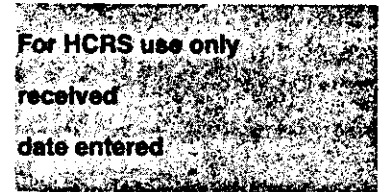


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Confederate Chapel, Cemetery and Cottage

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Business Route 13 _____ not for publication

city, town Higginsville _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district #4 - Hon. Ike Skelton

state Missouri code 29 county Lafayette code 107

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Missouri Department of Natural Resources

street & number P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City _____ vicinity of _____ state Missouri 65102

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lafayette County Courthouse, Recorder of Deeds

street & number Main Street

city, town Lexington _____ state Missouri 64067

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City _____ state Missouri 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good chapel	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair cottage	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

cottage date chapel - 1913 and November 14, 1978

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The chapel, cemetery and cottage of the Confederate Home are located in a pastoral setting in the Confederate Memorial Park. They are reached by a short narrow paved road off Business Route 13, a mile north of Higginville.

The chapel is on the west side of the road and is oriented to the northeast. The cemetery borders the northwest side of the chapel and extends to the northeast. The cottage is on the east side of the road which it faces. It lies a bit further north than the chapel. The area encompassed by the two buildings and cemetery is approximately five and a half acres.

The Confederate Chapel is a small one-storied white frame structure measuring 44' along the southeast side, 52' along the northwest side, and 34' along the northeast and southwest sides. It now rests upon a new concrete basement that was poured in October of 1978 when the chapel was returned to its original site on November 14, 1978. The basement is approximately 6' below grade level on the southwest side, approximately 7' decreasing to 6' below grade level on the southeast, and 6' below grade level on the northwest.

The building is basically rectangular with a square two-storied tower projecting from the left corner of the facade and a small tri-partite bay. The Chapel is faced with weather-board painted white on all four sides; the paint was chipping and fading badly so in June of 1979 the chapel was given a new coat of paint.

The facade is unadorned except for the tower and a central stained glass window. The window is 54" wide by 104" high; it consists of a rectangular pane 54"x77" with a lily and cross motif topped by a fan light of four panes. The two elements of the window are separated by a wooden lintel. The fan light and lintel measure 55"x27". The windows have been removed and are undergoing restoration (they had been painted dark green on the interior side). Sixty-four inches above the window is a small fan shaped wood louver. The tower features a first story faced with weatherboard and a second story consisting of a band of vertical board and batten above which is a wide course of imbricated wood shingles. It is roofed with a bell cast steeple crowned with a ball finial. The first story of the tower is the location of the entrance to the chapel. This consists of slightly inset double-leaf wood doors with a transom above. The second story on both the primary facade and the southeast side of the bell tower have rectangular wood louvers. The first story of the southeast side of the tower features a double-hung 2/2 light window.

The southeast and northwest sides of the chapel are devoid of ornamentation with the exception of four double-hung 2/2 light windows placed in a horizontal row on the southeast side and five such windows (one in the added room) on the northwest side.

The southwest wall of the chapel features the tripartite bay projecting from the center and the 10'x10' addition on the southwest side of the wall that intersects with the bay. There is a double hung window on the southeast end of the wall and a small double hung window in the bay.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Confederate Chapel, Confederate Cemetery, and remaining cottage of the Confederate Home are significant because they are the sole survivors of the original Confederate Home structures. The Confederate Home was an important institution in Missouri and many individuals and organizations statewide have supported and encouraged the Home. The Confederate Home was one of the major monuments of the Post-Civil War era in Missouri being not only a monument to a traumatic period in our history, but also serving an humanitarian purpose until its closure in 1951. The cemetery, chapel, and cottage are all that remain of the original Confederate Home and as such should be recognized and protected as important reminders of the anguish of the Civil War and more importantly, as monuments to the compassion and cooperation of both Union and Confederate sympathizers who were united over a sixty year period in their support of the Confederate Home.

