

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia (Preferred)

AND/OR COMMON

Virginia Theological Seminary

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

3737 Seminary Road

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Alexandria

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Tenth (Joseph E. Fisher)

STATE

Virginia

__ VICINITY OF

CODE

51

COUNTY

(in city)

CODE

510

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Board of Trustees c/o President

STREET & NUMBER

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary - 3737 Seminary Road

CITY, TOWN

Alexandria

__ VICINITY OF

Virginia 22304

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Alexandria City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Alexandria

STATE

Virginia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey

DATE

April 1975, January 1978

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
RECORDS

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission - 221 Governor Street

CITY, TOWN

Richmond

STATE

Virginia 23219

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Virginia Theological Seminary occupies a well-landscaped campus of eighty-two acres in Alexandria. A description of the site may be found in the Southern Churchman of February 15, 1856:

Its present site is about 250 ft. above the Potomac, which stretches for several miles in front. In the distant horizons are distinctly seen the capitol and the city of Washington. For beauty and extent of prospect it cannot be surpassed.

The seminary's oldest buildings include an academic complex which consists of Aspinwall Hall, Bohlen and Meade Halls, Francis Scott Key Hall and Immanuel Chapel. The buildings range in style and date from 1855 to 1881.

ASPINWALL HALL

The most prominent building in the early academic complex is Aspinwall Hall, built in 1858 and exhibiting both Norman and Italianate influences. The first building seen when approaching the campus from a circular drive off Quaker Lane, Aspinwall Hall is a rectangular three-story, brick building executed in common bond and set on a high foundation. A description of the building may be found in the Southern Churchman for June 19, 1857:

Proposals are invited for furnishing the plan and estimate of a building at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, about three miles west of Alexandria. The building is to be from 100 to 120 feet in front, and not less than 40 feet (two rooms and passage) in depth, three stories high, with basement and attic, to include a prayer hall, to hold not less than one hundred persons; three recitation rooms, a dining room to accommodate not less than sixty persons, stewards' rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars for fuel, a Missionary Museum and reading room, and not less than 24 rooms for students, with three or four rooms in the attic for servants. It is expected that the building be arranged for heating by hot water, or a furnace, for lighting by gas, and for perfect ventilation. Each room to contain a fireplace.

The building will stand upon an eminence 256 feet above the Potomac River, overlooking the cities of Washington and Alexandria.

It is desired that the plan embrace a tower, cupola, or spire, arranged for a clock, and a place of observation.

The brick in the present Seminary building, (which is to be taken down, and the new one erected on the site) are supposed to be worth \$2,000 or \$2,500. Good hard brick can be had delivered at the site at \$8 per thousand. The hauling of timber will cost about \$150 per M.

The cost of the building not to exceed \$15,000 cash, and the brick and other materials of the old building.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 19th Century BUILDER/ARCHITECT Charles E. Cassell, J. W. Johns; Norris G. Starkweather

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located on a hill overlooking the Potomac River Valley, the Virginia Theological Seminary is one of the oldest and most distinguished institutions for the education of priests in the ministry of the American Episcopal Church. The seminary's core of early buildings stands as a tribute to the talents of their architects and as a document of the taste of the Episcopal Church at the time of their erection in the 19th century. The focal point of the complex, Aspinwall Hall, is a major surviving work of the noted antebellum architect, Norris G. Starkweather.

The earliest movement towards theological education in the Diocese of Virginia was made in 1815, with the establishment of a theological professorship at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. When this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, it was decided to establish in Alexandria a "Society for the Education of Pious Young Men For the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church". The society was formed in 1818 by such church notables as Bishops McIlvaine, Henshaw, Johns, and the Reverends Tyng and Brooke and layman Francis Scott Key. Bishop William Meade, Second Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, is considered to have been the most responsible for the establishment of the seminary. The formal seminary was subsequently opened on October 15, 1823, with eleven students; the classes were held at St. Paul's Church in Alexandria. Proving somewhat successful in their efforts, the trustees of the seminary acquired by a deed dated 28 Sept. 1827, fifty-nine and one-quarter acres of land on a ridge overlooking the city. The purchase included three houses already standing on the acquired property including Oakwood and Maywood, present faculty residences. The first academic building, containing twelve rooms, was erected in 1827. In 1832 another building was constructed, and in 1835 the two were connected by a main building. This plan and method of building would be repeated in a second building campaign at mid-century, when the present seminary buildings were constructed.

