

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2900 Sheridan Road not for publication N/A

city or town Green Park vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis code 189 zip code 63125

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title *Cliff Bunker* Date *22 May 1958*

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	5	buildings
1	0	sites
2	6	structures
6	7	objects
12	18	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

other Iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1866-1948

Significant Dates

1866, 1872, 1895, 1904, 1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 295.7

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	15	735760	4264980
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	737470	4264490

3	15	737440	4264520
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	15	736450	4264500

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date February 19, 1998

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone _____

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri**

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MATERIALS:

Walls: Brick
Roof: Other
Other: Marble, granite

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery is located at 2900 Sheridan Road, ten miles south of St. Louis, Missouri, in St. Louis County. The site, located on bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, can be described as having moderate to severe topography. Graves are marked with both upright marble headstones and flat granite markers. The original national cemetery is located in the northeastern section of the present national cemetery. This portion of the national cemetery has maintained its historic integrity and appearance in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. There are three contributing buildings: a former lodge/administration building, Late Victorian style, constructed circa 1895, and an adjacent tool house and garage, constructed in 1872, both located between Sections 53 and 54; and a former cow barn which was converted into a maintenance building, date of construction unknown, located near the original entrance gate.

The original national cemetery also included the Jefferson Barracks post cemetery and was first enclosed by a neat paling fence with cedar posts whitewashed, which was replaced in 1872 with a stone wall. To the west of this entry is a circular drive on which a flagpole is located. The original iron entrance gate supported by limestone piers is located in the northeastern corner. This entrance is no longer used. The cemetery was expanded further to the west and southwest, and new main entrance gates and flagpole, as well as new administration and maintenance facilities, were built. All of this area is enclosed by chain link fencing, except for the area near the main entry, which is enclosed by wrought-iron fencing. The main entrance gate, constructed in 1973, is located along Sheridan Road. From this entrance, Jefferson Drive leads to a circle where a second flagpole is located. The administration building sits just to the north of this flagpole, and the maintenance area is located to the west of the administration building, off Gentry Road and Miravelle Drive. A memorial chapel is located within a semicircle just southwest of the maintenance area.

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Graves were originally marked by headboards, some unpainted and some lettered black in stencil, that were later replaced with upright marble headstones. Seven sections are marked with flat granite markers. In 1982, a policy decision by the Department of Veterans Affairs provided for the use of flat markers in national cemeteries. This decision was later reversed by the passage of Public Law 99-576, which mandated that for all interments that occur on or after January 1, 1987, the grave markers will be upright. As of January 31, 1998, there were 101,919 sites used for the interment of 122,451 casketed remains and 2,440 sites used for the interment of 3,325 cremated remains. As of January 31, 1998, there were 22,271 gravesites available (1,140 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 2,490 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

A brick lodge, containing three rooms, was constructed circa 1870 and was located just inside the fence near the original main entry. This was replaced by a lodge constructed circa 1895, which was remodeled in 1935 and converted into the cemetery administration building. The structure is Late Victorian with an asphalt shingle roof and a simple porch. It was renovated after a fire in 1941 and used as the cemetery office until 1974. The building is now used for storage.

Adjacent to the former administration building is a brick and concrete tool house and garage, constructed in 1872. The roof is asphalt. In 1935, a brick and concrete addition of 33 feet by 22 feet, which included a basement, was constructed. The roof of the garage was replaced in 1963 with asphalt felt and self-sealing composition shingles. Three overhead metal garage doors were installed in 1965. This building is now used for storage.

A block and brick building, 32 feet by 205 feet, was used originally as a cow barn. The date of construction is unknown. Records indicate that in 1936, it was converted into a paint shop. It was used as the maintenance facility for the cemetery until the new maintenance building was constructed. The roof is asphalt shingles. Seven overhead metal doors were installed in 1966. The building is now used as a carpenter shop and for storage.

The brick administration building with a tar roof was constructed circa 1974.

The maintenance complex, constructed in 1973, consists of three brick buildings, each with an asphalt shingle roof. One building is used as the mechanical shop and contains three garage bays; one is used as a storage bay and contains eight garage bays; and the remaining building is used as an employee locker and lunch room.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

In 1970, the Korean and Vietnam Gold Star Mothers and Fathers sought a perpetual living memorial to remember the sons and daughters who paid the supreme sacrifice in defense of the principles in which they believed. As a result of their efforts, a chapel was constructed in the cemetery. A ground breaking ceremony was held on Veterans Day 1976. A model of the chapel was unveiled during the ceremony that was attended by VA officials, state and local government representatives, members of the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery Committee and area residents. In his speech before the gathering, Carl T. Noll, then Deputy Director of the National Cemetery System, told how the chapel will honor the dead of all wars and be a "place of serenity and beauty that will always be a source of solace and consolation, strength and pride to the relatives of our deceased veterans."

The nonsectarian memorial chapel was dedicated on April 30, 1978, and has a seating capacity of 104 persons.

A stained glass skylight that floods the interior with color and light, was installed at the chapel in 1985. The 60- by 20-foot multi-colored overhead window depicts the history of man from ancient Egypt to the present. It is set five feet below an exterior skylight where it dominates the chapel ceiling. The skylight was designed and hand-crafted by St. Louis artist Robert Frei, as were stained glass windows on each side of the nave and a 30-foot by 10-foot glass panel in the narthex. The Jefferson Barracks Chapel Association continues to spearhead a fund drive for donations to the chapel. There are seven commemorative monuments in the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery:

Fort Bellefontaine Monument - A reddish granite boulder, donated in 1904, by the Daughters of the Revolution, located in Old Post Section 1, commemorates the burial place of the unknown officers and soldiers who died while stationed at Fort Bellefontaine, Missouri, located on the Missouri River bluffs near St. Louis, in the early 1800's. The fort was deactivated in 1826, and the troops moved to Jefferson Barracks, leaving behind those interred in the post cemetery. In 1904, the unidentified remains of the men buried in the post cemetery were removed by the United States Government and reinterred in the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. The inscription on the boulder reads as follows:

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri**

Section number 7 Page 4

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

MEMORIAL
TO
THE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS
WHO DIED IN CAMP BETWEEN 1806 AND 1826 AT
FORT BELLEFONTAINE
WHICH WAS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER BLUFFS NEAR ST. LOUIS
IN 1826 THIS CANTONMENT WAS CLOSED AND THE
TROOPS REMOVED TO
JEFFERSON BARRACKS
THE REMAINS OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WERE
REINTERRED IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY BY THE
U. S. GOVERNMENT APRIL 15, 1904
ERECTED BY THE ST. LOUIS CHAPTER OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NOVEMBER 1904

Memorial to the Unknown Dead - A rough granite monument with a polished face, measuring 45 inches high and 36 inches wide, and located in Section 14. It was dedicated by Annie Whittenmyer, Tent No. 3, Daughters of Veterans, U.S.A., St. Louis, Missouri. The inscription reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF THE
UNKNOWN DEAD
1861 - 1865
ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING GROUND
THEIR SILENT TENTS TO SPREAD
WHILE GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN SOUND
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD
DEDICATED BY
ANNIE WITTENMYER
TENT NO. 3
DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS
U.S.A. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri**

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Minnesota Monument - Erected in 1922 by the State of Minnesota to the memory of 164 soldiers from that state who served the Union cause during the Civil War and whose remains are interred in the national cemetery. Many of these men died of wounds or sickness while enroute back to their native state. The monument is located at Longstreet and Monument Drives near Section 4. Visitors to the cemetery will note a bronze female figure of heroic size holding in her hands a wreath, and of expression representing memory, and firmly fixed upon a massive granite pedestal. This statue was erected by the State of Minnesota and dedicated on May 15, 1922, to the memory of the 164 soldiers from that state who served the Union cause during the Civil War and whose remains are now interred in the cemetery. The inscription reads as follows:

ERECTED A.D. 1922 BY THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA
IN MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS
HERE BURIED WHO LOST THEIR LIVES
IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN THE WAR FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE UNION
A.D. 1861-1865

During the war, about six thousand Minnesota soldiers were on duty at one time or another in the lower Mississippi Valley, and many of them passed through St. Louis. Six regiments of Minnesota infantry did important service in Missouri. The 4th Infantry was on duty at Benton Barracks in April 1862. The 7th, 9th, and 10th Infantry began provost and garrison duty in St. Louis in October 1863. The 7th and 10th Infantry left the area in April 1864; the 9th Infantry departed a month later. The 5th Minnesota Infantry played a role in defending against General Price's raid into Missouri in 1864. The 6th Infantry arrived in St. Louis in October 1864, to recuperate from the effects of "malaria and kindred diseases" encountered during the summer around Helena, Arkansas, "a country reeking with miasma." The 6th Infantry performed provost duty in St. Louis into 1865.