The Confederate Home had its beginnings on August 17, 1889, when the Confederate Home Association was incorporated during the state encampment of the Confederate Veterans held at Higginsville. The home was to be a community for infirm and dependent ex-Confederate veterans, their wives, widows, and orphans. In 1890, the Executive Committee purchased the Grove Young Farm of 362.68 acres located one mile north of Higginsville for \$18,000. Although a strong Union sympathizer, Grove Young gave \$5,000 for the establishment of the Home. More funds for construction of the Confederate Home were solicited statewide and many organizations contributed through various fund-raising projects.¹ The majority of the money was raised by the Daughters of the Confederacy who financed the main building. The chapel was built with \$1,200 raised by the ladies from Lafayette County. Other original buildings were twelve cottages known as Cottage Row. The Confederate Home was formally dedicated on June 9, 1893.²

Nearly four years later on June 1, 1897, the State of Missouri by an Act of Legislature approved by Gov. Stephens took over the entire property of the Home except for two and one-half acres which were deeded over on August 14, 1904. The Confederate Home became an eleemosynary institution and "the State assumed all financial obligations with the understanding that it was to be used as a Confederate Home as long as one eligible veteran or his wife wishes to stay at the Home."

In 1925 a bill was passed that designated 92 acres of the Confederate Home as a State Park memorializing the Confederate soldiers.³

In 1951 the Confederate Home was abolished after the last veteran, Uncle Johnny Graves, died in 1950 at the age of 108. The majority of the buildings were demolished in 1954.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Barlow, W.P. "History of the Missouri Confederate Home" Confederate Veteran, 1893, pp. 84, 134, 302.

Confederate Home of Missouri, Biennial Reports.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5.6 acres

Quadrangle name "Higginsville, Mo."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

115	4369140	41321781415
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

115	431701410	41321771015
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

115	43691315	41321761310
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

115	431681412	41321771810
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Confederate Chapel, Cemetery and Cottage are contained within a rectangle formed by the four above referenced UTM coordinates.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara Carr, Research Assistant

organization Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program

date April 7, 1980

street & number P.O. Box 176

telephone 314/751-4096

city or town Jefferson City

state Missouri 65102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY AND COTTAGE

For HCERS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The roofs of all sections are wood shingle. The roof of the tripartite bay is hipped and is level with the roofline of the main structure. The roof of the 10'x10' addition is gabled and is a bit higher than that of the bay. The chapel roof is also gabled and its ridge line is interrupted at the center by a brick chimney.

The chapel is entered through a small vestibule in the bell tower. The original pews placed in two rows form a central aisle the length of the chapel. The chancel is a wooden platform upon which stood the communion table and pulpit (neither are now present). The chapel floor is 4' tongue and groove plank boards of pine, the walls are wainscoting and plaster, and the ceiling is tongue and groove yellow pine wood with walnut stain. Two large wooden fans are suspended by pipe from the ceiling. In the center of the ceiling is a flue that accommodated a coal stove until the 1960's when gas heaters were installed. The small room added in 1913 is unadorned with the northeast and southeast interior walls obviously recognizable as part of the original exterior southwest wall.

The original foundation of the Confederate Chapel was brick; when the building was moved in 1913 it rested upon a concrete basement. The chapel was moved probably because "the average age of the old soldiers was then 73 and many could not walk the four or five blocks to chapel services in inclement weather." Also in 1913 the 10'x10' room was added to the rear along with back steps from the addition to the ground. Painting and minor repairs were done in 1955. In 1969 the Higginsville Centennial Committee contributed money to re-roof the chapel. On November 14, 1978 the chapel was moved back to its original site on the southeast side of the Confederate Cemetery, within 100 yards of its first position. Repairs made at the time were replacement of fifty feet of 2x8 plate and replacement of four posts, four 6x6 cedar 10' long beams, and twelve feet of 2x8 center wooden beams underneath the floor. In June 1979 the exterior was painted and minor repairs were made. The stained glass window is currently undergoing restoration.

Upon completion of interior restoration the Confederate Chapel will once again function as a place of worship and as a meeting hall. The basement will house a museum containing memorabilia of the Confederate Home and the Civil War in Missouri.

The Confederate Memorial Cemetery is laid out in neat rows running northwest to southeast. Each of the 723 graves (some are double) is marked with a stone and inscription. Most are small plain granite stones, although there are some large, more ornate tombstones.

