

A large, ancient oak tree with a thick, gnarled trunk and a dense canopy of green and yellowing leaves dominates the left side of the frame. The tree is situated in a cemetery, with numerous gravestones of various shapes and sizes scattered across the grassy ground. In the background, other trees with vibrant autumn foliage in shades of orange and red are visible against a clear blue sky with a few wispy clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and historic.

WALKING TOUR

through

**OAK GROVE
CEMETERY**

HISTORIC LEXINGTON FOUNDATION

Historic Lexington Foundation Welcomes You to Oak Grove Cemetery

CEMETERIES are more than just burial grounds. Historic Lexington Foundation has published this brochure to help visitors better understand the fascinating story told by Oak Grove Cemetery. The story begins with those who settled in the Valley of Virginia in the 18th century, a number of whom also fought for the new country's independence from Great Britain. With independence won, the early settlers turned to commerce, industry, and transportation.

The Scots-Irish Presbyterian settlers played an important role in education, including a small academy that would grow into what is today Washington and Lee University. As the late-18th-century Presbytery in Lexington established what would become Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in the 20th century and Oak Grove in the 21st, the cemetery tells the story of early education in Lexington.

Because of the presence in Lexington of the Virginia Military Institute, the community also played a major role in military history, including the American Civil War. Lexington's involvement in the period leading up to the Civil War is complex, as many of its leaders initially opposed secession. But with the outbreak of war most served their state and many gave their lives for it. The graves of many soldiers killed in places with names like Manassas and Chancellorsville can be found in the cemetery.

The cemetery's rich history continues well beyond the Civil War and into the 21st century. It is the burial site of a photographer whose images document much of this history and a Lexington architect whose late-19th-century buildings can be seen today along Lexington's Main Street. It is a story of early public educators, including the graves of those determined that African American children would receive an education well before the days of integration. Also among the cemetery's dead are those who fought for their country in wars from the American Revolution onward.



Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson,
by Edward Valentine, 1891.

DON HASFURTHER
Executive Director

1 GEN. WILLIAM NELSON PENDLETON (1809-83)

An 1830 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Pendleton taught mathematics at West Point before resigning in 1833. He was ordained an Episcopal minister in 1838 and was principal of Episcopal High School in Alexandria 1839-44. He moved to Lexington in 1853. With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he was elected captain of the Rockbridge Artillery. The following year he was appointed brigadier general and Lee's chief of artillery. When communicating with Lee after the war, Pendleton's religious denomination was probably influential in the Episcopalian Lee's decision to take the position of president of Washington College, a school with a strong Presbyterian foundation.

2 LT. COL. ALEXANDER S. PENDLETON (1840-64)

The grave of Gen. Pendleton's son, Lt. Col. Alexander S. "Sandie" Pendleton, is nearby and marked with a stone in the shape of a cross. He was adjunct general of the second corps under Jackson, Ewell and Early and died of his wounds suffered in the Battle of Fisher's Hill in 1864. A memorial window to Sandie Pendleton is in Lexington's Grace Episcopal Church.

3 JOHN CHANDLER (1772-1852)

Born to a prominent Tidewater family, Chandler brought his carpentry skills to Lexington. Soon after his arrival in 1801 he was appointed a lieutenant in the local militia. In 1802, he married Polly Darst, daughter of Benjamin Darst Sr. In 1802, he secured the carpentry contract for the construction of Graham and Union Halls at Washington Academy (now Washington and Lee University), and in 1808-09, together with John Jordan, he built the Ann Smith Academy for girls.

4 BENJAMIN DARST SR. (1760-1835)

Darst's Swiss-born father had come to the Valley of Virginia by way of Pennsylvania in the mid-1750s. The young Darst was born in what is now Shenandoah County. Following service in the Revolutionary War, Darst took his skills as a potter in 1780 to Goochland County near Richmond, where he married Lucy Woodward. In 1785 the couple moved to Lexington, where he established a pottery business and a factory to make bricks. With Darst's support, his son Samuel would partner with John Jordan to build some of Lexington's fine homes in the 1820s, including The Pines and Beaumont on Lee Avenue.