As the seminary grew and prospered, the spatial needs became larger, so as to warrant the erection of additional academic buildings. A chapel was erected in 1840 and remodeled in 1855, at which time a library (Key Hall) was built under the plan of the architect J. W. Johns. This building later served as a refectory and is now used as a "preaching chapel" where seminarians can practice. Johns's talents as a practitioner of the Gothic Revival may be seen on at least one other Virginia ecclesiastical structure, Trinity Church in Staunton. Following the completion of the library, a gift from Messrs. William A. and John L. Aspinwall, was the erection of a new college hall officially dedicated as Aspinwall Hall on October 3, 1859. The generosity of the Aspinwalls inspired subsequent gifts, the Southern Churchman noting on November 25, 1859 that, "Mr. & Miss Bohlen of Philadelphia, had promised \$10,000, to erect one wing of the seminary, provided the alumni would build the other..." This was subsequently arranged, Bohlen Hall was erected in 1859, and Meade Hall, "as an acknowledgement to the goodness of God in raising up Bishop Meade and in continuing his useful labors to the church for so long a period...", in 1860.² The complex of buildings was designed by the architect Norris G. Starkweather who had executed numerous commissions in Maryland, Virginia, and the District

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Evening Star, Washington, D. C., 1868.
 Goodwin, The Reverend William A. R. History of the Theological Seminary in Virginia and Its Historical Background. 2 vols. Rochester, New York: DuBois Press, 1924.
 Howland, Richard. "Tuscan Transplant," Arts in Virginia, Fall 1968, pp. 2-9.
 Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Episcopal Seminary, unpublished manuscript in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary Library.
Of the Old Seminary on "The Hill" - Its Centennial. Richmond, 1923.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

(see continuation sheet #1)

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 1/2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	3,1,8	3,5,0	4,2	9,8	6,9,0	B						
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING							
C							D						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The three-and-one-half acres comprising the nominated area are bounded by a line beginning at a point located on the N side of seminary drive approximately 1150' NW of intersection of Quaker Lane and Seminary Road and about 50' SW of Oakwood Residence; thence extending approximately 200' N to seminary drive, crossing parking lot entrance to E side of said drive; then running about 125' N along said drive; thence extending about 350' N, following E side of parking lot for about 75'; thence extending about 200' E, following S side of drive for about 150'; thence extending about 375' S to NW edge of circular drive, then

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

(see continuation sheet #1)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

April 1978

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

221 Governor Street

(804) 786-3143

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Richmond

Virginia 23219

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Director
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE MAY 16 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Resubmitted to and approved by State Review Board 6/17/80

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 9,10&7 PAGE 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Theological Seminary of The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia. Baltimore, 1873.
Southern Churchman. Alexandria, Va., 1852-1859.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

following said drive S to parking lot entrance, crossing entrance and continuing S along E side of parking lot, then continuing S about 150' to N side of drive; thence extending approximately 200' W along N side of said drive to point of origin.
(see campus map)

7. DESCRIPTION

The proposed building will be located between the Chapel and Library-all in the same range.

As built in 1858, the main (east) entrance is comprised of a massive double doorway with paneled doors, surmounted by a transom containing four lights and flanked by sidelights. The wooden casement surrounding the doors has been altered. The doorway is framed by a double arch, surmounted by a corbeled brick arch which terminates at the impost into a corbeled brick belt course broken by a pair of pilasters topped by brick pinnacles. The corbeled belt course originally ran the entire perimeter of the building but has been removed from the rear (west) elevation. Above the doorway is a two-story, round-arched window enframed by a projecting brick arch. The doorway is flanked by paired windows with arched heads, turned balusters found at the base.

