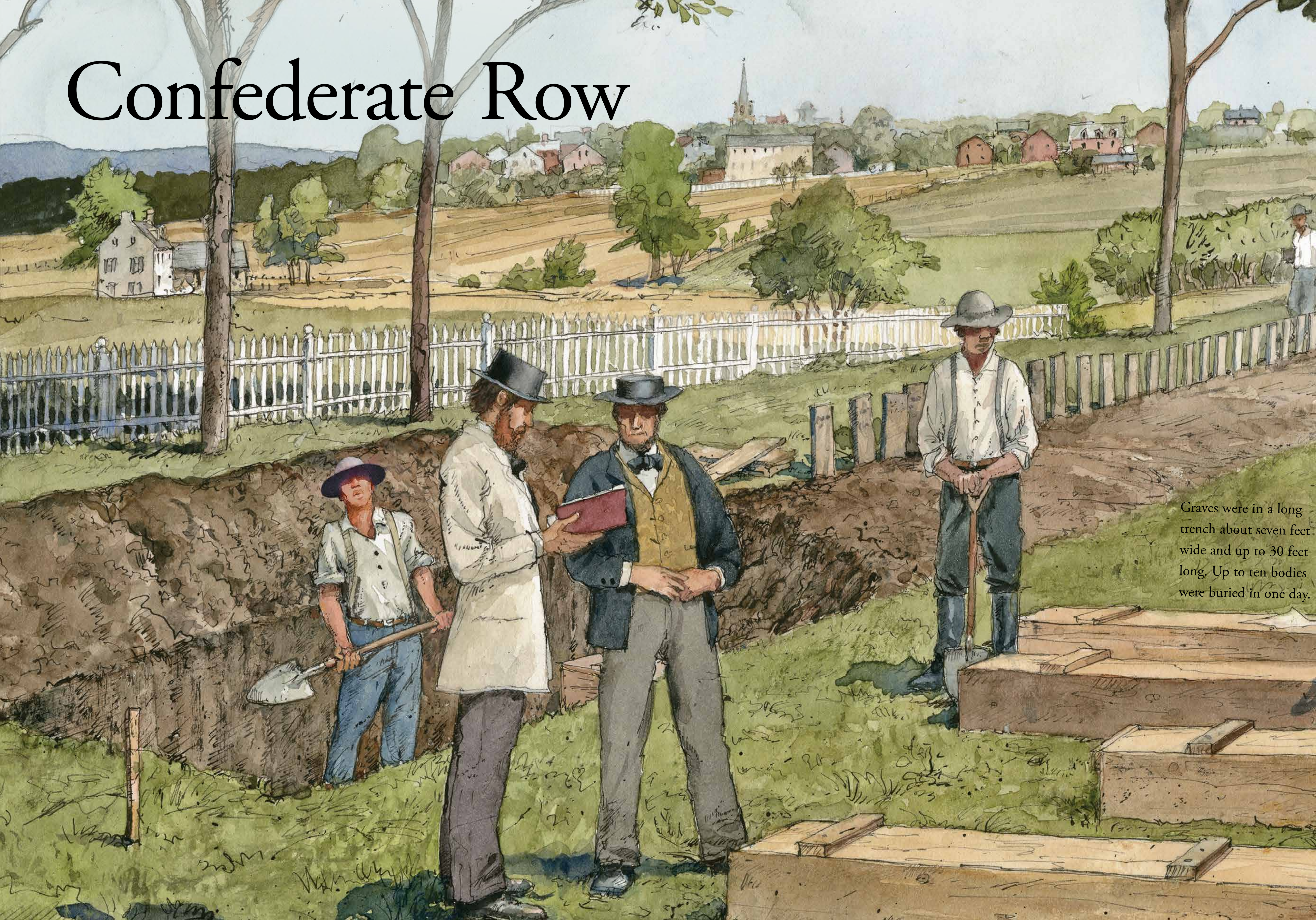


# Confederate Row



Graves were in a long trench about seven feet wide and up to 30 feet long. Up to ten bodies were buried in one day.



A tailor by occupation, this die-hard Unionist kept a diary of Frederick life from 1819-1878 and served as a mayor of Frederick (1865-68). He is buried nearby in Section H Lot 276.

*I went to Mount Olivet Cemetery with a corpse of a Union soldier to be buried. His name was "Matthew Burk Company G 59th Regiment New York". The last coffin being partly uncovered, we put him next to the last, about one inch apart. Those of the Rebel Army are buried in another row the same way and up to that time numbered sixty. Some of the headboards were marked with their names. One was "Lieut. Col. T. C. Watkins 22 Regiment South Carolina." Another "Lieut. Raisin Pitts. 6th Regiment Alabama."*

- Jacob Engelbrecht, September 29, 1862



The Ladies Monumental Association of Frederick County were organized in 1879 with the purpose to raise the funds to erect a monument to the Confederate soldiers interred here. An impressive monument was unveiled on June 2, 1881. The statue of a Confederate sentinel was created in Italy of Carrara marble and placed upon a granite base.

Frederick County was central to the military campaigns of 1862, 1863 and 1864, while Frederick City served as a major hospital center for soldiers of both armies. Unlike the Union men who died here from injuries or disease, many Southern families did not have the financial or transportation means to bring their loved

ones home. Confederate soldiers were not afforded the option of reburial in national cemeteries, such as nearby Antietam. Representing every state of the Confederacy, 275 identified soldiers lay side by side along with 29 unknowns in Mount Olivet's Confederate Row.