

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

Type of Memorial (check all applicable)

Monument with Sculpture without Sculpture with Cannon standalone Cannon
 Historical Marker Plaque Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

Affiliation

GAR MOLLUS SUVCW WRC ASUVCW
 LGAR DUVCW Other

If known, record name and number of post, camp, corps, auxiliary, tent, circle or appropriate information of other groups:

Original Dedication Date May 2, 2015 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the first dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

Bellefontaine Cemetery

The Memorial is currently located at:

Street/Road address or site location 4947 W Florissant Dr.

GPS Coordinates N38.690908 W90.235175

City/Village &/or Township St Louis City

County St Louis City State MO Zip Code 63115

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner

Name Bellefontaine Cemetery

Dept./Div. _____

Street Address 4947 W FLorissant Dr

City St Louis City State MO Zip Code 63115

Contact Person Richard Lay Telephone (314) 381-0750 ext _____

Is Memorial on the National Register of Historic Places Yes No ID # if known _____

For Monuments with/without sculpture:

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete Metal Other
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

Material of the Sculpture Stone Concrete Metal Other Is it hollow or solid? _____
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____

For Historic Marker or Plaque:

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Plastic/Metal

For Cannons with/without monument:

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron Type of Cannon (if known) _____

Rifled YES NO

Markings: Muzzle _____ Base Ring/Breech _____

Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? Yes No

[For camp/department monuments officer's use: Cannon on list of known ordnance] Yes No

For Other Memorials: (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)

What best describes the memorial _____

Materials of the Memorial _____

Complete for All Memorials

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

4 ft Height 3 1/2 ft Width 12 ft Depth or _____ Diameter

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

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

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found _____

Please attach legible photographs of all text &/or Record the text in the space below. Please use the addendum – narrative sheet if necessary.

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

- Cemetery Park Plaza/Courtyard "Town Square" Post Office
- School Municipal Building State Capitol Courthouse College Campus
- Traffic Circle Library Other: _____

General Vicinity

- Rural (low population, open land) Suburban (residential, near city) Town Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

- Industrial Commercial Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
- Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors) Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)

Any other significant environmental factor _____

[To detail the condition of a monument used the addendum form for *Monument's Condition*]

Supplemental Background Information

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

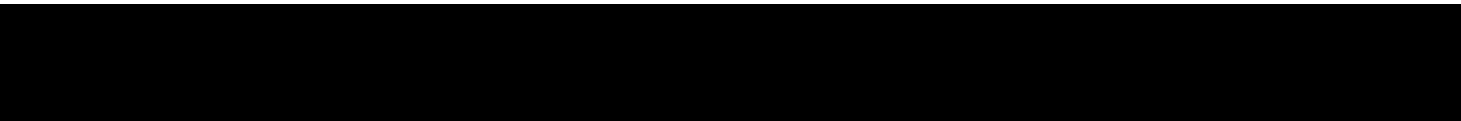
Addendums attached to this electronic file are the *Monument's Condition* and the *Narrative* forms. Only the *Monument's Condition* form is required if you are requesting grant money using form CWM-62 *SUVCW Memorial Grant Application Form and Instructions*.

Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Walter E Busch, PDC

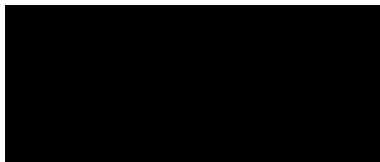
Date of On-site Survey 01/02/2016



Are you a member of the Allied Orders of the G.A.R.? If so, which one?

SUVCW

Please send this completed form to:



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR – CIVIL WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM
ADDENDUM – NARRATIVE

[Generally used to record the text of monuments, but may be used for any other useful information, such as if the monument has been moved or if you have information about the day of dedication. May repeat use of page as often as necessary.]