The 164 soldiers buried here represent all of Minnesota's first ten infantry regiments, an infantry battalion, a cavalry regiment, a cavalry battalion, and one heavy and one light artillery unit. All but three of the burials were during the war years. Nearly all the wartime deaths were the result of disease. Among the dead are 8 sergeants, 15 corporals, 139 privates, and 2 wagoners. The 6th Infantry was particularly hard hit; 45 of the 164 soldiers are from its ranks. The 7th Regiment yielded 30 from its ranks, and the 1st Minnesota Light Artillery Battery buried 10 men here, a high proportion considering the smaller size of a battery.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

One soldier, Sergeant Major Edward S. Past (Section 3, Grave 6891AA), represents the 1st Minnesota Infantry Regiment. On July 2, 1863, his regiment was called on to make an attack at Gettysburg in an attempt to stop Confederate pursuit following the rout of the Federal III Corps. It cost the regiment 215 of its 262 men engaged, the highest casualty rate (82 percent) of any Union regiment in any battle of the war. Of the attack, General Winfield Hancock is reported to have said: "There is no more gallant deed recorded in history." Past was buried here on November 13, 1914.

56th Infantry Regiment, United States Colored Troops Monument - An obelisk in Section 57 at Grave 15009 honors the memory of 175 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 56th United States Colored Infantry who died of cholera August 1866. Through the combined efforts of the War Department and concerned citizens, the monument and remains were removed from Quarantine Station, Missouri, by authority of the War Department in collaboration with a citizens' committee chaired by Mr. Joseph E. Mitchell. Graves 15008 and 15010 on either side of the monument are dedicated to "Unknown Soldiers, 56th U. S. Colored Infantry." Ceremonies were held in May 1939 for the placement of the obelisk and reinterment of the remains. The inscription on the obelisk reads as follows:

TO THE
MEMORY OF
175
NON COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS
AND PRIVATES
OF THE
56 U.S.C. INFTRY.
DIED OF CHOLERA IN
AUGUST 1866

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

A plaque on the bottom is inscribed:

1863

1866

56TH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY
THEIR MEMORY WILL NOT PERISH
BRIGADIER GENERAL N. B. BUFORD
JULY 27, 1864
THIS MONUMENT AND REMAINS WERE
REMOVED FROM QUARANTINE STATION MO.
BY AUTHORITY OF WAR DEPARTMENT
COLLABORATING WITH CITIZENS COMMITTEE
AND DEDICATED MAY, 1939
JOSEPH E. MITCHELL, CHAIRMAN

The 56th Regiment was originally organized at St. Louis on August 12, 1863, as the 3d Arkansas Infantry Regiment (African Descent). The 3d Arkansas was ordered from St. Louis to Helena, Arkansas, and served on post duty there and at Little Rock until March 1864. On March 11, 1864, the designation of the unit was changed to 56th Infantry Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops. At one point, an inspector found the 56th Regiment to be "unsoldierlike" but went on to report that the regiment had "good material, and its bad condition was the fault of its company officers." With a few notable exceptions, all officers of the U. S. Colored Troops were white.

One line of the inscription, "Their memory will not perish," is a quotation attributed to Brigadier General Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, on July 27, 1864. The unit's connection with Buford, half-brother of Union cavalry leader and Gettysburg hero John Buford, began in January 1864. The regiment was one of fourteen units in the District of Eastern Arkansas that Buford commanded. On July 26, 1864, the day before Buford's quotation, the 56th was in action with two other black units (Co. E, 2d Cavalry and the 60th Infantry) and the 15th Illinois Cavalry against Confederate forces at Wallace's Ferry and Big Creek, Arkansas. Union losses in the battles were twenty killed, forty wounded, and four missing. General Buford and the 56th Regiment remained together until March 1865, when he was transferred to other duties. In August, the 56th Regiment became part of the Department of Arkansas until it was mustered out of the service on September 15, 1866. Before the unit mustered out, the tragedy occurred that contributed to the reason for this monument.

The 56th was traveling aboard two steamers from Helena to St. Louis to be mustered out. During the trip, several soldiers died of an undiagnosed illness. When the steamers reached Quarantine Station near St. Louis, Colonel Charles Bentzoni, the regimental commander, asked a surgeon to inspect the men. The surgeon reported no cholera among them. The regiment continued to St. Louis and arrived

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

at night, but Bentzoni kept the men on board rather than allowing them to roam the town. The next morning, it was clear the 56th Regiment had cholera. Ordered back to Quarantine Station, the unit lost 178 enlisted men and one officer to cholera in the next few weeks. If Bentzoni had allowed the men into the city on the night of their arrival, the results could have been as devastating to St. Louis as they were to the 56th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops.

Memorial to the Confederate Dead - On May 1, 1988, this rough granite monument measuring 69 inches high and 40 inches wide, was dedicated to the memory of Confederate veterans. It was donated by the Jefferson Barracks Civil War Historical Association, Missouri Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. It is located in Section 66. The inscription reads as follows:

TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD 1861-1865
WHO KNOWS BUT IT MAY BE GIVEN TO US
AFTER THIS LIFE, TO MEET AGAIN IN THE
OLD QUARTERS, TO PLAY CHESS AND
DRAUGHTS, TO GET UP SOON TO ANSWER
THE MORNING ROLL CALL, TO FALL IN AT
THE TAP OF THE DRUM FOR DRILL AND
DRESS PARADE AND AGAIN TO HASTILY DON
OUR WAR GEAR WHILE THE MONOTONOUS
PATTER OF THE LONG ROLL SUMMONS TO
BATTLE? WHO KNOWS BUT AGAIN THE OLD
FLAGS, RAGGED AND TORN, SNAPPING IN
THE WIND, MAY FACE EACH OTHER AND
FLUTTER, PURSUING AND PURSUED, WHILE
THE CRIES OF VICTORY FILL A SUMMER
DAY AND AFTER THE BATTLE, THEN THE
SLAIN AND WOUNDED WILL ARISE, AND
ALL WILL GET TOGETHER UNDER THE
TWO FLAGS, ALL SOUND AND WELL, AND
THERE WILL BE TALKING AND LAUGHTER
AND CHEERS, AND ALL WILL SAY: DID IT
NOT SEEM REAL WAS IT NOT AS IN
THE OLD DAYS?

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**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The words of the inscription were written in the postwar years by First Sergeant Berry Greenwood Benson of the 1st South Carolina Battalion of Sharpshooters.

The back of the monument contains the following inscription:

ERECTED BY THE JEFFERSON BARRACKS
CIVIL WAR HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
MISSOURI DIVISION - SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS, AND THE MISSOURI SOCIETY
MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS

Memorial to the Union Dead - This rough granite monument, measuring 103 inches high and 42 1/2 inches wide, is located between Sections 12 and 13. It was erected by the Julia Dent Grant Tent #16, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, dedicated September 17, 1995. The inscription reads as follows:

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS
OF THE CIVIL WAR
IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR VALIANT
ANCESTORS WHO FOUGHT TO PRESERVE
THE UNION WITH LOYALTY TO GOD,
COUNTRY, AND FLAG FOR A JUST
AND LASTING PEACE
1861 1865

Memorial to Honor The Women Who Helped Union Forces in the Civil War - This rough granite monument, measuring 44 1/4 inches high and 36 inches wide, is located in Section 13. It was erected by the Julia Dent Grant Tent #16, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and dedicated on June 2, 1996. The inscription reads as follows:

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS
OF THE CIVIL WAR
TO HONOR THE UNION WOMEN
WHO FOUGHT ON THE
BATTLEFIELDS, NURSED
AND COMFORTED THE SICK
AND DYING, AND SACRIFICED
THEIR OWN LIVES TO PRESERVE
OUR NATION
LEST WE FORGET

1861

1865

There are five metal committal service shelters throughout the cemetery. All were constructed between 1978 and 1996.

An inspector's report for 1870 states that there were eight guns planted vertically as monuments in different parts of the cemetery grounds. Three of these monuments remain at the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, one near Section 44 1/2, one near Section 45, and the third near Section 40. Each monument is made of an original cast-iron seacoast artillery tube and secured by a concrete base.

A water fountain located on Monument Drive near Section QQ was donated by the 35th Division Association and dedicated on May 30, 1952.

RECORD OF FORMER STRUCTURES

A brick and concrete lodge, 33 feet by 35 feet, constructed in 1934, with a slate roof, contained seven rooms with a basement, was demolished in 1984.

A two-room brick and stone cottage, 26 feet by 20 feet, with a slate roof, was demolished circa 1870. This building was used as quarters for laborers.

A brick and stone rectangular-shaped rostrum with a tin roof was constructed in 1872 and was located in Section 81. This section was originally intended to be a permanent ceremony site. The roof and part of the support pillars were removed in 1959, and the remainder of the structure was dismantled on January 9, 1961. The restored area was subsequently used for additional interments.