5 REID FAMILY PLOT

Andrew Reid Sr. (1751–1837) was the first clerk of the county court. His c. 1801 late Georgian style home, Mulberry Hill, sits on the west side of Lexington near the Liberty Hall ruins. His law office was in the c. 1790 Castle at 8 S. Randolph Street, a stone structure that survived the 1796 fire that destroyed most of Lexington. His son, Samuel McDowell Reid (1790–1869), followed his father as clerk of the county court. Noted for his architectural skills, he designed his c. 1821–24 home at 105 Lee Avenue, now referred to as the Reid-White-Philbin House. Reid was part of the committee that chose Thomas U. Walter, architect of the U.S. Capitol dome, to design the federal-style Old County Jail and later invited Walter to design the Greek Revival Lexington Presbyterian Church.

6 GEN. ANDREW MOORE (1752–1821)

Moore was born near Fairfield and attended Augusta Academy. He studied law under George Wythe. Moore served as a captain in the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War and raised a company of riflemen from Augusta County that became part of Daniel Morgan's select corps known as Morgan's Rangers. He saw action at Saratoga. Moore was a member of the first U.S. Congress and a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. After the war he also served as a major general in the Virginia militia.

7 COL. JOHN BOWYER (1719–1806)

As his grave attests, Bowyer was a colonel in the Rockbridge County, Virginia, militia during the American Revolution. He later became a general, but he was most proud of his service for colonial Virginia and wanted the rank of colonel on his grave. His wife, Magdalena Woods Bowyer, is noteworthy in her own right. She had first married Capt. John McDowell in Pennsylvania in 1734. After their marriage, they came to the Valley of Virginia and met Benjamin Borden of New Jersey, who had received a large grant of land in Virginia. Capt. McDowell surveyed what is known as the Borden Tract and died in a skirmish with Indians in 1742. After McDowell's death, she married Benjamin Borden Jr., and Bowyer in 1753 after Borden's death. Bowyer's final home, which he shared with Magdalena, c. 1792 Thorn Hill southwest of Lexington, is one of the finest Georgian homes in Rockbridge County.

8 ALEXANDER SHIELDS (d. 1832)

Shields served as sheriff of Rockbridge in 1806 and also operated Shields Tavern on S. Main Street. On December 4, 1809, William Clark stopped at the tavern on his way from Fincastle to Monticello to report to President Thomas

Jefferson on the Lewis and Clark Transcontinental Expedition. Clark would also stop at the Red House, earlier the home of settler and surveyor John McDowell, near Fairfield.

9 ANNIE C. BAXTER (1781–1850)

Anne "Annie" Baxter was the daughter of Col. William Fleming and the wife of George A. Baxter, longtime minister of Lexington Presbyterian Church. In 1799, George Baxter became rector of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). He served until 1829, when he left for Union Theological Seminary in Farmville; he was also briefly the president of Hampden-Sydney College. Annie Baxter returned to Lexington following her husband's death. Her four daughters were all school teachers in Lexington.

10 MATTHEW HANNA (1747–1815)

Hanna was one of three committee members of the Presbytery who purchased the cemetery land from James Berry in 1797. He was a tanner by trade and ran a tannery at the foot of the hill below Washington College. His daughter married Daniel Blain, a prominent minister and Washington College professor.

11 PRESTON FAMILY PLOT

Inside the fence under the towering oak tree are the graves of prominent members of the Preston family. In addition to his military service in the Confederate States of America, Col. John L. T. Preston (1811–89) taught and served on the board of visitors at Virginia Military



Institute. A member of the Lexington Presbyterian Church building committee, he was instrumental in selecting the Gothic-Revival style architecture for the c. 1848 Presbyterian Manse at 6 White Street. He married Margaret Junkin (1820–97), sister of Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson’s first wife, Elinor. Their home is on Preston Street at the top of Lee Avenue. Both played a pivotal role in the construction of c. 1873 Gothic-Revival Beechenbrook Chapel that served the workers at nearby Jordan’s Point. The chapel takes its name from Margaret J. Preston’s epic poem “Beechenbrook: A Rhyme of the War,” written during the American Civil War.