The Memorial is *currently* located at:

Street/Road address or site location 4947 W Florissant Dr, +

GPS Coordinates N38.690908 W90.235175

City/Village and/or Township St Louis City

County St Louis City State MO Zip Code 63115

TEXT

[SEE PICTURES FOR TEXT]

INFORMATION:

Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis held a special Civil War themed day of events on Saturday, May 2, 2016. The events began with the dedication of their MCWHF Civil War panel. This particular panel features multiple Civil War figures who are buried in the cemetery, as well as biographies of James Eads, Adaline Couzins, and Frederick Dent, General Grant's father-in-law. Following the dedication, there was a special Civil War-themed tour through the cemetery. The panel is sponsored by Friends of Bellefontaine Cemetery. Richard Lay of Bellefontaine Cemetery served as Master of Ceremonies with remarks by Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation Executive Director, Gregory Wolk. The keynote speaker for the dedication was Stuart Symington, Jr. *Special thanks to the Missouri History Museum.*

Inspector's Name Walter E Busch

Date 1/5/2016

The Civil War Laid to Rest

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Independence, Tennessee



The *River Queen* is a steam propelled tugboat, built by the state of Tennessee in 1862. She was used to transport supplies to the front lines during the Civil War. She is the only surviving steamship of the war, and is now a museum ship in Independence, Tennessee.

The *River Queen* is a steam propelled tugboat, built by the state of Tennessee in 1862. She was used to transport supplies to the front lines during the Civil War. She is the only surviving steamship of the war, and is now a museum ship in Independence, Tennessee.

Bellefleur Cemetery was in the first census place for over 80,000 men and women, 30,000 men and women who died in the war. Bellefleur is home to a variety of architectural styles including Greek Revival and Queen Anne.



of the battle over Federal troops in 1861. In 1862, the state was divided into military districts. The 1st Missouri Cavalry was organized in 1861. The 1st Missouri Cavalry was organized in 1861. The 1st Missouri Cavalry was organized in 1861.



The General's In-Laws



The general's in-laws were a prominent family in Missouri. They were known for their support of the Union during the Civil War. The general's in-laws were a prominent family in Missouri.

This educational panel is presented in cooperation with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at www.mohistory.org.



Made possible by a grant from Friends of Bellefleur Cemetery

Copyright © 2015 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

The Civil War L

Missouri

CIVIL W

Indispensable Ironclads

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the War Department saw a need for the building of ironclad gunboats. James Eads (1820 - 1897) of St. Louis was the man for the job. Eads firmly believed in the importance of the Mississippi for national defense, and his schemes led into the Union strategy of blockading the South. He was asked to design the Navy ironclad gunboats in 1861; these boats allowed Grant to take Vicksburg. With only ninety days to build the boats, Eads had 4,000 men working around the clock at his shipyards in Cairo, Miss.



USS St. Louis

The ironclads—steam-propelled warships armored by iron or steel plates—proved to be an invaluable asset to Union success during the Civil War. They aided General Grant as he took Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, as well as in the taking of New Madrid. Eads continued to build the ironclads throughout the war, eventually producing fourteen of the twenty-two boats used during the span of the war. The first seven were named for cities along the Mississippi or its tributaries.

The ironclads were so effective because they drew only six feet while carrying thirteen guns. They had a speed of eight knots and had two and a half inches of armor on the boat, except for the pilot house, which had half that. At the close of these victories, Eads sent part of his earnings to aid Confederate victims, because he considered the war "an accursed contest between brothers."

Eads later became known as the engineer of the Eads Bridge in St. Louis.

This educational panel erected in cooperation with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at www.mohistory.org.

Missouri History Museum

Bellefontaine Cemetery serves as the final resting place for over 86,000 souls and counting. With 314 acres and fourteen miles of roadways, Bellefontaine is home to dozens of architectural landmarks representing St. Louisans and their families since its founding in 1849.

The cemetery hosts a rich Civil War history. Notable is Bellefontaine's extensive list of prominent Civil War figures, both Union and Confederate. The following are some of their stories.

George Graham Vest chose to support the South at the outbreak of the war and served as judge advocate general with General Sterling Price. In the fall of 1862, he was elected to the Confederate Congress.

However, he is arguably best known for a lawsuit he argued concerning the shooting of a dog, Old Drum. During the trial, he gave a speech referring to a dog as "...the one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have..." It is said that his "Eulogy of the Dog" is where we get the phrase "man's best friend."

Major General Francis Preston Blair, Jr. once had a largely political career. His military career, however, was praised by General Grant and General Sherman. Grant stated, "There was no man braver than he." Sherman, speaking on the subject of St. Louis, swore Blair "did more than any single man to hold this great central city...so necessary to the perpetuity of the Union."