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Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri

Section number 7 Page 11

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

CONTRIBUTING

Buildings: Former lodge/administration building (circa 1895), tool house and garage (1872), and former cow barn converted to carpenter shop (date of construction unknown)

Sites: Cemetery (1866)

Structures: Original entrance gate (date of construction unknown), stone perimeter wall (1872)

Objects: Minnesota monument (1922), Fort Bellefontaine monument (1904), U. S. Colored Infantry monument (late 1860's), three artillery monuments (date of construction unknown)

NON-CONTRIBUTING

Buildings: Administration building (1974), maintenance complex consisting of three buildings (1973), memorial chapel (1978)

Structures: Main entrance gate (1973), five committal service shelters (between 1978 and 1996)

Objects: Two flagpoles (date of construction unknown), Memorial to Union Dead (1995), Memorial to the Confederate Dead (1988), Memorial to Honor Women Who Helped Union Forces in the Civil War (1996), Memorial to Unknown Dead (date of construction unknown), Water Fountain (1952)

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**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A and is part of a multiple property submission titled "Civil War Era National Cemeteries." This cemetery is included because it was established in 1866 during the war to bury casualties from battle. The cemetery is also significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who have served their country throughout its history. Since the contributing resources were constructed or erected many years ago and a reasonable specific date could not be defined to end the period of significance, the date of 1948 (fifty years ago) was used.

BACKGROUND

The national cemetery derives its name from Jefferson Barracks, a military post established on October 23, 1826, to replace Fort Bellefontaine on the Missouri River which had been declared unhealthy and unsatisfactory. To honor President Thomas Jefferson, whose death preceded occupation of the post by six days and during whose administration the Louisiana Purchase was made, orders were issued to name the post Jefferson Barracks. Jefferson Barracks served the United States as the first permanent military installation west of the Mississippi. During the 1840's, it was the largest military establishment in the United States. During the years prior to the Civil War, Jefferson Barracks served as a distribution point for troops and munitions destined for isolated posts scattered throughout the wild frontier. At various times it was duty station for many officers of the United States Army who were destined to serve in the War Between the States. Lieutenant Jefferson Davis first came to Jefferson Barracks in 1828 after graduation from West Point, and in 1832 he returned with the captured Chief Black Hawk as his prisoner. He later became president of the Confederate States of America. Another West Pointer, Second Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, was stationed at this post in 1843. In 1855, Colonel Robert E. Lee assumed command of Jefferson Barracks. He later resigned his commission in the United States Army and was named a general in the Confederate forces.

Jefferson Barracks played an important role in the early days of the Civil War in Missouri, providing housing and training for Missouri's Union volunteers in the days prior to the capture of Camp Jackson. The post's most important function during the Civil War was as a military hospital. In March 1862, the buildings were turned over to the Medical Department for its use.

The first regiment of Dragoons of the United States Army was organized at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on March 4, 1833. The new regiment consisted of five companies with 34 officers and 714 men. Colonel Henry Dodge was personally appointed by President Andrew Jackson to command the new regiment. Other officers assigned to the regiment whose names and careers became famous throughout American history were: Lt. Colonel Steven Watts Kearney (later first governor of

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California), Major Richard B. Mason, Captain Edwin V. Summer, Captain David Hunter, Captain Nathan Boone (son of Daniel), First Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, First Lieutenant Philip St. George Cooke, and First Lieutenant Thomas Swords. Dragoon Regiments officially were redesignated as cavalry in 1861 and cavalry companies officially redesignated as troops in 1883. After assignments of officers and men from the ranks of regular Army itself, recruitments of men from outside the Army began in earnest with newspaper advertisements and recruiting posters.

No incident is more important to an understanding of the Civil War in St. Louis than the events at Camp Jackson. On May 10, 1861, Union forces under the command of Captain Nathaniel Lyon marched to the city's western outskirts to surround and capture the Missouri Volunteer Militia drilling at Camp Jackson in Lindell Grove, ostensibly because of the threat those troops posed to the United States Arsenal. Camp Jackson was named in honor of the governor, Claiborne Fox Jackson. The Federal troops prepared to march their prisoners and their prisoners' commander, Missouri militia general Daniel M. Frost, to the U. S. Arsenal as an angry crowd collected around the column. Shots were fired, and the Union volunteers reacted spontaneously and fired into the crowd. Nearly three dozen people died, most of them civilians, and many more were wounded. The capture of Camp Jackson came after weeks of tension in the city over the control of its military resources, the ambitions of Missouri's pro-Confederate governor Claiborne Fox Jackson, and the sentiment of the pro-Union Constitutional Convention. States' rights adherents and Southern sympathizers saw the Camp Jackson affair as an illegal act of aggression by the United States against Missouri, arguing that the militia had been assembled by a lawful order of the governor. Ardent Unionists, led by Frank Blair and Lyon, were unwilling to allow the military resources of the U. S. Arsenal to fall into "traitorous" hands. Despite the storm of criticism from both secessionists and moderates, Lyon's action held St. Louis, and therefore Missouri, in the Union. One week after the incident, Lyon was commissioned a brigadier general of U. S. Volunteers.

After the events of Camp Jackson, there was never a serious military threat to Union control of St. Louis. Clashes between soldiers and civilians occurred in May and June of 1861, but as the city grew rapidly in importance as a troop and supply staging area for the Union army, the overwhelming might of the Federal government made secessionist sympathizers very cautious. Taking no chances, Federal military authorities ringed the city with fortifications in the war's first summer. Thousands of troops were quartered at Jefferson Barracks, Benton Barracks (located on the northern side of St. Louis), and other sites throughout the city. By fall gunboats were being launched from the boatyards in south St. Louis, further deterring any thoughts of advance on the city by Confederate forces.

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In the summer of 1861, St. Louis was a collection point for troops from all over the midwestern United States. General Lyon and General John Charles Fremont both sought to protect the city by a series of fortifications along its western edge and through batteries along the river. In September, Secretary of War Simon Cameron visited St. Louis and, because of a lack of funds, he directed that the building of fortifications stop. Despite Cameron's directive, work somehow continued. By the end of 1861, St. Louis was enclosed within a ring of ten forts and several detached batteries. The forts were not large, but it was hoped they would offer good rallying places in the event of a Confederate incursion. However, the forts were never tested by the actions of Missouri's Confederates.

On October 12, 1861, the first ironclad warship built by the United States slipped down the marine railway of Captain James B. Eads's boatyard in south St. Louis and floated free in the Mississippi River. Seven months earlier, Attorney General Edward Bates had asked Eads to come to Washington, D. C., and present his ideas concerning the use of gunboats to close the Mississippi River to the seceding states. Eads received a warm reception for this idea from Lincoln's cabinet, except for Secretary of War Simon Cameron, who was not impressed. After several weeks, Cameron changed his mind, and army authorities began to consider plans for gunboats seriously. The overall responsibility for creating the fleet of river gunboats was assigned to Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. Bid opening took place on August 5, 1861, and Eads's bid, \$89,600 per boat, was the lowest of the seven received. Eads had three months in which to build seven ironclad gunboats and have them ready to receive their armament. On October 12, 1861, two days beyond the due date, Eads launched *Carondelet*. *St. Louis* followed, *Louisville* and *Pittsburgh* came next, followed by three boats, *Cincinnati*, *Mound City*, and *Cairo*. As they were commissioned, the Eads gunboats became part of the Western Gunboat Flotilla. The steamers were commanded by navy officers, though operated by the Army. Five survived the war. *Cairo* and *St. Louis* were both lost in the Yazoo River.

During February 1862, the casualties of the war in Tennessee, first from Fort Donelson and later from Shiloh, flowed up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and into one of the city's sixteen hospitals. General Ulysses S. Grant had taken twelve thousand prisoners at Fort Donelson, more than a thousand of them wounded. By February 20, the first of the Confederates began arriving in St. Louis, many to be rerouted to prison camps in Alton, Chicago, and other points. The steamer *War Eagle* arrived on February 26 with 150 Union and Confederate wounded to be treated in area hospitals.

On May 11, 1863, St. Louis came to a halt. The occasion was to commemorate the capture of Camp Jackson just two years earlier. A column of 6,000 Union soldiers marched through downtown St. Louis to Lindell Grove, where 30,000 citizens waited. Charles W. Drake, a lawyer-politician spoke. Just two days later, a pathetic display at the riverfront showed just how far the fortunes of the city's

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Southern sympathizers had fallen. On May 13, twenty-one St. Louisans were put aboard the steamer *Belle Memphis* to be banished to Confederate-held territory south of Memphis, Tennessee. Most of the exiles were guilty of holding the wrong political convictions, although some of the women were guilty of aiding their Confederate husbands, brothers or friends too openly. The *Belle Memphis* landed in Memphis on May 15. Eventually, the exiles were escorted to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where they were left to their fate.

