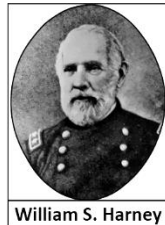


2. PRIMARY SOURCES ARTICLES APRIL WEEK TWO

April 8, 1861



Winfield Scott



William S. Harney

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#8)

April 8, 1861

Gen. Harney to Cmd. Gen. of the U.S.

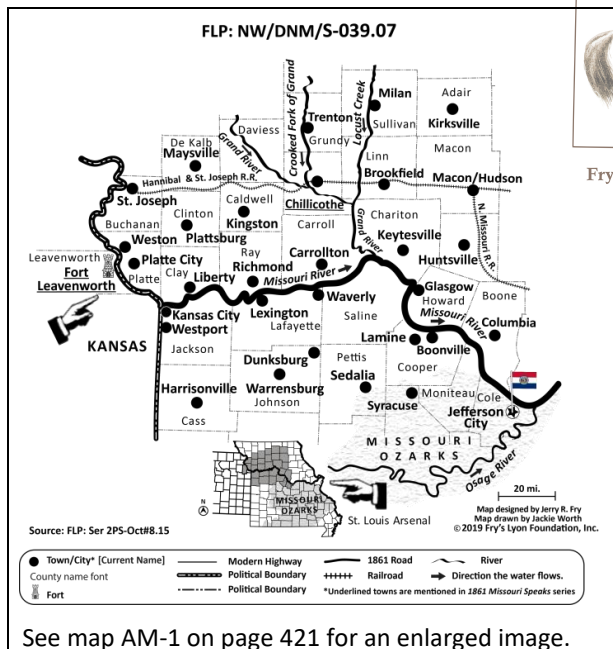
Army Lt. Gen. Scott

National Archives: Record Group 94

TELEGRAPH

St. Louis, Apr. 8, 1861

To: Col. L. Thomas,
Adj. Genl. Army



Under existing circumstances, I deem it very important that Capt. Lyon should not leave his command at St. Louis Arsenal to attend Court of Inquiry to meet at Fort Leavenworth [Kansas], Monday next. Cannot the Court be authorized to assemble at St. Louis Arsenal instead of Fort

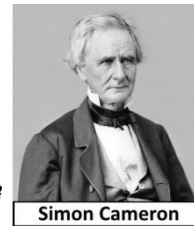
Leavenworth?

Please answer by telegraph.

W. S. Harney⁴⁵

Brig. General Commanding

April 9, 1861



Simon Cameron



Washington D.C.

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#10)

April 9, 1861

Sec. of War Cameron to Col. Craig

National Archives: Record Group 94

War Department

Washington, April 9, 1861

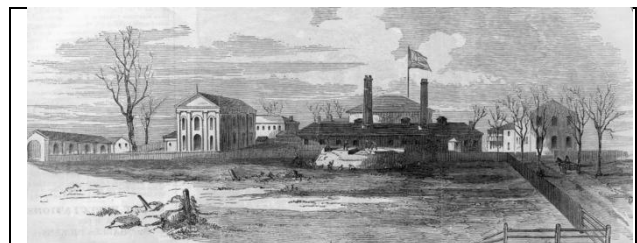
Col. H. K. Craig,
Chief of Ordnance

Sir: You will direct the ordnance officer at St. Louis Arsenal to comply with the requisition of Capt. Lyon, 2nd Infantry, or other commanding officer of the troops there stationed, to the amount of five thousand stand of arms with accouterments⁴⁶ & ammunition.

Send your orders by telegraph today.

Respectfully,

Simon Cameron
Secretary of War



St. Louis Arsenal

Harper's Weekly, May 11, 1861, Library of Congress

⁴⁵ Gen. William S. Harney commanded the Department of the West.

⁴⁶ Accouterments: See insert on next page.

Infantry Accouterments¹

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#10.1)

Government-issued equipment carried by each U.S. Army infantry soldier. The term “stand of arms”² refers to the soldier’s firearm, bayonet, and the accouterments shown below.