The windows on the second story are separated from the third story by a denticulated lintel above which are balusters similar in execution to those found on the first floor. The windows are framed by a pronounced arch with stops. A corbeled-brick cornice runs the entire perimeter of the building, breaking up over the large center window on each facade. The corners of the building are framed by pilasters. The windows on the side elevations (north and south) are similar in treatment to the main elevation, with the rear (west) elevation duplicating the main facade.

As noted in the original building specifications, the structure is crowned by a three-stage, wood frame cupola covered by a domical roof. Finely detailed acroterions grace the observatory. The interior plan and appointments noted in the newspaper specifications have been considerably altered, with little of the

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #2

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

7. DESCRIPTION

original fabric remaining. The building's original crenelations and pinnacles have been removed.

MEADE AND BOHLEN HALLS

Flanking the rear (west) elevation of Aspinwall Hall, Meade and Bohlen Halls were constructed in 1859 and 1860, respectively. Similar in appearance, Bohlen Hall and Meade Hall are rectangular two-story, brick buildings executed in seven-course American bond and set on brick foundations. The buildings are connected to Aspinwall Hall by brick archways and together with Aspinwall define the perimeter of a landscaped courtyard. The front (east) elevations are each comprised of a central arched window flanked by pairs of smaller arched windows framed by pronounced brick archivolt. The second story of three bays consists of three arched lights, surmounted by brick hood molds with corbeled stops. Visual emphasis is placed on an elaborate brick corbel table which is continued on the south elevation of Meade and the north elevation of Bohlen. The remaining elevations contain a simple corbel table and brick parapet wall; the windows of the lower story are framed by pronounced brick arches with wooden flat banisters at the base. The upper story consists of five bays of windows containing brick hood molds with corbeled stops. Entry is provided by a double-paneled, semicircular, transom-light doorway framed by a pronounced brick arch surround.

KEY HALL

Constructed in 1855 as the seminary library, Francis Scott Key Hall is a rectangular, one-story, gable-roof structure in seven-course American bond. Designed to the Gothic Revival style, the front elevation (east) contains an enclosed, gable-roof entry porch, above which is a paired double-arch window capped by a stone arch lintel. The corners of the building are delineated by brick buttresses with stone gablets. A stone (vener) cornice lines the gable, broken at the apex by a pinnacle with a finial.

Identical in appearance, the side elevations consist of five bays, the windows framed by a raised-brick impost course interrupted by the buttresses. The rear elevation contains a restored doorway and a paired arched window, similar to that found on the front elevation. An enclosed passage connects Key to Meade Hall. The interior retains its Gothic feeling, although much of the fabric dates to 1923, when the building was rededicated as a refectory.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #3

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

7. DESCRIPTION

IMMANUEL CHAPEL

Located adjacent to the main seminary complex is Immanuel Chapel, a one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a two-story entry tower designed in the Ruskinian-Gothic Revival style. The main entrance to the cruciform-plan chapel consists of a double doorway, the paneled doors surmounted by a paneled transom above which are paired lancets. The top of the tower contains, on all sides, a large, open flat arch divided into three smaller arches. The main facade is dominated by a large recessed arch, divided into a multiple clear-glass paned window at the top and a series of five stained-glass lancets at the base, separated by four columns with carved stone capitals. Bricks laid in a herringbone pattern fill the central spandrel. The west elevation is dominated by a flat-arch tracery window which lights the chancel. Stained glass is found on both the north and south elevations, including the gable transept. The interior of the chapel retains most of its original fabric, with minimal modifications having been made to the sanctuary to accommodate changes in church liturgy. The original oak pews as well as a gallery in the east end of the chapel have been preserved.

MAYWOOD AND OAKWOOD

In the area of the nominated property are two faculty residences, both of which were part of the original seminary land purchase of 1827. Maywood is a two-and-a-half-story, gable-roof brick residence containing a demi-octagonal wing set on a high brick foundation. The interior of the Federal-style house has been considerably altered to accommodate the changing needs of the resident faculty member and family.

Oakwood is a two-and-one-half-story, brick, gable-roof residence distinguished by a handsome, semi-elliptical fanlight entry with sidelights and flat-arch windows. A small dormer projects from the four-chimney roof. The interior has been altered to accommodate changing needs of faculty families who occupy the well-respected residence.