The central monument in the cemetery, a 20 ft. granite Confederate Memorial, is a copy of the "Lion of Lucerne" and has the inscription "IN MEMORIAM -- OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD" and the date MDCCCVI (1906) at the top. It was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Missouri Division, June 2, 1906, at a cost of \$5,000.

The lion in the center of the four columns is copied after the famous "Lion of Lucerne" which is carved in solid rock at Lucerne, Switzerland, in commemoration of the Swiss Guards, a body of soldiers who were massacred by infuriated mobs while trying to protect the French king Louis XVI at the Tuileries during the French Revolution in 1792.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY AND COTTAGE

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The plaque at the head of the lion is the Confederate insignia or wreath. In the center, a figure of a man on horseback represents General Robt. E. Lee and his horse "Traveler". The insignia contains the words, "The Confederate States of America" and the inscription "DEO VINDICE".

Just below the lion is an emblem reading "United Daughters of the Confederacy, Missouri Division -- LORD GOD OF HOSTS, BE WITH US YET, LEST WE FORGET, LEST WE FORGET". Confederate flags form a background.

On the reverse side of the monument is the inscription "Erected by the Missouri Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy -- 1861 -- GLORIA VICTIS -- 1865."

The cottage, oriented to northwest, is a small white frame building. It is a one story building with a brick foundation and gable roof. The bricks are painted gray and the roof is red shingles. The cottage is basically rectangular with a projecting room on the right side of the facade. To the left is an open porch. The pediment of the front projection is decorated with imbricated shingles. The original structure consists of three rooms, but two additions were added to the back which extended the depth of the cottage. The seam is clearly visible on the exterior southwest wall.

After the dissolution of the Confederate Home, the cottage had, until just recently, served as the park superintendent's house. It is in such unstable condition, however, that it is currently not used. The foundation is very weak and the roof leaks extensively.

Plans are being made to restore the original sections, remove the rear additions, and add new additions that conform to the original section so that it can again be used as a residence, but without distracting from the original architectural style.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY AND COTTAGE

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

The Confederate Memorial Cemetery is the resting place for over 800 Confederate veterans and their wives. Some fell during the Civil War, others were laid here after living out their lives in the Confederate Home. This is the only exclusively Confederate cemetery in Missouri. On June 2, 1906, a 20 ft. granite Confederate Memorial was erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, Missouri Division, in the center of the cemetery. The monument is a copy of the "Lion of Lucerne" and bears the inscription "In Memoriam . . . Our Confederate Dead". The small, immaculately kept cemetery conveys a feeling of peace and solemnity befitting such a monument.

The chapel was originally located at the end of Cottage Row next to the cemetery. Services were held twice weekly. In 1913 the chapel was moved next to Hospital No. 1 (now the administration building of the State School in Higginsville) and across the street from the main building. "The probable reason for moving the chapel was the average age of the old soldiers, then 73, and many could not walk the four or five blocks to chapel services in inclement weather." In its new location the chapel continued playing a functioning role in the life of the Home. According to an article from a Kansas City newspaper dated July 4, 1964, the chapel also served a function unusual to a religious edifice. "In the basement (of the chapel) the old soldiers secreted their apple press, designed for the making of apple cider which they fondly nurtured to a somewhat harder stage."

After the demolition of the Confederate Home, the chapel served as a storage area and workshop for the State School at Higginsville which was established in June of 1956.⁵

On August 19, 1977 the Confederate Chapel was transferred from the Department of Mental Health to the Department of Natural Resources when Gov. Teasdale signed the bill transferring the title.

On November 14, 1978, the chapel was moved back to its original vicinity next to the cemetery. The chapel was moved for these reasons:

1. To preserve it from destruction as it was no longer being used by the State School.
2. To geographically integrate it within the State Park area as a part of the Confederate Memorial and to establish a related museum in the basement of the chapel.
3. To restore it as closely as possible to its original site.