Well known throughout Missouri is General Sterling Price. Price had the reputation as one



The Civil War Laid to Rest

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Each

War Department saw a need
times Eads (1820-1887) of St.
ly believed in the importance
and his schemes led into the
He was asked to design the
boats allowed Grant to calcu-
late the boats. Eads had 4,000
yards in Carondelet.



covered by iron or steel
union success during the
took Fort Donelson and
which Eads continued to
ally producing fourteen
in of the war. The first
prior to its reburials.

only six feet while
knots and had two
for the pilot house.
Eads sent part of
he considered the

Eads Bridge in

Missouri
History
Museum

Bellefontaine Cemetery serves as the final resting place for over 86,000 souls and counting. With 314 acres and fourteen miles of roadways, Bellefontaine is home to dozens of architectural landmarks representing St. Louisans and their families since its founding in 1849.

The cemetery hosts a rich Civil War history. Notable is Bellefontaine's extensive list of prominent Civil War figures, both Union and Confederate. The following are some of their stories.

George Graham Vest chose to support the South at the outbreak of the war and served as judge advocate general with General Sterling Price. In the fall of 1862, he was elected to the Confederate Congress. However, he is arguably best known for a lawsuit he argued concerning the shooting of a dog, Old Drum. During the trial, he gave a speech referring to a dog as "...the one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have..." It is said that his "Eulogy of the Dog" is where we get the phrase "man's best friend."

Major General Francis Preston Blair, Jr. once had a largely political career. His military career, however, was praised by General Grant and General Sherman. Grant stated, "There was no man braver than he." Sherman, speaking on the subject of St. Louis, swore Blair "did more than any single man to hold this great central city...so necessary to the perpetuity of the Union."

Well known throughout Missouri is General Sterling Price. Price had the reputation as one

of the Rebels' most beloved generals. In 1864, he began an infamous yet ultimately unsuccessful raid through Missouri with the intent to capture St. Louis for the South. He suffered a massive defeat when he attacked the Union at Pilot Knob, a defeat he struggled to recover from.

Major General John Pope is considered one of the most controversial Union generals, and he was despised by Federals as much as Confederates. After serving as a Union commander at the disastrous defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, his reputation grew. He is known to have bragged endlessly about his victories in the West, often comparing them to the Union's defeats in the East.

Another controversial general is Major General Don Carlos Buell. He was known as the hero of the day when he relieved Grant at the Battle of Shiloh. But after delaying engaging the enemy in battle, against orders, Lincoln later removed him from command.

The highest-ranking Civil War general in Bellefontaine, Lieutenant General Alexander Stewart, voted against secession and did not believe in slavery, yet he joined the Confederacy because he believed in states' rights. He played important roles in most of the critical battles in the West.

The other dozens of Civil War figures buried at Bellefontaine range from emancipated slaves to St. Louis's most successful madam. To learn more about these witnesses to history, stop by the office to pick up a Civil War Tour booklet that will lead you around the grounds to the sites.

During a hot August early in the war, Adeline Cousins volunteered her services to Dr. Charles Pope, one of St. Louis's leading surgeons. After she helped carry the wounded into the six-year-old New House of Refuge Hospital, Cousins "washed and dressed them with the appliances of hospital stores she had gathered together when news came of the battle." The wounded came to St. Louis from a battle in Springfield, Missouri, that would later be known as the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Later in the war during the ninety-eight Cousins received injuries while nursing at Western Sanitary Commission—the precursor later successfully petitioned the U.S. Government to be so rewarded. She and her daughter, first female lawyers, proudly joined the Ladies

The General's Trail



General Ulysses S. Grant is buried at Bellefontaine Cemetery. The U.S. Grant Trail is a 100-mile route that follows the general's path through the West. The trail is marked with blue and white signs and is a popular destination for history enthusiasts. The trail is a 100-mile route that follows the general's path through the West. The trail is marked with blue and white signs and is a popular destination for history enthusiasts.

Learn more at www.usgranttrail.com

More information courtesy of Bellefontaine Cemetery. U.S. Grant Trail is a registered trademark of the Missouri History Museum. ©2015 Missouri History Museum. All rights reserved. <http://www.mohistory.org> is the preferred website for more information. Contact information: 314-241-2100.