On July 28, 1863, General Orders No. 236 created a separate Cavalry Bureau to establish depots to collect, care for, and train cavalry horses. The bureau was organized into Eastern and Western Divisions. The Western Division chose existing facilities in St. Louis as its depot, and it began operations on October 26, 1863. Horses were brought to the depot by their owners for sale. After an examination, the horses were purchased for artillery or cavalry duty. The depot also received horses deemed no longer fit for active service with the army, and these animals were either recuperated and reissued, or they were condemned and sold for nonmilitary use. The Cavalry Bureau existed for a little over a year and was discontinued on April 17, 1864.

In August of 1864, the 10th Missouri Infantry Regiment, U. S. A., returned to St. Louis to muster out at the expiration of its three-year term of service. The regiment formed in column and marched through the city, past the headquarters of General William Rosecrans, commander of the Department of the Missouri. They paused briefly at headquarters and gave three cheers before continuing the march. Then, a reception was held in their honor. The men spent the night at Schofield Barracks and then moved to Benton Barracks, where they made out their discharge papers. A month later, they were mustered out and sent home with pay.

Homecoming for Missouri's Confederate soldiers was a much different experience than it had been for Missouri's Union veterans. On June 20, 1865, the veterans of the 9th Missouri Infantry Regiment, C. S. A., arrived at the St. Louis riverfront aboard the steamer *Maria Denning*. It was followed by the 8th, 10th, 11th and 16th Missouri Infantry regiments and the 3d and 4th Cavalry Battalions. Before men were allowed to leave their steamers, they were required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. On June 23, 1865, Major General Grenville M. Dodge, commander of the Department of the Missouri, issued an order that paroled officers and men of the late rebel armies were forbidden to wear within this department the uniform, or any part thereof, or other insignia of said rebel service. Exceptions would be made, however, in the case of private soldiers who are destitute of means, they would be permitted to wear such clothing for a short period of time after stripping from the same all Confederate or state buttons and other insignia of the rebel service. No exceptions would be made for officers of any rank. Any violation of these terms will be considered an act of hostility to the United States Government, and the officers or soldiers would be punished accordingly.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

SIGNIFICANCE

With the need for medical care during the Civil War came the need for burial places. General Orders No. 19, Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, March 12, 1863, read as follows: "Hereafter the mortal remains of our officers and soldiers dying in this vicinity will, unless otherwise requested by friends, be interred in the grounds appropriated and dedicated for the purpose at Jefferson Barracks. The Chief of Engineers will have at least ten acres of ground including the old graveyard, properly laid out with streets and alleys convenient and proper for the purposes above designated." Thus, the Jefferson Barracks Post Cemetery was established. Because of lost or destroyed records, it cannot be ascertained precisely the month or year the cemetery was selected by Jefferson Barracks's first commanding officer. It was at the discretion of General Henry Atkinson to select a burial area, and he may have done so, but it probably was a death that dictated the site. The post cemetery contained burials made from the garrison of Jefferson Barracks before the Civil War. The cemetery, for almost forty years, had served as a place of final interment for the garrison. The initial site of the post burial grounds was located several hundred yards south of the parade ground, across a small valley. Thirteen months after the establishment of Jefferson Barracks in 1826, the need for the first burial arose. The first known burial was Elizabeth Ann Lash, the infant child of an officer stationed at Jefferson Barracks (OPS-1, Grave 2229-A). She was the eighteen-month-old baby girl of a garrison officer, who succumbed to the hardship of the frontier on August 5, 1827. Her gravesite is situated atop a hill overlooking the miles of virgin wilderness across the great water highway, the Mississippi River. Within a few feet of the Lash child is the Grave 2269 in which 2nd Lt. Charles Colerick of the sixth U. S. Infantry Regiment who died on January 9, 1828, is buried. He is the second recorded burial.

The first few acres of the post cemetery were originally encircled by a crude wooden fence to keep out wild animals that roamed the unpopulated area. Its interior was maintained by soldiers of the garrison on fatigue duty. In their performance of duty, woods were cut, graves dug, and headstones and grave markers were erected. Uniformity was not governed by any existing army regulations, and such care usually was a decision of the presiding cantonment commander. Proper care was solely entrusted to the living member of the decedent's family or their friends. With the changing of duty stations, the grave in the post cemetery of a friend or a loved one was usually left unattended and gradually fell into disrepair. In the passage of time, such a neglected grave declined into a state of abandonment. For this reason, many abandoned graves discovered years later holding unidentifiable remains are now registered by merely a number or as unknowns. In this area stand the largest and most elaborate grave memorials. Prior to the establishment of the national cemetery, it was an accepted practice of the survivors of a departed loved one to have huge monuments erected at the grave. Today, enforced by regulations for obvious and practical reasons, large monuments are no longer permitted

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The post cemetery was enlarged in 1863 and established in 1866 as the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery under authority of a joint resolution of Congress approved April 13, 1866 (14 Stat. 353); an Act of Congress approved February 22, 1867, and subsequent acts. An inspector's report dated August 13, 1868, stated that the cemetery contained 8.0 acres, and a report dated November 3, 1870, stated that the area was 20.2 acres. General Orders No. 106, dated December 16, 1875, extended the limits of the cemetery, but no acreage figure was provided. The national cemetery was expanded on April 27, 1921, by transfer of an additional 20.0 acres from Jefferson Barracks, by order of the Secretary of War. By General Orders No. 33, War Department, dated August 31, 1923, 5.0 acres not suitable for burial purposes were restored to the Jefferson Barracks reservation for military purposes. On January 27, 1931, an additional 19.4 acres were transferred back to Jefferson Barracks. A survey furnished by the Quartermaster General on October 27, 1937, showed the total acreage of the national cemetery to be 29.0 acres. Subsequent land acquisitions from Jefferson Barracks for expansion of the national cemetery included 2.7 acres on May 29, 1942; 3.4 acres on January 20, 1943; and 3.2 acres on September 22, 1944. Land acquired up until this time is all located in the southeast corner of the cemetery. Public Law 342, 80th Congress, approved August 4, 1947, authorized the Secretary of War to expand the cemetery through the use of Federally owned lands under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Subsequently, by General Orders No. 20, dated March 19, 1948, and General Orders No. 90 dated October 19, 1951, 155.3 acres of land were transferred from Jefferson Barracks to expand the cemetery. Although this acquisition would bring the total acreage to 193.6, an official survey in National Cemetery System microfilm records dated October 29, 1952, shows the total area of the cemetery to be 195.0 acres. Further cemetery expansion was accomplished on January 4, 1954, by transfer of 115.6 acres to the west from the Veterans Administration Hospital to the national cemetery (15 acres not yet developed for burial). By condemnation, an additional .1 acre was acquired on September 7, 1962. This brought the total acreage of the cemetery to 310.7 acres. After deduction of the 15 acres not yet developed for burial, the total area of the cemetery included in this nomination is 295.7 acres.

The early growth of the national cemetery was most rapid in 1869 when the remains of 10,217 Union soldiers, recovered from isolated burial grounds scattered throughout the Missouri area, were placed at rest at Jefferson Barracks. Some years later, when Congress directed the Secretary of War to locate and mark the graves of Confederate dead in the region, 1,084 known and 15 unknown heroes who died in the Southern causes were reinterred.

In the post-war years of 1865-1870, officers of the Quartermaster Department were charged with concentrating into national cemeteries the remains of Union soldiers buried in isolated graveyards and recovered from the various battlefields. In his first report dated September 6, 1866, the Quartermaster General advised the Secretary of War that in the Department of Missouri, out of 10,677 Union dead

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

reported, 10,417 were in the State of Missouri; and of them, 3,613 were at Jefferson Barracks and 4,774 in St. Louis--leaving 2,030 reported at other points in Missouri. It was believed at the time that the latter number represented but a small fraction of the dead Union soldiers scattered throughout the State where a border warfare was carried on almost without intermission at almost every crossroad in the state. In his report for 1868 to the Secretary of War, Quartermaster General Meigs reported that Mr. Sylvanus A. Beeman was serving as cemetery superintendent. Beeman had served as a sergeant with Company B, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, and was the first superintendent of Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. His appointment was dated November 25, 1867.

A report of the Quartermaster General of March 3, 1869, stated that the activities of his department had resulted in the interment in the cemetery of the remains of 10,217 deceased Union soldiers removed from throughout the State, but principally from Mason City, Patterson and vicinity, Greenville, Bloomfield, Huntsville, Jefferson City, and from the Wesleyan and Christ Church Cemeteries in St. Louis. Most of the latter died in the hospitals in St. Louis.