Besides its value as a surviving building of the Confederate Home, the chapel is also historically significant as one of two surviving Confederate Chapels in the United States. The other is in Richmond, Virginia.⁶

The remaining cottage constitutes the only remaining original residential building of the Confederate Home and is the sole survivor of "Cottage Row". The twelve original cottages were built through funds raised by various organizations, usually composed of women. One of the cottages was given by the citizens of Quincy, Illinois.⁷ The cottages were used by those veterans with families. Each cottage had a large yard and garden plot and each

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY AND COTTAGE

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

family received a "share" in a cow.⁸ The inclusion of individual dwelling units within the Confederate Home complex expanded the number of veterans who could benefit from the Home and the families living on Cottage Row gave a richer social structure to the Confederate Home.

The Confederate Home was an outstanding social institution. It was considered an "Industrial Home" where all who could worked. Most of the breadstuffs, part of the meat, and all vegetables were raised on the Home's farmland.⁹ Besides the dormitories, cottages, chapel, and hospitals there were barns, cribs, a laundry, machine shop, power house and electric plant.¹⁰ As much as possible the Confederate Home strove to be self-sufficient. It was, however, a very important part of the lives of Higginsville residents. Citizens of Higginsville today have many fond memories of visiting with the "Old Soldiers" and attending picnics and other social gatherings at the Confederate Home.¹¹

It is a sad fact that such a large portion of the Confederate Home has suffered demolition. All efforts should be made to recognize and preserve the chapel, cemetery and cottage, the last original structures of the Confederate Home.

FOOTNOTES

1. Mrs. Bernard C. Hunt. A Pictorial History of the Confederate Home. The Higginsville Press, p. 8.
2. Ibid., p. 9.
3. Ibid., p. 10.
4. Ibid., p. 10.
5. Ibid., p. 1.
6. Letters were written to the Museum of the Confederacy, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Virginia State Library, the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama, the Louisiana State Library, the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi, the South Carolina State Library, the Georgia State Library, and the Arkansas Historical Association. Their replies are on file at the Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.
7. Mrs. Bernard Hunt, p. 9.
8. W.P. Barlow, "History of the Missouri Confederate Home" The Confederate Veteran, 1893, p. 302.
9. Ibid., p. 302.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY AND COTTAGE

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

10. William Young. Young's History of Lafayette County. Indianapolis, Ind.: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1910, p. 139.
11. Interviews with members of Preceptor XI chapter of Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, 3-26-80.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY AND COTTAGE

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Deed - Recorded March 25, 1897 at 9:10 a.m. Book III, p. 615 by C.C. Wallace, Recorder of Lafayette County, Missouri

House Bill - No. 49, 60th General Assembly, introduced by Mr. Gladish, Article I, Chapter 119, revised.

A Pictorial History of the Confederate Home text compiled by Mrs. Bernard C. Hunt.

Young. Young's History of Lafayette County, Missouri, Vol. I (Indianapolis, Ind.: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1910).