The seminary grounds of the nominated acreage are informally landscaped and preserve a 19th-century flavor. Numerous varieties of trees complement the brick architecture.

The area being nominated includes those buildings on the Quaker Lane side of the seminary including: Aspinwall, Meade, and Bohlen Halls, Immanuel Chapel, Francis Scott Key Hall, and Maywood and Oakwood residences. All of the nominated buildings are in line with each other on the crest of Seminary Hill.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET

#4

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

1

8. SIGNIFICANCE

of Columbia including the remodeling of St. John's Church in Georgetown. Starkweather is best remembered in Virginia for designing Camden, the Italian Villa residence of W.C. Pratt on the banks of the Rappahannock River near Port Royal.

The grounds of the Seminary are significant as the only documented example in the Commonwealth of the work of A.J. Downing, the noted landscape architect and theorist. A description of the yard is contained in the Southern Churchman of November 25, 1852.

The road as designed by the late and lamented A.J. Downing, Esq., and surveyed by a gentleman of scientific acquirements, has been completed, describing in its course a semi-ellipse with serpentine terminations. The road is bounded by a five plank fence, consisting of 360 panels, and though of great durability, is but temporarily erected, until the hedge, which is to consist of the Osage Orange, be sufficiently grown to need no protection...two new gates have been erected, of fine proportion and durability, and will fully answer the purposes intended.

In 1879 the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting held on June 29 adopted a resolution appointing a committee to erect a chapel at a cost of \$5,000, the old chapel proving unsafe for services. The new Immanuel Chapel was built in 1881 by the Baltimore church architect Charles E. Cassell at a cost of \$11,000. The chapel contained such exoticisms as a chancel rail of rosewood, "brought by Bishop Penick from Africa." The chapel stands as an excellent example of Ruskinian Gothic architecture as built on the collegiate scale.

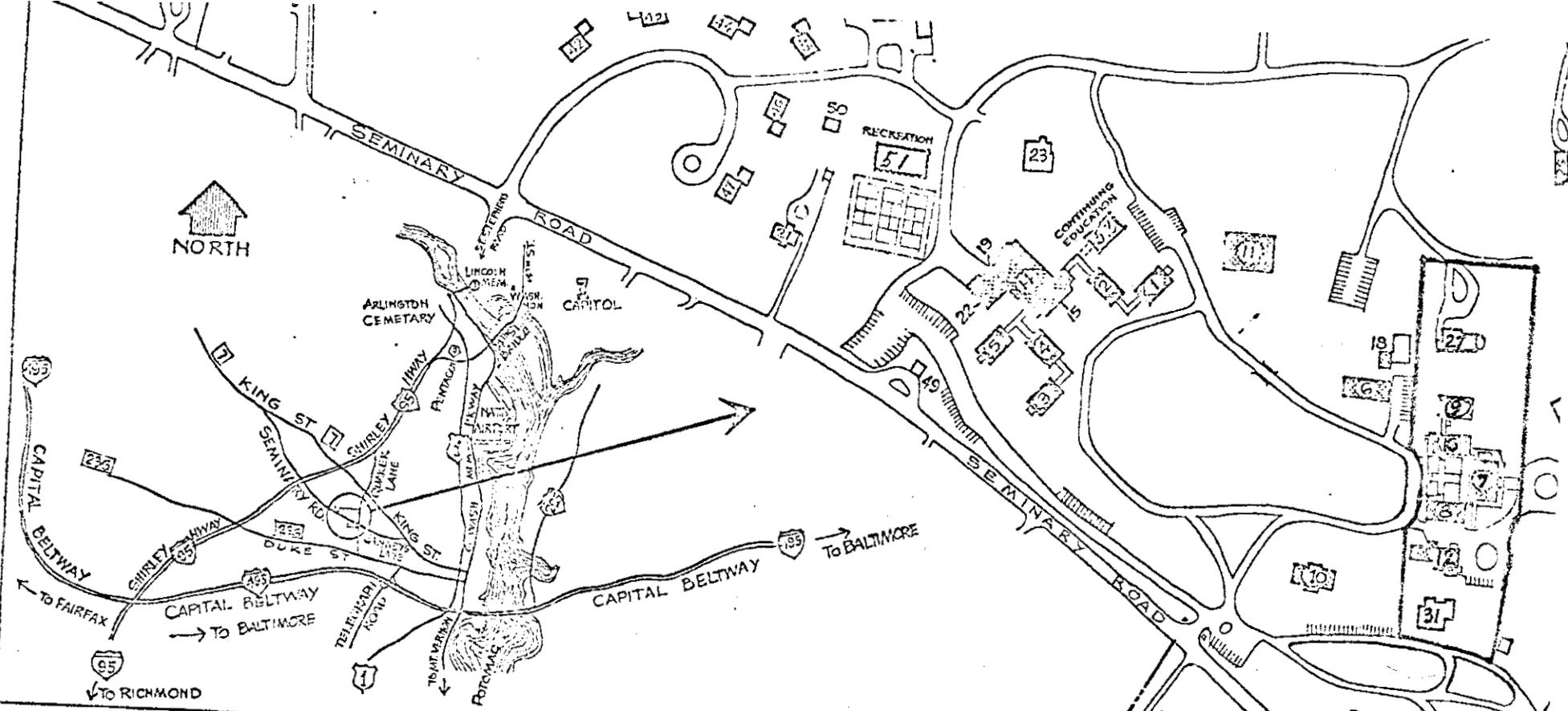
One of the most famous graduates of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia was Right Reverend Phillips Brooks, who later became Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts and is recognized as a leading theologian and philosopher of the 19th century. Many of the Seminary's graduates went on to become prominent missionaries throughout the world.