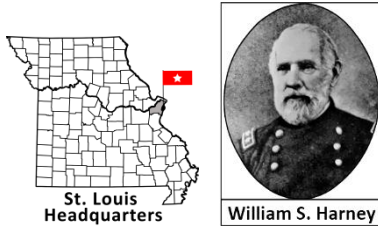


© 2023 Fry's Lyon Foundation, Inc.

1. Blanket - (Normally attached to the top of the knapsack.)
2. Bayonet Scabbard, which attaches to the equipment belt.
3. Firing Cap Pouch, which attaches to the equipment belt.
4. Knapsack - (Normally used to carry weapon cleaning equipment or personal items.)
5. Cartridge Box, with shoulder strap.
6. Haversack, with shoulder strap for carrying food and extra cartridges.
7. Equipment Belt, with oval U.S. belt buckle.
8. Canteen and Cup

¹ Accouterment: The Civil War era term used to describe government-issued items carried by each soldier. Different service branches had different special purpose accouterments, depending on the branch of service (infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineer, etc.)

² Technically, when it is said that the St. Louis Arsenal contains 60,000 “stands of arms,” that means 60,000 weapons, the cleaning equipment for each weapon, and a full set of the accouterments shown above.



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#11)

April 9, 1861

Gen. Harney to Maj. Hagner

O.R., I, 1:662-663

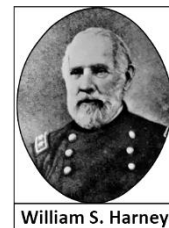
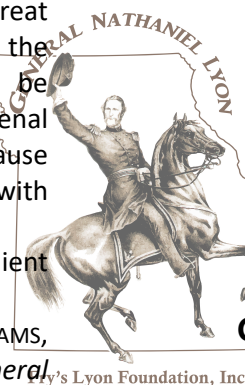
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
SAINT LOUIS, MO., April 9, 1861

Bvt. Maj. P. V. HAGNER,⁴⁷
*U. S. Army, Commanding Saint Louis Arsenal,
Saint Louis, Mo.:*

SIR: Under existing circumstances, the department commander deems it of great importance that the ordnance supplies stored in the armory at Jefferson Barracks or elsewhere be brought within the vicinity of the Saint Louis Arsenal limits, and he, therefore, directs that you cause such supplies to be transferred to the Arsenal with the least practical delay.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#13)

April 9, 1861

Gen. Harney to Maj. Macrae

O.R., I, 1:663

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo.,
April 9, 1861

Maj. N. C. MACRAE,
Third Infantry, Commanding:

SIR: The department commander directs that Captain Totten's company, Second Artillery, be sent to the Saint Louis Arsenal by the early train tomorrow, or as soon thereafter as practical.

The company will be prepared to go into camp on its arrival at the Arsenal, and will take with it to that place the equipage necessary for this purpose.

The department commander further directs that the detachment of ordnance that accompanied Captain Totten's company from Little Rock Arsenal be transferred to the Saint Louis Arsenal.

I am, Sir,



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#12)

April 9, 1861

Maj. Hagner to Gen. Harney

National Archives: Record Group 393, Box 11

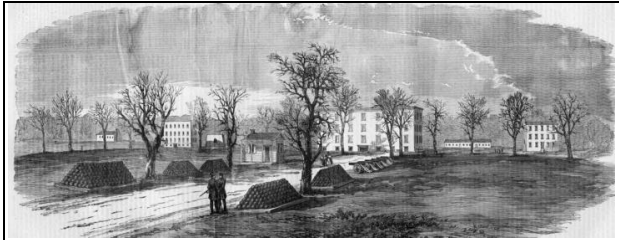
St. Louis Arsenal
April 9th, 1861

Capt. S. Williams,

⁴⁷ Maj. Peter V. Hagner used his position as commander of the Ordnance Department at the St. Louis Arsenal to restrict Capt. Lyon's access to the Arsenal.

⁴⁸ See (FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#11).