Item number 11

Page 1

2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City

April 7, 1980

314/751-4096

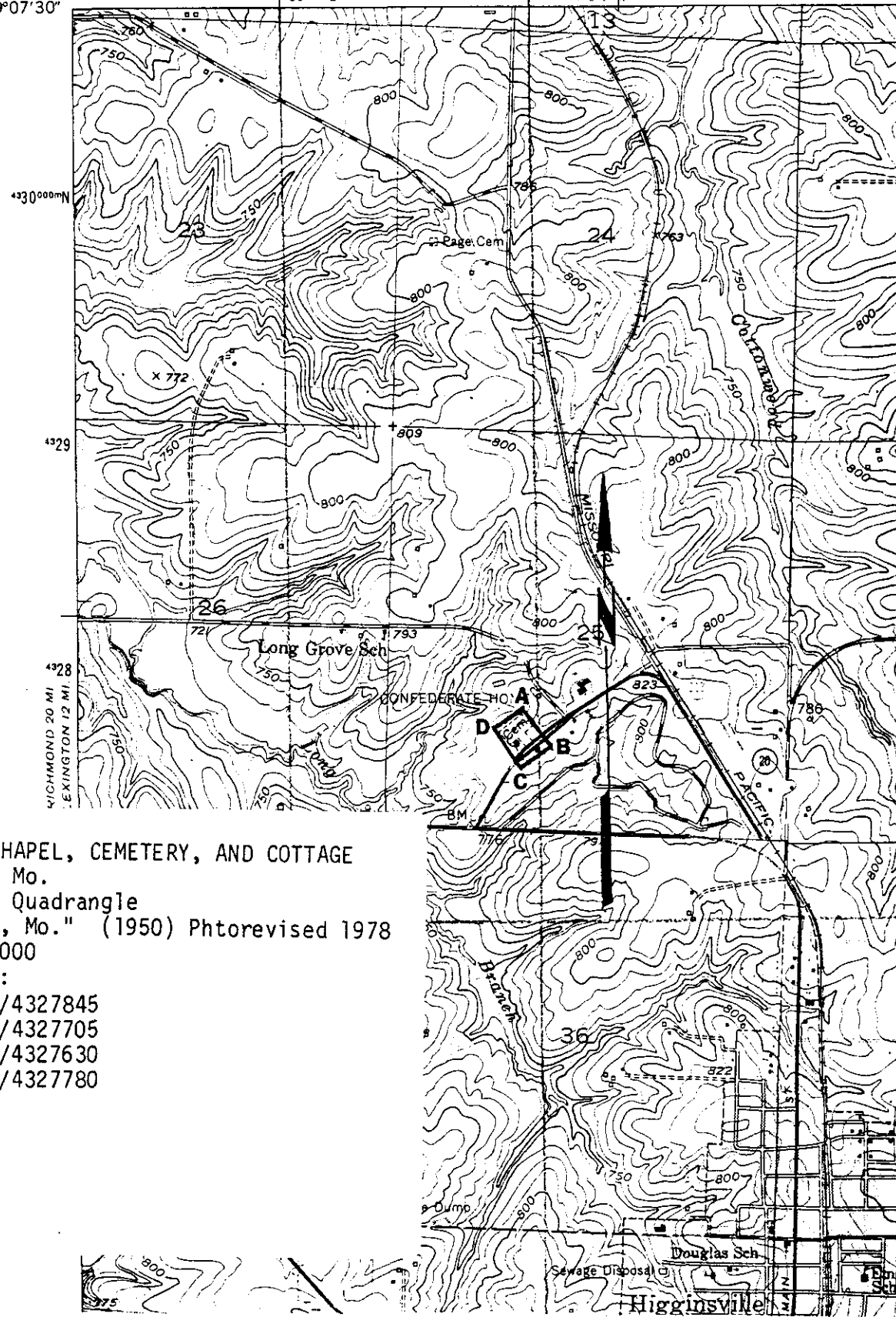
Missouri 65102

722 II NE
(LEXINGTON EAST)

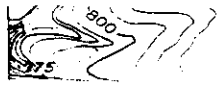
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



93°45' 39°07'30" 4360000E R. 26 W. R. 25 W.



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY, AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Mo.
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Higginsville, Mo." (1950) Phtorevised 1978
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM Reference:
A. 15/436940/4327845
B. 15/437040/4327705
C. 15/436935/4327630
D. 15/436842/4327780



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL, CEMETERY & COTTAGE

#495

COUNTY:

Lafayette

LOCATION:

Business Route 13

OWNER:
ADDRESS:

Mo. Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo.
65102

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

December 16, 1981

DATE AWARDED CERTIFICATE
(AND PRESENTOR):

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

Confederate Chapel, Cemetery and Cottage is significant in that they are the sole survivors of the original Confederate Home structures.