12 GEN. FRANCIS H. SMITH (1812–90)

In 1839, Francis Henney Smith, a young West Point graduate then teaching mathematics at Hampden-Sydney College, was chosen to be the first superintendent of the new Virginia Military Institute. Smith would be instrumental in having New York architect Andrew Jackson Davis design VMI’s new Gothic-style buildings, including the c. 1851–54 barracks. After retiring as superintendent in 1889, Smith lived the last year of his life at 602 S. Main Street in a home designed by local architect William McDowell. A stained glass window honoring Smith as a founder of Grace Episcopal Church is in the church’s sanctuary.

13 GEN. ELISHA FRANKLIN PAXTON (1828–63)

A graduate of Washington College and first in his class at the University of Virginia Law School, Paxton practiced law in Lexington until 1860. A secessionist, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Rockbridge Rifles in 1861. In the spring of 1862, he served on Stonewall Jackson’s staff and later as chief of staff for Jackson’s corps. Appointed brigadier general, he led the Stonewall Brigade at Fredericksburg and then at Chancellorsville, where he was killed at 35 years of age.

14 ZACHARIAH JOHNSTON (1742–1800)

A captain in the Revolutionary Army, Johnston was also a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. His late-Georgian home, c. 1797 Stone House, sits on what was a plantation southwest of Lexington.

15 McDOWELL FAMILY PLOT

Inside a metal fence by the cemetery’s southern wall is the grave of Gov. James McDowell (1795–1851), together with graves of other family members (facing page). Born at the McDowell home, Cherry Grove, near Fairfield, he attended Washington College before graduating from Princeton College in 1817 with a

law degree. McDowell served as governor of Virginia, 1843–46, and a member of the U.S. House of Representatives 1846–51. He died at his c. 1827 estate Col Alto, which is now part of the Hampton Inn in Lexington.

16 ALEXANDER FAMILY PLOT

The son of Irish immigrants who came to America in 1737, William Alexander (1738–97) was born in his father’s home along South River. His uncle Robert Alexander started the school that would become Augusta Academy, the predecessor of Liberty Hall Academy. In 1775, he moved his family to property near today’s Jordan’s Point, where he established a farm and also operated a store. In 1782 he donated land for the construction of Liberty Hall

Academy, previously located at Timber Ridge, north of Lexington. In 1792, he purchased lots on North Main Street where he built an impressive brick structure. That structure, while suffering significant damage, survived the Great Fire of 1796 that destroyed most of Lexington.

17 CAPT. JOHN LEYBURN (1770–1831)

In 1800 John Leyburn purchased the Alexander home from the estate of William Alexander. Known today as the Alexander-Withrow House, it sits on the corner of Main and Washington Streets. In Leyburn’s day it was on two city lots and had an icehouse, smoke house, detached kitchen, carriage house, and stables. A merchant, Leyburn operated a store out of his new home. The house played a key role in the history of Historic Lexington Foundation. Founded in 1966, HLF purchased the by-then-derelict structure in 1969. After stabilizing the house and undertaking some exterior restoration, HLF sold the property to new owners who continued the restoration. It has been operated ever since as an inn, now part of The Georges.



18 JACOB BEAR (1795- UNKNOWN)

A clockmaker, Bear began by making tall case clocks in the 1820s. He worked in tandem with cabinetmakers in the Lexington area. In 1828, Bear had a building constructed at 31 S. Main Street. The family lived upstairs, and Bear opened a store below. As fashions shifted to smaller clocks, he focused



his business on items such as patent medicines, watches, telescopes, pistols, pens and pencils, many of which he purchased from the North. This change in focus to imported goods is a reflection of the South's growing dependence on manufactured goods from northern states leading up to the Civil War.