In April 1876, the remains of 470 Union soldiers from Quarantine Island (also called Arsenal Island) in the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis were interred in the national cemetery. The island was used as a quarantine location for soldiers with contagious diseases, most notably smallpox. The island became the burial place for these 470 soldiers, but repeated flooding washed away the original headboards that marked their graves. When the remains were relocated to the national cemetery, they were buried in Sections 63, 64 and 68, and their graves marked as "unknowns."

As the wounds of war healed, sentiment grew that the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North and were buried near their places of confinement should also be taken under the protective care and maintenance of the Government from which they fought to secede. By an Act approved March 9, 1906, and subsequent Acts, Congress directed the Secretary of War to locate and mark these graves. This action resulted in the eventual burial in the "Confederate Plot" in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery of 1,084 known and 15 unknown casualties of the Southern armies. There are 1,104 Confederate soldiers buried in Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 66, and 67. This includes 824 soldiers, 161 male civilians, one female civilian, 116 not classified as either soldier or civilian, one gunboat man and one conscript. The lone female interred is Mrs. Jane N. Foster from Randolph County, Arkansas, who died November 4, 1864. She is buried in Grave 4613, Section 20.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Six Confederate prisoners are interred in the national cemetery. Fort No. 4, one of the ten fortifications built in 1861 around St. Louis was the site of a public execution on October 29, 1864. Union Major James Wilson and six enlisted men were executed on orders of Confederate guerrilla leader Timothy Reeves, an enemy of Wilson's. When news of the deaths reached General William Rosecrans, he issued special orders calling for a Confederate major and six enlisted men to be held in solitary confinement until Wilson's fate had been made certain. The badly decomposed bodies were found on October 23. On October 25, Rosecrans's provost marshal general in St. Louis directed that the first Confederate major captured from General Sterling Price's raiding force be forwarded to him without delay for execution. On October 28, the retaliation was extended to six Confederate enlisted prisoners. No Confederate majors from General Price's army were in custody. Six enlisted men were selected at random from among the prisoners in St. Louis at the time. On October 29, the prisoners were led from their confinement at the Gratiot Street Prison to a waiting covered wagon. They were escorted to Fort No. 4, where six posts with seats attached had been erected in a north-south line along the west side of the fort. With some 3,000 people present, the prisoners were seated and each man's hands were tied behind his post. There was a firing party fifty of four soldiers. Blindfolds were tied on the prisoners. On command, thirty-six soldiers fired simultaneously. After the volley, two of the victims groaned and one cried out, but all were dead in a few minutes. Wilson is buried in Grave 4319, Section 39. The six Confederates are buried in graves 4605 through 4610 of Section 20. The soldiers were Asa V. Ladd, George T. Bunch, James W. Gates, Charles W. Minnekin, John A. Nichols, and Harvey H. Blackburn.

John Lyden (Grave 5257, Section 22) was a fireman on the Gunboat *Star of the West*. John Murriam (Grave 4655, Section 20) was a conscript. Records from the time indicate that he "probably was a soldier detained to gunboat service."

There is a total of 3,255 unknown soldiers buried at Jefferson Barracks, which includes the unknown dead of the Civil War; a group of unknown soldiers who died at Fort Bellefontaine between 1806 and 1826 and who were reinterred in 1904; and 470 Union soldiers reburied in the cemetery in 1876 after floods washed out the former Arsenal Island cemetery nearby. A large number were identified as soldiers by bits of blue uniform and other small clues and buried in the cemetery as unknowns. Included among these Union unknowns are the remains of 470 Union soldiers that were brought to the national cemetery in 1876 from Arsenal Island in the Mississippi River. This island, known during the war days as "Smallpox Island," was the site of the military contagious disease hospital. The 470 who died there were victims of the dread plague. During the years following the war, river floods washed away the wooden headboards in the hospital cemetery with the result that when disinterment of the remains was made for removal to the national cemetery, individual identification was impossible.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Three veterans of the American Revolution are buried in the Old Post Section (OPS). All were buried in other locations, and their remains were later transferred to the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.

(1) **Private Richard Gentry**, OPS-2, Grave 2093-A - Gentry was born in the Colony of Virginia on September 26, 1763. A private in the Continental Army at the age of 17, he was present at the capture of Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Yorktown on October 19, 1781. After the Revolution, he moved westward, fighting in the various Indian wars. He died on February 12, 1843, near Richmond, Kentucky. After the war, Private Gentry moved westward into what is now the State of Kentucky. At the age of 80 he died and was interred in a national cemetery near Richmond, Kentucky. More than a century later, his great-grandson, Mr. William R. Gentry, Jr., a resident of St. Louis, arranged for the transfer of his ancestor's remains to the national cemetery. A ceremony complete with military honors was held on June 20, 1958, for the reinterment of Private Gentry's remains. The white marble headstone at the grave bears the inscription "Present at the Capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown."

(2) **Major Russell Bissell** (OPS-1, Grave 2289-B)- Bissell was born in the Colony of Connecticut. He was a Lieutenant in the 2nd Infantry from March 4, 1791, to the end of the Revolutionary War. He was promoted to Captain on February 19, 1793. He transferred to the 1st U. S. Infantry on April 1, 1802, and promoted to Major upon his transfer to the 2nd U. S. Infantry on December 9, 1807. He was the Commanding Officer at Fort Bellefontaine when he died on December 18, 1807. He was removed to the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in April 1904.

(3) **Colonel Thomas Hunt** (OPS-1), Grave 2289-C) - Hunt was born in the Colony of Massachusetts. He was a sergeant in Captain Croft's Company of Minutemen at the Battle of Lexington and Concord in April 1775. He enlisted in a Massachusetts Regiment from May to December 1775. On January 1, 1776, he became a member of the 25th Continental Infantry. He transferred to Jackson's Continental Regiment as a Captain on February 1, 1777. At the Battle of Stony Point on July 16, 1779, he was wounded. On January 1, 1781, he transferred to the 9th Massachusetts Regiment and was wounded at the Battle of Yorktown on October 14, 1781. After the Revolution, he remained in the Army. He transferred to the 3rd Massachusetts Regiment on January 1, 1783, and returned to Jackson's Continental Regiment in November 1783. He became a Captain in the 2nd U. S. Infantry on March 4, 1791, and was promoted to the rank of Major on February 18, 1793. He was reassigned to the 1st U. S. Infantry on November 1, 1796, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on April 1, 1802. He became a Colonel on April 11, 1803, and died on August 18, 1808. He was buried at Fort Bellefontaine and was removed to the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in April 1904.

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Major Aeneas Mackay, who is buried in OPS-1, Grave 2287-B, was a veteran of the War of 1812, the Indian Wars, and the Mexican War.

Samuel Marion Dennis, a founder of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at the University of Arkansas, is buried in Grave 4841, Section 21.

The last survivor of the Indian Wars from the State of Missouri, John F. Gunkel, was buried in the cemetery in 1957 in Section C, Grave 774. He was born in Germany on October 6, 1870, and came to America at an early age. He enlisted in the United States Army where he served honorably for 18 1/2 years. He left the service in 1909, after combating the Indian uprisings of the Sioux and Arrapahoe tribes at Fort Wash-a-kee, Wyoming, followed by the Spanish American War in Cuba, and the Philippine Insurrection in the Philippine Islands. His colorful and adventurous career in the Army was with the famous 4th, 7th, and 8th Cavalry regiments. He received an arrow wound in the arm in a skirmish with the Sioux Indians near old frontier post Wash-a-kee. His wife Hattie is buried in Section C, Grave 775.

Early in the program for repatriation of remains of World War II dead, the Department of the Army established a policy whereby the burial of groups of decedents whose remains could not be individually identified would be made in the national cemetery and most centrally located from the place of residence of their next of kin. More than five hundred group burials of World War II dead have been made in the cemetery. Some groups comprise the remains of two, three, or four decedents. Others include larger numbers of members of the Armed Forces whose remains could not be individually identified.

