

# ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY'S CONFEDERATE BURIALS

## Part II

By

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During the Civil War several hundred Confederate soldiers who died as prisoners of war in the Washington area were buried in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery in Washington or the Military Cemetery in Alexandria. On May 13, 1864, the Soldiers' Home Cemetery was closed, and Confederate burials were directed to a new military cemetery across the Potomac, the Soldiers' Cemetery, which was to become Arlington National Cemetery. Thousands of Union soldiers were also buried along the hills of the estate pertaining to Arlington, the home of General Robert E. Lee and his wife, Mary Custis Lee, for the 30 years preceding the Civil War. At the turn of the 20th century, a Confederate section of Arlington Cemetery was established, and more than 250 Confederate soldiers from the Soldiers' Home Cemetery and other parts of Arlington Cemetery were reinterred there. There were 222 additional burials of Southern soldiers and their widows in the Confederate Section, ending in the 1930s.

The stories of some of those buried in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery are told in what follows. The first was a Northern Virginian, an early casualty of the war in Northern Virginia who survived his wounds and, like the others whose stories are recounted, was buried in the Confederate Section after it was created many years after the war. Each of the others had a part in the creation of the Section or the erection of the monument that marks it.

### **Defending His Hometown**

On May 28, 1861, while Union forces were camped on Robert E. Lee's Arlington estate, Lee, at Manassas, organized a Confederate line of defense behind Bull Run, a small stream flowing into the Occoquan River.<sup>1</sup> Confederate forces were deployed behind Blackburn's Ford, named after Richard



Arthur Sinclair was one of the first casualties of the Civil War. He was wounded on July 18, 1861, three days before the Battle of First Manassas.

Blackburn, who purchased land on both sides of the ford in 1733. His son Thomas had been a friend of George Washington.<sup>2</sup> Among those defending the ford on July 18, 1861, were soldiers from Mt. Vernon, Alexandria and Fauquier County, Virginia.<sup>3</sup>

At 1 p.m. members of the 1st Massachusetts Infantry and the 12th New York Infantry opened fire from the opposite bank.<sup>4</sup> An afternoon of skirmishing resulted in 83 Union and 68 Confederate casualties.<sup>5</sup> Among the wounded was 25-year-old Arthur G. Sinclair of Company K (Fauquier County) of the 17th Virginia Infantry. The 5-foot, 7-inch Sinclair had been a clerk in Warrenton before the war and had volunteered soon after Virginia seceded. After the skirmish Sinclair was brought to Manassas Junction (which would be the scene of the first major battle of the war three days later on July 21) and treated for a “gunshot wound of [the] left side.”<sup>6</sup>

In November 1861 Sinclair asked to serve as a hospital steward, stating that he had “not recovered sufficient to perform camp duty” but wanted to

serve in some capacity. He was detailed to a Manassas hospital and then to a hospital in Lynchburg in April 1862. Soon thereafter, Sinclair was discharged from service because of his wound. After the war Sinclair lived in Alexandria and became a member of Camp 171, the Washington, D.C., camp of the Confederate veterans association, the United Confederate Veterans.<sup>7</sup> Sinclair died on August 1, 1916, and was buried in the Confederate Section of Arlington Cemetery.

A soldier of the 1st Virginia Infantry who fought alongside the 17th Virginia Infantry at Blackburn's Ford stated that he was "fighting for ... [his] home and [the Unionists] had no business being there."<sup>8</sup> Perhaps Private Sinclair, the early volunteer and early casualty of the war, who asked for an assignment that would permit him to continue to serve despite his wound, had the same thought when he stood at Blackburn's Ford.

### Return to Cedar Mountain

On Friday, August 8, 1862, Confederate forces led by Major General Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson advanced north toward Culpeper Court House on the Culpeper Road (now Route 15). Union soldiers under the command of Major General Nathaniel P. Banks were moving south on the same road. The next day the antagonists collided approximately five miles south of the town of Culpeper at a place called Cedar Mountain. After fighting in extremely hot weather, the Union forces retired from the battlefield. Stonewall Jackson then ordered Confederate artillery led by Captain William Pegram to pursue, and Pegram found Union regiments encamped nearby in a meadow. At about 10 p.m. the Purcell Artillery, part of Pegram's artillery battalion, was instructed to unlimber its four guns on a knoll overlooking the unsuspecting Union soldiers.<sup>9</sup>