19 REV. WILLIAM S. WHITE (1800-73)

The Rev. Dr. White was minister of Lexington Presbyterian Church and the first resident of the c.1848 Presbyterian manse on the street that would later bear his name. Thomas

"Stonewall" Jackson made the church his own while teaching at VMI and became close friends with White. The two exchanged letters during the Civil War until Jackson's death at Chancellorsville. One of the most difficult letters Jackson had to write was the one informing William White of the death of his son, Capt. Hugh White, killed during Second Manassas. While controversial at the time, African American slave Samuel Hayes is also buried in the White family plot with a stone that reads "He was loved honored and trusted by three generations."

20 GOV. JOHN LETCHER (1813-84)

Letcher was born in Lexington to merchant William Houston Letcher and wife Elizabeth Davidson. The



Davidsons were a prominent Shenandoah Valley family, several of whom are buried nearby in the cemetery. A lawyer, Letcher was also editor of Lexington's Valley Star newspaper. He became active in the Democratic Party and in 1859 was elected Governor of Virginia. Upon taking office in 1860, he sided with the Unionists, but after the Virginia convention voted to take Virginia out of the Union, Letcher transformed into a vigorous wartime governor. He left office in January 1864 and retired to Lexington. When Union troops under the command of Gen. Hunter entered Lexington in June 1864, they burned buildings at VMI, as well as Letcher's residence.

21 WILLIAM D. WASHINGTON (1834-70)

Washington is best known for his painting, "The Burial of Latane." The romantic painting depicts the burial of Cavalry Captain William D. Latane, killed while serving under the command of J. E. B. Stuart. The painting shows Latane attended entirely by women, slaves, and children. After the war, Washington moved to Lexington and in 1869 joined the faculty of VMI as professor of fine arts.

22 SAMUEL ZENAS AMMEN (1843-1929)

After the Civil War, Ammen graduated from Washington College, then under the presidency of Robert E. Lee. As noted on his gravestone, he was one of the founders of the Kappa Alpha Order.

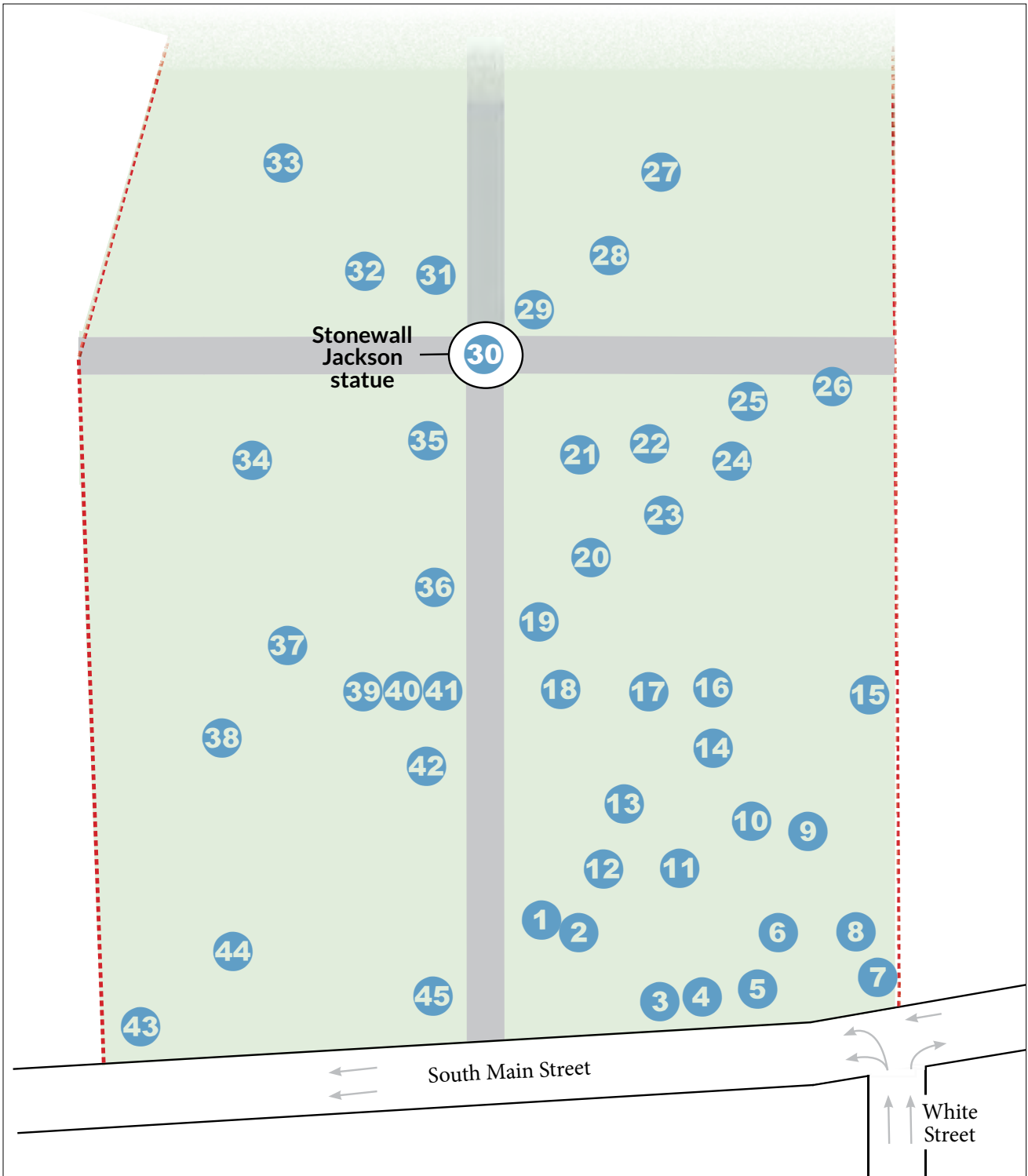
23 EDMUND PENDLETON TOMPKINS, M.D. (1868-1952)