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Facadé of the chapel from the northeast

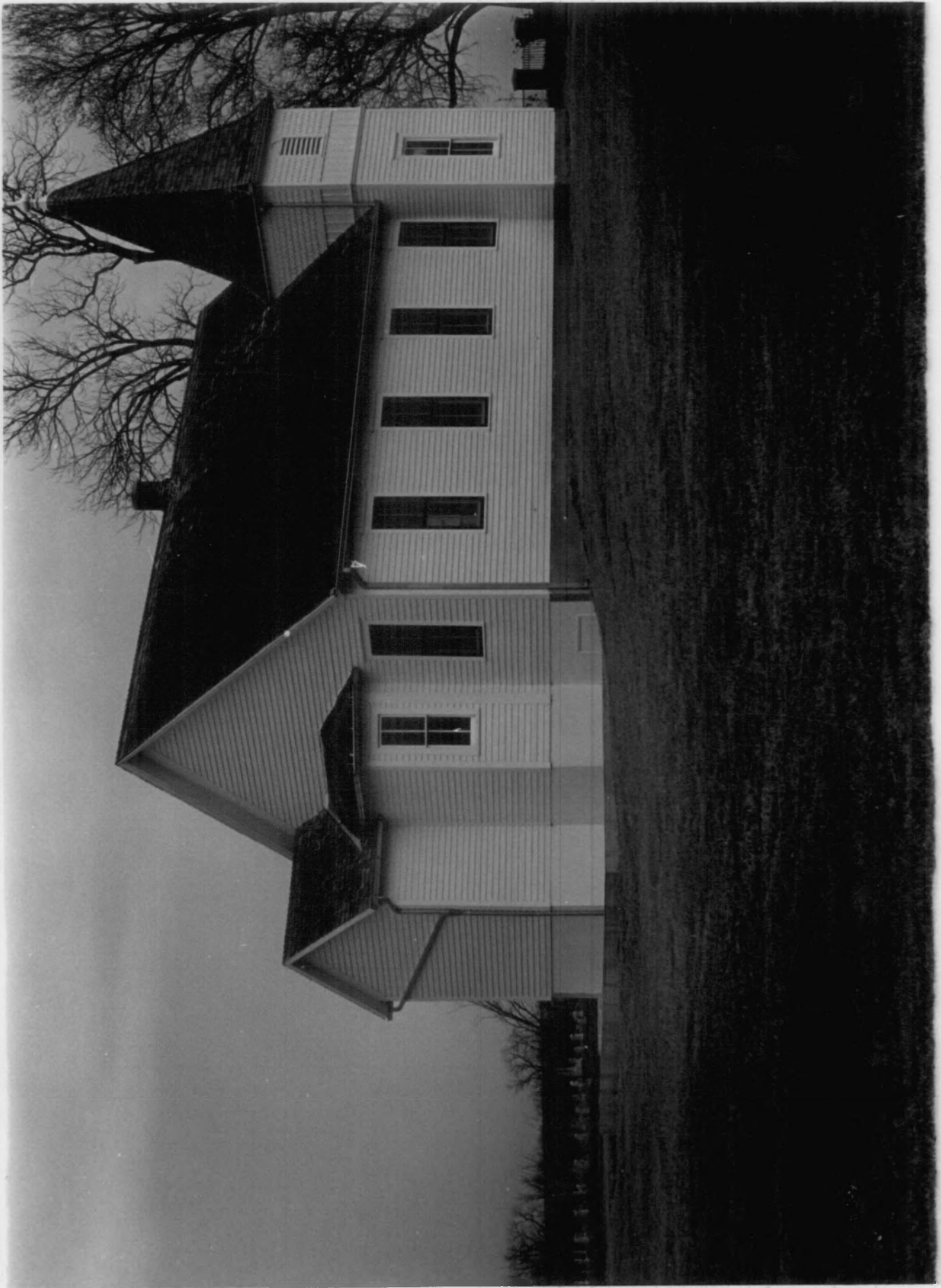
1 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Doug Carr
Date: December 31, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Chapel from the south