The Union troops were, of course, surprised as Confederate shells landed among them in the darkness. Nevertheless, the Union artillery soon concentrated its fire on the muzzle flashes from the discharging cannons of the Purcell Artillery.<sup>10</sup> James Farrar, a member of the Purcell Artillery, wrote that "this was one of the hottest actions the battery was ever in for the short time we were engaged."<sup>11</sup> The battery suffered three men killed and 12 wounded out of probably fewer than 50 men engaged.<sup>12</sup> Among the wounded was Private John Thomas Callaghan.<sup>13</sup>

John Callaghan lived in Maryland before the war. On February 22, 1862, he enlisted in Richmond, Virginia, in the Purcell Artillery; the unit acquired its name from a Richmond druggist who supplied uniforms. Callaghan's enlistment was for three years for which he received a \$50 bounty. Callaghan served from the Seven Days battles, before Cedar Mountain, through

Gettysburg until he was captured at New Market, Virginia, on May 15, 1864. He was imprisoned at Camp Chase, Ohio, until the end of the war.<sup>14</sup> One of Callaghan's prison messmates was Horace H. Lurton, who became a Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1909.<sup>15</sup> After the war, Callaghan lived in Washington, where he married and raised a family.<sup>16</sup>

Like Private Sinclair of the 17th Virginia Infantry and so many other Confederate (and Union) soldiers, Callaghan joined a veterans association after the war; the experience of war creates a bond that men want to perpetuate. Callaghan was a charter member of Camp 171, the District of Columbia camp of the United Confederate Veterans, and served in various leadership capacities, including camp commander.<sup>17</sup> He also joined the Pegram Battalion Association, made up of veterans of Pegram's artillery unit.<sup>18</sup>

Callaghan returned to Cedar Mountain on August 22, 1901, the 39th anniversary of that battle.<sup>19</sup> We can fairly surmise that he roamed the field searching for the spot where he received his hip wound during the Confederate victory on August 9, 1862. Although that wound kept him from the Battle of Antietam the next month, Callaghan served in the early 1900s on the Sharpsburg (Antietam) Memorial Committee.<sup>20</sup> In 1912, his wife Sarah assisted in raising funds for the Confederate Monument at Arlington National Cemetery.<sup>21</sup> Both appear to have been present when the monument was un-



John Callaghan of the Purcell Artillery was wounded in the Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9, 1862.



Headstone of John Callaghan and his wife Sarah, who raised funds for the "New South" monument in the background.

veiled on June 4, 1914. John Callaghan died on February 21, 1918, and Sarah Callaghan on December 31, 1920.<sup>22</sup> They are buried next to each other in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery.

### Battle Report

On Saturday, September 19, 1863, Confederate forces crossed the Chickamauga River in northern Georgia. The Confederate Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg commanding, then struck the Union Army of the Cumberland led by General William S. Rosecrans. According to the battle report of Confederate Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright, the men of his brigade

met the terrible fire which was hurled upon them with constancy, coolness, and undaunted courage, bearing the shock like veterans, and not perceptibly wavering beneath its severity, and return[ed] shot for shot.<sup>23</sup>

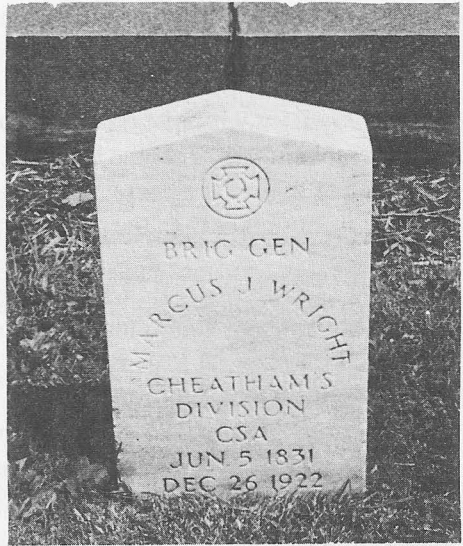
Wright's brigade of six regiments, all raised in Tennessee, were on the extreme left of the Confederate line. On Sunday morning, the second day of the Battle of Chickamauga, his brigade formed into a line of battle. At 6 p.m. the Confederate assault moved forward.