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General



Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas

Drawn by a government draughtsman,
Harper's Weekly, March 9, 1861, p. 148



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#14)

April 9, 1861

Mayor Taylor's⁴⁹ Inaugural Address

Missouri Republican, published on April 10, 1861

"Our state, from her geographical position and her large population, has a right to appear as a mediator between the other states, and her advice ought to be received with fairness and proper considerations by both sections. It may be that, if time is given for an appeal to the people, . . . all causes of dissension may be removed and the government re-established on a permanent foundation. But until this is accomplished, it is vain to suppose that commercial prosperity will return to the country, and the misfortune is that the innocent and the guilty are alike involved in the calamity.

⁴⁹ Daniel G. Taylor, a former riverboat captain, merchant, and banker, was elected mayor of St. Louis on the "Union Anti-Black Republican" ticket. He served until 1863.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the City Council:

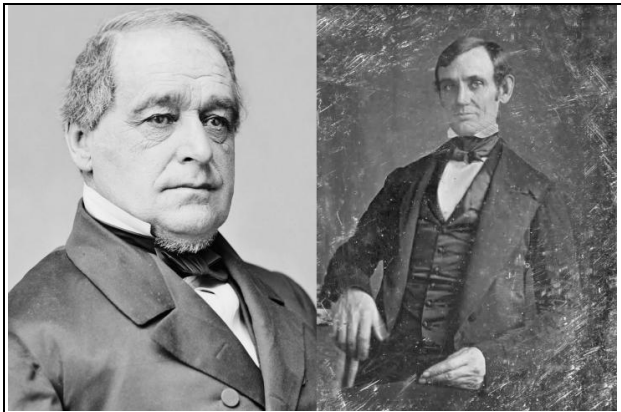
In appearing before you to take the oath of office as mayor of the City of St. Louis, I do so with sincere distrust of my ability in all things to perform the various duties of the position to which my fellow citizens have elected me. Some experience, however, in municipal affairs, and a conviction that I will receive your support and assistance in the execution of the laws, together with a firm determination to devote my time and energies to the duties of the office, gives me assurance that we shall not fail in any important particular to meet the fair expectations of the public.

Gentlemen, we enter upon the discharge of our official duties at a time of great trouble in the Union—political, commercial and pecuniary. It can hardly be said, indeed, that the Union which our fathers framed, and which, for over eighty years worked with such wonderful perfection, exists at all. The election of a sectional president and vice president was seized upon by some of the Southern states as a sufficient pretext to justify them in dissolving all political relations with the government of the United States, and accordingly they have declared their independence, have united in forming another republic, and are rapidly putting all the machinery of the new government into practical operation.

The people of Missouri, and of St. Louis, have in various ways manifested their disapprobation of the haste with which this separation was decided upon and carried out. They have declared that they could not see in the election of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin, under all the forms of the Constitution, a sufficient justification for the extreme measures of a portion of the Southern states, terminating in a disruption of the Union, and they have declared their purpose by word and counsel, to bring about an adjustment of all existing difficulties between the states if that be possible. In this spirit, they have declared that the Crittenden resolutions⁵⁰ ought to

⁵⁰ Crittenden resolutions were a compromise proposed in the U.S. Senate, calling for six constitutional amendments and four congressional resolutions to mollify secessionists. The compromise would have guaranteed the permanent existence of slavery in the slave states by establishing the free-slave demarcation line drawn by the 1820 Missouri Compromise again.

be received and adopted as a basis for the settlement of all political troubles; and I join heartily in the expression of that opinion.



Hannibal Hamlin

Mathew Brady, c. 1860-65
LOC (cwpb.04944)

Abraham Lincoln

Photo by a student of
Lincoln's, c. 1846

Our state, from her geographical position and her large population, has a right to appear as a mediator between the other states, and her advice ought to be received with fairness and proper considerations by both sections. It may be that, if time is given for an appeal to the people, who, after all, are most interested in the restoration of peace and quiet to the Union, all causes of dissension may be removed and the government re-established on a permanent foundation. But until this is accomplished, it is vain to suppose that commercial prosperity will return to the country, and the misfortune is that the innocent and the guilty are alike involved in the calamity.

