



A Project of the Southern Memorial Association

Founded in Lynchburg in 1866 to care for the Confederate graves in Old City Cemetery, SMA is now a non-profit organization that partners with the City of Lynchburg to manage, preserve, and interpret the entire 27-acre "gravegarden."

Anne Norvell Otey Scott and **Elizabeth Dabney Langhorne Lewis**

(pictured in the Speakers Belvedere around 1935) were officers of SMA for over 50 years. They were responsible for most of the monuments and plantings you see in the Confederate Section today.

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Old City Cemetery

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A VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARK on the
NATIONAL REGISTER of HISTORIC PLACES

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A SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF

CIVIL WAR HISTORY

in the

OLD CITY CEMETERY

Lynchburg, Virginia



Old City Cemetery
Museums & Arboretum

The **Cemetery Center** houses all of the Cemetery's burial records and biographical archives, as well as the original ledger books kept by Lynchburg's only wartime undertakers, David P. & George A. Diuguid.

Cemetery Center



Pest House Medical Museum

This museum recreates the conditions inside Lynchburg's Civil War quarantine hospital. It also tells the story of the remarkable advances **Dr. John Terrell** made in the treatment of smallpox. (See separate brochure)



Phillip Pleasant Whiteley

On June 18, 1864, during the Union retreat from the Battle of Lynchburg, Whiteley escaped from his master's plantation in Bedford County. He eventually made his way to Boston, Massachusetts, where he enlisted in the 43rd U.S. "Colored" Troops Infantry regiment and served through the end of the war.

Confederate Section

(See inside for detail)

Refugee Square

Lynchburg became home to hundreds of refugees displaced by battles in eastern and northern Virginia. Those who died before they could return home were buried here in "Refugee Square." Only one headstone remains in the plot today, for 3-year-old **Armistead Beckham**.

CHAPEL & COLUMBARIUM

Glanders Exhibit

Horses from the local Confederate Quartermaster Depot infected with the deadly respiratory disease "glanders" were quarantined in a stable near the Cemetery. Dr. John Terrell and Dr. John Page conducted groundbreaking veterinary research there and published their findings in 1864.

Briscoe Brothers

Brothers Isaac and Joseph Briscoe of Parkersburg, West Virginia, both joined Co. F, 17th Virginia Cavalry. Isaac died in Farmville, Virginia, in April 1865, and a few weeks later his younger brother Joseph died in Lynchburg. Their father paid the Diuguid undertakers to bury them side by side here.

Three Musicians

Buried within a few feet of each other are three Confederate soldiers, including two brothers, who served as musicians in their regimental bands:
Adolphus Read Edwards (2nd Va. Cav.)
James Madison Edwards (2nd Va. Cav.)
James H. Lydick (Home Guard, 11th Va. Inf.)
Musicians were crucial to armies for daily drills and exercises, battlefield signals, and troop morale.

ENTRANCE



Why Lynchburg?

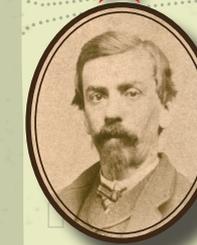
Why are over 2,200 Confederate soldiers from 14 states buried here?

Although Lynchburg had only 7,000 residents in 1860, it soon became the second largest permanent hospital center in the Confederacy after Richmond. Tens of thousands of soldiers—both Union and Confederate—were treated in local hospitals. When they died, they were brought here, to the City's only public burial ground, where it was customary to bury "strangers" and those without relatives nearby.



Martha Spence Edley

Like countless enslaved people across the South, Martha Edley was sent to work in local military hospitals during the Civil War. She was remembered for helping to wash and dress the wounds of sick and dying soldiers in the Ladies Relief Hospital on Main Street.
Photo courtesy of Lynchburg Museum System



Pvt. Joseph Parker

Parker was a member of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry, commonly known as "Mosby's Partisan Rangers." Parker spent the last year of the war in Fort Delaware as a prisoner of war.

John Bell Tilden

Known as the "Soldiers Friend," 60-year-old tinner John Tilden made regular trips to visit local troops in camp. He delivered packages from home, tended to sick soldiers on the battlefield, and returned with news for anxious families.



Headstones

There are over 2,000 white marble headstones in the Confederate Section, each with two lines of inscription. The first gives the soldier's initials, and the second gives abbreviations for his military company, regiment, and state. The headstones were installed by the Southern Memorial Association between 1904 and 1915 for \$1.25 each.

"Negro Row"

Ten African Americans are buried somewhere within or adjacent to the Confederate Section, in what the undertakers called "Negro Row" or "Black Row." Most of those buried in Negro Row were slaves who worked in local military hospitals. Others included body servants of Confederate army officers and two Union soldiers (USCT). Negro Row contains the grave of the only woman buried in the Confederate Section during the war—a slave known only as "Jane."