Member of a prominent Rockbridge County family, Dr. Tompkins was co-author of the 1939 book, *The Natural Bridge and Its Historical Surroundings*.

24 UNKNOWN SOLDIER C.S.A.

25 JOHN MERCER BROOKE (1826-1904)

A U.S. Naval Academy graduate, Brooke accompanied Admiral Matthew Perry on his first trip to Japan in 1853. Working with Matthew Fontaine Maury, Brooke perfected a deep-sea sounding device that would be critical to the laying of the first transatlantic cable. Chief of naval ordnance and hydrology for the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, he invented the Brooke Rifle, designed and built the ordnance and armor of the USS Merrimack (that would become the South's first ironclad, CSS Virginia), and was in charge of experiments with submarine boats and torpedoes. After the war, he was professor of physics and astronomy at VMI.



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26 WILLIAM HENRY RUFFNER (1824-1908)

Ruffner was the first superintendent of public instruction in Virginia, and served in that capacity from 1870–82. Prior to assuming that role, he was a Presbyterian minister and farmer. His father, Henry Ruffner, was president of Washington College during the period 1826–45. William Henry Ruffner received an AB from Washington College in 1842, followed by an AM in 1845. In 1874, he was honored with an LLD from Washington and Lee. The c. 1892 Ruffner School on E. Washington Street (now City Hall) was named in his honor.

27 HARRINGTON WADDELL (1872-1961)

A Washington and Lee University graduate, in 1897 at the age of 25 Waddell was elected principal of Lexington public schools and served in that capacity for 55 years. He advocated for and supervised the construction of Lylburn Downing School for African American students and the new high school for white students that was named in his honor.

28 RUTH ANDERSON McCULLOCH (1876-1971)

Born in Lexington, she was the daughter of Gen. William A. Anderson. Growing up, the family's home was on Letcher Avenue on the Parade Ground at VMI. Gen. Francis H. Smith was still superintendent at that time. In 1939, she helped found the Rockbridge Historical Society. Her tales of life in Lexington, *Mrs. McCulloch's Stories of Ole Lexington*, were published in 1972, the year after her death.