At this critical moment the two brigades (General Maney's and my own) were precipitated with a deafening hurrah and rapid shock to support our gallant comrades . . . . The men were in the highest spirits, and moved forward with an animation that I have never seen surpassed. At this time the scene was one of the most animated and exciting that can be imagined. The whole issue of the combat seemed suspended upon a moment's work. The shouts of our gallant patriots presaged success, and every eye was lighted with victory.<sup>24</sup>

Wright reported on October 9, 1863, 19 days after the fight, that winning the battle cost his brigade 44 killed, 400 wounded and 43 missing.<sup>25</sup>

Beginning in 1880, battle reports such as Wright's were compiled pursuant to an act of Congress, and published in 128 volumes under the title *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. These historical volumes provide the basis for virtually all studies of the Civil War. Among those employed by the federal government after the war to collect and arrange these documents was former Confederate General Marcus J. Wright.<sup>26</sup>

Wright was born on June 5, 1831, at Purdy, Tennessee. His grandfather



General Marcus J. Wright commanded a Tennessee brigade during the Civil War. After the war he was employed by the federal government to help compile the war's *Official Records*.

Wright lobbied for legislation which granted a Confederate Section at Arlington. He is buried on the south side at the base of the monument "New South."

and father, both natives of Savannah, Georgia, commanded Georgia troops in, respectively, the American Revolution and the Creek War. Marcus Wright was living with his family in Memphis, Tennessee, when the war broke out.<sup>27</sup> At age 30, he was commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the 154th Tennessee Infantry, organized in 1842 as a state militia regiment.<sup>28</sup> He commanded the regiment's 605 soldiers at the Battle of Shiloh (Tennessee) in April 1862, receiving a contusion from a "spent" bullet.<sup>29</sup> On December 13, 1862, Wright was promoted to brigadier general, commanding a brigade in Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham's division. In late 1863 he took command of a post at Atlanta, Georgia, and remained in that state for the duration of the war.<sup>30</sup>

After the war, as indicated above, Wright obtained employment with the U.S. War Department as a Southern representative compiling documents for the *Official Records*. He and his family moved to Washington, where Wright joined Camp 171 of the United Confederate Veterans.<sup>31</sup> Wright was one of the veterans who, about 1900, became interested in procuring a section of Arlington National Cemetery as a place for the reinterment of Confederate soldiers buried in the Washington area. Wright persuaded Senator Hawley, a Connecticut Civil War veteran, to sponsor a bill authorizing a Confederate section at Arlington. The bill became law in June 1900.<sup>32</sup>

In the latter part of his life the "most genial" Wright remained active in

Confederate veterans activities and wrote prodigiously. His works include *Life of Governor William Blount*, *History of McNairy County, Tennessee*, *Tennessee in the War of 1861–65*, *The Social Evolution of Woman*, and *Life of the Duke of Kent*, for which he received thanks from Queen Victoria. Wright died on December 26, 1922, at the age of 91.<sup>33</sup> He is the highest ranking Confederate officer in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery and, fittingly, is buried next to the Arlington Confederate Monument.

### Chimborazo Healer

On May 5, 1864, Union forces under Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant collided with General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia along the Orange Turnpike near Saunders Field. This was the first day of the bloody Virginia Campaign of 1864. For the next 40 days the two armies remained engaged, incessantly pounding each other. The casualties were terrible. Thousands of wounded Union soldiers were transported north to Washington. Many of the injured Southerners were sent to Richmond's Chimborazo Hospital. Chimborazo, named after a mountain in Ecuador, was a large complex of hospital and auxiliary buildings and one of the busiest Confederate hospitals during the Civil War with nearly 78,000 admissions. Just in the month of May 1864, during the Virginia Campaign, 48,000 Confederate soldiers were admitted into Virginia hospitals, including Chimborazo. This was the largest monthly number of Confederate admissions in the war.<sup>34</sup> The Chimborazo-Hospital staff of 43 surgeons, 65 assistant surgeons and 18 acting assistant surgeons was overwhelmed by the enormous patient load.<sup>35</sup> One of those tending to the wounded was a 25-year-old assistant surgeon, Samuel E. Lewis.<sup>36</sup>

In 1863, Lewis began attending lectures at Richmond's Medical College of Virginia, the only Southern medical school that remained open throughout the war.<sup>37</sup> He gained practical experience through employment as a hospital steward. In 1864 Lewis was commissioned as an assistant surgeon with the rank of captain.<sup>38</sup> His duties as an assistant surgeon would have included treatment of gunshot wounds, shock, and gangrene, application of chloroform as an anaesthetic, treatment of hemorrhages, ligation of arteries, amputations of limbs, resections of bones and diagnosis and treatment of disease.<sup>39</sup> At Chimborazo Hospital, Lewis primarily treated soldiers from Virginia regiments since, pursuant to an 1862 act of the Confederate Congress, hospitals were to admit only soldiers from designated states.<sup>40</sup> After two years of witnessing the horrible aftermath of battle, Lewis was captured while on duty at Chimborazo, after the fall of Richmond, on April 3, 1865.<sup>41</sup>