© 2015 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from Friends of Bellefontaine Cemetery

id to Rest

WAR

most beloved generals. In 1864, he was ultimately unsuccessful in his attempt to capture St. Louis. He suffered a massive defeat of the Union at Pilot Knob, a defeat he struggled to recover from.

Major General John Pope is considered one of the most controversial Union generals, and he was despised by Federals as much as Confederates. After serving as a Union commander at the disastrous defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, his reputation grew. He is known to have bragged endlessly about his victories in the West, often comparing them to the Union's defeats in the East.

Another controversial general is Major General Don Carlos Buell, known as the hero of the day when he led the Union army to victory at the Battle of Shiloh. But after the enemy in battle, against his wishes, removed him from command, Buell was considered a weak Civil War general in the eyes of many. He was considered a traitor by the Confederacy because he was a Union general who had fought in the West. He played important roles in several critical battles in the West. He is known as one of the most successful Civil War figures buried in the West. He was buried in the West from emancipated slaves to successful madam. To learn more about the history, stop by the office of the Civil War Tour booklet that will lead you to the sites.

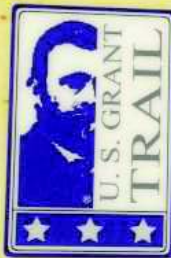
During a hot August early in the war, Adaline Cousins volunteered her services to Dr. Charles Pope, one of St. Louis's leading surgeons. After she helped carry the wounded into the as-yet-unfinished New House of Refuge Hospital, Cousins "washed and dressed them with the appliances of hospital stores she had gathered together when news came of the battle." The wounded came to St. Louis from a battle in Springfield, Missouri, that would later be known as the battle of Wilson's Creek.



Adaline Cousins

Later in the war during the ninety-eight day siege at Vicksburg, Cousins received injuries while nursing soldiers in the field for the Western Sanitary Commission—the precursor to the Red Cross. She later successfully petitioned the U.S. Government for a pension for her service in the WSC, becoming one of the few volunteer Civil War nurses to be so rewarded. She and her daughter Phoebe, one of the country's first female lawyers, proudly joined the Ladies Union Aid Society.

The General's In-Laws



General Ulysses S. Grant married Julia Dent in 1848. Her father, Frederick Dent, initially disapproved of their courtship. Dent considered himself a Maryland aristocrat and was a slave owner; both facts he proudly proclaimed while residing at the White House (then the Executive Mansion) with his daughter and son-in-law, despite Grant's strong support for the Union. Frederick Dent died in Washington, D.C., in 1873, and is buried at Bellefontaine. Dent's name

lived on through the Grants' first child, whom they named Frederick Dent Grant. The Dents occupied a 900-acre farm in St. Louis named White Haven. White Haven is now home to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site managed by the National Park Service. It is a stop along the U.S. Grant Trail.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Source: Information courtesy of Bellefontaine Cemetery

U.S. Grant Trail is a registered trademark of Missouri's Civil War Trail and Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation.

Image: Photo courtesy of Cape Girardeau Civil War Roundtable, "Jim Chad Fighting Boats," <http://www.capegirardeau.com/roundtable-city-class-quarter.htm>

Cousins photograph courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society

possible by a grant from Friends of Bellefontaine Cemetery





The Civil War Laid to Rest

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Independence Ironclad

The Independence Ironclad was the only ironclad built in the United States during the Civil War. It was built in Independence, Missouri, and served in the Western Theater of the war.



The Independence Ironclad was built in Independence, Missouri, in 1862. It was the only ironclad built in the United States during the Civil War. It was built in Independence, Missouri, and served in the Western Theater of the war.

of the Battle of Pea Ridge in 1862, to capture the Missouri River. The ironclad was built in Independence, Missouri, and served in the Western Theater of the war.



The General's In-Laws... This section discusses the role of women in the military during the Civil War, specifically focusing on the 'In-Laws' of the general.



The General's In-Laws... This section discusses the role of women in the military during the Civil War, specifically focusing on the 'In-Laws' of the general.

Missouri History Museum



Support provided by a grant from the Missouri State Historical Society.

The Civil War Laid to Rest

Missouri's

CIVIL WAR

Indispensable Ironclads

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the War Department was faced for the building of ironclad gunboats. James Eads (1820-1897) of St. Louis was the man for the job. Eads firmly believed in the importance of the Mississippi for national defense, and his schemes led into the Union strategy of blockading the South. He was asked to design the Navy ironclad gunboats in 1861; these boats allowed Grant to take Vicksburg. With only ninety days to build the boats, Eads had 4,000 men working around the clock at his shipyards in Capoulet.