CONFEDERATE SECTION

OLD BRICK WALL (1868)

Pvt. Chesley C. Graham & Unknown Infant

An unidentified infant was found dead in Blackwater Creek the same day Pvt. Graham was to be buried. Instead of using the nearby Potter's Field, the undertaker placed the infant in the same grave with Graham. Graham was a 23-year-old day laborer in Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia. He was unmarried and had no children.

Pvt. John L. Furgason

Furgason, a painter from Appalachian Tennessee, belonged to a Union regiment raised in North Carolina. When Union soldiers were removed to a national cemetery in 1866, Furgason was mistaken for a Confederate and was left in his grave here. The undertaker recorded him as "Yankee Prisoner."

Sgt. George Parsons & Battle of Lynchburg



There are six known soldiers buried here who died in the Battle of Lynchburg, June 17-18, 1864. Four of the six are in this lot, including Sgt. George W. Parsons of the 17th Virginia Cavalry (pictured above). His official cause of death was "bursting of shell."

PEST HOUSE MEDICAL MUSEUM (See separate brochure)

Boxwood Hedge

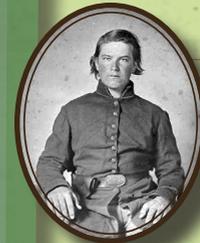
The American boxwood hedge that surrounds most of the Confederate Section was planted in 1936 by the Southern Memorial Association. The original 310 plants came from Hedge Lawn Nurseries in Roanoke, Virginia, and were only 30 inches tall.

Pvt. Pryor Mitchell

Mitchell was a merchant's clerk from Coosa County, Alabama. He was being treated in the Ladies Relief Hospital on Main Street when, early one morning, he threw himself from a sixth-story window while delirious with fever and was instantly killed.

Pvt. William C. Peek

Peek was a farm laborer in Sumter County, Georgia, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He died in September 1861, only three months after enlisting, at age 18.



Pvt. Thomas P. Plunkett

On May 20, 1861, Thomas Plunkett of the 2nd Mississippi Infantry became the first Civil War soldier buried in Lynchburg. He died of disease at the old Lynchburg College hospital. He was an unmarried farmer in Tippah County, Mississippi, before enlisting on April 27, 1861.

FIRST LOT USED (1861)

YANKEE SQUARE

SMALLPOX MONUMENT (1924)

INFORMATION KIOSK

LAST LOT USED (1865)

Pvt. John Hite

Hite was a carpenter from Massie's Mill, Nelson County, Virginia, and a member of the 8th Virginia Cavalry. In late 1863 he deserted his unit and fled to Lynchburg. In January 1864 he was shot and killed by a Provost Guard at the Norvell House hotel on Main Street. Although there are three known soldiers buried here who were shot for desertion, Hite's is the only one whose headstone is marked "Deserter."



BOXWOOD HEDGE

BOXWOOD HEDGE

YANKEE SQUARE

Entrance Arch

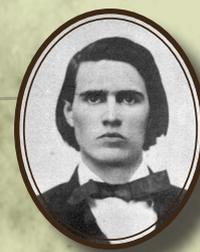
The granite archway was built in 1926 to serve as both a gateway and a memorial. It was designed by Charles M. Loving of Marsteller Marble and Granite Works in Lynchburg. Note the dates of the Civil War on each urn.

Union Soldiers & Yankee Square

Over the course of the Civil War, 200 Union soldiers were buried in Old City Cemetery. The first Union interment was Lt. John Bauer of the 39th New York Infantry on June 17, 1862. The Diuguid undertakers began burying Federal soldiers in a special section they called "Yankee Square," but after only two months and 70 interments, they began using other lots. The Federal Burial Corps exhumed almost all of the Union soldiers here in October 1866 and reburied them in Poplar Grove National Cemetery outside Petersburg, Virginia.

Lt. Col. Francis M. Windes

Windes is the highest ranking soldier buried in the Confederate Section. He was a member of the 4th Alabama Cavalry. He died of tuberculosis three years after the war, on his way back home to Scottsboro, Alabama, from New York, where he had gone for medical treatment. He was 29 years old.



“The graveyard is laid off in wards or squares, and fifty are buried in each square. The graves are dug just wide enough to let the coffin in from the top to the bottom and are about 12 inches apart. The work is done by negroes and no tear of sympathy falls as the poor soldier is lowered to his narrow home in his mother dust.”

Marion Hill Fitzpatrick, a convalescent soldier in a local hospital, described visiting what is now the Confederate Section in a letter to his wife dated July 6, 1863.