After the war Dr. Lewis maintained a medical practice, eventually relocating to Washington.<sup>42</sup> He was a fellow of the American Medical Association

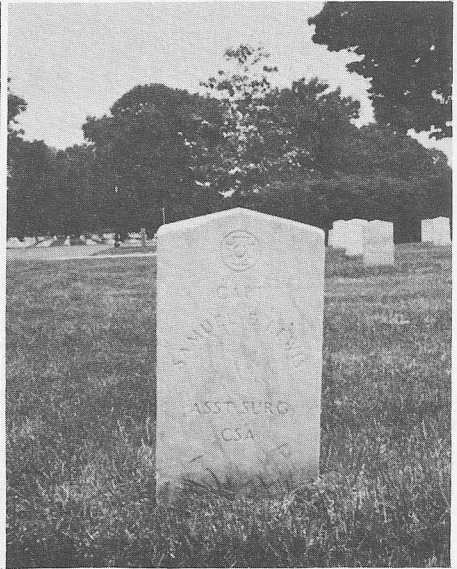
and president of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy, and he served on the Central Committee of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV), the committee that served as a clearinghouse for the UCV, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and other organizations of former adherents of the Confederacy. Lewis's most lasting work occurred while he was camp commander of Camp 171 (the Charles Rouss Camp, District of Columbia) of the UCV and chairman of the UCV Committee on Monuments and Graves.<sup>43</sup> In that capacity he played a part at least as large as General Wright's in the creation of the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery.

In 1898 Dr. Lewis investigated and found that the graves of Confederate soldiers located in Arlington National Cemetery and the Soldiers' Home Cemetery in Washington were neglected, their markers deteriorating. Lewis and other members of the Charles Rouss Camp brought this situation to the attention of President William McKinley on June 5, 1899. McKinley endorsed Lewis's plan for a designated Confederate section at Arlington National Cemetery. With Administration support, the Congress, as we have seen, approved the plan as embodied in Senator Hawley's bill and appropriated funds in 1900.<sup>44</sup>

Beginning in the spring of 1901, 128 Confederate soldiers were exhumed from the Soldiers' Home Cemetery in Washington and 136 were exhumed from the older part of Arlington National Cemetery and reinterred in the new



It was Dr. Samuel Lewis's plan that a Confederate Section be created at Arlington National Cemetery.



Dr. Lewis's headstone in the Confederate Section of Arlington Cemetery.



Confederate Section. Each of these 264 Confederates had been a prisoner of war at the time of his death.

In contrast to the straight lines of Union graves in Arlington, the Confederate reinterments were arranged in concentric circles. New headstones of white marble, 20 inches high, 10 inches wide and 4 inches thick, were placed. Dr. Lewis's plan had become reality three years after he had first concerned himself with the neglect of the Confederate burials in the Washington area.

Completion of the Confederate Section led the way for Dr. Lewis's next idea: extend similar treatment to the graves of all Confederate soldiers and sailors who had died in Union prison camps — about 30,000 of them. Lewis's determination and drive resulted in his appointment by the Congress in 1902 as a commissioner of the United States. His chief duty was to oversee the marking of 30,000 Confederate graves with headstones like those in Arlington.<sup>46</sup> This task occupied his energy from 1902 until his death on November 17, 1917.<sup>47</sup>

Dr. Lewis is one of over 200 Confederate veterans (and wives) who left instructions that they should be interred in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery. In contrast to the 264 Confederate reinterments conducted in 1901, the "new" burials were of veterans (and their widows) who chose interment in Arlington — who are there not because of the accident of having been prisoners of the Union forces at the time of their deaths. Their burials in the Confederate Section were by design, by their own election. Their interment in a national cemetery designed initially only for Union dead and Confederate prisoner-of-war dead symbolizes a change in the national atmosphere as the wounds of the war that divided the nation healed with the passage of time.