USS Ironclad

The ironclads—steam-propelled warships armored by iron or steel plates—proved to be an invaluable asset to Union success during the Civil War. They aided General Grant as he took Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, as well as in the taking of New Madrid. Eads continued to build the ironclads throughout the war, eventually producing fourteen of the twenty-two boats used during the span of the war. The first seven were named for cities along the Mississippi or its tributaries.

The ironclads were so effective because they drew only six feet while carrying thirteen guns. They had a speed of eight knots and had two and a half inches of armor on the boat, except for the pilot house, which had half that. At the close of these victories, Eads sent part of his earnings to aid Confederate victims, because he considered the war "an accursed contest between brothers."

Eads later became known as the engineer of the Eads Bridge in St. Louis.

This educational panel erected in cooperation with the Missouri History Museum. Learn more at www.mohistory.org.

Missouri History Museum

Copyright © 2015 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Bellefontaine Cemetery serves as the final resting place for over 86,000 souls and counting. With 314 acres and fourteen miles of roadways, Bellefontaine is home to dozens of architectural landmarks representing St. Louisans and their families since its founding in 1849.

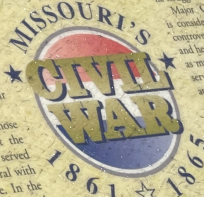
The cemetery hosts a rich Civil War history. Notable is Bellefontaine's extensive list of prominent Civil War figures, both Union and Confederate. The following are some of their stories.

George Graham Vest chose to support the South at the outbreak of the war and served as judge advocate general with General Sterling Price. In the fall of 1862, he was elected to the Confederate Congress.

However, he is arguably best known for a lawsuit he argued concerning the shooting of a dog. Old Drum: During the trial, he gave a speech referring to a dog as "...the one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have... It is said that his "Eulogy of the Dog" is where we get the phrase "man's best friend."

Major General Francis Preston Blair, Jr. once had a largely political career. His military career, however, was praised by General Grant and General Sherman. Grant stated, "There was no man braver than he." Sherman, speaking on the subject of St. Louis, swore Blair "did more than any single man to hold this great central city...so necessary to the perpetuity of the Union."

Well known throughout Missouri is General Sterling Price. Price had the reputation as one



of the Rebels' most beloved generals. In 1864, he began an infamous yet ultimately unsuccessful raid through Missouri with the intent to capture St. Louis for the South. He suffered a massive defeat when he attacked the Union at Pilot Knob, a defeat he struggled to recover from.

Major General John B. Clark is considered one of the controversial Union officers and he was despised as much as Confederates serving as a Union officer. He was a second battle repatriation to have his name on the complete list of

Blair. He was known for relieving Grant of his military orders. The Bellefontaine Stewart is also known for

During the Civil War, the Missouri History Museum was the only museum in the state to have a permanent exhibit on the war.



The Civil War Laid to Rest

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

...War, the War Department saw a need for ironclads. James Eads (1820-1887) of St. Louis firmly believed in the importance of ironclads, and his schemes led into the hands of the South. He was ordered to design the ironclad, these hours allowed Grant to take time to build the boats. Eads had 4,000 men in his shipyards in Cairo, Egypt.



...ships armored by iron or steel. Eads' ironclads were used to support Union successes during the war, as he took Fort Demolton and Fort Mifflin. Eads continued to work on ironclads, eventually producing fourteen ironclads during the span of the war. The first ironclad was the USS Monitor, which fought the Battle of Hampton Roads in 1862.

...they drew only six feet while the Monitor drew eight. Eads had two ironclads, except for the Monitor. Eads' ironclads were used to support Union successes during the war, as he took Fort Demolton and Fort Mifflin. Eads continued to work on ironclads, eventually producing fourteen ironclads during the span of the war. The first ironclad was the USS Monitor, which fought the Battle of Hampton Roads in 1862.

...designer of the Eads Bridge in St. Louis. Eads' ironclads were used to support Union successes during the war, as he took Fort Demolton and Fort Mifflin. Eads continued to work on ironclads, eventually producing fourteen ironclads during the span of the war. The first ironclad was the USS Monitor, which fought the Battle of Hampton Roads in 1862.