The largest World War II group burial in Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery was made on February 14, 1952, when the remains of 123 victims of a December 14, 1944 Japanese attack on Palawan Island were reverently interred in a mass gravesite in Section 85. The servicemen were killed in a Japanese prison camp. The men were from 42 states and the Philippines. Three were from the St. Louis area. They had been prisoners in Camp Princesa on Palawan Island in the Philippines. After a number of air raid alarms, Japanese guards forced them into tunnel shelters and trenches they had been forced to dig and set buckets of gasoline afire. One small shelter was at the edge of a cliff. Alert POW's had earlier made an opening to the cliff by removing a small piece of coral. Eleven got through and escaped by swimming across Subic Bay, although several were wounded or otherwise disabled. The escapees were picked up by friendly Filipino guerrillas, who took them to U. S. Rangers. Later, the Rangers caught the prison camp commander and 39 of the guards who took part in the killings. All were tried, convicted and hanged. The bodies were buried in 109 caskets in a mass grave.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

A plaque in their memory, which is on display in the memorial chapel, was a gift of the American Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor, a national organization of former prisoners of the Japanese. The plaque reads as follows:

IM MEMORY OF
139 AMERICANS
WHO WERE MASSACRED WHILE THEY WERE PRISONERS
OF WAR BY THE JAPANESE ON PALAWAN ISLAND IN
THE PHILIPPINES IN DECEMBER 1944
123 OF THESE VICTIMS ARE INTERRED IN SECTION 85,
THE LARGEST GROUP BURIAL IN JEFFERSON BARRACKS
NATIONAL CEMETERY

In Section 82 is located a grave representing the final resting place of 71 Americans and 29 members of the British, Australian, and Dutch military forces. The men were victims of Japanese POW camps. The cremated remains of these men are contained in a single bronze casket. Their grave is inscribed: "Here rest allied personnel who gave their lives in World War II. On July 23, 1968, a Vietnam group burial was made in Section 81 of the cemetery. This group consisted of 42 men who were killed in a helicopter crash in South Vietnam on January 8, 1968. Two civilians were with the 40 servicemen in that tragic crash. Full military honors were rendered this group interment, and chaplains representing all faiths officiated in the burial services.

A Vietnam group burial comprising 41 remains in 8 caskets, was held on July 23, 1968. Remains in the burial were from a U. S. Marine CH-53A Sea Stallion helicopter which crashed on January 8, 1968, in the Dong Nagi Mountains, northeast of Hue Phu Bai, South Vietnam, killing all 46 persons aboard (44 American servicemen and 2 civilians). Five remains were positively identified and burial services were previously held for them at the direction of the next of kin. Full military honors were rendered by a joint ceremonial guard, and chaplains representing the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish sects officiated at the burial services.

All group burial sites are marked with specially designed headstones or markers bearing the names, ranks and dates of death of these members of the Armed Forces who made the supreme sacrifice in their nation's service.

Seven World War II prisoners of war (two Germans and five Italians) are buried in Section 57 1/2 of the cemetery.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

There are seven Medal of Honor recipients buried in the cemetery. The headstone at each grave is inscribed with an enlarged gold-leafed replica of the medal of the awarding service and the words "MEDAL OF HONOR."

Lorenzo D. Immell, Corporal (later 1st Lieutenant), Company F, 2nd U. S. Artillery - He was awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery in action at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on August 10, 1861, and is buried in Section 4, Grave 12342.

Martin Schubert, Private, (later 1st Lieutenant), Company E, 26th New York Infantry - At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862, he relinquished a furlough granted for wounds and entered the battle, where he picked up the colors after several bearers were killed or wounded, and carried them until himself again wounded. He is buried in Section 4, Grave 12310.

Alonzo Stokes, First Sergeant, Company H, 6th U. S. Cavalry - He was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action at Wichita River, Texas, and is buried in Section 63, Grave 11450.

David Ryan, Private, Company G, 5th U. S. Infantry - He was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action at Cedar Creek, etc., Montana, October 21, 1876, and is buried in Section 59, Grave 11715.

Ralph Cheli, Major, U. S. Army Air Corps - He was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Wewak, New Guinea, on August 18, 1943. While Major Cheli was leading his squadron in a dive to attack the heavily defended Dagua Airdrome, intercepting enemy aircraft centered their fire on his plane, causing it to burst into flames while still two miles from the objective. His speed would have enabled him to gain the necessary altitude to parachute to safety, but this action would have resulted in his formation becoming disorganized and exposed to the enemy. Although a crash was inevitable, he courageously elected to continue leading the attack in his blazing plane. From a minimum altitude, the squadron made a devastating bombing and strafing attack on the target. The mission completed, Major Cheli instructed his wingman to lead the formation and crashed into the sea. He is one of twenty-one in a group burial in Section 78, Graves 930-934.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri

Section number 8 Page 24

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Donald D. Puckett, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps, 98th Bombardment Group - At Ploesti Raid, Rumania, on July 9, 1944, he took part in a highly effective attack against vital oil installation. Just after "bombs away," the plane received heavy and direct hits from antiaircraft fire. One crew member was instantly killed and six others severely wounded. The airplane was badly damaged, two were knocked out, the control cables cut, the oxygen system on fire, and the bomb bay flooded with gas and hydraulic fluid. Regaining control of his crippled plane, 1st Lieutanant Puckett turned its direction over to the copilot. He calmed the crew, administered first aid, and surveyed the damage. Finding the bomb bay doors jammed, he used the hand crank to open them to allow the gas to escape. He jettisoned all guns and equipment, but the plane continued to lose altitude rapidly. Realizing that it would be impossible to reach friendly territory, he ordered the crew to abandon ship. Three of the crew, uncontrollable from fright or shock, would not leave. First Lieutenant Puckett urged the others to jump. Ignoring their entreaties to follow, he refused to abandon the three hysterical men and was last seen fighting to regain control of the plane. A few moments later, the flaming bomber crashed on a mountainside. First Lieutenant Puckett, unhesitatingly and with supreme sacrifice, gave his life in his courageous attempt to save the lives of three others. He is one of six in a group burial in Section 84, Graves 270-272.

Bruce Avery Van Voorhis, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy - He was awarded the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as squadron commander of Bombing Squadron 102 and as plane commander of a PB4Y-1 patrol bomber operating against the enemy on Japanese-held Greenwich Island during the battle of the Solomon Islands on July 6, 1943. Fully aware of the limited chance of surviving an urgent mission, voluntarily undertaken to prevent a surprise Japanese attack against our forces, Lieutenant Commander Van Voorhis took off in total darkness on a perilous 700-mile flight without escort or support. Successful in reaching his objective despite treacherous and varying winds, low visibility and difficult terrain, he fought a lone but relentless battle under fierce antiaircraft fire and overwhelming aerial opposition. Forced lower and lower by pursuing planes, he coolly persisted in his mission of destruction. Abandoning all chance of a safe return, he executed six bold ground-level attacks to demolish the enemy's vital radio station, installations, antiaircraft guns, and crews with bombs and machinegun fire, and to destroy one fighter plane in the air and three on the water. Caught in his own bomb blast, sacrificing himself in a singlehanded fight against almost insuperable odds, he made a distinctive contribution to the continued offensive in driving the Japanese from the Solomons and, by his superb daring, courage, and resoluteness of purpose, enhanced the finest traditions of the U. S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country. He is one of six in a group burial in Section 79, Graves 279-281.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri**

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

On May 25, 1958, the American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) presented an electronic carillon for use at the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. The beautiful tones of the instrument can be heard throughout the entire cemetery.

With the end of the Civil War, Jefferson Barracks continued to play an active role in the training and replacing of military units and soldiers throughout the last half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Gradually, the activities and importance of The United States Army installation at Jefferson Barracks dwindled, and the post was deactivated in 1946, and much of the property was subdivided among various government agencies and private owners. Many buildings are still in use by the military, but since deactivation, much of Jefferson Barracks has been maintained for recreational use by the County of St. Louis, and a portion of the parade ground has been sold to developers.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
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Section number 10 Page 26

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - UTM REFERENCES (Continued)

5. 15 736600 4263690

6. 15 735540 4264100

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

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Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri

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JEFFERSON BARRACKS NATIONAL CEMETERY
St. Louis County, Missouri
Therese T. Sammartino, photographer
Date of Photographs: May 12 and 15, 1997

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking south
NEG. NO. 3614-1
PHOTO 1 of 40

VIEW OF: Former lodge/administration building, north elevation
NEG. NO. 3614-11
PHOTO 7 of 40

VIEW OF: Original entrance gate, view looking north
NEG. NO. 3614-4
PHOTO 2 of 40

VIEW OF: Tool house and garage, north elevation
NEG. NO. 3614-10
PHOTO 8 of 40

VIEW OF: Flagpole, original cemetery, view looking south
NEG. NO. 3614-9
PHOTO 3 of 40

VIEW OF: Carpenter shop, north elevation
NEG. NO. 3614-7
PHOTO 9 of 40

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking south
NEG. NO. 3615-3
PHOTO 4 of 40

VIEW OF: Carpenter shop, east elevation
NEG. NO. 3614-6
PHOTO 10 of 40

VIEW OF: Original perimeter wall, northwest side
NEG. NO. 3614-5
PHOTO 5 of 40

VIEW OF: Gasoline storage building
NEG. NO. 3614-8
PHOTO 11 of 40

VIEW OF: Former lodge/administration building, north and east elevations
NEG. NO. 3614-12
PHOTO 6 of 40

VIEW OF: Administration building, west elevation
NEG. NO. 3615-2
PHOTO 12 of 40

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**Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri**

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VIEW OF: Administration building, south
elevation
NEG. NO. 3615-4
PHOTO 13 of 40