### **Mother of the Confederacy**

The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was founded in 1894. Its membership was open to women who had supported Confederate soldiers during the Civil War or who were direct lineal descendants of Confederate veterans. By 1912 membership in the Daughters exceeded 60,000. Monuments were being funded, Confederate grave sites maintained, and disabled veterans cared for by 58 local chapters.<sup>48</sup> Of paramount interest to the UDC and its Stonewall Jackson Chapter of Washington, D.C., was obtaining a monument for the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery.<sup>49</sup>

The Stonewall Jackson Chapter was formally organized on November 7, 1895. Among the 28 charter members was Mary Taliaferro Thompson, who was the first treasurer.<sup>50</sup> Mary Taliaferro was born in Frederick County, Virginia. According to her membership application for the United Daughters of



Mary T. Thompson, known during her lifetime as the "Mother of the Confederacy," led the fundraising effort for the Confederate monument in Arlington National Cemetery, "New South."

the Confederacy, she supported the Confederate cause in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley during the war. On November 7, 1865, she married Magnus S. Thompson, a Confederate veteran.<sup>51</sup>

Thompson was elected president of the Stonewall Jackson Chapter in 1902. She was described as gentle, modest, and intelligent, with executive ability.<sup>52</sup> In 1906 Thompson called a meeting of all Southern organizations and founded the Arlington Confederate Monument Association. The goal of the association was to have a memorial to the rank and file of the Confederate Army erected in Arlington National Cemetery.<sup>53</sup> A significant Confederate monument was deemed a priority by Thompson and others because thousands of Northerners were annually visiting the cemetery. Visitors from the North had to be able to see that the South, like the North, extolled its fallen heroes. Arlington was already being referred to as "the greatest national cemetery."<sup>54</sup> At a UDC convention Thompson stated that her chapter had "one special work ... the erection of a monument to our dead at Arlington." She asked

of every Chapter some aid in raising this national reminder of the valor and heroism of our fallen braves who sleep within the shadows of the victor's home [Washington, D.C.].<sup>55</sup>

By 1909 only a small amount had been raised toward the goal of \$40,000 originally thought needed to build the proposed monument in Arlington National Cemetery. Moses Ezekiel, the sculptor selected to create the monument, advised later that the cost of materials alone was by then \$40,000.<sup>56</sup> Accordingly, the Daughters of the Confederacy raised its goal to \$75,000.<sup>57</sup> Through the efforts of Mary Thompson and other leaders of the UDC, the necessary funds for the monument were collected. The final installment payment was made to Ezekiel in March 1917, 11 years after the fund raising began and three years after the monument's unveiling.<sup>58</sup>

Mary Thompson, the originator of the idea of a Confederate monument at Arlington National Cemetery, died on November 1, 1915, the year after it was unveiled. She is buried on the south side of the monument in the sixth and final concentric row of graves. Thompson's ideals were so influential that a UDC Confederate memorial association was named after her.<sup>59</sup> Mary Thompson's character and reputation throughout the South and her 20 years of service to and through the United Daughters of the Confederacy earned her the sobriquet "Mother of the Confederacy."<sup>60</sup>

### New South

By Sunday morning, May 15, 1864, 247 cadets of the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) had marched 75 miles north from Lexington in less than five days, "down" the (Shenandoah) Valley Turnpike to New Market. The predominantly teen-age cadets united with 4,500 veteran Confederates under the command of General John C. Breckinridge. Opposing them were 6,000 Union soldiers led by the German-born General Franz Sigel. As Confederate troops pressed forward, Sigel ordered his men to fall back and deploy on the west side of the town of New Market.<sup>61</sup>

Union artillery, now posted on heights beyond the Bushong Farm, opened fire on advancing Confederates of the 62nd Virginia Infantry and 1st Missouri Infantry. Supporting Union infantry (the 54th Pennsylvania, 1st West Virginia, and 34th Massachusetts) assisted in repulsing the initial Confederate attack. General Sigel's badly executed infantry and cavalry counterattack was easily driven off by the Confederates while a thunderstorm swept across the battlefield.<sup>62</sup>

Two hundred and fifteen VMI cadets were then brought forward to fill a gap in the Confederate line between the 51st and 62nd Virginia Infantry.<sup>63</sup> Thirty-two cadets were deployed with two artillery pieces.<sup>64</sup> At about 2:30 p.m., with the outcome of the battle still in doubt, General Breckinridge ordered the entire Confederate line to charge. Along with other Confederate regiments, the cadets overran the wavering Union position on Bushong's Hill. The VMI students briefly engaged in hand-to-hand combat, capturing Union soldiers and a cannon at a cost of 10 killed or mortally wounded and 47 wounded.<sup>65</sup> The conduct of the Cadet Corps has become the legendary focal point of that Confederate victory.