29 JOHN WHITE BROCKENBROUGH (1806-77)

Judge Brockenbrough was a trustee of Washington College when the board voted unanimously to elect Robert E. Lee the college's new president. Brockenbrough was tasked to go to Richmond and present Lee with a letter

requesting that he become the school's president. Washington College was in such a financial state that the trustees had to borrow money to send Brockenbrough. Lee hesitated at first, but a letter from Brockenbrough noting that Lee could attract students not only from the South but also the North likely played a role in Lee's decision to accept. Brockenbrough also ran a law school in Lexington at the time, which Lee brought into affiliation with the college. Additionally, Brockenbrough played an important role in supporting efforts to have VMI remain in Lexington following the Civil War. In 1860, he acquired c. 1858 Silverwood at 217 S. Main Street, two blocks south of the cemetery, and made it his residence.

30 GEN. THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON (1824-63)

Jackson was born in Clarksburg, now a part of West Virginia, and orphaned at an early age. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy and graduated in the class of 1846, along with George McClellan, A. P. Hill and George Pickett. He and many of his classmates were called shortly after graduation to active duty and the U.S.-Mexican War. He acquitted himself well in battle, but resigned from the army in 1851 to accept an invitation from VMI Superintendent Francis H. Smith to teach at the institute.

Once in Lexington, he became friends with Washington College President George Junkin and got to know the Junkin family, including daughters Elinor (Ellie) and Margaret (Maggie). He married Ellie, a marriage that would end when she died in childbirth in 1854. She was buried in the Junkin family plot together with her stillborn daughter. Three years later Jackson married Mary Anna Morrison of North Carolina, and in 1858 the couple purchased the home at 8 E. Washington Street. It would be the only home that Jackson ever owned, as in 1861 he was called to Harpers Ferry to serve in the Army of the Confederate States of America.

It was at the Battle of Manassas in July of 1861 that he received his nickname "Stonewall" and his brigade became known as the Stonewall Brigade. He showed his skills as a commander in the Valley Campaign. Those battles would become textbook studies for military academy instruction in the United States and Europe following the war. Jackson was wounded by friendly fire in the Battle of Chancellorsville and died of his wounds eight days later on May 10, 1863.

Jackson's body was returned to Lexington and buried in what became Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery. Presiding over the funeral at Lexington Presbyterian Church were the Rev. William White



and Ellie's brother, the Rev. William Finney Junkin. Jackson's camp servant Jim Lewis, an African American man who had been by Jackson's bedside when he died, led the riderless horse to the cemetery. Also buried with Jackson are Mary Anna Morrison Jackson and other family members.

The statue of Gen. Jackson, sculpted by Edward Virginius Valentine, was erected in 1891. Richmond-born and Europe-educated, Valentine is best known for his sculpture, Recumbent Lee, in Lee Chapel. A crowd estimated at 30,000 was on hand for the dedication of the Jackson statue. Gen. Jubal Early delivered the principal address and photographer Michael Miley recorded the ceremony.

31 BRIG. GEN. SCOTT SHIPP (1839-1917)



Shipp served in the Civil War with the 21st Virginia Infantry Regiment. He commanded the VMI Cadet Battalion at the Battle of New Market, where he was wounded. Shipp succeeded Gen. Francis Henney Smith as superintendent of Virginia Military Institute in 1889 and played a major role in rebuilding the school and in the construction of Jackson Memorial Hall.

32 WILLIAM GEORGE McDOWELL (1850-1919)

A descendant of Scots-Irish immigrants, McDowell was born on the family farm on Upper Buffalo Creek. After graduating from Washington and Lee in 1871, he was appointed property tax administrator for Lexington. He also used his engineering skills to design some of Lexington's important buildings, including a number on South Main Street, the Post Surgeon's Home at VMI and the c. 1897 Rockbridge County Courthouse.