Bellefontaine Cemetery serves as the final resting place for over 86,000 souls and counting. With 314 acres and fourteen miles of roadways, Bellefontaine is home to dozens of architectural landmarks representing St. Louisans and their families since its founding in 1849.

The cemetery hosts a rich Civil War history. Notable is Bellefontaine's extensive list of prominent Civil War figures, both Union and Confederate. The following are some of their stories.

George Graham Vest chose to support the South at the outbreak of the war and served as judge advocate general with General Sterling Price. In the fall of 1862, he was elected to the Confederate Congress. However, he is arguably best known for a lawsuit he argued concerning the shooting of a dog, Old Drum. During the trial, he gave a speech referring to a dog as "the one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have." It is said that his "Eulogy of the Dog" is where we get the phrase "man's best friend."

Major General Francis Preston Blair, Jr. once had a largely political career. His military career, however, was praised by General Grant and General Sherman. Grant stated, "There was no man braver than he." Sherman, speaking on the subject of St. Louis, swore Blair "did more than any single man to hold this great central city...so necessary to the perpetuity of the Union."

Well known throughout Missouri is General Sterling Price. Price had the reputation as one

of the Rebels' most beloved generals. In 1864, he began an infamous yet ultimately unsuccessful raid through Missouri with the intent to capture St. Louis for the South. He suffered a massive defeat when he attacked the Union at Pilot Knob, a defeat he struggled to recover from.

Major General John Pope is considered one of the most controversial Union generals, and he was despised by Federals as much as Confederates. After serving as a Union commander at the disastrous defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, his reputation grew. He is known to have bragged endlessly about his victories in the West, often comparing them to the Union's defeats in the East.

Another controversial general is Major General Don Carlos Buell. He was known as the hero of the day when he relieved Grant at the Battle of Shiloh. But after delaying engaging the enemy in battle, against orders, Lincoln later removed him from command.

The highest-ranking Civil War general in Bellefontaine, Lieutenant General Alexander Stewart, voted against secession and did not believe in slavery, yet he joined the Confederacy because he believed in states' rights. He played important roles in most of the critical battles in the West.

The other dozens of Civil War figures buried at Bellefontaine range from emancipated slaves to St. Louis's most successful madam. To learn more about these witnesses to history, stop by the office to pick up a Civil War Tour booklet that will lead you around the grounds to the sites.

During a hot August early in the war, Adeline Coatsworth nursed her six wounds to Charles Pope, one of St. Louis's leading surgeons. After she helped carry the wounded into Hopkirk Coatsworth's new House of Refuge with the appliances of hospital stores she had gathered together, when news came of the battle of Springfield, Missouri, that would later be known as the battle of Woodport.



Later in the war during the twenty-eight day siege at Moberly, Coatsworth received injuries while nursing soldiers in the field for the Western Sanitary Commission—the precursor to the Red Cross. She later successfully petitioned the U.S. Government for a pension for her service in the WESC, becoming one of the few victorious Civil War nurses to be so rewarded. She and her daughter Phoebe, one of the country's first female lawyers, proudly joined the Ladies Union Aid Society.

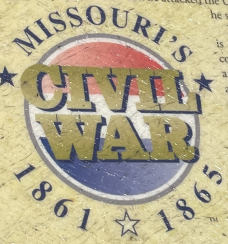
The General's In-Laws



General Ulysses S. Grant married Julia Dent in 1848. Her father, Frederick Dent, initially disapproved of their courtship. Dent considered himself a Maryland aristocrat and was a slave owner. In fact, he proudly proclaimed, "I am reading at the White House of Executive Mansion with his and son-in-law, George Grant support for the Union. He died in Washington, D.C., and is buried at Bellefontaine. He lived on through the Grants' first child, whom they named Dent Grant. The Dents occupied a 900-acre farm in White Haven. White Haven is now home to the National Historic Site managed by the National Trust along the U.S. Grant Trail.

Learn more at www.mocri.com

Source: Information courtesy of Bellefontaine Cemetery. U.S. Grant Trail is a registered trademark of Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation. Add Address: Cape Girardeau Civil War Roundtable <http://www.capegirardeau.org/civil-war-roundtable> Coatsworth photograph courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society.