The want of confidence is so general, the uncertainty attending all operations is so great, the question of peace is so mixed up with the movements of political partisans in the two governments, that men scarcely know what to do. Hence the paralysis in trade, in enterprise, in the prosecution of new works of improvement, and the destitution too painfully viable in every state and city of the Union; hence the embarrassments of corporations as well as states, and the difficulties which we, perhaps in less degree than other cities,

Popular among Southern members of the Senate, it was unacceptable to those who opposed the expansion of slavery. For the text of the Crittenden resolutions, see (FLP: Ser RN3-Jan-Annex-10).

may experience during the current year, in carrying on the local government. In my judgment, it is the duty of the parties to these troubles to terminate, at as early a day as possible, the causes of those disasters, and to give assurance to the country that its peace will not be disturbed. Then, but not until then, can we hope to enter upon a career of renewed prosperity.

Continued at (FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr-Annex-1)

April 10, 1861



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#15)

April 10, 1861

Minutes of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners

Missouri Historical Museum, St. Louis

In pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing Act, the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis, consisting of Charles McLaran, John A. Brownlee,⁵¹ & James H. Carlisle, commissioned by the governor and duly qualified, and Daniel G. Taylor, mayor of the said city, met in the city of St. Louis on Wednesday, the Tenth day of April, A.D. 1861.

The Board organized by the election of:

John A. Brownlee, President

James H. Carlisle, Treasurer

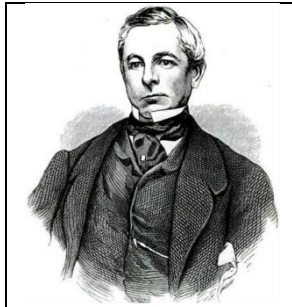
James M. Loughborough, Secretary, and

James McDonough,⁵² Chief of Police.

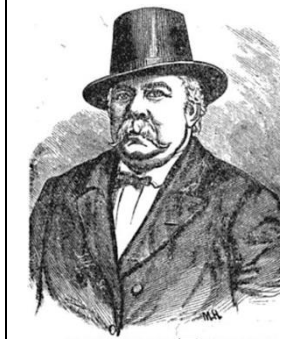
⁵¹ John A. Brownlee, a secessionist sympathizer, was a dry goods merchant (Brownlee, Homer & Co.) and president of the Merchants Bank in St. Louis.

⁵² St. Louis Police Chief James McDonough's term would be short-lived. He would be dismissed on September 24, 1861, after pro-Union forces took control of the police board.

The vote on the election for president, treasurer, and secretary was unanimous. Upon the election of chief of police, the vote stood: Brownlee, McLaran, and Taylor for McDonough, Carlisle for John S. Bowen.⁵³



John A. Brownlee



James McDonough

On motion of the president, a committee of three was appointed to select suitable rooms of the Board. This Committee consisted of Messrs. D. G. Taylor, Charles McLaran, and James H. Carlisle.

On motion of the president, Charles McLaran and J. H. Carlisle were appointed as a committee to select a seal for the use of the

Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

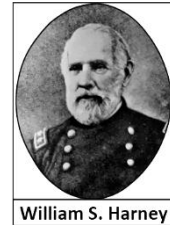
James M. Loughborough,
Secretary

Wednesday Evening, April 10th

The Board met at the residence of Mr. Brownlee, at 8 o'clock. The chief of police and secretary, having been qualified by the president, the Board present, Mr. President and Messrs. McLaran and Taylor proceeded to the City Hall, where Mr. Taylor, as mayor of the city, turned the police force over to the control of the Board, and Mr. Brownlee, as president of the Board, accepted the charge and installed the new chief of police. The secretary was directed to give public notice of the organization of the Board by advertisement in the *Missouri Republican* and *State Journal*.

James M. Loughborough,
Secretary

⁵³ John S. Bowen, an architect, was active in the Missouri Volunteer Militia (M.V.M.). He would serve as acting chief of staff to M.V.M. Gen. Frost during the Camp Jackson affair (May 10, 1861).