Among the 247 VMI cadets who participated in the Battle of New Market were Thomas Garland Jefferson, great grandnephew of Thomas Jefferson, and his cadet roommate Moses Ezekiel.<sup>66</sup> The mortally wounded 17-year-old Jefferson was carried into the farmhouse of Lydie Clinedinst by young Ezekiel, who attended to him until Jefferson died on May 18.<sup>67</sup>



Moses Ezekiel, pictured in his sculptor smock, was commissioned to design and construct a Confederate monument in Arlington National Cemetery. The monument was completed in 1914, 50 years after Ezekiel participated in the Battle of New Market as a Virginia Military Institute cadet.

Ezekiel had entered VMI on September 17, 1862. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and in the Battle of New Market he was “struck in the breast by a spent ball.”<sup>68</sup> In 1865 and 1866 Ezekiel came in contact with the new president of Washington College in Lexington, General Robert E. Lee, and visited the Lees at their residence. Lee advised Ezekiel to become an artist

as it seems to me you are cut out for one. But whatever you do, try to prove to the world that if we did not succeed in our struggle we were worthy of success; and do earn a reputation in whatever profession you undertake.<sup>69</sup>

After graduation from VMI on July 4, 1866, Ezekiel returned to Richmond and worked at his father’s dry goods store while attending night classes in anatomy at the Medical College of Virginia. In 1869 Ezekiel went to Berlin to study sculpture at the Royal Academy of Art. Ezekiel moved to Rome in 1874 and set up his studio amidst the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian. His sculptures of religious and historical figures brought him fame and financial security.<sup>70</sup> During the twilight of his sculpting career Ezekiel began creating bronze Civil War monuments: “Virginia Mourning Her Dead” on the VMI campus at Lexington, “Stonewall Jackson” at Charleston, West Virginia, “Southern Scout” at Johnson’s Island, Ohio (Lake Erie prison camp), and what he considered his masterpiece — “New South” — better known as the Confederate Monument in Arlington National Cemetery.

Ezekiel was commissioned to sculpt a Confederate monument at Arlington on November 7, 1910. Before he received the Arlington commission, he had expressed discontent over not being selected to create the Robert E. Lee monument for Monument Avenue in Richmond. The Arlington commission was solace. The cornerstone of "New South," the name he gave to the Arlington monument was laid at a ceremony on November 12, 1912. The keynote speaker was William Jennings Bryan. President William Howard Taft, who as Secretary of War in 1906 had been instrumental in the government's approval of the monument, addressed members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy that evening. The Daughters had raised the money to create the monument and transport it from Rome to Arlington. The bronze monument, standing 32½ feet high, was unveiled on Tuesday, June 4, 1914, at 3 p.m. President Woodrow Wilson was the principal speaker.<sup>71</sup>

The central theme of the "New South" monument is peace. The monument is designed to honor the dead, symbolize a reunited North and South, and portray the South as rising above her privations.<sup>72</sup> The life-size figures, plinth and pedestal are in bronze and stand atop a base of polished granite. At the top of the monument is a larger-than-life figure facing south, in accordance with Ezekiel's instructions, representing the South; olive leaves crown her head. Pursuing the central theme through Biblical imagery, her right hand rests on a plow stock on which there is a pruning hook. Her left hand holds a laurel wreath, representing the past, to crown the dead in memory of their heroism. The plinth on which she stands has four cinerary urns, each representing one full year of the war. Around the base of the plinth is inscribed the Biblical verse "And they shall beat their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks." The plinth is supported by a frieze of inclined shields containing the coats of arms of the 13 states that formed the Confederate States of America plus that of Maryland, which unofficially supported the Confederacy.

In front of the monument, on the circular plinth, is the figure of Minerva, goddess of war and wisdom. A woman representing the South is sinking but holds on to her shield inscribed "The Constitution." Minerva is holding her up by the arm. In the background the Spirits of War are blowing their trumpets, calling the sons and daughters of the South to assist their falling mother. Also in the background are the Furies of War, one with snakes for hair and the other carrying a cinerary urn. To the right and left of the struggling figure of the South are sons and daughters coming to her assistance from each direction.