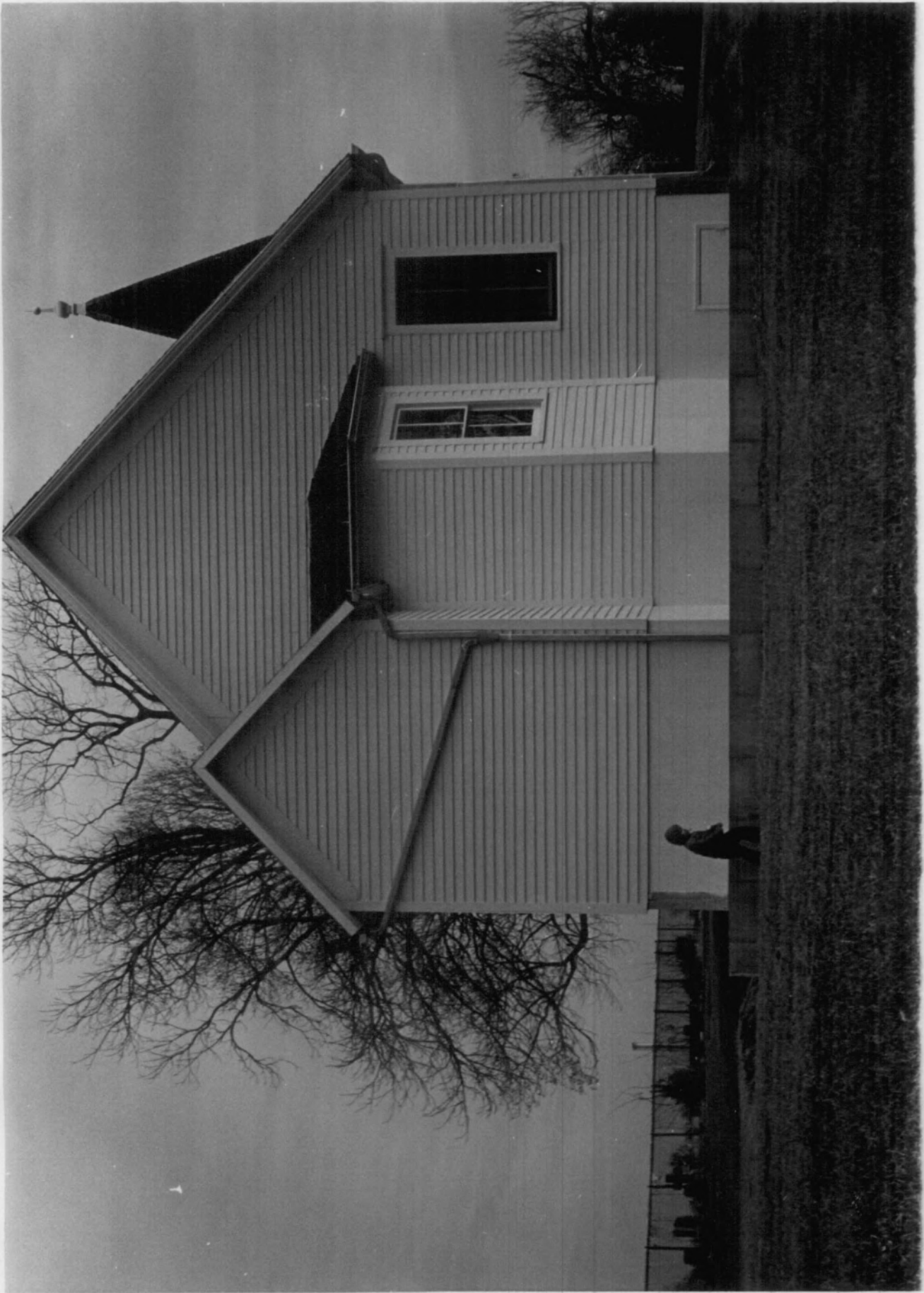
2 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Doug Carr
Date: December 31, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Chapel from the southwest

3 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Doug Carr
Date: December 31, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Chapel from the northwest with cemetery in
foreground

4 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Doug Carr
Date: December 31, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Interior of Chapel from the west

