was national and slavery sectional. But there were people at the South who were dissatisfied with this decision, and they determined to fight it. Unfortunately for our state, Claiborne Faux Jackson was at that time his governor. I say unfortunately, because her sympathies were with the dissatisfied class, and he did all in his power to drag Missouri out of the Union and enlist it with the South.

Mr. Tatum then went on to give in detail a history of the Camp Jackson affair, and the events which led to the Wilson Creek tragedy, and was very severe in his censure of Jackson and Fremont.

He then went on to state that while he believed that men should forgive, they should not forget these events; they should be kept fresh in memory, and the characters of such men as Lyon, who followed what they conceived to be their duty, lying down their lives for their principles should be held up for the emulation of posterity. Our nation may yet have trials to undergo, and both Union men and secessionists might profit from the example which Lyon set. He closed with a quotation which, he said, was used by Lyon in an article written by him on the Free Soil question. It is as follows:

SE

Chil
Dumb Ag
Fever M. x

Boo
signed, w
comple t
ceptionab

The
Board of
ten dollar
or before t

From
and Broke
11, 1874, ...
and will b

Inst
court, St.
authority
sued to th
Ohio, has

NO
ed not to
broken in
stolen out

Comptrol
St. Louis

From
company,
general m
pany held
Garrison,
eral man
company
Very resp

Miss

34, 70

4, 4

Class 46

Sealed c

LER & CO

Pro

Lyon's M

will be for

First co

Tenth, E

regiment

1:3 P. M.

lin avenue

are joined

North was

The colum

where it u

Second

citizens to

the memo

Vol's. and

Grass. C

and, preced

and colon

Gen. A. J.

here, and

less than
who to
e liable
having
ive how
than by
pline of
piritual
?

frustrations of
rave in
asp the
caes of
become
should
ations—
of the
and yet
ey may
se who
ears in
nequal-
em. and
s. The
f nobil-
he perils
ness of
any the
ves, so
ference
ow of
r that
is ever
be rare-

GH.
r enoos-
many.
mainly
o serve.
heart of
s is the
s which
pirit as

at looks
s. Close
es worn
d dead
nder the
lope on

present
guity of
n. His
an obli-

n care,
without
ut the
d which
antic-
believe
or still
doption

nd I can
see evi-
material
acts my
harness

arrived at the Arsenal grounds, well worn from their long and hot tramp. There awaited them a crowd of people numbering several thousand. There was a marked absence of prominent citizens, except those identified with the patriotic enterprise of erecting the monument, or who fought at Wilson's creek. Among those about the stand were Capt. James Daugherty, who fought on the other side, John C. Vogel, president of the Lyon Monument Union, Mr. Schnaake, secretary of the Union, Hon. G. A. Finkelberg, John L. Mathae, Col. Bernard Laibold, L. D. Inmell of the old Totten battery, Col. David Murphy who sent Lyon's dead body from the field. Hon. Louis Gottschalk, Gen. D. C. Coleman, Col. Matthews of the United States army, Gen. Grierson in command of the cavalry depot, Lieut. Edward Hercog of the old First Missouri volunteers. That regiment went into the battle of Wilson's creek with 800 men, and only 220 marched back to Springfield.

The grounds are very uneven and much lower than the avenue on which they front. They contain from six to eight acres; and scattered over them are twelve or fourteen old forest trees. It will require much time, labor and money to convert these grounds into such a park as it is the intention to make of them. At a point a short distance west and south of the centre, the monument, or obelisk stands. It is constructed entirely of Missouri granite. It consists, first, of a foundation eight feet, four inches square, build of undressed granite, and rising fifteen feet from the present surface of the ground. On this is based a shaft or obelisk, the height of which is twenty-seven feet. It is dressed, but not polished granite, is square, and tapers from dimensions of about four feet at the base to twenty-seven inches at the apex. On one side of the obelisk, near its base, is carved in bold relief the simple word "Lyon," and under it in gilt letters, the inscription, "Died August 10, 1861." On each side of the base is a panel, and in one of these is fitted a large photograph of Lyon.