Other depicted figures, according to Ezekiel, "represent the sacrifices, the devotion, the heroism of all classes of the South in upholding the fighting for what they passionately believed to be the right." They include an African-Ameri-



The 32½-foot-high bronze “New South” monument in Arlington National Cemetery, intended to symbolize peace, reunification, and the heroism of the South. The sculptor, Moses Ezekiel, considered “New South” his masterpiece.

can body servant following his young master, an officer; an officer kissing one of his children in the arms of an African-American woman, a second child tugging at her dress; a blacksmith trying on his sword, leaving his bellows and workshop while his wife, her hand on the anvil, seems to be asking what will become of her; a robed clergyman with his hand on the shoulder of his wife, who holds the right hand of their school-age son as he is about to go off to war; and a young woman binding the sword and sash around her beloved soldier.<sup>73</sup>

Moses Ezekiel died in Rome on March 27, 1917, at the age of 72. A letter marked “[T]o be opened after my death” requested burial at Arlington. On account of World War I, Ezekiel was not reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery until March 30, 1921. His funeral was conducted in the Memorial Amphitheater, its first ceremonial use. Although he had been knighted by Queen Margherita of Italy as Sir Moses Ezekiel, his headstone humbly states:<sup>74</sup>

Moses J. Ezekiel  
Sergeant Of Company C  
Battalion Of Cadets  
Of The  
Virginia Military Institute

Ezekiel’s grave is located on the east side of the base of his bronze masterpiece, “New South.”

## Notes and References

George W. Dodge is an Arlington lawyer. Drawing upon his education (an M.A. in American history with an emphasis on the Civil War) and his status as a native Arlingtonian and lifelong Arlington resident, he has contributed frequently to the *Arlington Historical Magazine*, writing mostly about Arlington National Cemetery. (Copies of these previous articles are also available as part of the Arlington Historical Society's new publication of articles reprinted from the *Arlington Historical Magazine, Chapters from Arlington History, Vol. 1, The Civil War: Military Operations and Civilian Life in Arlington, Arlington, Virginia, 1994.*)

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<sup>1</sup>*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1881-1902), Vol. 2, p. 894.

<sup>2</sup> Laurence Mitchell, "Engagement at Blackburn's Ford." *Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia*, Vol. 10, 1969, p. 87.

<sup>3</sup> George Wise, *History of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry* (Reprint, Arlington, Virginia: Beatty, Ltd., 1969), pp. 20-22, 260, 282, 294, 302.

<sup>4</sup>*Official Records*, Vol. 2, p. 464.

<sup>5</sup>E.B. Long, *The Civil War Day by Day* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1971), p. 96.

<sup>6</sup>Military Service Record of Arthur G. Sinclair, Company K, 7th Virginia Infantry, National Archives.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup>John Hennessy, *The First Battle of Manassas* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1989), p. 20.

<sup>9</sup>Robert K. Krick, *Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain* (Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), pp. 304-07. See also Peter S. Carmichael, *The Purcell, Crenshaw and Letcher Artillery* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1990), p. 23.

<sup>10</sup>Krick, *Stonewall Jackson*, p. 308.

<sup>11</sup>Carmichael, *The Purcell ... Artillery*, p. 23.

<sup>12</sup>Krick, *Stonewall Jackson*, p. 370.

<sup>13</sup>Carmichael, *The Purcell ... Artillery*, p. 45.

<sup>14</sup>Military Service Record of John Thomas Callaghan, Purcell Artillery, National Archives. See also Sumner A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran* (Reprint, Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1987) Vol. XXVI, p. 217.

<sup>15</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXII, p. 302.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 217. See also Carmichael, *The Purcell ... Artillery*, p. 45.

<sup>17</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXVI, p. 217, Vol. XXII, p. 302.

<sup>18</sup>Carmichael, *The Purcell ... Artillery*, pp. 38, 45.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p.45

<sup>20</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXVI, p. 73.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXI, p. 543.

<sup>22</sup>Burial records, Department of the Army, Arlington National Cemetery.

<sup>23</sup>*Official Records*, Vol. 30, Part II, p. 119.

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 120.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXXI, p. 50. A 50-volume supplement to the *Official Records* is being privately published by the Broadfoot Publishing Company of Wilmington, North Carolina.

<sup>27</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 49-50.

<sup>28</sup>Joseph H. Crute, Jr., *Units of the Confederate States Army* (Midlothian, Va.: Derwent Books, 1987), p. 314.