33 JOHN SHERIDAN (1847-1929)

An Irish immigrant and Civil War veteran, Sheridan became a prosperous Lexington businessman following the war. He was responsible for carrying the mail and operating the stagecoach line between Lexington and Staunton

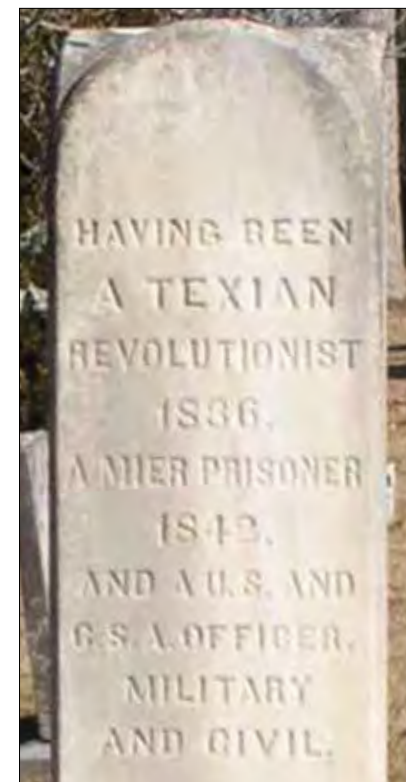
and Hot Springs. The Sheridan Livery Stable on North Main Street was completed for him in 1887. Sheridan played a major role in the formation of St. Patrick's Parish in Lexington in 1873 to serve the growing Irish immigrant population. He also supervised the construction of St. Patrick's Church that year at 109 Henry Street.

34 GEN. JOHN SEYMOUR LETCHER (1903-94)

A Lexington native, Letcher was the grandson of Virginia governor John Letcher and a 1924 graduate of VMI. As a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps, Letcher was posted to Peking, China, where he commanded a rifle company charged with protecting the U.S. Embassy and witnessed the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War. After his service in China, he was a battalion commander in the Pacific theatre. During the Battle of Iwo Jima, he became the youngest Marine ever to have a general's command in battle. Upon retirement, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and returned to Lexington and became active in preservation and environmental causes. Nearby is the grave of his father Greenlee Letcher, an attorney, who at the age of 49 received an age waiver and organized the Rockbridge Artillery that shipped to France to fight in World War I.

35 COL. WILLIAM WILSON (d. 1861)

Like other Rockbridge natives, including Sam Houston and "Big Foot" Wallace, Wilson made his way to Texas to fight for independence from Mexico. His stone notes that he was a "Texian Revolutionist" in 1836 and a "Mier Prisoner" in 1842. The Mier expedition was an unsuccessful military operation launched in 1842 against Mexican border positions by a Texian militia. A major battle at Ciudad Mier was won by the Mexican forces. Wilson would later serve in the Confederate Army.



36 MAJ. WILLIAM GILHAM (1818-72)

It was Gilham who delivered a letter from Virginia Military Institute superintendent Smith to A. J. Davis inquiring about a design for a barracks

complex at VMI. In 1850, the Virginia legislature gave \$46,000 for construction of the barracks and other buildings, thus assuring that VMI would stay in Lexington. In addition to the barracks, Davis would design homes, completed in 1852, for Maj. Gilham and Maj. Williamson. While at VMI, Gilham was also responsible for completion in 1860 of a *Manual of Instruction for the Volunteers and Militia*, adopted by the Confederacy as its official manual with the outbreak of the Civil War.

37 SAMUEL McDOWELL MOORE (1796–1875)

Moore was one of two delegates selected in January 1861 to the state convention to consider Virginia's secession from the Union. The other was Maj. James McDowell Dorman. They were both Unionist-leaning and beat out secessionist candidates John W. Brockenbrough and Cornelius Baldwin. On April 4, the convention voted down the secession only to reverse its position 11 days later. Moore's stone (page 17) is memorable for its symbolism. It consists of a tree trunk (life cut short), ivy (friendship), an anchor (strong faith), and a lily (purity).

38 MICHAEL MILEY (1841–1918)

Under a rather nondescript stone that reads merely *M. Miley* is the grave of Michael Miley, one of America's great post-Civil War photographers. A Rockbridge native, Miley served under Stonewall Jackson in the war. He returned to Lexington and in 1866 opened a studio in partnership with Capt. John C. Boude (also buried in the cemetery). Miley became best known for his photographs of the new Washington College President Robert E. Lee, including an 1866 image of Lee on Traveler taken at Rockbridge Baths. He played a major role in the development of color photography with his 1902 patent of a color process. His c. 1875 home is located at 105 White Street, a block and one-half from the cemetery.