William S. Harney

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#16)

April 10, 1861

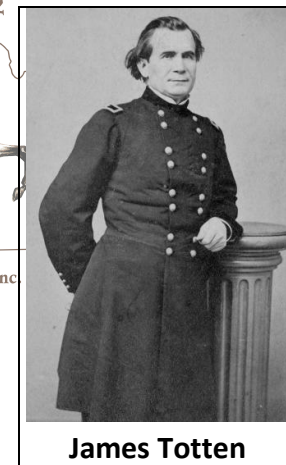
Gen. Harney to Maj. Macrae

O.R., I, 1:664

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
SAINT LOUIS, MO., April 10, 1861

Maj. N. C. MACRAE,
*Third Infantry, Commanding Jefferson Barracks,
Mo.:*

SIR: Instead of proceeding to Saint Louis Arsenal, as directed in the communication⁵⁴ I had the honor to address to you, under date of yesterday,



James Totten

the department commander directs that Captain Totten's⁵⁵ company (F), Second Artillery, take post at the arsenal armory, on the Jefferson Barracks reservation, to guard the public property stored there. It is understood that there are sufficient quarters at the armory for the accommodation of the company; but, if not,

tents must be used to the extent that may be necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General

⁵⁴ See (FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#13).

⁵⁵ Capt. James Totten had been the commander of the Little Rock Arsenal, which he surrendered in February 1861.



(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#17)

April 10, 1861

Gen. Harney to Maj. Hagner

O.R., I, 1:664

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
SAINT LOUIS, MO., April 10, 1861

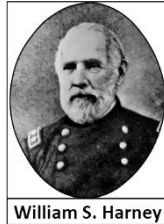
Bvt. Maj. P. V. HAGNER,

U. S. Army, Commanding Saint Louis Arsenal, Mo.:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to say that, upon the information furnished by Lieutenant Wright, his instructions⁵⁶ of yesterday's date, ordering that the ordnance supplies stored in the Jefferson Barracks may again be brought within the arsenal limits, are so far modified as to require that the fixed ammunition only be transferred to the Arsenal.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General



William S. Harney

"I deem it proper to observe that, under the present extraordinary circumstances of the country, the usual free ingress permitted at military stations of the government is stopped here, and will so remain until a change is thought proper."

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, April 12, 1861.

To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

Concerning the delay, at the gate, of the United States marshal and several members of the Grand Jury, impaneled for the April term of the United States Circuit Court, on presenting themselves for admittance to the grounds on this post, as referred to in your paper of today and yesterday,⁵⁷ I deem it proper to observe that, under the present extraordinary circumstances of the country, the usual free ingress permitted at military stations of the government is stopped here, and will so remain until a change is thought proper. Persons wishing to see officers here, either socially or on business, and appearing in usual numbers for such purposes, are admitted. Other parties wanting admittance will be governed by special orders, to be given to the sergeant of the guard at the gate, upon his report concerning applications. Such was the case with the United States Marshal and his party, and which could not have been foreseen or provided for; and the sergeant in charge at the gate, on reporting, was directed to return to the gate and say to them that I would meet them at the gate immediately, but before the sergeant returned they had gone. On arriving at the gate soon after, the sergeant so reported to me, and gave me a card left by the party.

Soon after this, two gentlemen, named Murray and Monroe, I think, called at my quarters, having obtained admittance without difficulty, and stated they were a part of the United States Grand Jury, and incoming a little behind the other party expected to meet them here, and I then told them what had occurred, as above stated, and that I regretted they had not come in.

April 12, 1861



St. Louis



Nathaniel Lyon

(FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#18)

April 12, 1861

Capt. Lyon to Editor of the Missouri Democrat

Peckham, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon & Missouri: 77



St. Louis, Mo.

⁵⁶ See (FLP: Ser 2PS-Apr#11).

⁵⁷ See (FLP: Ser 1MD-Apr#15) and (FLP: Ser 1MD-Apr#16).

I then voluntarily stated that I understood the party was a city marshal and grand jury, and though they did not wait, I thought proper, under existing circumstances, to direct, before I went to the gate, a look-out for any emergency this seemingly singular arrival might require.

No order was issued to put the men under arms, nor was any delay to answer the application for admittance occasioned from fear of spies or secessionists.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

N. Lyon,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding troops.



St. Louis at the Time of Capt. Lyon's Arrival to the City in 1861

The Brant Mansion, at the time considered the finest house in St. Louis, was later rented by Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont as his headquarters.

James Peckham, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Missouri in 1861, A Monograph of the Great Rebellion (1866)