<sup>29</sup>*Official Records*, Vol. 10, Part I, p. 449. The 154th Tennessee sustained 210 casualties at the Battle of Shiloh. *Ibid.*, p. 452.

- <sup>30</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXXI, p. 50.
- <sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 76, Vol. XXXI, pp. 49-50. See also Southern Historical Society, *The Southern Historical Society Papers* (Reprint, Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing Co., 1991), Vol. 29, pp. 354-57.
- <sup>32</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXII, p. 292.
- <sup>33</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 49-50.
- <sup>34</sup>H.H. Cunningham, *Doctors In Gray: The Confederate Medical Service* (Reprint, Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1970), pp. 4, 277.
- <sup>35</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 53.
- <sup>36</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXVI, p. 123.
- <sup>37</sup>H.H. Cunningham, *Doctors In Gray*, p. 35. The Medical College of Virginia shortened its sessions and was graduating two classes per year. The school trained 400 medical students during the war.
- <sup>38</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXVI, p. 123.
- <sup>39</sup>Samuel P. Moore, *A Manual of Military Surgery for the Confederate States Army* (Reprint, San Francisco: Norman Publishing, 1989), *passim*.
- <sup>40</sup>H.H. Cunningham, *Doctors In Gray*, p. 53.
- <sup>41</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXVI, p. 123.
- <sup>42</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 229.
- <sup>43</sup>*Ibid.* See also *ibid.*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 63, 376, Vol. IX, p. 367. The medical association included chaplains. Nurses were permitted honorary membership. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 239.
- <sup>44</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 123, Vol. XXII, p. 331.
- <sup>45</sup>Southern Historical Society, *SHSP*, Vol. 29, pp. 354-57.
- <sup>46</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXII, p. 331.
- <sup>47</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 123.
- <sup>48</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 61-62, 64, Vol. XX, pp. 549-50.
- <sup>49</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XVI, p. 57-58.
- <sup>50</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 252.
- <sup>51</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXIV, p. 106, and discussion with Vicki Heilig, president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.
- <sup>52</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. X, p. 489.
- <sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 292.
- <sup>54</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XVII, p. 589., Vol. XXIV, p. 28.
- <sup>55</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 106.
- <sup>56</sup>Moses J. Ezekiel, *Memoirs From the Baths of Diocletian* (ed. Joseph Gutman and Stanley F. Chyet) (Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press, 1975), p. 35.
- <sup>57</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 228-29.
- <sup>58</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 231.
- <sup>59</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XL, p. 155.
- <sup>60</sup>*Ibid.*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 36, 106-07.
- <sup>61</sup>James S. Wamsley, *New Market Battlefield Park and Hall of Valor Museum* (1994)
- <sup>62</sup>Edward R. Turner, *The New Market Campaign* (Reprint, New Market, Va.: New Market Battlefield Military Museum, 1987), pp. 82-83.
- <sup>63</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 79.
- <sup>64</sup>William Couper, *Virginia Military Institute and the Battle of New Market* (1939), p. 20; Turner, *New Market Campaign*, p. 164.
- <sup>65</sup>Turner, *New Market Campaign*, pp. 84-86; Couper, *VMI and New Market*, p. 20.
- <sup>66</sup>Turner, *New Market Campaign*, pp. 166-67.
- <sup>67</sup>Susan P. Beller, *Cadets at War* (White Hall, Va.: Shoe Tree Press, 1991), p. 57. S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XL, p. 225, Vol. XXXIV, p. 213.
- <sup>68</sup>Ezekiel, *Memoirs*, p. 108.
- <sup>69</sup>Jack Ben-Rubin, "Sir Moses J. Ezekiel," *The Northern Virginia Review*, No. 8, 1993, Issue 8, p. 61. See also James R. Short, "Sir Moses Ezekiel: A Virginian Expatriate Sculptor," *Fall Virginia Cavalcade*, 1954, p. 36.



<sup>70</sup>Ezekiel, *Memoirs*, p. 18; S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXV, p. 235.

<sup>71</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXII, pp. 291-96, Vol. XXIV, pp. 228-29, Vol. XX, pp. 549-51; Ezekiel, *Memoirs*, p. 35.

<sup>72</sup>S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXII, p. 292.

<sup>73</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 294.

<sup>74</sup>Ezekiel, *Memoirs*, p. 451; S.A. Cunningham, *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. XXII, p. 295.