39 MATTHEW KAHLE (1800–69)

A local cabinetmaker, Kahle carved the wooden statue of George Washington to be placed on the cupola of Washington College's Center Hall (Washington Hall) in 1844. As described in *The Architecture of Historic Lexington*, "it is a marvelous piece of folk art" presenting "Old George" in a classical toga.

40 COL. THOMAS H. WILLIAMSON (1813–88)

Professor of civil and military engineering at VMI, Col. Williamson would also serve as an engineer in Virginia's Provisional Army during the Civil War. His Gothic Revival gravestone is reminiscent of the architecture at VMI. Williamson, who had introduced architecture into the VMI curriculum in

1848, also is credited with helping in the construction beginning in 1867 of what would become known as Lee Chapel after the death of the Washington College president in 1870.

41 JUNKIN FAMILY PLOT

Born to Scots-Irish parents in Pennsylvania, the Rev. George Junkin (1790–1868) succeeded Henry Ruffner as president of Washington College in 1846. Before coming to Lexington he had been a founder and first president of Lafayette College in Pennsylvania. He was a Unionist, but not an Abolitionist, and favored sending slaves to Africa. He resigned as Washington College president in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil War and moved to Philadelphia. His daughter, Elinor Junkin (1825–54), was married to VMI professor Thomas Jackson. She is buried near her father. Among the other children buried in the plot is William Finney Junkin (1831–1900). He was a Washington College graduate and ordained minister. Between 1854 and 1867, he served as minister of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, a position that was interrupted by service as an officer and chaplain in the Stonewall Brigade.



42 J. T. McCrum (1834–97)

A Civil War veteran, for many years McCrum ran a drugstore on South Main Street. In addition to patent medicines, townspeople could purchase a variety of dry goods, cooking supplies and tools. McCrum's home was at 321 S. Main Street, just across from the cemetery.

43 DAVY BUCK (d. 1858)

An African American, Buck served for 40 years as sexton of Lexington Presbyterian Church. The church was segregated, as was its cemetery. Yet because of his loyal service to the church, he was given a plot in the cemetery. It is in the far northwest corner of the cemetery by South Main Street.



44 COL. JOHN JORDAN (1777-1854)

Jordan came to Lexington in 1802. He served as an officer in the War of 1812. Together with Samuel Darst, Jordan was partner from 1815 to 1824 in the construction firm that built many of Lexington's impressive buildings of that period, including c. 1824 Washington Hall at what is today Washington and Lee University. Jordan's own home, c. 1818 Stono, sits above the Maury River and the point that would take his name. Jordan was also instrumental in the building of roads connecting Lexington with points east and west and with the first covered bridge over the then North (now Maury) River in 1810. In 1824, he and Darst dissolved their partnership, and Jordan concentrated on batteau canals and ultimately the North River Navigation System, the canal system that brought boat traffic from the James River to Lexington.



45 DAVID McKINLEY (1781-1851)

His marker notes that it was placed "by Peter Fleming, his former Slave."



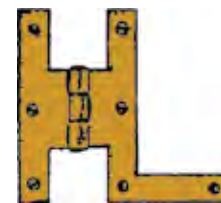
PHOTO CREDITS

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Samuel McDowell Moore (37; page 14)

HLF encourages the visitor to tour other important area cemeteries. Evergreen Cemetery in Lexington and another with that name in Glasgow bear witness to the number of African American soldiers who fought for their country in two world wars. Green Hill Cemetery overlooking Buena Vista is the resting site of many Civil War veterans, but it also tells a story of the number of young children who perished of the Spanish influenza during the period of World War I. Many of the stones are topped with a lamb, the sign of innocence. Timber Ridge, New Providence, Falling Spring, and Oxford are but a few of the historic Presbyterian churches that have noteworthy cemeteries. The McDowell Cemetery near Fairfield is one of the oldest burial grounds in the county and contains the graves of early settlers.





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