The designer of the obeliske is Adolphus Druiding, and the builder is James Mitchell. The cost, thus far, has been nearly \$2,500, but it is the intention to raise the ground around it for a distance of about twenty feet on each side, until it shall cover the fifteen feet of foundation, and will leave only the obelisk proper exposed to view. On the plateau thus raised will be ranged ten cannons at regular intervals. This will increase the cost to probably \$3,000.

the emotion of posterity. Our nation may yet have trials to undergo, and both Union men and secessionists might profit from the example which Lyon set. He closed with a quotation which, he said, was used by Lyon in an article written by him on the Free Soil question. It is as follows:

Bear on, though thy repining eye
See worthless men exalted high,
And modest merit sink forlorn
In cold neglect and cruel scorn.
If disappointment fills the cup,
Undaunted nobly drink it up;
Truth will prevail, and justice show
Her tardy honors, sure, but slow—
Bear on—bear bravely on.

After another air had been given by the band, Valentine Grimm, Esq., took the stand, and delivered an oration which seemed to give much satisfaction.

He was followed by Col. J. A. Joyce in a brief address, after which the assemblage dispersed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations on Saturday.

The Democrats of our adjoining neighbor on the south, Jefferson county, held their convention at Hillsboro on Saturday, and nominated a full set of county officers.

The convention was organized by appointing March C. Jennings chairman and George McFarlane secretary. The principal contest turned on the nomination of sheriff, the office being worth about \$3,000 per year, and there were six candidates in the field.

The following is the ticket nominated:

For representative in the legislature, E. F. Frost; for circuit clerk, Thomas Horine; for county clerk, W. R. Downell—renominated; for sheriff, T. H. B. Moss, present incumbent; for prosecuting attorney, Abner Green, renominated; for county recorder, B. L. Johnson, renominated; for county collector, Willis Mitchell; for county assessor, E. S. Pile; for county treasurer, Henry Stillbrink; for judge of the county court, J. C. Cape of DeSoto.

Gentlemen from this city who were there, say that the ticket will be elected without doubt.

SPECIALTIES.

ARCHITECTS' AND ENGINEERS' STATIONERY,
At ROBT D. PATTERSON & CO'S,
300 and 302 North Main Street.

JNO. McKITTRICK & CO

where
Sec
citizen
the m
Vols.
Gra
and, 1
old c
Gen.
here.
to Car
by the
Thi
citizen
memb
2d reg
assem
by a l
ket.
The
to Lye
lute
The
C. Vo
sist:
1. N
senal
2. C
3. N
4. C
5. N
band.
FR.

office
nomi

and c
emo

office
cision

office
decisi

for th
count

subje
ventic

of Sta
of the

office
nomit

inatio
Aug

the m
cratic

the of
the de

the of
nomit

the obelisk proper exposed to view. On the plateau thus raised will be ranged ten cannons at regular intervals. This will increase the cost to probably \$3,000.

Capt. Vogel presided over the ceremonies, and after the Star-Spangled Banner had been rendered in fine style by the Arsenal band, he introduced Mr. Schnaake, secretary of the Lyon Monument Union, who stated that arrangements had been made for an English address, to be delivered by Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, but almost at the last moment the following disappointing letter had been received:

COMPTON HILL, }

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1874. }

To the President of the Lyon Union;

DEAR SIR: Some few days since a gentleman asked me to be present at the dedication of the monument erected in Lyon park to the memory of the hero who fell at Wilson's creek. I consented to do so and promised to speak on that occasion. The afternoon of Thursday I found that it would probably be imperative upon me to leave the city to-night to meet a business engagement, in a failure of which, the interests of others beside myself would suffer. I so informed one of the committee of arrangements. I greatly regret that it is absolutely necessary for me to go, and that I cannot be with you to-morrow. I would like to add my voice to those of the men of 1861, who will unite in doing honor to the memory of the man around whom we rallied, and upon whose courage and skill and patriotism we rested in perfect faith, and whose life and death proved our trust well founded. Truly yours,

THOS. C. FLETCHER.

He also read the following letter from the secretary of war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1874. }

MESSRS. JOS. T. TATUM AND OTHERS:

GENTLEMEN—It is with great regret that I am compelled to decline your kind invitation to attend the inauguration of the monument in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. With thanks for your kindness I am

Very truly yours,

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Schnaake then announced that Mr. Tatum, representative from the Third district, had kindly consented to deliver an address in place of Gov. Fletcher, and Mr. Tatum was introduced by the president. After explaining his want of time for preparation he spoke much as follows:

as follows:

MR. TATUM'S REMARKS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It has been customary in all nations and in all times to commemorate great deeds and distinguished men by the erection of monuments or statues. The numerous monuments which are to be found in all parts of the world, many of them bearing date of many ages ago, give ample proof of this custom. A few years ago an organization was formed in this city for the purpose of erecting a testimonial of love and honor to one of the heroes who laid down their lives for the Union. This organization was styled "the Lyon Monument Union." In spite of the opposition which they met from men who should have lent their hand and purse to aid such a noble purpose, this little band met with quite a gratifying success. By enterprise and energy they succeeded in inducing congress to deed to the city of St. Louis, for use as a public park, this ground, on condition that the people of this city would erect hereon a monument to Lyon's memory. The Union went to work in good faith to do this, but they had not been long in operation when a second organization, calling itself "the Lyon Monument association," was formed, purposing to amalgamate with itself the Lyon Monument union, and, instead of erecting a monument here, to locate a bronze statue of the general at Lafayette park. They also proposed to get possession of this park, cut it up into building lots, sell it, and turn the money into the city treasury. They failed in this, but were still determined to have matters their own way. With this purpose in view they even went into our city council to secure its influence, and a committee was sent to Washington to try to obtain a revocation of the grant. The governmental authorities at Washington referred the matter back to Gen. Grierson, who is in command of the arsenal here, judging that he would be competent to express a sound opinion on it. Gen. Grierson is an old soldier, and he sympathized with the Union in their desire to do honor to the memory of a fallen comrade, hence he reported in favor of the Union, and the attempt of the association was thwarted. The Union then went to work with even more vim than before, and as a result, owing greatly to the strenuous efforts of the president, John C. Vogel, and the secretary, Fred. Sennaake, the testimonial which we have to-day met to inaugurate was reared.

But the memories of distinguished men and remarkable deeds, and the lessons of the lives of those who die for humanity are not commemorated in brass and marble and granite alone. They live in the hearts of the people and in the impress which they have made upon mankind and upon the institutions of nations.

Gen. Lyon was born in 1819, in the state of

Army and Navy Journal, May 16, 1908

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 11, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Turner arrived here last Friday from San Francisco, and are visiting Lieutenant Turner's mother, Mrs. Turner, and his brother, Capt. G. Souard Turner, 7th Inf. Mrs. Pope, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, expects to leave the early part of the week for St. Paul, Minn.

A public celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of the capture of Camp Jackson was held Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock at the foot of General Lyon's monument in Lyon Park, on Broadway, between the arsenal and Utah street. The following program of exercises was carried out: Bugle call, "Assembly"; welcome on behalf of the committee, Col. D. J. Rumbough; oration by Col. George D. Reynolds; presentation of floral tribute by representatives of the G.A.R., Women's Relief Corps; oration in German, by Prof. Peter Herzog; reading of resolutions by Capt. F. P. Becker; bugle call, "Taps."

Miss McClellan is visiting Miss Elizabeth Getty. Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained at a delightful dinner last Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Leverett Brewer, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster. Lieut. W. R. White, U.S.N., who has been on recruiting duty in St. Louis for quite a while, has just been relieved by Lieut. H. W. Dawson, U.S.N., from the battleship Kansas. Lieutenant Dawson left the Kansas at San Diego, having made the trip with the fleet from Hampton Roads around the Horn.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms entertained at a delightful dinner last Saturday evening, their guests being: Miss Heitshu, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Leverett Brewer, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster and Lieut. Albert A. King. Miss Kimberly and Miss McMinnhan are visiting Miss Margaret Walke, daughter of Major and Mrs. Willoughby Walke. Among the officers and their families who were entertained at dinner at the St. Louis Country Club last week were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Major Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. John T. Geary and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Capt. George W. Helms has been on sick report for the past few days. Mrs. John Thomas Geary returned to the post last week after spending a few weeks visiting friends and relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Place name: Lyon Park

Description: In southern St. Louis, bounded by Arsenal, Utah, and Columbus Sts. and Carondelet Ave. Located in part of the old arsenal grounds. The site for the park was granted by Congress in 1869, on condition that Ge. Lyon's monument be erected here. Cf. below. (Pitzman (1878); Head (1909), 92)

Source: Welty, Ruth. "Place Names of St. Louis And Jefferson County." M.A. thesis., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1939.

General Nathaniel Lyon Monument

General Nathaniel Lyon Monument cannot be reserved.



Description: The monument, an obelisk, is located in this park dedicated to Lyon, especially because of its proximity to the U.S. Arsenal which Lyon saved from attack by Confederate forces. General Lyon's portrait is cast on the frontal bronze plaque. At the rear, is a mythological figure holding symbols of war and justice, with a lion in the background. The monument was donated by the Lyon

Monument Association in 1874.

Sculptor: Adolphus Druiding

Year Dedicated: 1874