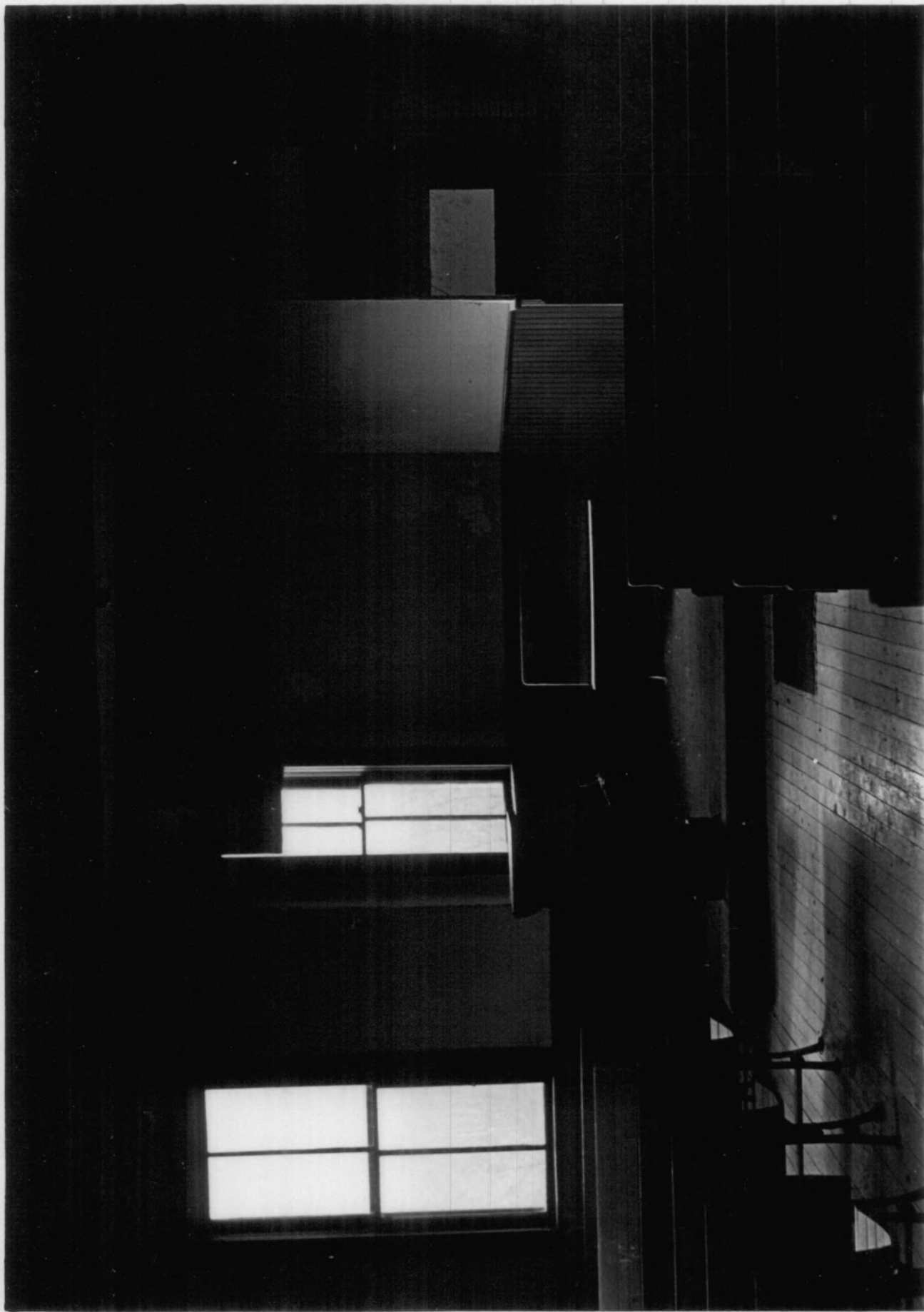
5 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginville, Missouri
Photographer: Doug Carr
Date: December 31, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Interior of chapel from the northeast

6 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Cemetery with the chapel in the background -
view from the north

7 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101 *

Confederate monument in the cemetery - view
from the southeast

8 of 12



In Memoriam

OUR CONFEDERATE DEAD

VINCERE

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Stone from the Confederate Home now in the
cemetery - view from the southwest

HOME

Erected by the

Daughters of the

Confederacy of Missouri

A. D. 1892.

CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Cottage front from the northwest

10 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Cottage from the east with the chapel in the
background

11 of 12



CONFEDERATE CHAPEL CEMETERY AND COTTAGE
Higginsville, Missouri
Photographer: Barbara Carr
Date: March 26, 1980
Neg. Loc.: Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Cottage from the west

12 66f 12



EXTRA
PHOTOS