VIEW OF: Minnesota monument

NEG. NO. 3614-15
PHOTO 22 of 40

VIEW OF: Maintenance area
NEG. NO. 3613-3
PHOTO 14 of 40

VIEW OF: U. S. Colored Infantry monument
NEG. NO. 3614-18
PHOTO 23 of 40

VIEW OF: Maintenance area
NEG. NO. 3613-4
PHOTO 15 of 40

VIEW OF: Memorial to the Confederate Dead
NEG. NO. 3614-17
PHOTO 24 of 40

VIEW OF: Maintenance area
NEG. NO. 3613-5
PHOTO 16 of 40

VIEW OF: Memorial to the Union Dead
NEG. NO. 3614-20
PHOTO 25 of 40

VIEW OF: Maintenance area

NEG. NO. 3613-6
PHOTO 17 of 40

VIEW OF: Memorial to Honor the Women
Who Helped Union Forces in the Civil War
NEG. NO. 3614-19
PHOTO 26 of 40

VIEW OF: Chapel, west elevation
NEG. NO. 3614-24
PHOTO 18 of 40

VIEW OF: Water fountain
NEG. NO. 3614-13
PHOTO 27 of 40

VIEW OF: Chapel, south elevation
NEG. NO. 3615-24A
PHOTO 19 of 40

VIEW OF: Artillery monuments
NEG. NO. 3614-14
PHOTO 28 of 40

VIEW OF: Fort Bellefontaine monument
NEG. NO. 3614-21
PHOTO 20 of 40

VIEW OF: Artillery monument
NEG. NO. 3614-16
PHOTO 29 of 40

VIEW OF: Memorial to the Unknown Dead
NEG. NO. 3614-22
PHOTO 21 of 40

VIEW OF: Committal service shelter
NEG. NO. 3615-1
PHOTO 30 of 40

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VIEW OF: Committal service shelter
NEG. NO. 3613-10
PHOTO 31 of 40

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking south
NEG. NO. 3615-5
PHOTO 36 of 40

VIEW OF: Old Post Section, showing several
private monuments
NEG. NO. 3613-15
PHOTO 32 of 40

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 3613-18
PHOTO 37 of 40

VIEW OF: Flat marker section, view looking
south
NEG. NO. 3613-9
PHOTO 33 of 40

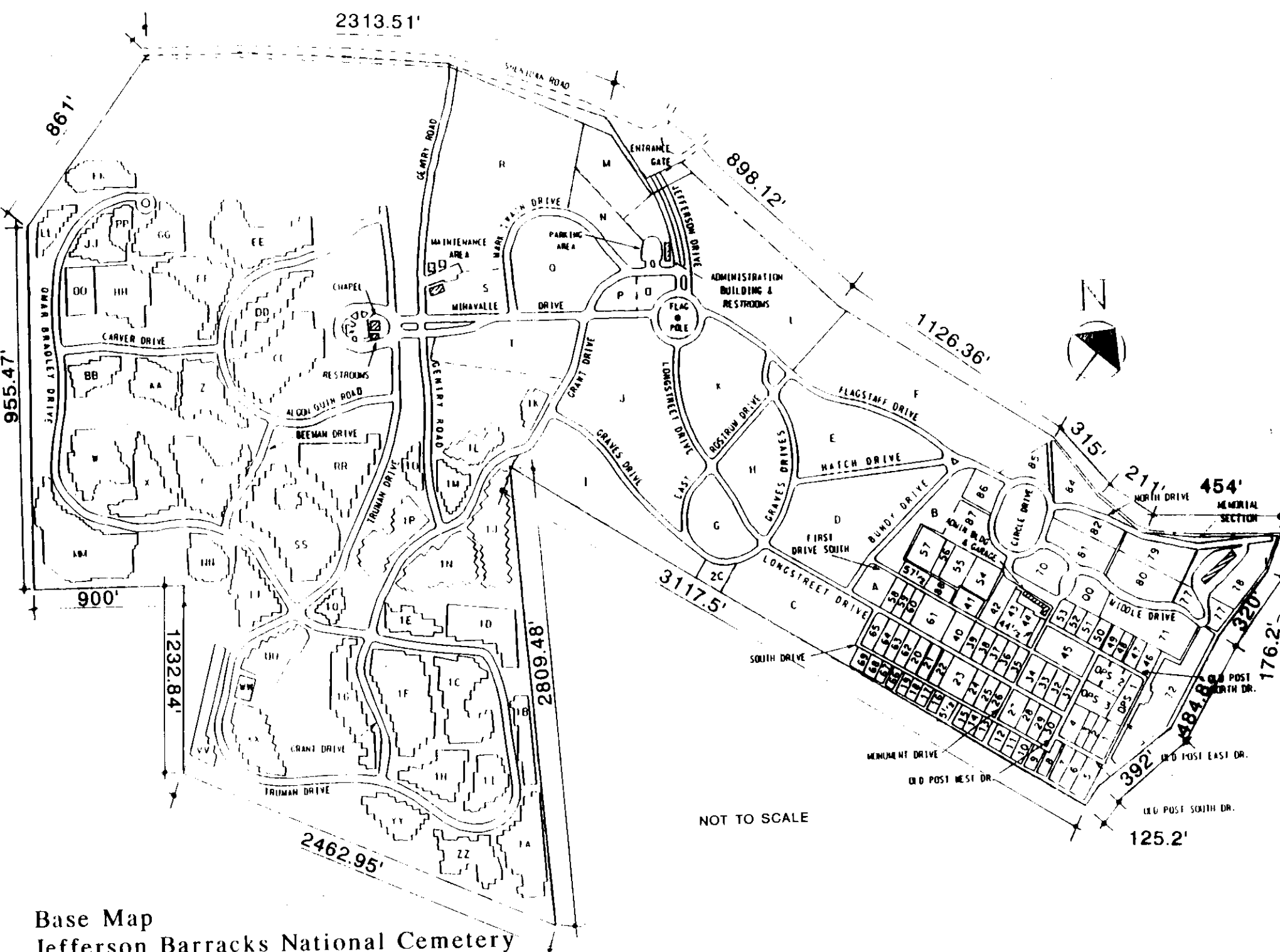
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 3613-19
PHOTO 38 of 40

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 3613-16
PHOTO 34 of 40

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking north
NEG. NO. 3613-20
PHOTO 39 of 40

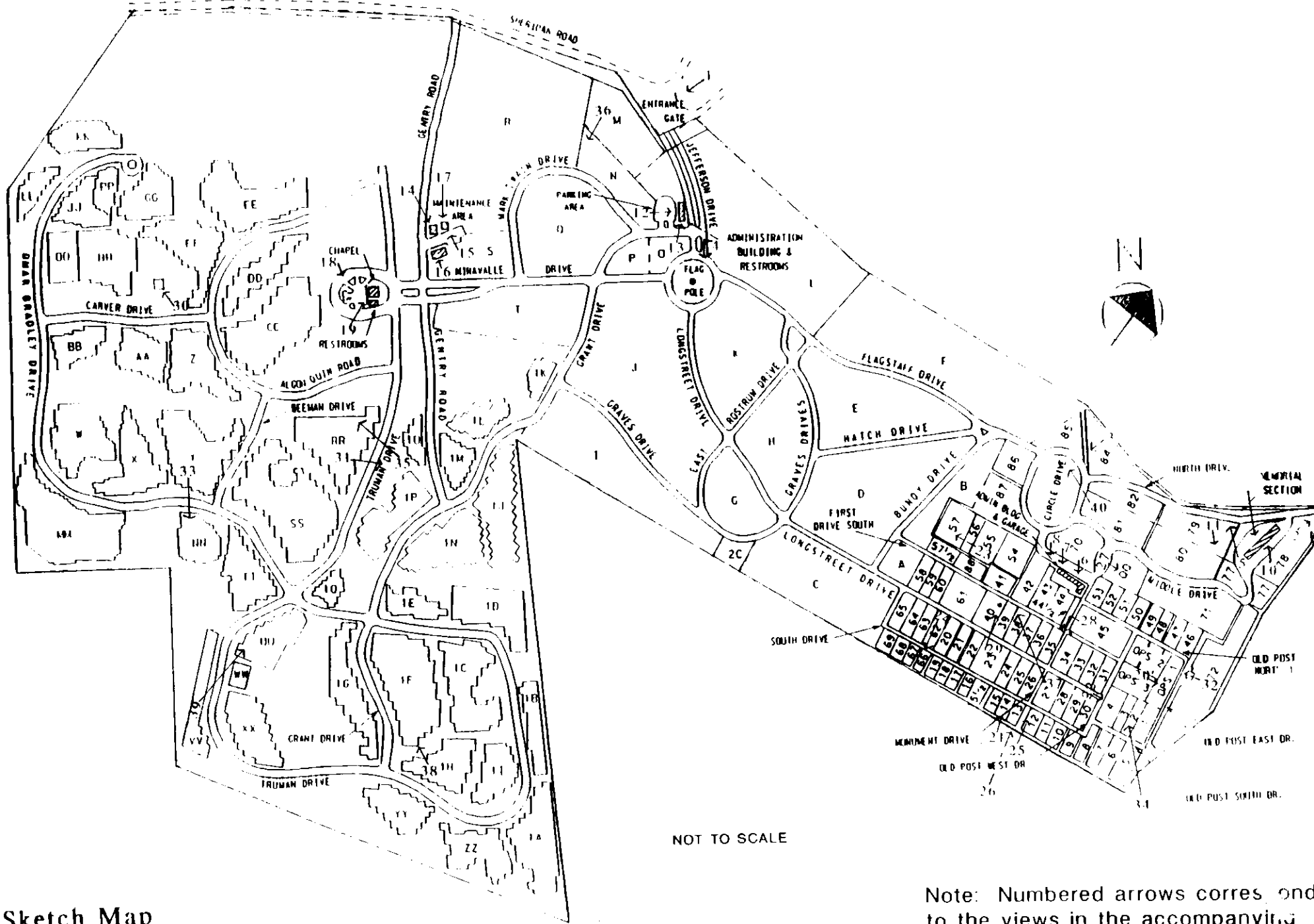
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking west
NEG. NO. 3613-11
PHOTO 35 of 40