As in its past, the Seminary has maintained a well-landscaped campus, a practice continued to the present day.

RCC/MFP

¹Southern Churchman, Alexandria, Va., November 25, 1859.

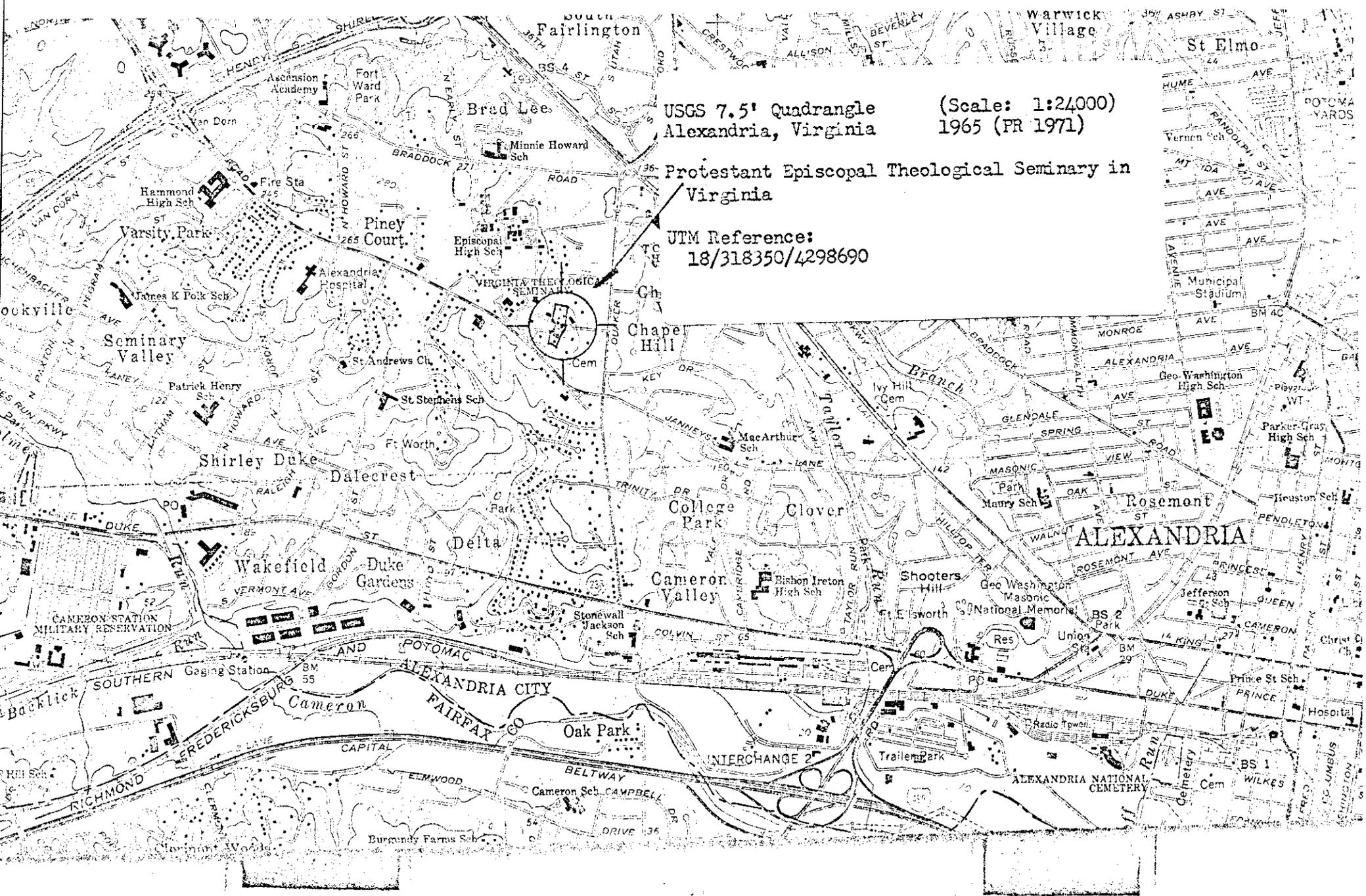
²Ibid., November 18, 1859.