Made possible by a grant from Friends of Bellefontaine Cemetery

Copyright © 2015 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Missouri History Museum

The Civil War Laid to Rest

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Bellefontaine Cemetery serves as the final resting place for over 86,000 souls and counting. With 314 acres and fourteen miles of roadways, Bellefontaine hosts a rich history. Notable figures include dozens of architectural landmarks, including St. Louisans and their families since the beginning in 1849.

Bellefontaine Cemetery hosts a rich history. Notable figures include dozens of architectural landmarks, including St. Louisans and their families since the beginning in 1849.

General Grant chose the South at the start of the war and served as a vocal general with the Union. In 1862, he was elected as a Confederate Congress member. He is arguably the best-known general in the Confederacy. In a lawsuit he argued concerning the dog, Old Drum. During the trial, he referred to a dog as "...the one selfish friend that a man can have..."

His "Eulogy of the Dog" is where we see the man's best friend. General Francis Preston Blair, Jr. once had a political career. His military career was ended by General Grant and General Sherman stated, "There was no man braver than speaking on the subject of St. Louis. Blair" did more than any single man in the central city...so necessary to the Union."

Throughout Missouri is General Price had the reputation as one

of the Rebels' most beloved generals. In 1864, he began an infamous yet ultimately unsuccessful raid through Missouri with the intent to capture St. Louis for the South. He suffered a massive defeat when he attacked the Union at Pilot Knob, a defeat he struggled to recover from.

Major General John Pope is considered one of the most controversial Union - generals, and he was despised by Federals as much as Confederates. After serving as a Union commander at the disastrous defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, his reputation grew. He is known to have bragged endlessly about his victories in the West, often comparing them to the Union's defeats in the East.

Another controversial general is Major General Don Carlos Buell. He was known as the hero of the day when he relieved Grant at the Battle of Shiloh. But after delaying engaging the enemy in battle, against orders, Lincoln later removed him from command.

The highest-ranking Civil War general in Bellefontaine, Lieutenant General Alexander Stewart, voted against secession and did not believe in slavery, yet he joined the Confederacy because he believed in states' rights. He played important roles in most of the critical battles in the West.

The other dozens of Civil War figures buried at Bellefontaine range from emancipated slaves to St. Louis's most successful madam. To learn more about these witnesses to history, stop by the office to pick up a Civil War Tour-booklet that will lead you around the grounds to the sites.

During a hot August day in the war, Adelaide Couzins volunteered her services to Dr. Charles Pope, one of St. Louis's leading surgeons. After she helped carry the wounded into Hospital, Couzins washed and dressed them with the appliances of hospital aides that had gathered together when news came of the battle. The wounded came to St. Louis from a battle in Springfield, Missouri, that would later be known as the battle of Wilson's Creek.



Later in the war during the ninety-eight day siege at Vicksburg, Couzins received injuries while nursing soldiers in the Tents for the Western Sanitary Commission - the precursor to the Red Cross. She later successfully petitioned the U.S. Government for a pension for her services in the WSC, becoming one of the few volunteer Civil War Nurses to be so rewarded. She and her daughter Phoebe, one of the country's first female lawyers, proudly joined the Ladies Union Aid Society.

The General's In-Laws



General Ulysses S. Grant married Julia Dent in 1848. Her father Frederick Dent initially disapproved of their courtship. Dent considered himself a Maryland aristocrat and was a fierce opponent. Both facts he proudly proclaimed while residing at the White House when the Executive Mansion with his daughter and son-in-law. Despite Grant's strong support for the Union, Frederick Dent died in Washington, D.C., in 1873 and is buried at Bellefontaine. Dent's name lived on through the Grants' first child, whom they named Frederick Dent Grant. The Dents occupied a 900-acre farm in St. Louis named White Haven. White Haven is now home to the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site managed by the National Park Service. It is a stop along the U.S. Grant Trail.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

Source: Information courtesy of Bellefontaine Cemetery. U.S. Grant Trail is a registered trademark of Missouri Civil War Trail and Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation. All rights reserved. Cape Girardeau Civil War Roundtable - "Less Civil Fighting Here" http://www.capegirardeau.org/index.php?option=com_content Contains photographs courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society.

Made possible by a grant from Friends of Bellefontaine Cemetery