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking northwest
NEG. NO. 3613-13
PHOTO 40 of 40



NOT TO SCALE

Base Map
 Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
 St. Louis County, Missouri



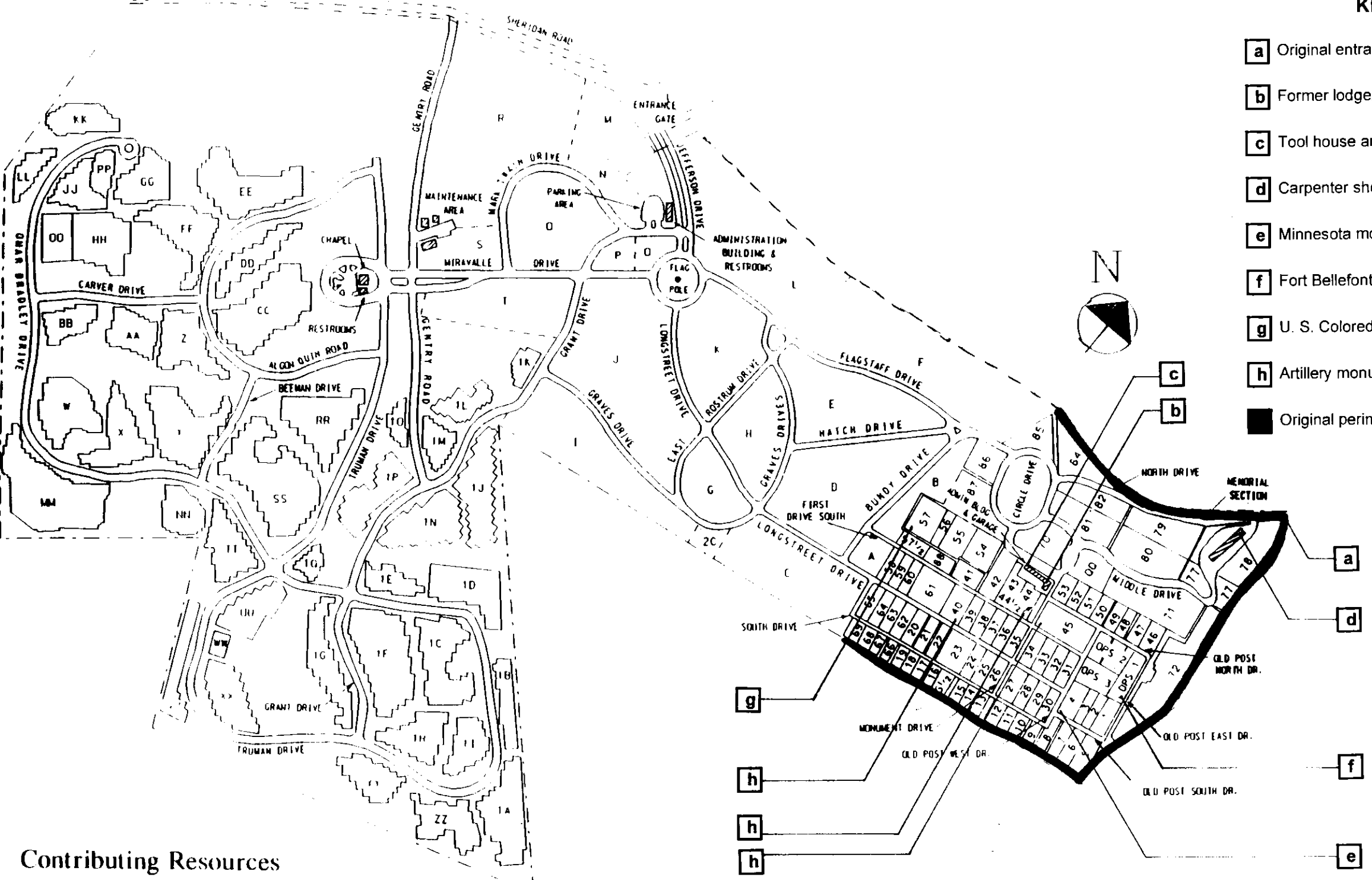
NOT TO SCALE

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs

Sketch Map
 Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
 St. Louis County, Missouri

KEY/LEGEND

- a** Original entrance gate
- b** Former lodge/administration building
- c** Tool house and garage
- d** Carpenter shop
- e** Minnesota monument
- f** Fort Bellefontaine monument
- g** U. S. Colored Infantry monument
- h** Artillery monuments (3)
- Original perimeter wall



Contributing Resources
Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
St. Louis County, Missouri



NATIONAL
CEMETERY





















12-12 JBNC

JB NC

NO

NO SMOKING



















MEMORIAL
TO
THE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS
AND SEA MEN OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY
WHO DIED IN THE BATTLE OF BLOODY BATTLEFIELD
ON THE 27th OF SEPTEMBER 1781
AT THE BATTLE OF RED BANK
IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
BY THE
JEFFERSON SOCIETY
THE MEMORIAL WAS DEDICATED AND UNVEILED
ON THE 27th OF SEPTEMBER 1911
BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION





ERECTED BY THE BOARD OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
SACRIFICED SOLDIERS OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMY
WHO DIED IN THE
WORLD WAR

ON FAITH'S ETERNAL HOME GROUND
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SEEN
WHILE GLOOMY CLARIS WITH SILENT ROUN
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

DEDICATED BY
ANNIE WITTENMYER
TENT No. 3
DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS
U. S. A. ST. LOUIS, MO.



TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD 1861 - 1867

WHO KNOWS BUT IT MAY BE GIVEN TO US
AFTER THIS LEAF TO MEET AGAIN IN THE
OLD QUARTERS, TO PLAY CHESS AND
DRAUGHTS TO GET UP SOON TO ANSWER
THE MORNING ROLL CALL TO FALL IN AT
THE TAP OF THE DRUM FOR DRILL AND
DRESS PARADE AND AGAIN TO HASTILY DON
OUR WAR GEAR WHILE THE MONOTONOUS
PATTER OF THE LONG ROLL SUMMONS TO
BATTLE? WHO KNOWS BUT AGAIN THE OLD
FLAGS RAGGED AND TORN SNAPPING IN
THE WIND MAY FACE EACH OTHER AND
MUTTER PURSUING AND PURSUED WHILE
THE CRIES OF VICTORY FILL A SUMMER
DAY? AND AFTER THE BATTLE THEN THE
SLAIN AND WOUNDED WILL ARISE AND
ALL WILL MEET TOGETHER UNDER THE
TWO FLAGS ALL SOUND AND WELL AND
THERE WILL BE TALKING AND LAUGHTER
AND CHEERS AND ALL WILL SAY DID IT
NOT SEEM REAL? WAS IT NOT AS IN
THE OLD DAYS?



DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS
OF THE CIVIL WAR



IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR VALIANT
ANCESTORS WHO FOUGHT TO PRESERVE
THE UNION WITH LOYALTY TO GOD,
COUNTRY, AND FLAG FOR A JUST
AND LASTING PEACE.

1861



1865



DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS
OF THE CIVIL WAR

TO HONOR THE UNION WOMEN
WHO FOUGHT ON THE
BATTLEFIELDS, NURSED
AND COMFORTED THE SICK
AND DYING, AND SACRIFICED
THEIR OWN LIVES TO PRESERVE
OUR NATION



LEST WE FORGET

1861



1865





FIRST DRIVE





