SEMINARY BUILDINGS

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. WILMER HALL | 19. KITCHEN | 36. CARR RESIDENCE |
| 2. JOHNS HALL | 20. MAINTENANCE SHOP | 37. MICKS RESIDENCE |
| 3. MADISON HALL | 21. TYLER RESIDENCE | 38. WOOLVERTON RES. |
| 4. MOORE HALL | 22. INFIRMARY | 39. ROSS RESIDENCE |
| 5. ST. GEORGE'S HALL | 23. ALBRITTON RES. | 40. JOHNSON RESIDENCE |
| 6. SPARROW HALL | 24. SCOTT RESIDENCE | 41. BEAN RESIDENCE |
| 7. ASPINWALL HALL | 25. NEWMAN RESIDENCE | 42. VAN DEVELDER RES. |
| 8. MEADE HALL | 26. STAFFORD RESIDENCE | 43. HAUGAARD RESIDENCE |
| 9. KEY HALL | 27. MAYWOOD RESIDENCE | 44. GOODWIN RESIDENCE |
| 10. PACKARD-LAIRD | 28. FULLER RESIDENCE | 45. WHITNEY RESIDENCE |
| 11. LIBRARY | 29. BLOOD RESIDENCE | 46. RIGHTOR RESIDENCE |
| 12. IMMANUEL CHAPEL | 30. REID RESIDENCE | 47. PARRENT RESIDENCE |
| 14. REPECTORY | 31. OAKWOOD RESIDENCE | 49. POST OFFICE |
| 15. SCOTT LOUNGE | 32. DEAN WOODS' RESIDENCE | 50. BARN |
| 16. BOHLEN HALL | 33. PREGNALL RESIDENCE | 51. MOLLE GYM |
| 17. BOOKSTORE | 34. GIBSON RESIDENCE | 52. CONTINUING EDUCATION |
| 18. BOILER HOUSE | 35. PRICE RESIDENCE | |

VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
 CAMPUS MAP - JUNE 1968 Scale: 1"
 SCALE . 1" = 100'



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Alexandria, Virginia

(Scale: 1:24000)
1965 (PR 1971)

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in
Virginia

JTM Reference:
18/318350/4298690

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA CITY

ALEXANDRIA NATIONAL CEMETERY